



# Tuesday 22nd July 2008

## BL-001: Executive attention: Its origins, development, and functions

Peter A. Frensch (Chair)

(Paul-B.-Baltes Lecture)

Posner, Michael Dept. of Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene, USA

Various functions of attention are mediated by separate brain networks. One of these, the executive attention network, is important for self-regulation. We have traced the origin of this network to infancy and its development in childhood. Although common to all, its efficiency differs among individuals, partly due to genetic variation. We discuss several alleles of dopamine and serotonin genes that are related to network function. One of these variations appears to behave differently in children depending upon the quality of parenting. The implications of this finding for the development and evolution of the human brain will be discussed.

## IA-008: The cultural psychology of globalization

Sik-Hung Ng (Chair)

Chiu, Chi Yue Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA Cheng, Shirley Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana, Urbana-Champaign, USA

In this paper, we discuss how individuals may respond to the cultural implications of globalization. We begin with a discussion of the possible cultural impacts of globalization and the basic cognitive and motivational principles that mediate some cultural processes. Based on these principles, we describe the hot (emotional, identity-driven, exclusionary) and cool (thoughtful, goal-oriented, integrative) responses to the cultural impacts of globalization. We argue that simultaneous activation of two cultural representations increases the likelihood of both cool and hot responses. We also argue that the need for firm answers and existential anxiety increase (decrease) the likelihood of hot (cool) responses.

## IA-022: How to detect lies with statistics

Helmut Jungermann (Chair)

Bar-Hillel, Maya Jerusalem, Israel

"How to lie with statistics" is the title of a famous book. Can statistics be used for the purpose of detecting lies, too? I will present a number of historical cases, from my own research and that of others, where statistical tools were used to detect scientific fraud or misbehavior. I will discuss the possibilities and obstacles for developing a standard toolkit for screening suspect data, and/or for uncovering "secret" data.

## IA-023: Passions: What emotions really are

Frijda, Nico Dept. of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

The presentation will sketch an effort towards an integrative theory of "emotions". It will start from the several prominent features of behavior and experience. Seeking to account for those features

leads to considering the central characteristic of emotions to be passionate: that is, to represent states of motivation, including having reached the end of striving and the loss of striving. Those motive states (called states of action readiness) concern readiness to establish or change subject-object relationships, functioning to enhance adaptation but also to produce exaptation. Most emotions are elicited by events with the intervention of information processes (called "appraisal") that engage the individual's interests (called "concerns"). Passions exemplify major aspects of human and animal mental architecture.

## IA-024: Environmental stressors: The context of South Asia

Marc Richelle (Chair)

Pandey, Janak Behav. and Cognitive Sciences, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India

The presentation will be based on the findings of a series of studies using multiple methodologies related to environmental and economic stressors in a variety of contexts (rural, urban, large size gatherings, and deprived slums) in the South Asia. Stressors interact and influence physical-mental health and overall well being. The lowest strata of the society, particularly the slum dwellers, have to continuously cope with both economic and environmental stressors. These stressors are partly source of migration, from rural to urban centers. A number of socio-cultural variables would be discussed to explain findings such as greater tolerance to crowding by women than men.

## IA-026: Parent-child relationship, academic achievement and quality of life: The role of self-regulation, social support, and efficacy beliefs in Korea

Michael Knowles (Chair)

Park, Young-Shin Dept. of Education, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea

The author examines factors that influence academic achievement and quality of life in Korea by focusing on parent-child relationship, social support and efficacy beliefs. In international studies (PISA, TIMSS, 2003), Korean students are top performers in academic achievement. Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies indicate that their success can be traced to cultural, relational and psychological factors (e.g., emphasis on education and effort, parental devotion and sacrifice, feeling of indebtedness, respect and trust of parents, and high efficacy beliefs). The pattern of results found in Korea challenge Western theories that emphasize individualistic values, but support the social cognitive theory advanced by Albert Bandura.

## IA-027: The best-worst method for the study of preferences: Theory and applications

Christiane Spiel (Chair)

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

Over the past decade, a choice design in which a person is asked to select both the best and the worst option in a set of available options has been gaining

favor over designs where a person, say, selects the best option; ranks the options; or rates the options. I present various models for such best-worst choices that are closely related to Luce's choice model and demonstrate that simple data analyses ("scoring" rules) "work" for those models. I illustrate the approach with an application in medicine. As time allows, I mention applications in voting theory and relevant open mathematical problems,

## IA-030: Intrinsic multiperspectivity: On the architectural foundations of a distinctive mental capacity

Erik de Corte (Chair)

Mausfeld, Rainer Kiel, Germany

It is a characteristic feature of our mental make-up that the same perceptual input situation can simultaneously elicit conflicting mental perspectives. This ability, to which I refer as intrinsic multiperspectivity, pervades our perceptual and cognitive domains. Striking examples are the dual character of pictures in picture perception, pretence play, or the ability to employ metaphors and allegories. I will argue that corresponding achievements (i) share important structural properties and (ii) are brought forth by a specific type of modular functional architecture in which the same sensory input can be exploited by different types or systems of conceptual forms.

## IA-031: Solving the puzzles of hypnosis

Kurt Hahlweg (Chair)

McConkey, Kevin Newcastle, Australia

Although researchers have strived to solve the puzzles of hypnosis from the vantage point of science, its essential nature continues to elude. I survey the domain of hypnosis, and argue for a new way of hypnosis research to progress the field. I explore why hypnosis research has evolved in the way it has, and why it has asked particular questions about hypnosis. I illustrate this with examples of experimental and applied research into or using hypnosis. I suggest questions to ask and methods to use in the next generation of theoretical and empirical work on hypnosis.

## IA-032: Personal values and socially significant behavior

Ingrid Schoon (Chair)

Schwartz, Shalom Dept. of Psychology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

Do the basic values we proclaim influence behavior, or are they mere lip-service to justify our behavior? I will discuss the nature and functions of personal values and then derive a set of ten basic value categories that include the values recognized across cultures. Values form an integrated structure of conflicts and compatibilities that clarifies why it often appears that values do not relate to behavior. I will present methods to measure values that have been used around the world. I will then discuss how values influence behavior and provide examples of the value bases of numerous socially significant actions.



### IA-034: Bayesian approach can be descriptive for cognition and learning

Buxin Han (Chair)

*Shigemasu, Kazuo Tokyo, Japan*

Bayesian approach has been believed to be normative and not appropriate for descriptive purposes. One of its justifications has been that the Bayesian approach never fits the typical responses for a number of probability-related problems (e.g., the Three Prisoners Problem) that are often considered paradoxical. But contrary to the "common sense" of cognitive psychologists, the Bayesian orthodox axiom system does not contradict real data. We argue that through deep understanding of the Bayesian axioms, the direct application of the basic principles proves to be consistent with the real data for paradoxical problems.

### IUPsyS-001: Social change and psychosocial development in adolescence and adulthood

Rainer K. Silbereisen (chair)

The political changes in the 1990s, and the challenges that followed due to globalization and demographic shifts, produce uncertainty and individual demands that reflect a mismatch between the established behavioral repertoire and new requirements. Individuals react by various ways of coping dependent on opportunity structures and their change. The studies presented include the effect of social change on the cultural appreciation of shy behaviors in China, on the restoration of traditional family behaviors in Vietnam, transition pathways and career trajectories in the UK, and the role of post-transformation challenges on well-being in Germany. All studies share a comparative format by utilizing systematic comparisons between cohorts and regions, and also utilize longitudinal assessments.

### Social change in Vietnam and its implications for youth

*Jayakody, Rukmalie Population Research Inst., Pennsylvania State University, University Park, USA*

Dramatic changes have characterized Vietnam during the past few decades, including prolonged periods of war, socialist collectivization, and a recent transition to a market economy. Although the economic consequences of renovation policies are well documented, the impact on families has received far less research attention. Understanding the impact of these changes on adolescents and young adults is vital given that 32% of Vietnam's population is under 15 and a little over half the population is under 25. The majority of our analyses use data from the Vietnam Surveys of Family Change and the Survey and Assessment of Vietnamese Youth.

### Social change and transitions into adult roles: Mapping transition pathways and career trajectories

*Schoon, Ingrid Inst. of Education, University of London, London, United Kingdom*

**Objective:** To map changing transition pathways among men and women born in 1958 and 1970  
**Method:** Drawing on longitudinal data from two British Birth cohorts, employment and family histories of over 20,000 individuals are charted, providing empirical evidence of transition experiences among the 'baby boom' versus the 'baby bust' generation  
**Result:** Findings suggest increasing destandardisation of transitions in the later born cohort, although there are no dramatic changes. Transitions have become more polarized, and women's careers are far more diverse than men's  
**Conclusion:** Diversity and differentiation in transi-

tion experiences challenge normative views of life course patterns

### Adolescent traits as predictors of success in the emerging market societies in post-Soviet countries

*Titma, Mikk Dept. of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, USA*

We present findings from the longitudinal surveys "Paths of a Generation" begun in 1983 in 15 regions of the USSR and later in 8 post-Soviet countries. We estimated various multivariate models to examine the impacts of human agency on socio-economic behaviors and success in 1991, 1997, and 2004. Most surprising result is the consistent effects of traits in adolescence and early adulthood on outcomes when the same individuals are in their thirties or early forties. We conclude that longitudinal studies provide a unique opportunity to investigate the persistent impacts of individual traits in rapidly changing societies.

### Effects of individuals' coping with demands of social change: A German study

*Silbereisen, Rainer K. Inst. Entwicklungspsychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany Pinquart, Martin Fachbereich Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany*

The study analyzes whether perceived demands due to social change, problem-focused coping and distancing from demands, would be related to depressive symptoms in 1,975 German adolescents and adults. A higher number of perceived demands in the areas of work and family life were associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms. Higher levels of problem-focused coping and lower levels of distancing were related to less depressive symptoms. Problem-focused coping buffered the effect of family-related demands but not of work-related demands on depressive symptoms. Finally, distancing buffered the effects of family-related demands but amplified the effects of work-related demands on depression.

### Children's social functioning and adjustment in changing Chinese society

*Chen, Xinyin Dept. of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada*

In a program of research on social change and child development in China, we examined children's social functioning, peer relationships and adjustment in different circumstances. A series of differences were found among urban, rural, and rural-to-urban migrant children in social behaviors and relationship patterns. For example, shyness-inhibition was associated with social, school and emotional problems in urban children. However, similar to the results in the early 1990s in China, shyness was associated with social and psychological well-being in rural and rural-to-urban migrant children, although shy rural children started to experience the pressure due to the rapid change in the society.

### Class, stratification and personality under conditions of apparent social stability and of radical social change: A multi-nation comparison

*Kohn, Melvin L. Dept. of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA*

My collaborators and I have carried out rigorously comparative studies of social structure and personality in the United States, Japan, Poland when socialist, Poland (again) in transition to capitalism, Ukraine (longitudinally, during radical social change), and - currently - China, during "privatization." We have found overwhelming similarities in the interrelationships of class and stratification with job conditions and personality in all these countries, during times of apparent social stability and of radical social change. We have also found one poignant difference between socialist Poland and

the capitalist countries, which disappeared as Poland and Ukraine became capitalist and is nowhere to be found in transitional China.

### IUPsyS-002: How diagrams promote thought

Barbara Tversky (chair)

Diagrams are an ancient external device designed to augment human cognition. They reflect, represent and convey thought, and do so by selecting and augmenting critical information. Among other things, they serve memory, communication, inference, and creativity. Five speakers will describe diverse ways that diagrams augment and reflect thought across several domains and populations.

### Diagrams are visual analogies

*Gattis, Meredith School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Wales, United Kingdom*

Diagrams, graphs, and other figures are visual analogies drawing on the same cognitive processes as analogical reasoning in non-visual domains. Like other analogies, creating and interpreting diagrams relies on a structure-based mapping of relations between a source and a target. In this talk, I will present studies of learning and reasoning with graphs, Chinese characters, and other abstract spatial representations. The results of these studies demonstrate that similarity of relational structures influences the interpretation of diagrams and other spatial representations.

### Handling spatial models in astronomy: With gestures and diagrams

*Ramadas, Jayashree Homi Bhabha Centre for Science, Tata Institute of Fundamental, Mumbai, India*  
Handling spatial models in astronomy - with gestures and diagrams Jayashree Ramadas and Shamin Padalkar HBCSE, TIFR, Mumbai, India  
Understanding of the sun-earth-moon system requires visuospatial reasoning including mental rotation, perspective-taking and distance scales much beyond our experiences. In our classroom design study with Indian middle school students we develop a pedagogy for the sun-earth system. We focus on these students' attempts to work with large distance scales within a classroom environment that encourages use of models, experiences, gestures and diagrams. Gestures mediate between the concrete physical model and the diagrams: first in arriving at diagrammatic representations and then in relating the inferences from the diagrams back to the real situation.

### IUPsyS-003: Challenges in diagnostic classification: The IUPsyS-WHO collaboration on mental and behavioural disorders for ICD

Pierre L.-J. Ritchie (chair)

The major international diagnostic classification system is that promulgated by the World Health Organization, the current version of which is commonly known as ICD-10. IUPsyS strategic priorities include maintenance of Official Relations with WHO generally and the revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) project in particular. This work occurs within the framework of the Official Relations established between IUPsyS and WHO in 2002. Psychology's primary focus is the Revision Process for the ICD chapter on Mental Disorders and Substance Abuse. This symposium addresses the broad goals for ICD-11 as well as psychology's particular perspective and contributions.



### Beyond psychiatry and psychiatrists: Making ICD-11 useful to all mental health care providers

**Saxena, Shekhar** *Evidence and Research, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland*

Diagnosis and classification of mental and behavioral disorders has traditionally been considered an exclusive preserve of psychiatry and psychiatrists. However, less than 10% of all persons having such a disorder are treated by psychiatrists. WHO is revising ICD-10 and has decided that the revision will be done in close collaboration and consultation with all stakeholders including researchers, public health experts, non-governmental organizations and consumer and family groups. The scope of these collaborations and consultations will be international and multi-professional/multidisciplinary, including all providers of mental health care. WHO has established a mechanism to achieve these objectives as a part of the revision process.

### Public health implications of substance use diagnosis

**Tucker, Jolie** *Dept. of Health Behavior, Univ. Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, USA*

Historical and contemporary issues in clinical diagnosis of substance use disorders are considered from a population-based public health perspective. The utility of different diagnostic approaches is discussed in relation to the behavioral epidemiology of substance use and misuse over the life-span, measurable dimensions of substance use and related harm that can support diagnosis and outcomes assessment, and prevention strategies that variously identify high-risk individuals for targeted protective interventions or attempt to control determinants of population incidence. Development of diagnostic schemes can be informed by public health, but differences in clinical and public health goals and applications make integration challenging.

### New Zealand psychologists' use and perceptions of mental disorders classification systems

**Lutchman, Raksha** *Psychology Psychiatrics, Waikato District Health Board, Hamilton, New Zealand*

This presentation focuses on a study of registered New Zealand psychologists regarding their use and perceptions of diagnostic classification systems for mental disorders, including ICD-10 and DSM-IV. Psychologists feel that these systems do not reflect psychological explanations of clients' presentation, and question the biomedical approach as a basis for mental health classification. They would prefer a system that is less complex, considers cultural identity, is flexible with regard to individual differences, and more clearly informs and guides treatment. The results of this study will be compared with those of similar studies of psychiatrists and other groups of mental health professionals.

### Psychology's participation in ICD-11: A call to action

**Reed, Geoffrey** *IUPsyS, Madrid, Spain*

Historically, the fit between psychology and the psychiatric model of diagnostic classification has been an uneasy one. One obstacle to the more widespread use of psychological treatments has been the dominance of a health services model based on acute medical treatment of infectious disease. Mental health problems are "medicalized" by conceptualizing them as discrete disease entities, with overly specific criteria creating the illusion of specific and curative medical treatments for each. Psychology has an unprecedented opportunity to participate in the revision of the ICD-11 Mental and Behavioural Disorders classifications, which has critical implications for both psychology and public health.

### IUPsyS-004: Resiliency and capacity building: Four years post-tsunami

**Elizabeth Nair** (chair)

Psychologists in four Asian countries began a collaborative journey after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. They met in May 2005 in Singapore to share their professional experiences and plans for psychosocial and community resiliency support in their respective countries: Indonesia, Thailand, India and Sri Lanka. In this Berlin symposium, they will present their action research status review and current challenges.

### Meusigo Bangket: Challenges of the post tsunami social intervention in Indonesia

**Ismail, Rahmat** *Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia, HIMPPI, Jakarta, Indonesia* **Marieta, Josephine** *Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia, HIMPPI, Jakarta, Indonesia* **Nurdadi, Surastuti** *Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia, HIMPPI, Jakarta, Indonesia* **Dewanti, Retno** *Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia, HIMPPI, Jakarta, Indonesia*

The Meusigo Bangket programme is a series of planned change activities initiated by the Indonesian Psychological Association with the main objective of supporting the resilience and self sufficiency of the people of Durueng area, Aceh, following on from the devastation wreaked by the 2004 tsunami. The programme relied heavily on the participation of the local village people. Villagers learned to transform problems found in the area into solutions with planned action, beginning with two groups of women and youth followed by a program for the men. Outcome measures have been positive. Confirming sustainability and marking HIMPPI's exit will follow.

### Disaster preparedness of Indian psychologists: The post-tsunami scenario

**Manickam, L. Sam S.** *Dept. of Clinical Psychology, JSS Medical College Hospital, Mysore, India* **Undurti, Vindhya** *Dept. of Psychology, CESS, Hyderabad, India* Following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, national level Training of Trainers program was conducted in 2005 and 2006 at two different geographical locations in India. 52 psychologists were trained. In turn, they trained 165 Masters level psychologists, 50 lay volunteers and 7 psychiatrists. The training of trainers program on psychosocial support is the only one of its kind in the history of the national psychology associations in India. It evolved out of the capacity building initiatives of IUPsyS and IAAP. Monitoring strategies at the national level need to be strengthened to evaluate the longer term impact of the program.

### Impact of 2004 Asian tsunami disaster on Thai youth and their families

**Sirivunnabood, Puntip** *Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand* **Tuicomepee, Arunya** *Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand* **L. Romano, John** *Faculty of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minnesota, USA*

Helping youth and their families cope with and adjust to a massive seems to be critical. Although a variety of disaster studies have been in place in the affected provinces, little is known about how the youth and their families navigate through this devastating experience. In addition, most of the studies on affected youth and families come from either cross-sectional or traditional longitudinal studies with time lags that often exceed one year. Therefore, our study is to collect data by interviewing about the daily lives of the 200 impacted children and families in Phang Nga province, Thailand. Ways to minimize effectively future psycho-

social, behavioral and educational problems of the affected youth and their families are discussed.

### Action research four years post Asian tsunami: Quo vadis?

**Nair, Elizabeth** *Dept. of Psychology, Work & Health Psychologists, Singapore, Singapore*

The Indian Ocean tsunami provided a unique opportunity for collaboration amongst the four Asian countries most severely affected by the devastation. Each country shared some commonalities, while maintaining vast differences in religious adherence and cultural practices. Psychologists involved in psychosocial rebuilding in their respective countries have shared their experiences over the last four years. This final paper in this symposium will examine the merit of continuing this process as a longitudinal action research program, to understand the evolution of different intervention programs in the four countries, and the relative impact achieved.

### IUPsyS-005: Ecological psychophysics: From laboratory experiments to complex real world

**Sonoko Kuwano, Jürgen Hellbrück** (chair)

Many psychophysical studies have been conducted and important laws between physical quantities of the stimuli and sensation were found from the results of the basic psychophysical studies. It is now sought to apply the basic findings to our real life situations. Ecological validity should be taken into considerations when the problems in real life situations are treated. Real life situations are complex and many factors are involved. Though it is not easy to approach this topic, its importance has been recognized and the studies are increasing. This symposium would provide a good opportunity to promote the research into ecological psychophysics through discussions from various viewpoints.

### Psychophysical and psychophysiological measurements of visual functions in laboratories and in everyday life

**Yagi, Akihiro** *Dept. of Psychology, Kwansai Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan*

In rigorous psychophysical and psychophysiological experiments on visual functions, a subject has to stop eyes at a stimulus on a display for long time. The eye fixation related potential (EFRP) that is obtained with averaging EEGs at offset of saccades. EFRP is a measurable Event Related Brain Potential in eye movement situations. We compared data of EFRP with those in psychophysical studies. EFRP varies with characteristics of visual stimuli and attention like psychophysical study. EFRP enables to assess visual functions temporally and in real-time. We show studies of EFRP in laboratories, virtual reality or simulating situations, and practical fields.

### Estimating the mass of real objects in collision by means of videos

**Guski, Rainer** *Inst. für Psychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany*

Two experiments used videos of two metal cylinders on tracks, colliding in the middle of the screen. In the first experiment, the collision was filmed and presented audio-visually from two different viewing positions. Subjects estimated the mass of each cylinder. Results: the percentage of correct mass relations differed between positions, and the average estimation of each mass depended on the physical mass of the other object. – In the second experiment, videos from the vertical position were used in three conditions: audio-visual (AV), visual (V), and auditory (A). The visual condition showed the poorest results. Considerable inter-individual variance was observed in the A condition.



### Mitigation psychophysics and soundscape quality

**Berglund, Birgitta** Dept. of Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden **Nilsson, Mats E.** Dept. of Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

New psychophysical knowledge on soundscapes was obtained by developing the laboratory experiment and the listening walk. Sound level mitigation of noise by propagation and barriers overpredicts the perceptual effects on the soundscape because of counteracting relative low-frequency increase. Soundscape quality is best measured by four bipolar quantities (pleasant-unpleasant, exciting-boring, eventful-uneventful, chaotic-tranquil) and improved by combining nature and human-activity sounds. Ecological settings affect our interpretation of soundscape quality, thus, higher sound levels are accepted outdoors than indoors (<50 vs. 30-40 dBA). Below these soundscape levels it would still be possible to introduce positive sounds from nature in urban soundscape design.

### Environmental design and psychology: Human response to thermal, visual and acoustic environment

**Matsubara, Naoki** Faculty of Human Environment, Kyoto Prefectural University, Kyoto, Japan  
Psychological study is useful in the design of interior and architectural space. It seems that designers in the wide sense are doing their work using the psychological effect of the physical environmental stimuli based on their personal experience. We have been conducted several multimodal experiments, which was suggested from these traditional wisdom. We have shown that the discomfort caused by the hot environment might be lessened by some of the visual and auditory stimuli, e.g. visual stimuli such as cool color, river and environmental sounds. Facilitatory effects of the environmental sound on hue-heat phenomena was also shown.

### IUPsyS-006: Presenting the public face of psychology

**Merry Bullock, Jose Maria Prieto** (chair)

An important function of scientific professional societies is to inform the public about the goals, content and applications of research and applications. This symposium explores how psychological societies educate the public through media use and outreach. Presenters from four psychological associations describe a range of initiatives to educate and engage the public.

### National Psychology Week and other media opportunities

**Gordon, Amanda** Society, Australian Psychological, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

A deliberate goal of the Australian Psychological Society is presenting the public face of psychology in a positive light. We prepare media releases when psychological evidence can contribute to the public debate, and use the media and website to promote our messages. The presentation will discuss the development of the annual National Psychology Week, with over 400 national events in 2007. Members are assisted by media consultants in presenting their research to the public and APS releases results of research on an issue of national concern. The flow-on effect throughout the year of this initiative will be discussed.

### Creating online and multimedia culture in a national or international association of psychology: Proactive minds

**Prieto, Jose Maria** Faculty of Psychology, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain

This presentation traces the history of communication by Scientific Societies from early communica-

tions to a 21st Century model based on the Internet and Cyberculture. It outlines new media standards, including Blogs and Youtube and the challenges of introducing an interactive and multimedia culture in psychological association and divisions. New expertise is needed to develop corporate discourse and multimedia and interactive communication formats among members of an organization. Although Psychology graduates are Internet users, few keep a proactive mind in devising new psychological developments based on web and digital standards or innovations. Suggestions for new approaches and outcomes are offered.

### Presenting the public face of psychology: Strategies and opportunities

**Farberman, Rhea** Public Communications, American Psychological Ass., Washington, USA

One primary mission of the American Psychological Association is educating the public about the value of psychological research and interventions. This presentation will focus on APA's primary tools for communicating with the general public including news media relations and the APA website - APR.org. APA's news media relations effort is an extensive program including publicity for research, response to breaking news, preparing APA members for news interviews and a media referral service. The presentation will discuss what reporters are interested in vis-à-vis psychology, how psychologists can be most helpful to them in their reporting process, and use of the internet.

### On-line readings in testing and assessment

**Born, Marise** Inst. of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands **Foxcroft, Cheryl D.** Summerstrand Campus, Nelson Mandela Metrop. Uni., Port Elizabeth, South Africa

The International Test Commission supports the scientifically and ethically sound development and use of psychodiagnostic tools across the world for the public good. This presentation will discuss ORTA, a project to foster the teaching and practice of testing and assessment, especially in developing countries, through on-line readings on broad topics from psychometric principles and cross-cultural testing to specific domains. Issues include encouraging the international community of scholars to contribute, and providing readable texts for people whose 1st language is not English. The current state of the project, findings from a readability study, and general challenges will be presented.

### IUPsyS-008: Behavioral medicine: Promoting viable collaboration among professionals from diverse disciplines

**Juan Jose Sanchez Sosa** (chair)

Epidemiology points toward an increase in chronic diseases worldwide and a permanence of infectious diseases in developing regions, in addition to a complex HIV/AIDS map. Although human behavior is seen as key ingredient of the health-disease continuum, once individuals enter healthcare systems, their recovery depends mainly on effective coordination among professionals, acting on the basis of scientific findings. Recent experiences worldwide point in this direction but professional interaction between psychologists, physicians and other professionals does not always achieve the articulated interface required by the patients' care. The symposium analyzes experiences by top experts and presents options for improvement.

### The psychologist as health care team development expert: Experiences in the United States, Europe and Asia

**Garcia-Shelton, Lindamaria** Dept. of Family Medicine, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA

Providing health care is complex because of the many needs people present and the social/economic constraints presented by the national health care system of the country. Some medical practices around the world have expanded beyond physicians and nurses to include psychologists, nutritionists, clinical pharmacists, and other health professionals. Introducing people from a variety of health professions to a practice does not automatically lead to good team functioning. This presentation will focus on the ways one psychologist went about responding to explicit requests to assist several primary care practices and systems in three different countries improve the care they provide.

### Improving the clinical care delivered by physicians: The opportunities of multiprofessional teamwork in patients with chronic diseases

**Wollersheim, Hub** Medical Center, Radboud University, Netherlands

Care delivery has shifted from the individual doctor-patient relationship into multiprofessional team work. Various types of physicians, nurses and allied health care workers, who often work in different departments or organisations participate, leading to more in-depth specializations. Aging of the population and higher cure rates of diseases formerly showing high death rates (like AIDS and cancer) lead to higher numbers of chronic patients. These developments require new ways of health care delivery, and multidisciplinary care coordination. We will discuss the principles and effects of new healthcare programmes and instruments and methods needed to measure various aspects of these programmes.

### The contest over professional jurisdiction: Physicians and psychologists in an ambiguous institutional setting

**Mizrachi, Nissim** Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Psychologists often collaborate with physicians in many institutional settings such as hospital wards, nursing homes, mental institutions and other frameworks. Drawing on fieldwork in a hospital for children with severe disabilities that functions as a boarding school. We examine the relationships between psychologists, physicians and other staff over professional jurisdiction. Special attention is drawn to the contest over space and visibility, exclusivity of knowledge and daily decision making. The analysis touches upon broader theoretical issues and some practical implications regarding the ongoing collaboration of physicians and psychologists in institutional environments.

### Professional collaboration between psychologists and other health professionals in healthcare settings in Latin America

**Sanchez Sosa, Juan Jose** Dept. of Psychology, UNAM Nat. Auton. University, Mexico City, Mexico

Although Clinical Psychology in Mexico is a well defined and established field, training of clinical psychologists to work in the specific area of children and adolescents still receives input from a variety of professionals. As in other Latin American countries, this specialized clinical work is benefiting from the promotion of research-based practice. Educating all the way from politicians to the public in general on these and other issues is therefore a current priority of Mexican psychologists.



## IS-023: Psychology in Middle East: Present and future challenges

**Adnan Farah** (chair)

This symposium will discuss the current problems and future challenges confronting psychology in the Middle East such as the training, qualifications, and practice of psychologists, as well as the challenges in advocacy, organizing, and policy-making. The symposium will focus on the implications of social justice and political violence for psychologists, and the need for indigenous psychology, which can enrich the development of a true global understanding. Finally, the symposium will examine the contexts that have affected the development of modern psychology in the Arab world and its relation to international traditions. The symposium includes distinguished participants from different countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Turkey and Yemen.

### Training and qualifications of psychologists at Arab Regional Countries

**Kassim Khan, Hassan** Dept. of Psychology, University of Aden, Aden, Yemen

Training qualification of Psychologists in MENA Arab Countries is a corner stone in the development of the discipline as a science and profession and also to meet needs and challenges facing these countries. In recent year an overwhelming growing concern is witnessed in almost all Arab counties to review and assess Psychology University Curriculums for updating the discipline and meeting societal needs. The objectives of the presentation is to assess the present situation of Training of Psychologists in these countries pointing out achievements and also barriers and problems, recommending proposals to overcome it.

### Social Justice: Implications for counseling psychologists

**Ayyash-Abdo, Huda** Social Sciences Department, Lebanese American University, Chouran Beirut, Lebanon

Social Justice: Implications for counseling psychologists Over the past few years, parts of the Middle East have witnessed phenomenal growth as well as violence. These changes have altered the socio-political map. Many social justice issues that impact the day-to-day life of people have been considered as less important given the threat of political violence. What are the implications of social justice and political violence on counseling psychologists? This presentation offers a personal account of the situation with implications to counseling psychology education programs.

### Present and future challenges for psychology in Turkey

**Degirmencioglu, Serdar M.** Istanbul, Turkey

In the last 20 years, universities in Turkey have undergone major transformations. New regulations led to pressures and incentives to publish more and obtain external funding. The 1999 earthquakes shook the ivory tower approach many psychologists were accustomed to. The country, too, was shaken by a military government, oppression and ongoing human rights abuses, as well as economic crises and increasing poverty. Psychologists are now faced with a free-market system, a volatile socio-political climate, increasing violence and a young population. The challenges in training, practice, advocacy and organizing, and policy-making are enormous. The paper concludes with a set of recommendations.

### Indigenization of psychology in the Arab world

**Khaleefa, Omar** Dept. of Psychology, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan

The study investigated indigenization of psychology in the Arab world. Content analysis method was used for analyzing 50 refereed studies both empirical (n=35), and theoretical (n=15), published in 18 journals, local (n=15) and international (n=3). The study showed that Arab research is characterized by a single paradigm, which is descriptive in contrast to worldwide research and the process of indigenization is slow. However, research published by Arab psychologists in international journals was more sensitive than research published in regional ones. The study suggested the need for indigenous psychology which can enrich the development of a true global understanding.

### Historical, sociological and empirically grounded perspectives on the development of intellectual movements in psychology in the Arab world

**Zebian, Samar** Dept. of Psychology, Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon

Danziger (2006) advocates a polycentric history of Psychology which examines the relations between sites that produce and consume psychological knowledge and the socio-political contexts that shape knowledge production and transfer. I attempt to contribute to a polycentric approach by examining the contexts and conditions that have affected the development of modern psychology in the Arab world and its relation to various local traditions and to Western psychology. Using content analyses of published work and interviews with prominent professionals, as well as sociological perspectives, this paper offers a perspective on the history and future direction of psychology in the Arab world?

## IS-025: Improving learning and memory through differential outcomes procedures

**Luis Jose Fuentes** (chair)

Trapold and Overmier (1969; vide 1972) theorized conditional discrimination learning could be improved when unique reward outcomes for each choice condition are arranged. Each separately later confirmed this empirically in rats and dogs, respectively; it is termed the "differential outcomes effect" (DOE). Researchers have since extended these findings in both animals and humans with and without learning or memory deficits. Evidence suggests that DOE is a powerful tool to improve learning and memory that can be dissociated from traditional non-differential outcomes procedures in terms of behaviour, neurochemistry, and anatomy. This symposium will present recent findings assessing that contention

### The neuroanatomical substrates of the differential outcomes effect

**Savage, Lisa** Dept. of Psychology, State University of New York, Binghamton, USA

The Differential Outcomes Procedure (DOP) has been shown to reduce or eliminate the learning and memory impairments associated with amnesia and dementia. This powerful effect has led to the question of how such a simple manipulation exerts such dramatic influence on learning and memory. Our data with animals demonstrate that not only are different cognitive strategies, but different brain regions are used when subjects are trained with the DOP relative to the Nondifferential Outcomes procedure (NOP). These data support the theory that different brain structures are evoked as a function of the type of associative structure used by the organism.

### Dissociable neural systems underlie conditional discriminations with and without differential outcomes

**Easton, Alexander** Dept. of Psychology, University of Durham, Durham, United Kingdom

Conditional reward outcome (DRO) is applied to a conditional discrimination learning task in monkeys and humans. DRO does not increase the rate of learning, but the mechanisms of learning are different, with DRO allowing the transfer of information about newly learnt stimuli to older information. In addition, the DRO task is not reliant on interactions of the frontal cortex and inferior temporal cortex, whilst conditional discrimination not using DRO is reliant on these interactions. We discuss the possibility that DRO allows for efficient categorisation of stimuli.

### Differential outcomes and retention interval influence spontaneous retrieval in children

**Romero, Mucio** Dept. de Psicología, UAEH, Hidalgo, Mexico  
**García, Rubén** Dept. de Psicología, UAEH, Hidalgo, Mexico  
**Martínez, Juan Patricio** Dept. de Psicología, UAEH, Hidalgo, Mexico  
**Chávez, Berenice** Dept. de Psicología, UAEH, Hidalgo, Mexico

The aim of the experiments reported here was to explore the effect of the retention interval and the presence of differential outcomes procedure (DOP) on retrieval of the information using a successive reversal discrimination paradigm in a matching-to-sample task across an acquisition phase, a reversal phase, and, a final test of reversal with children. Results demonstrated an interaction of retention interval and DOP. These results suggest that the presence of the DOP generates conditioned expectancies about the stimulus reinforcer that can be a contextual-like cue that interacts with retention interval to modulate delayed retrieval of information.

### Training with differential outcomes is effective in children with developmental dyslexia

**Vivas, Ana** Dept. of Psychology, City College, Thessaloniki, Greece

Discriminative learning of symbolic relations can be enhanced when specific outcomes follow responses to each relation to be learned. Furthermore, this procedure has been demonstrated to be effective in special populations with cognitive deficits. In the present study we investigated if the use of the differential outcomes procedure would improve performance of a group of children and adolescence with developmental dyslexia in a symbolic conditional discrimination task. The results suggest that the differential outcome procedure may be effective in improving discriminative learning in developmental dyslexia, and as an intervention of dyslexia-related deficits such as phoneme or word discrimination.

### Enhancing short-term memory in adults through differential outcomes

**Estévez, Angeles F.** Neurociencia y CC SS, Universidad de Almería, Almería, Spain  
**Plaza, Victoria** Neurociencia y CC SS, Universidad de Almería, Almería, Spain  
**Martínez, Lourdes** Neurociencia y CC SS, Universidad de Almería, Almería, Spain  
**Fuentes, Luis** Psicología Básica y Metodología, Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain

It has been widely demonstrated that the differential outcomes procedure (DOP) facilitates both learning of conditional relationships and memory for the conditional stimuli in delayed matching-to-sample tasks in animal subjects. Regarding conditional discriminations in humans, the DOP also produces an increase in speed of acquisition and/or final accuracy. In the present study, we aimed to test whether this procedure improves the execution of a short-term memory task in healthy adults. Participants showed a significantly better delayed face recognition when DO were arranged. This



finding suggests that the DOP can be a technique to facilitate short-term memory performance in humans.

#### Human fMRI evidence for the neural correlates of the differential outcomes effect

**Mok, Leh-Woon** National Institute Education, Nanyang Tech. University, Singapore, Singapore  
In conditional discrimination choice tasks, one learns to make a choice conditionally based on the presenting discriminative/cue stimulus. Prior research has shown that when each type of correct choice is followed by a cue-unique trial outcome (differential outcomes procedure), learning is faster and more accurate than when a single, common outcome is delivered for all types of correct choice. This learning effect has been termed the differential outcomes effect (DOE). Results are discussed here for brain regions that are active in mediating the DOE, while healthy young adults performed delayed conditional discrimination under event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

#### IS-041: Object perception: New views

**Marlene Behrmann, Mary A. Peterson** (chair)

The theme of this symposium concerns the processes whereby visual input becomes organized and coherent. The visual world consciously perceived is very different from the raw retinal mosaic of intensities and colors. Hence, some internal processes of organization must be responsible for producing a coherent percept. Exactly what these processes are remains poorly understood despite the roughly 100 years since the Gestalt psychologists first articulated the principles of perceptual organization. Here, we highlight new and converging research emanating from behavioral, developmental, neurophysiological and neuropsychological approaches in an effort to enhance our understanding of the processes mediating perceptual organization.

#### Perceptual organization: Acquisition and breakdown

**Behrmann, Marlene** Dept. of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

Efficient face recognition is thought to depend on the ability to derive global structure from visual input. Here, we explore the relationship between perceptual organization and face recognition in three different populations: (a) in typical individuals across the course of development; (b) in individuals who fail to apprehend a multi-element stimulus as a whole following acquired brain damage (integrative visual agnosia); and (c) in individuals with autism in whom perceptual organization and face processing is atypical. In all cases, there was a clear and robust association between the failure to derive a global whole and the ability to process faces.

#### Reconceptualizing figure-ground perception

**Peterson, Mary A.** Dept. of Psychology, University of Arizona, Tucson, USA

The processes producing shape perception are not yet understood. A fundamental assumption has been that figure-ground segregation is early stage in the process, but this assumption is mistaken. I will review behavioral and neurophysiological evidence indicating that figure-ground perception results from competition between two candidate shapes that might be seen and that suppression is an integral part of this process. This evidence suggests that figure-ground perception lies on a continuum of processes explained by the biased competition model of attention.

#### Processing local signals into global patterns

**Sasaki, Yuka** Athinoula A Martinos Center, Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, MA, USA

Perceptual organization or grouping is one of the central issues in vision research. Recent reports in the neuroimaging literature suggest that perceptual organization is mediated by distributed visual areas that range from the primary visual cortex to higher visual areas, depending on the availability of grouping cues. Further studies that include deliberate controls for confounding factors such as attentional artifacts and radial orientation bias, are needed to clarify how spatiotemporal information in visual areas is integrated to give rise to perceptual organization.

#### What goes with what? Development of perceptual organization in infancy

**Quinn, Paul C.** Dept. of Psychology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, USA

A program of research will be reviewed that has been investigating the origins and development of perceptual organization during infancy. The data suggest that infant perception of visual pattern information is guided by adherence to organizational principles (including continuity, common region, proximity, similarity, and connectedness) that become functional over different time courses of development, are governed by different developmental determinants, and that not all principles are readily deployed in the manner proposed by Gestalt psychologists. In addition, there is evidence that the principles are soft-wired and subject to interference, and that they yield perceptual units of an abstract nature.

#### Perceptual organization and visual attention

**Kimchi, Rutie** Dept. of Psychology, University of Haifa, Haifa, USA

Can perceptual organization affect the automatic deployment of attention? Participants were presented with an element display. On some trials a subset of the elements grouped into an object. The object was task irrelevant and unpredictable of the target. No abrupt onset or any other unique transient was associated with the object. Target identification or discrimination was better when the target appeared in the object than in a different location than the object. Similar results emerged even when the target appeared after the display offset. These findings demonstrate that a perceptual object can capture attention by its mere objecthood.

#### Extremal edges and gradient cuts: New cues to depth and figure-ground perception

**Palmer, Stephen E.** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, USA  
**Ghose, Tandra** Dept. of Cognitive Science, University of California, Merced, CA, USA

Extremal edges (EEs) and gradient cuts (GCs) are powerful cues to depth and figure-ground organization that arise from shading and texture gradients, where convex surfaces partly occlude themselves (EEs) or are partly occluded by other surfaces (GCs). Ecological constraints imply that EEs should be seen as closer/figural, and we show that they are: EEs readily dominate all figure-ground cues we have studied. GCs are generally seen as farther/background to a degree that depends on the relation between the shared edge and the gradient's equiluminance contours. Together EEs and GCs strongly determine the perception of relative depth and figure-ground assignment.

#### IS-042: Terrorism and peace

**Noraini N. Noor** (chair)

This symposium presents an overview of current psychological research in terrorism, considers the relationship between Islam and terrorism, and how basic memory process interact with certain media

reports. The second part of the symposium considers the contribution of psychology to diplomacy, peace and the mitigation of terrorism, by examining the case of Northern Ireland, and of humanitarian relief work in conflict areas.

#### An overview of the psychological literature on peace and terrorism

**Blumberg, Herbert** Dept. of Psychology, Goldsmiths University, London, United Kingdom

Psychological research on terrorism shows an upward trend starting prior to September 2001 and now reaching approximately 500 publications per year. Classification schemes and some main findings are summarized in the present paper. BR>Approximately 16% of the publications are general works and overviews, 51% deal with terrorism and terrorists themselves, 16% concern victims of terrorism. The remaining 10% are interdisciplinary or elucidate special topics. There is an ongoing need to integrate findings and to build a comprehensive, contextualized picture of the (diverse) aetiology of terrorism, of how it can be constructively minimized, and of how best to serve its actual and potential victims.

#### Islam and terrorism

**Noor, Noraini N.** Dept. of Psychology, Intern. Islamic University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

The words "Islam" and "terrorists" are being used synonymously in contemporary public discourse. Why are Muslims perceived as terrorists, a menace to civilization and universal values of democracy? To respond, a) we introduce Islam and its principles regarding relations between Muslims and non-Muslims, b) we consider the historical and political contexts of the Muslim/non-Muslim relation to see why and how the connection between Islam/Muslims and terrorism is made, c) we provide social psychological explanations to understand this interpretation of Muslims as terrorists, and d) we offer some guidelines for peaceful co-existence between Muslims and non-Muslims.

#### Misinformation and the 'war on terror': When memory turns fiction into fact

**Lewandowsky, Stephan** School of Psychology, Univer. of Western Australia, Crawley, Australia

**Stritzke, Werner Oberauer, Klaus** Psychology, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom  
**Morales, Michael** Psychology, SUNY Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY, USA

We describe how basic human memory processes can interact with certain types of media reports to (a) create false memories for events related to the 'War on Terror' in a substantial proportion of people, and (b) create resistance to changing of beliefs that were initially formed on the basis of misinformation, even if that information was subsequently corrected or retracted. We review research that identifies suspicion and skepticism as crucial psychological variables that can enable people to respond to corrections or retractions. We present and validate a new scale to measure skepticism and show that it predicts people's beliefs about the reasons for the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

#### Contributions of psychologists to diplomacy, peace and the mitigation of terrorism

**Christie, Daniel** Dept. of Psychology, Ohio State University, Marion, USA

The worldwide contributions of psychologists to domestic policies that promote human well being and international policies that support war preparation and operations have been amply documented. The current presentation identifies and documents ways in which psychologists around the world have promoted peace and diplomacy, in some cases by directly influencing the thinking and actions of political elites. Roles for psychologists in civil society movements around the world that seek



to address the roots of terrorism and promote peacebuilding will also be identified.

#### From war leaders to peace leaders: The Northern Ireland experience

**Cairns, Ed** Dept. of Psychology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, United Kingdom

This paper will review the roles, both positive and negative, that paramilitary leaders have played in the peace process in Northern Ireland. Using a Social Identity based approach evidence will be examined that reveals how former terrorists have through their leadership roles either helped to promote or discourage intergroup contact in Northern Ireland. Finally, implications for contact theory as a way of promoting peace in divided societies recovering from political violence will be discussed.

#### Peace psychology and humanitarian relief work in conflict areas: Challenges and potential

**Abdul Majid, Hariyati** Dept. of Psychology, Intern. Islamic University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

This paper discusses the role and contributions of, as well as the challenges faced by peace psychology, as a discipline, in humanitarian relief efforts in disaster afflicted and conflict areas. Although still in its infancy, peace psychology is making gradual but significant impact in the delivery and sustainability of humanitarian relief efforts to afflicted survivors of disasters and conflicts. Based on advancements in research on mental health, socio-cultural and geo-political nature of conflicts, the needs of humanitarian relief agencies, and the author's personal experiences in relief work, several strategies and recommendations are provided to make peace psychology further relevant to the field of humanitarian relief efforts.

### IS-043: Clinical reasoning

**Antonio Godoy** (chair)

The aim of this symposium is to present recent advances in the research of clinical reasoning. Dr. Ahn will present the cognitive implications of changing the current system of classification of personality disorders from discrete categories to dimensional traits. Drs. Lopez and Cobos will discuss the role of causal knowledge in diagnostic reasoning. Dr. Garb will propose changing clinical-decision-making from causal reasoning to probabilistic reasoning. Dr. Wittman will review research about the role of training and experience in clinical reasoning. Dr. Haynes will discuss the presentations by the previous authors from the perspective of the training of clinicians.

#### Cognitive processes involved in diagnostic inferences

**Lopez, Francisco** Psicología Basica, University of Malaga, Malaga, Spain **Cobos Cano, Pedro Luis** Dept. of Psychology, University of Malaga, Malaga, Spain **Flores, Amanda** Dept. of Psychology, University of Malaga, Malaga, Spain

Diagnostic inference is central to causal induction processes. Understanding how diagnostic inferences are made would be benefited if greater attention was paid to the specific cognitive processes that produce them. In this sense, our research has shown that different types of cognitive processes may mediate inference making: (a) intuitive processes based on the computation of statistical covariations; (b) complex processes relying on the use of causal knowledge concerning the nature of causal relationships. In our view, different kinds of causal knowledge may be involved in diagnostic inferences, and delimiting their specific influences would greatly benefit the field.

#### Cognitive implications of eliminating categories in personality disorders

**Ahn, Woo-Kyong** Dept. of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, USA

One prominent proposal for the DSM-V is to eliminate categories of personality disorders and to use traits, based on the Five-Factor Model. Existing cognitive theories of concepts and expertise predict that eliminating categories and imposing trait-based reasoning on clinicians would disrupt communicability of, memory for, and inferences about patients. However, dimensional systems might have great clinical utility if clinicians feel that the current taxonomy is incomplete or invalid. In this talk, I will present results from a recent study testing clinical utilities of Five-Factor models, and discuss the implications in terms of cognitive theories of concepts.

#### Causal versus probabilistic reasoning in clinical judgment

**Garb, Howard** USA Air Force, San Antonio, TX, USA

Research from clinical psychology and social psychology indicates that case formulation is the most difficult task facing mental health professionals. Simply put, it is more difficult to explain than to describe. Not only is it difficult to make valid causal judgments, but when clinicians make diagnoses and predictions, they often rely on causal formulations. Yet, if their causal formulations are invalid, this can undermine the validity of their diagnoses and predictions. Data will be presented on efforts to modernize decision making processes in the United States Air Force.

#### Diagnostic decision making

**Wittman, Cilia** Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands

My research focuses on the diagnostic decision maker. The diagnostician's experience seems to be an important determinant of decision outcomes. I will discuss differences in client representations and in reasoning with these representations, from more rational to more intuitive, over the diagnostician's practice years. And I will discuss the 'intermediate effect', i.e. a temporal dip in performance by diagnosticians who are more advanced than novices but who are not yet fully experienced. I will address the question which representation and which style of clinical reasoning underlies this intermediate effect, and the development of competence in clinical diagnostic reasoning in general.

### IS-044: Coherent mental activity in perception and semantic cognition

**James L. McClelland** (chair)

The symposium will consider how different parts of the brain work together when we think and perceive. The viewpoint underlying the symposium is the notion that brain areas do not function as discrete modules that work independently. Instead, thinking and perception involve dynamic functional systems distributed across multiple brain regions. The activities of participating neurons are mutually interdependent, allowing a synergistic combination of different types of influence to affect processing in each participating area. The symposium will begin with a historical and theoretical overview by the organizer and conclude with a brief panel discussion among the participants.

#### Neural synchrony and selective attention

**Desimone, Robert** McGovern Institute, MIT, Boston, USA

Top-down attentional selection appears to involve an increase in high-frequency (gamma) synchronization of neurons carrying critical information about the location or features of the behaviorally relevant stimulus. Increases in gamma synchrony are found during both spatial attention and featural

attention engaged during visual search, and the presence of synchrony predicts faster responses in visual tasks. Recent evidence suggests that the frontal eye fields in prefrontal cortex may be an important source of synchronizing activity in visual cortex, during tasks of spatially directed attention.

#### Cortical integration of information in perception and attention

**Haynes, John-Dylan** Bernstein Zentrum, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

The degree to which cortical integration of information is required for conscious perception and attention is still a matter of debate. Here we provide evidence for the important role of cortical connectivity during tasks involving spatial attention and visual perception. Selective spatial attention led to increased connectivity within the representations of individual stimuli in the visual system, both within and between brain areas. In visual masking, the connectivity between remote regions in early and high-level visual cortex was significantly increased when stimuli were more visible. This suggests that both attention and awareness require intact large-scale connectivity within the visual system.

#### The proactive brain: Top-down predictions in cognition

**Bar, Moshe** Martinos Center - Radiology, Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, USA

Object recognition is traditionally viewed as a hierarchical, bottom-up neural process. This view has been challenged recently by theoretical models and by findings indicating that top-down processes are involved in facilitating recognition. We propose that such top-down facilitation is triggered by coarse information projected early and rapidly to the prefrontal cortex. I will describe behavioral, neuroimaging and computational studies aimed at testing this proposal. Our findings provide strong support by showing that fast magnocellular projections linking early visual and inferotemporal object recognition regions with the prefrontal (orbitofrontal) cortex facilitate object recognition by enabling the generation of early predictions.

#### Bringing it all together: The critical role of anterior temporal lobes in semantic memory

**Lambon Ralph, Matthew** Neuroscience and Aphasia Unit, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Semantic cognition requires a number of interactive, neurocognitive elements including amodal semantic representations. These representations license appropriate generalisations and inferences made on the basis of semantic rather than superficial similarities. Classical neurological models and many contemporary neuroscience theories suggest that conceptualisation represents the conjoint action of multiple, modality-specific brain regions. Data from multiple convergent methods (neuro-psychological studies, fMRI, rTMS, MR tractography, computational modelling) indicates that in addition to these regions, the bilateral anterior temporal lobes provide a critical structure which not only binds together information into amodal concepts but provides the foundation for appropriate semantic generalisations and inferences.

### IS-045: Transformation of intimacy in the context of citizenship, culture and participation

**Gabriel Bianchi** (chair)

Symposium presents results of empirical studies digging into particular aspects of intimacy and its transformation. Exploration of needs and conflicts in the public space related to alternative sexualities, national/ethnic minorities, people with chronic



disease and/or physical handicap. Identity issues of clients in the sex business, concerning mainly transformation of their social network, intimate partnerships, subjective meanings of sexuality, sex and intimacy. Transformation of discourses and practices in the field of sexual education, their relatedness to power and political influences during the period of a "redemocratization" of the post-totalitarian country. Ethnic identity of immigrants and its implications to their civic participation.

**Identity transformation of clients in sex business**  
**Popper, Miroslav** *Social and Biol. Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic*

**Objectives:** A posteriori aim of the study of sex business (conducted by national teams in Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) was to find out how intimacy is perceived by the clients of prostitutes. **Methods:** Thematic analysis of the semi-structured interviews (approximately 20 in each country) was used. **Results:** Clients' transformation of the relationships with their closest social network and of the meanings of sexuality was revealed. **Conclusion:** The same clients view intimacy in different perspectives, based on their assessment of various types of (steady and paid) sexual partners as well as on how clients are assessed by their social network.

**Transformation of discourses and practices in sexual education**

**Luksik, Ivan** *Faculty of Education, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic*  
**Markova, Dagmar** *Faculty of Social Science, Constantine the Philosopher U, Nitra, Slovak Republic*

The study solves the question: when an ideological discourse of sexual education becomes more powerful in society than expert arguments, existing law and curriculum framework. A discursive analysis concentrates on a public discourses, discourses from the round tables of experts and evaluation of teachers experience from sexual education.

**Ethnic identity and civic participation of migrants in Slovakia**

**Szeghyova, Petra** *Social and Biol. Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic*

The qualitative study aims to explore the relation between ethnic identity and its implications to civic participation of immigrants in Slovakia. The emphasis is put on the influence of social phenomena, such as discrimination, to the ethnic identity and its transformation after migrants relocation to the destination country. As a method, the thematic content analysis of semi structured interviews and focus group discussions with immigrants was used (N= 20). Migrants perception of the domestic population and relevant institutions attitudes towards immigrants plays a crucial role in the transformation of ethnic identity, determining the overall migrants integration into society and civic participation.

**Conflicts of intimate needs in the public space**

**Bianchi, Gabriel** *Social and Biol. Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic*

**Objectives:** The study is aimed at identification of intimate needs, particularly needs of people belonging to specific groups (chronically ill/handicapped, foreigners/migrants, gays/lesbians), and conflicts (explicit and implicit) occurring during the process of their satisfaction in the public space. **Methods:** In-depth semi structured individual interviews (20) analyzed with thematic and discursive analysis. **Results:** Results will be analysed on the background of the major discourses on intimacy and its transformation in the society. **Conclusion:** The expected conclusions will focus on possibilities for conflict prevention in the public arena.

**IS-046: Inhibitory tags that guide orienting**

**Raymond Klein** (*chair*)

Using uninformative peripheral cues and the model task pioneered by Posner for exploring covert orienting, Posner & Cohen (1984) discovered that the well-known, immediate benefits at a cued location (attributed to attentional capture by the cue) were followed by costs. These costs came to be labeled and understood as "inhibition of return" (IOR): an inhibition of orienting toward previously inspected objects and locations that could therefore serve as a foraging facilitator. Using behavioral and neuroscientific data from free choice, visual search, and cuing tasks, symposium presenters will inform the audience about the behavioral presentation and neural underpinnings of IOR.

**Inhibitory tags that guide orienting**

**Klein, Raymond** *Dept. of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada*

Orienting refers to the overt or covert selection of an input pathway. When orienting is produced by an attention-grabbing uninformative peripheral event, the initial facilitation of performance produced by capture of attention is followed by an inhibitory aftereffect (IOR) that discourages subsequent orienting to the original location or object. Using such a cuing paradigm, much has been learned about the nature of IOR, notably that it has those properties necessary for it to function as a foraging facilitator. The discovery of inhibition of re-orienting during and after episodes of search confirms the proposal that inhibitory tags guide orienting.

**Neurophysiological correlates of covert and overt orienting**

**Munoz, Doug** *Centre Neuroscience Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada*

Salient events in the visual world have consequences on future actions. An abrupt visual onset can capture attention overtly via an express saccade or covertly without an eye movement. Many of the behavioural consequences of reflexive overt and covert orienting arise from direct mapping of visual signals onto motor systems that need not implicate higher brain structures or strategies. We use an oculomotor cuing task to investigate bottom-up and top-down components of overt and covert orienting and we monitor neuronal activity in the superior colliculus (SC), where top-down inputs can interact directly with bottom-up signals to alter behaviour.

**IOR and orienting of attention: Is attentional disengagement necessary?**

**Lupiáñez, Juan** *Dept. de Psicología Exprim., Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**Chica, Ana B.** *Dept. de Psicología Exprim., Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**Funes, María Jesús** *Dept. de Psicología Exprim., Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain*

Appearance of new objects captures attention so that stimuli are better and/or faster processed at its location. However, facilitation is later followed by a negative effect called Inhibition of Return, widely assumed the result of the inhibitory tag created at the cued location/object once attention is disengaged from it. We present behavioural and electrophysiological data showing that IOR, as measured by reduced P1, reduced accuracy, and increased RT, can be observed independently of whether or not attention is disengaged from the cued location. The mechanism underlying IOR might alternatively be related to the detection cost associated to previously cued locations/objects.

**The effects of visual signals on spatial decision making**

**Danziger, Shai** *School of Management, Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva, Israel*

We examined the effect of irrelevant visual transients on deciding where to look for a hidden object. In 4 experiments participants also performed a conventional 'inhibition of return' localisation task. There was a bias to select the cued location in the spatial decision task. IOR was observed only when the localisation task preceded the spatial decision task in experiments in which the two tasks were blocked and was not observed in experiments in which they were randomly interleaved. These findings demonstrate that spatial decisions engage a different 'foraging mode' than those engaged when searching for visual transients.

**An early inhibitory mechanism in visual search**

**Takeda, Yuji** *Institute for Human Science, National Institute of Advanced, Higashi, Japan*  
**Sogo, Hiroyuki** *Department of Psychology, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan*

**Objectives:** Inhibition of return (IOR) arises several hundred milliseconds after the attentional shift. It was argued that this delay would be too long to inhibit several recently examined distractors in visual search. I examined the possibility that an early inhibitory mechanism other than IOR works in preventing reexaminations of these distractors. **Method:** Saccade trajectories during serial visual search were measured. **Results:** The saccade trajectories curved away from previous fixations. This inhibition arose immediately after the gaze shift and lasted 600ms. **Conclusion:** The inhibitory mechanism generating curved saccades possibly work in conjunction with IOR in preventing reexaminations in visual search.

**Memory mechanisms make search efficient during static and dynamic search**

**Boot, Walter** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA*  
**McCarley, Jason** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA*  
**Peterson, Matthew** *Dept. of Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, USA*  
**Kramer, Arthur** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA*  
 Search is made more efficient by mechanisms that reduce refixations. However, the capacity of search memory appears to be influenced by several factors, both internal and external. Memory is improved when participants try to intentionally avoid re-inspecting items. When saccade planning is prevented, memory capacity drops substantially. A hybrid visual search / multiple object tracking paradigm suggests that although oculomotor search memory is decreased when item location is no longer constant, memory is still evident and surprisingly robust. Together, these findings demonstrate that several mechanisms make search efficient, including visio-spatial memory, inhibition-of-return, saccade planning, and multiple-object tracking.

**IS-047: Correlates and co-determinants of health across the life-span**

**Sun-Kyo Kwon** (*chair*)

At the interface of physical health and psychology, this symposium has been organized to elucidate the nature of objective and subjective health indices further. In the first part, Mrozek et al., and Wurm & Tesch-Römer, present empirical evidence about health in association with personality and life events. Kwon describes some structural properties of subjective health. A more comprehensive model is introduced by Spivak et al. Chung et al. offer an alternative methodological approach for investigating health. Finally, from an interventionist perspective, Rogers expounds on existentialist



underpinnings in health-preventive interdisciplinary practice, while Lee presents an on-going program for adaptive health behavior.

#### Effects of neuroticism and widowhood on mortality

**Mroczek, Daniel K.** Dept. of Psychology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA **Turiano, Nick Karakurt, Gunnur Spiro, Avron**

Previously, we demonstrated that men with greater increases in neuroticism had a higher mortality risks. Death of one's spouse is also associated with earlier mortality. We hypothesized that men who increased in neuroticism with age and experienced widowhood would be at greater risk of mortality than men who experienced either. Those who had decreasing neuroticism and did not experience the death of their spouse lived the longest, whereas those with one/both risk factors had a higher mortality risk. These findings may be explained by the effect of negative emotions on physiological processes, which can lead to cardiovascular and neural damage.

#### Physical and subjective health in middle adulthood: Causes and effects of early vs. normal retirement

**Wurm, Susanne** Altersfragen, Deutsches Zentrum für, Berlin, Germany **Tesch-Römer, Clemens** Deutsches Zentrum Gerontologie, Berlin, Germany

In the past, early retirement was common practice to adjust to a tight job market. Compared to normal retirement, early retirement is considered more as an "off-time event" (Neugarten, 1996). Based on longitudinal data of a sub-sample of the German Aging Survey (N = 776, aged 45-64), we compared the importance of physical and subjective health for individuals who retired early or normally. Results revealed that poor physical health only increases the risk of early retirement. Moreover, early (but not normal) retirement is accompanied by a worsening of subjective health, which suggests that early retirement is perceived as a strain.

#### Does age make a difference for predicting nutrition behavior of South Koreans?

**Spivak, Youlia** Jacobs University, Internal Research Officer, Bremen, Germany **Renner, Britta** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany **Schwarzer, Ralf**

Social cognition models of health behavior are commonly understood as being universal, implying that they are applicable to groups that vary in age or cultural background. Cultural uniqueness and characteristics of life span development, however, necessitate the study of differential effects. The Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) was examined in younger and older adults from South-Korea (N = 697) who participated in a longitudinal health screening study. The HAPA model had a good fit within both samples. However, structural differences among groups were found, e.g., regarding risk perception. The results suggest a different motivation for the adoption of nutrition behavior as a function of age.

#### Differential effects of individualized feedback on selected conditions: The role of subjective health

**Kwon, Sun-Kyo** Inst. of Mental Health, Hanyang University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Social cognition models of health behavior are commonly understood as being universal, implying that they are applicable to groups that vary in age or cultural background. Cultural uniqueness and characteristics of life span development, however, necessitate the study of differential effects. The Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) was examined in younger and older adults from South-Korea (N = 697) who participated in a longitudinal health screening study. The HAPA model had a good fit within both samples.

However, structural differences among groups were found, e.g., regarding risk perception. The results suggest a different motivation for the adoption of nutrition behavior as a function of age.

#### A framework of user customized healthcare management using a neural network approach

**Jung, Insung** Industrial Engineering, Ajou University, Suwon, Republic of Korea **Park, Peom Park, Rae-Woong Wang, Gin-Nam**

The objective of this paper is to describe the design of a user-customized healthcare management system using a neural network approach. Current and near future users' general health information related to the metabolism and the like are base data. This framework consists of a vital sign acquiring device, a database, a clinical decision support system learning device and a computer-aided prediction system. The engine generates patterns of user health conditions and a suitable food and fitness list of recommendations. We expect that this algorithm can be utilized to manage prevention of sudden death and metabolic syndromes in a homecare environment.

#### Interdisciplinary approaches to methodologies in prevention

**Rogers, Sherome** Dept. of Psychology, Mokpo Maritime University, Mokpo City, Republic of Korea

We endeavor to identify an ever-reappearing trend of many disciplines that indicate the need for interdisciplinarity in prevention. We pinpoint its sources in various disciplines, particularly in health psychology. The fields of study are discussed which consciously and willfully made attempts to become interdisciplinary in their approach, and also attempt to identify their progress and outcomes. The advantages and disadvantages of such an interdisciplinary approach will be highlighted and discussed from an existential perspective of psychology.

#### A coaching approach for the promotion of adaptive health behaviors

**Lee, Hwayun** Johns Hopkins HealthCare LLC, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

This study examines the correlates of activation levels for healthy behavior changes among employees at John Hopkins. All eligible employees will receive a new health promotion program working with a health coach. For four months, the health coach will collaborate with the employees to encourage and sustain a healthy lifestyle. Health risk assessment, patient activation measure (PAM) and SF-12 data will be collected at baseline. PAM will be conducted monthly, and after 6 and 12 months together with the SF-12. It is hypothesized that employees at a higher activation level will have increased compliance in adopting or maintaining healthy behaviors.

#### IS-048: Visual expertise

**Narayanan Srinivasan, Cees van Leeuwen** (chair)

'Visual expertise' is used to cover a variety of remarkable abilities that involve the visual system, often emerging through extensive practice. Typical examples are reading, figural creativity, the astonishing diagnostic skills found in echoscopy experts, or the skills of highly trained surgeons. Past research has treated the visual system and our cognitive and motor abilities as separate. Under the banner of visual expertise, we will discuss: 1) the ways in which different aspects of visual information interact, 2) the way the visual, cognitive and motor systems interact with each other and 3) the way these interactions are modified by expertise.

#### Contrasting congruency in letters and shapes: Domain-specific perceptual integration strategies

**van Leeuwen, Cees** Laboratory for Perceptual Dyn., Riken Brain Science Institute, Saitama, Japan **Lachmann, Thomas** Inst. Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany **Plomp, Gijs** Laboratory for Perceptual Dyn., Riken Brain Science Institute, Saitama, Japan

We review our results showing task-specific contrasts between congruence effects in letters and shapes. This effect dissociation was understood as based on a learned differentiation between letters and shapes, in which global symmetry information is suppressed in an early stage of visual processing. Results so far were based on reaction times. We present new evidence from neuro-imaging using MEG. The differentiation was observed in normal adults, and develops differently in normal reading children and children with developmental dyslexia. We discuss the implication of these finding for theories about how children learn to read.

#### Visual processing strategies in developmental dyslexics

**Lachmann, Thomas** Inst. Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany **van Leeuwen, Cees** Laboratory for Perceptual Dyn., Riken Brain Science Institute, Saitama, Japan

In some studies dyslexics reached normal scores in visual processing tasks and the conductors concluded that visual processing deficits are not involved in the syndrome. These tasks, however, may have been insensitive to anomalous visual information processing strategies used to compensate for an underlying deficit. We present results showing that differences in processing speed between dyslexics and controls depend on task and material. Furthermore we present an experiment in which dyslexics performed even faster than controls. We will show that an anomalous processing strategy leads to this seemingly paradoxical result for the particular task.

#### Practice effects on EEG phase synchrony during attentional blink

**Nakatani, Chie** Lab. for Perceptual Dynamics, Riken Brain Science Institute, Saitama, Japan **Bajjal, Shruti** Centre for Behavioural and Cog, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India **van Leeuwen, Cees** Laboratory for Perceptual Dyn., Riken Brain Science Institute, Saitama, Japan

Whereas a single target presented in a sequence of non-target items is detected easily, even when each item is presented less than 100 ms, when the number of targets is increased to two, the second target report becomes more difficult. When the lag from the first target (T1) is 200-500 ms and followed by a distracter, the second target (T2) is often missed (i.e., attentional blink). The attentional blink attenuates with practice. We report the results of a study using cross-lag EEG phase synchronization measures to examine the practice effect on attentional blink

#### Effect of color on motion-defined form detection in camouflage

**Srinivasan, Narayanan** CBCS, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India **Srivastava, Priyanka** CBCS, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India **Kant, Vivek** CBCS, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India We investigated the effect of color on word identification with a display consisting of broken stationary black lines arranged randomly embedded with a word (made up of broken lines) not visible when stationary. The word stimulus moved horizontally left and right till it was identified. We had found that identification was faster with red compared to green background. In addition, identification was faster with words defined by green lines compared to red lines. The results indicate interactions between motion and color for



form perception and support models of figure-ground organization based on activities of the two visual pathways.

### Motor performance impacts Fitts' law effect in action-perception

**Chandrasekharan, Sanjay** Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada **Binsted, Gordon** Health and Social Development, University of British Columbia, Kelowna, Canada **Welsh, Timothy** Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

Recent work has demonstrated that perceptual judgment of the speed-accuracy trade-off in biological motion follows Fitts' Law. We investigated whether this effect is based on implicit enaction of the perceived task. Participants first judged whether a series of hand movements shown on screen were possible or impossible. They then executed the same hand movements, and the movements on screen were judged once again. The analysis of perception judgments pre and post action-execution indicates that motor performance has a significant impact on action perception. This suggests that the Fitts' Law effect in action perception is based on implicit enaction.

### IS-049: Early syntactic acquisition and its impact on word learning

**Anne Christophe** (chair)

Learning new words is hard work, especially so for young children who do not yet possess a large vocabulary. Lila Gleitman and her collaborators have convincingly shown that some syntactic knowledge would help children to acquire the meaning of words, and especially verbs (the syntactic bootstrapping hypothesis). In this symposium, we will present and discuss recent experimental work with infants between 1 and 3 years, that investigate what kind of syntactic knowledge they possess, how they might have acquired it (before they knew many words), and how they use it to constrain their acquisition of new words.

### Verb learning and the early development of sentence comprehension

**Fisher, Cynthia** Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA **Gertner, Yael** Beckman Institute, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, USA **Scott, Rose** Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, USA **Yuan, Sylvia** Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, USA  
Children use syntax to interpret verbs. Our account of early syntactic bootstrapping has two main premises: First, children attempt to interpret each noun in a sentence as a semantic argument of a predicate term. This simple bias toward the one-to-one mapping of nouns onto participant-roles leads young children to assign appropriately different meanings to transitive and intransitive verbs. Second, children represent language experience in an abstract mental vocabulary that permits rapid generalization to new verbs. Thus, language-specific grammatical learning, such as detecting the significance of English word order, transfers rapidly to novel verbs, permitting progressively finer constraint on verb learning.

### Little words, big impact: Early grammatical access to function words

**Kedar, Yarden** Dept. of Psychology, Ben-Gurion University, Be'er-Sheva, Israel  
Infants of 12-, 18- and 24 months tested in a preferential-looking task oriented faster to target following grammatical sentences using the determiner 'the' (e.g., can you see the book?) rather than ungrammatical conditions in which 'the' was substituted with another English function word or with an unfamiliar word, or omitted. Around the 1-year marker, infants begin incorporating syntactic

information regarding function words in sentence processing. This early grammatical access enables the syntactic categorization of words and facilitates reference determination, suggesting that both lexical categories as well as functional categories are developing in tandem during this critical period in language acquisition.

### Syntactic categorization of new words: Distributional and morphological cues to form class

**Höhle, Barbara** Inst. für Linguistik, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany **Wang, Hao** Psychology, University Southern California, Los Angeles, USA **Mintz, Toben** Psychology, University Southern California, Los Angeles, USA

One aspect of establishing lexical representations for new words is their assignment to a syntactic category. Recent research has shown that English 12-month-olds use distributional information in form of frequent frames to categorize verbs (Mintz, 2002). Based on an analysis of German child directed speech we will argue that the concept of frequent frames is not simply transferable to a language with a more flexible word order and a richer inflectional system. Instead, the inflectional endings typical for German verb forms provide another cue that infants may use for categorization. Results of experiments testing this hypothesis will be presented.

### The syntactic skeleton: Partial syntactic structure through function words and prosody

**Christophe, Anne** Dept. Etudes Cognitives, CNRS, Paris, France **Millotte, Séverine** Psychology, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland **Alves Limissuri, Rita** Dept. Etudes Cognitives, CNRS, Paris, France **Margules, Sylvie** Dept. Etudes Cognitives, CNRS, Paris, France

Many recent results show that infants, before 18 months of age, are sensitive to the function words of their native language as well as to its prosody. We propose that infants are able to exploit these two sources of information to build a partial syntactic structure, the syntactic skeleton (Christophe et al. in press, Language & Speech). Using a word detection task, we observed that 18-month-old French infants, just like adults, are able to predict the syntactic category of incoming words. Such information may help infants to constrain their acquisition of word meanings (e.g. noun = object, verb = action).

### Processing of functional morphemes and early lexical acquisition

**Shi, Rushen** Dept. de Psychologie, Univers. du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada **Cyr, Marilyn** Dept. of Psychology, Université du Québec, Montreal, QC, Canada

In previous work we showed that infants begin to recognize function words from continuous speech and represent specific functors during the second half of the first year of life, with highly frequent functors being perceived already at six months of age. In this talk we will present the evidence that infants use frequent function words and bound functional morphemes to segment content words before one year of age. We will also present data showing that functional elements play an important role in infants' subsequent word learning and language comprehension after one year of age.

### IS-050: Organizational behavior and culture

**Shahraz Mortazavi** (chair)

Organizational behaviors will be discussed from the following perspectives: The validity of individualism and collectivism as cultural constructs measured on national, organizational and individual levels. The second presentation is related to self-

presentation and personal values in the employment interview. The third paper discusses Intercultural Issues in Multinational corporations based in Iran. The last two presentations are related to "work stress and alcohol use across cultures" and "collectivism and undesirable physical work conditions related to absenteeism in an Iranian industrial organization".

### Individualism/collectivism measured on national, organizational and individual levels

**Mortazavi, Shahraz** Education and Psychology, University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Organizations are embedded within their national cultures. It is suggested that values used to describe cultural level phenomena are also meaningful at the organizational and individual levels (Robert & Wasti, 2002). In this research, a) Indices measuring individualism/collectivism were used to compare 476 subjects from three national cultures (America, Ukraine and Iran). b) The same measures were applied on organizational level to compare family and work settings in Iran, and c) The data was used to study the relationships of work-family-conflict and individualism/collectivism at individual levels. Differences were not significant at national level, but functionally meaningful at organizational and individual levels.

### Self-presentation and personal values in the employment interview: A comparison between Afro-American and Euro-American student

**Sandal, Gro Mjeldeheim** Dept. Psychological Sciences, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Empirical evidence shows that job applicants engage in impression management behaviour in the job interview, and that such strategies influence hiring recommendations. The study examines whether ethnic groups differ in expectancies regarding favourable self-presentation, and relationships with Schwartz' Personal Value Questionnaire. A factor analysis of the Culture Impression Management Scale yielded six factors, labelled Competence, Compliance, Independence, Flawlessness, Modesty, and Collegiality. Euro-American students (N=156) favour the Competence strategy more and the Modesty strategy less than the Afro-American students (N=89). Associations of personal values with self-presentation strategies differ across ethnic groups. Insights are useful for training both interviewers and job applicants.

### Intercultural issues and challenges in multinational corporations based in Iran

**Namazie, Pari** Atiehroshan, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Namazi, Pari** Atiehroshan, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

This paper addresses intercultural issues and challenges multinational corporations face when their expatriates work with Iranian local staff. National culture factors from Hofstede and Hall have been used to show cultural differences. The paper examines literature and uses qualitative research on 12 semi structured and in-depth interviews with Iranian and expatriate staff in 8 corporations. Findings have been content analyzed. Conclusions suggest tools to deal with the other culture and how MNCs need be locally responsive as well as globally consistent in intercultural and work practice considerations.

### Work stress and alcohol use across cultures

**Mohr, Cynthia** Dept. of Psychology, Portland State University, Portland, USA **Wang, Mo** Dept. of Psychology, Portland State University, Portland, USA **Wendt, Staci** Dept. of Psychology, Portland State University, Portland, USA **Liu, Songqi** Dept. of Psychology, Portland State University, Portland, USA  
Employee alcohol consumption can undermine productivity and safety (Frone, 1999; 2004). In this



research we examine work stress-related alcohol consumption in Japan, China, and the U.S. Among the questions we consider: Are there cultural differences in workplace alcohol climate and work stress-drinking relationship? Are there cultural differences in the social contexts in which people drink after a stressful day at work? Workers from each culture participated in a daily process study. Daily reports were gathered via telephone (China), Internet (Japan), and programmable handheld computer (U.S.) for periods of 28-30 days. The utility and flexibility of daily process methodology was demonstrated.

#### Cultural collectivism and undesirable physical work conditions related to absenteeism

**Mansour, Mahmoud** Dept. of Psychology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Mortazavi, Shahnaz** Dept. of Psychology, University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
Our sample consisted of 296 employees, who had high absenteeism records. The criteria variable was the amount of absenteeism. Predictive variables were: a) Cultural collectivism, b) undesirable physical work conditions, c) attitudes such as job satisfaction, organizational commitment, organizational culture etc., c) work-family-conflict, d) demographic variables and e) feeling distressed. Linear regression analysis showed that collectivistic values of work environment was positively related to attitudes (job satisfaction, organizational commitment etc.) and negatively related to work-family-conflict. Absenteeism could be predicted by feeling distressed, which could be predicted by family-to-work conflict, undesirable physical work conditions and low education.

#### IS-051: International Test Commission Guidelines and methodology for adapting educational and psychological tests

**Ronald Hambleton** (chair)

Interest has been growing for years in the topic of translating and adapting educational and psychological tests from one language and culture to others. Today, many of the popular intelligence and personality tests are translated and adapted into 50 or more languages; achievement tests such as those used in the large scale international assessments are translated and adapted into more than 30 languages and cultures; and in the United States, as one approach for handling cultural diversity and accommodations, many states are making their state assessments available to students in more than one language. Progress too has been made in the methodology for translating and adapting tests. The purposes of this symposium are to introduce (1) the widely-respected second edition of the International Test Commission (ITC) Test Adaptation Guidelines, (2) validated steps for adapting tests, and (3) examples of good test adaptation practices. The 17 guidelines were presented for the first time at the ITC Conference in Brussels in 2006 and at this symposium, the latest revision of the guidelines will be presented. Each of the participants will discuss aspects of the guidelines and their relevance for test adaptation practices in cross-cultural assessments. Four of the five participants, and the chairperson were part of the ITC committee with the responsibility of producing the second edition of the guidelines. Single abstracts are not being prepared. All of the participants will speak to the second edition of the ITC Test Adaptation Guidelines.

#### IS-052: Sensory-motor foundations of cognition and language

**Michael Masson, Daniel Bub** (chair)

Behavioral and neurophysiological evidence will be presented that indicates that mental representations of manual and other sensory-motor actions influence the orientation of visual attention to objects in the environment and contribute to fluent identification and evaluation of those objects. This evidence also shows that action representations are evoked during skilled comprehension of language. These results illustrate some of the ways in which cognitive skills depend on interactions between the human body and the environment, and they reveal some crucial constraints regarding embodied cognition and mental simulation.

#### Modulation of visual attention by hand actions

**Masson, Michael** Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada

Evidence suggests that handled objects attract attention. Furthermore, these objects may show alignment effects in that reaction times are shorter when the response hand is aligned with the object's handle. Alignment effects do not always occur, however, and our work shows that they are strongly tied to the nature of the response that subjects make. In particular, key-press responses to an object attribute like color show no handle alignment effects, but the very same judgment produces robust effects when the response requires reaching and grasping. These constraints imply interesting interactions between visual attention and the motor system.

#### The roles of neuroanatomy and experience in shaping visuomotor representation

**Handy, Todd** Dept. of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

When viewing a graspable object, the human motor system has the ability to automatically activate the motor programs associated with that object's use. In a set of fMRI experiments, we have elucidated at three key factors mediating the nature of these visuomotor representations: The spatial location of the object relative to the observer, the observer's prior motor experience with the object, and whether or not the object's spatial location is actively attended. Taken together, these data suggest that visuomotor representations are not monolithic in nature. Rather, they appear to dynamically vary depending on present circumstances and past experience.

#### Conceptual representations embodied in perception and action

**Kiefer, Markus** Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Ulm, Ulm, Germany

Classical models assume that conceptual knowledge is represented in an amodal format distinct from the sensory and motor systems. More recent models, however, propose that concepts are embodied in the sense that interactions with objects form their conceptual memory traces in distributed sensory or action-related modality-specific brain areas. In neurophysiological experiments, we show that conceptual tasks activate brain areas involved in the processing of visual, acoustic and action-related conceptual information. Activity emerges early within the first 200 ms of stimulus processing rendering imagery unlikely. Our results therefore strengthen the notion of modality-specific conceptual representations grounded in perception and action.

#### Athletic expertise enhances language comprehension

**Beilock, Sian** Dept. of Psychology, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA

Do we understand action-related language differently depending on whether such actions are part of our skill repertoire? We examined how novice and expert ice-hockey players and experienced hockey fans (with viewing, but no playing experience) comprehend everyday and hockey-specific action scenarios they read about. Results demonstrate that hockey expertise not only differentiates performers on the ice rink, but also impacts the comprehension of hockey-action language - even when there is no intention to act. Neuroimaging and behavioral data points to the differential recruitment of motor-related brain regions in experts, novices, and fans while reading about ice-hockey, but not everyday, actions.

#### Evocation of action representations by words and sentences

**Bub, Daniel** Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada

Manipulable objects are inherently ambiguous with respect to the actions they afford. We distinguish between functional action representations (F) having to do with actions carried out when using an object, and volumetric action representations (V) that are applied when lifting or moving an object. Theoretical considerations imply that evocation of these representations should depend on context. We describe a novel method for measuring the evocation of F and V action representations to manipulable objects. We report a series of experiments showing how linguistic context modulates the time course of the activation of these representations.

#### IS-053: Psychology of sustainable development and environmental sustainability

**Mirilia Bonnes, Giuseppe Carrus** (chair)

The symposium will introduce the sustainable development concept and its implications for psychological research, for the promotion of environmental sustainability and pro-environmental human behavior. Major theoretical perspectives and related empirical problems characterizing this domain of environmental psychology will be presented and discussed. Different psychological approaches, relevant for environmental sustainability, bridging the individual and collective levels of psychological processes will be presented, ranging from more intra-disciplinary topics (change of environmentally relevant attitudes/behaviors, normative influence in environmental behavior, dispositional factors driving sustainable lifestyles), to more inter-disciplinary and policy-oriented approaches to person-environment relationship (psychological restoration in nature, cooperation in environmental social dilemmas).

#### The hidden power and real difficulties on changing environmental attitudes

**Kaiser, Florian** Human-Tech. Interact., University of Technology, Eindhoven, Netherlands

Attitude change is greatly underestimated as a means for behavior change. This is because "behavioral spillover effects" require behaviors to be interdependent. Objectives: To date, there is no evidence for the existence of behavioral spillover. Methods: With a pre-post design, we compared 196 persons in four conditions. Results: After the intervention, only the group that received personalized energy advice revealed significantly augmented environmental attitudes. Conclusions: Successful attitude change is demanding as it involves individualizing messages. Eventually, it pays off, when behavioral spillover, the hidden power of attitude



change, occurs. However, recognizing spillover requires a novel way of thinking about attitudes.

**Normative concerns and environmental behavior**  
**Steg, Linda** Dept. of Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Pro-environmental behaviour is often associated with high behavioural costs. For example, it is less convenient to travel by bus, and ecological products are often more expensive. In such cases, pro-environmental behaviour mainly results from biospheric values and normative concerns. I will discuss results of a series of studies aimed to examine which factors strengthen normative concerns, among which biospheric values, awareness of environmental consequences of behaviour, and ascription of responsibility for these consequences. Moreover, I will indicate under which circumstances normative concerns will most strongly affect behaviour.

**Psychological dimensions of pro-sustainability orientation**

**Corral Verdugo, Victor** Division de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Sorona, Mexico, Mexico

Environmental psychology is committed to searching psychological and contextual factors inciting sustainable lifestyles. Pro-Sustainability Orientation (PSO) is a set of dispositional variables presumably leading individuals to the goal of environmental protection, both at the social and biophysical levels. According to a number of studies, PSO is characterized for future orientation tendencies, affinity towards bio and socio diversity, pro-environmental competency, the perception of environmental norms, tendencies towards equity, feelings of indignation due to environmental deterioration, and a group of sustainable lifestyles including altruistic, frugal and pro-environmental behaviors. Models of PSO developed and tested by our research group are presented and discussed.

**The psychology of sustainability: Contributions from the study of restorative environments**

**Hartig, Terry** Inst. Housing and Urban Res., Uppsala University, Gävle, Sweden

The study of restorative environments aids the pursuit of sustainability in two general ways: it provides insights on how to enhance environmental livability and on how to reduce human environmental impacts. In this presentation, I will overview empirical studies that exemplify these contributions. Some of the studies concern a planning dilemma: How can development realize the ecological benefits of compact cities while avoiding the psychosocial costs of dense urban structure? Other studies concern the challenge of motivating people to behave ecologically. All of the studies speak to the importance of restorative experiences in natural environments for people in urbanized societies.

**A general model of social dilemmas**

**Gifford, Robert** Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada

The symposium will introduce the sustainable development concept and its implications for psychological research, for the promotion of environmental sustainability and pro-environmental human behavior. Major theoretical perspectives and related empirical problems characterizing this domain of environmental psychology will be presented and discussed. Different psychological approaches, relevant for environmental sustainability, bridging the individual and collective levels of psychological processes will be presented, ranging from more intra-disciplinary topics (change of environmentally relevant attitudes/behaviors, normative influence in environmental behavior, dispositional factors driving sustainable lifestyles), to more inter-disciplinary and policy-oriented approaches to person-environment relationship (psy-

chological restoration in nature, cooperation in environmental social dilemmas).

**IS-054: Personnel psychology and vocational psychology: Competing paradigms or twins separated at birth?**

**Frederick T.L. Leong** (chair)

Despite having a central focus on work and workers, these two subfields of Personnel Psychology and Vocational Psychology have tended to traverse parallel but non-intersecting pathways. Each subfield has its own associations, handbooks, journals, and graduate programs. The goal of the symposium is to have industrial-organizational psychologists and vocational psychologists present their ideas on these two related fields and why there have not been more cross-fertilization and interactions. In addressing this question, the presenters will also provide some ideas on whether synergistic interactions are possible and desirable and what mechanisms may support such interactions.

**What differences make a difference: An organizational psychologist's perspective on vocational psychology**

**Ryan, Ann Marie** Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

This presentation will provide background on how the identities of professions are formed and changed, and how the process of identity development of professions relates to the fields of personnel psychology and career counseling. The ways in which the fields differ in terms of research paradigms, methodological foci, topics addressed, and general aims will be covered. Key differences in identity between the two arenas will form the basis for a discussion of neglected opportunities for synergy.

**Personnel psychology and vocational psychology: A family reunion for siblings separated since adolescence**

**Savickas, Mark** Dept. of Behavioral Sciences, NEUOCOM, Rootstown, USA

First half of the presentation will provide a précis of the origins and early development of the application of the person-environment paradigm to problems of vocational guidance, personnel selection, and military classification. Pioneers in applied psychology worked synergistically on all three problems, and traversed fluid boundaries between academia, industry, and the military. Only after applied psychology was firmly established did vocational psychology split from personnel psychology. The second half of the presentation will describe the difficulties vocational psychologist now face and why they need assistance from their colleagues in personnel psychology.

**The IO psychologist's handshake with the counselor**

**Born, Marise** Inst. of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

For individual employees, well-being and satisfaction are desirable outcomes. Yet, happiness at work is only weakly related to performance outcomes (Judge et al., 2001). To improve worker productivity, personnel psychologists therefore prefer to base personnel screening and training on g and job knowledge. Using improved study designs, satisfaction and well-being however demonstrate having links to performance (Wegge et al., 2007). Will these findings convince personnel psychologists of the importance of affective influences? Will they then start adding dispositional affect to the list of predictors in personnel selection? This contribution discusses risks and opportunities when the counselor and the personnel psychologist meet.

**Personnel and vocational psychology: A Lewinian analysis of centripetal and centrifugal forces**

**Leong, Frederick T.L.** Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

Using a Lewinian force-field analysis, this paper discusses the cultural environment underlying the two separate subfields of personnel and vocational psychology. The centripetal forces (center-seeking) that maintains the integrity of each of these subfields and gives each its unique identity and boundary conditions will be delineated. In addition, the centrifugal forces (center-fleeing) exerted on each subfield will also be discussed (e.g., psychology's resurrected interest in personality, the increasing importance of cultural factors in understanding human behavior). Finally, it is proposed that the degree of divergence or convergence of these two subfields will depend on the balance of these opposing forces.

**IS-055: The role of psychology for human and social development: From research to policy**

**Susan Pick** (chair)

The science and the practice of Psychology has a series of tools, both theoretical and methodological which have been used to enhance the wellbeing of individuals and communities' both in developed and developing countries. Representatives from a wide spectrum of countries come together to analyze different perspectives on this very central topic. They do so from both a purely psychological as well as from an interdisciplinary perspective; both basic and applied views will be integrated. The presentations address the role which Psychology has had, and can have in different areas of human and social development policy.

**Comprehensive community development programs: Targeting multiple behaviors**

**Givaudan, Martha** IMIFAP, Mexico City, Mexico **Pick, Susan** President, IMIFAP, Mexico City, Mexico

**Leenen, Iwin** Evaluation, IMIFAP, Mexico City, Mexico **Martinez, Rocio** Evaluation, IMIFAP, Mexico City, Mexico **Barriga, Marco** Training and Community Develo, IMIFAP, Mexico City, Mexico **Bernal, Miriam** Training and Community Develo, IMIFAP, Mexico City, Mexico

There has been a long standing debate regarding the possibility of targeting multiple behaviors in interventions vs targeting individual ones. This paper refers to the process and results of a comprehensive health education development program. It has reached over 250,000 rural and indigenous women and their offspring in Central Mexico. For all the targeted behaviors a common base of life skills and opportunities for reduction of psychological barriers together with specific knowledge has been built. The program has been carried out with a multi behavior, multipopulation and multistrategy perspective. Longitudinal data are analyzed comparing control and experimental groups as well as the effect of the program related with the level of participation of different target groups in the communities.

**Agency and wellbeing: The role of psychology in making Sen's capabilities approach operative**

**Pick, Susan** Dept. of Psychology, National University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico

One of the most widely acclaimed perspectives in development in the last decade is Amartya Sen's capability approach. It departs from the philosophical position that economic wellbeing is an instrument rather than an end for development. It is enhancing peoples capabilities i.e. alternatives for realizing their potential, which should be the man target of development. It is in this way that people's freedoms are strengthened and being reached. Psychological theory and methods have a central



role to play in such an approach given that it relies strongly on human development as the bases for development in general. The Framework for Enabling Agentic Empowerment (FENAE) has evolved from field work with marginalized urban, rural and indigenous communities in 14 countries.

#### Applying psychological knowledge elsewhere: The factor "culture"

**Poortinga, Ype** Dept. of Psychology, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands

The application of psychological tools and techniques in other populations as where they were developed repeatedly is widely criticised as cultural imposition, but at the same time steadily increasing. After mentioning the rationale for transfer I will propose tentative standards for responsible professional practices focussing on (i) consultation of intended clients and other stakeholders, (ii) the role and position of psychologists as experts, and (iii) empirical justification.

#### Efforts to modify health-related behaviors have been dominated by health education perspectives

**Vinck, Jan** Inst. for Behavioural Science, Hasselt University, Diepenbeek, Belgium **Lengerke, Thomas** Von Medical Psychology Unit, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany

Efforts to modify health-related behaviors have been dominated by health education perspectives. Recently, more ecological views have evolved stating that health-related behavior is also regulated by habitual processes and, especially in terms of behavioral prevalences, environments (meta-/macro-contingencies). Obesogenic environments are a well-known case in point. Thus, while it is evident that health psychologists (nor the populations concerned) do not have direct control over environmental variables, they have to organize collaboration with economic, political, and media actors who impact environments. This is a role health psychologists are neither trained nor prepared for, and will have to learn to take up professionally

#### Antecedents and effects of political participation: A behavioral epidemiological review

**von Lengerke, Thomas** Med. Psychologie (OE 5430), Medizin, Hochschule Hannover, Hannover, Germany **Vinck, Jan** Institute for Behavioural Scie, Hasselt University, Diepenbeek, Belgium

Political participation and participation in formal social activities more generally are key links between micro and macro levels of social systems. Simultaneously, they have received mixed appraisals as to their health promoting effects and capacities, in particular regarding individual health. This paper reviews studies both on the antecedents and health effects of participation. Regarding the former, policy-related (e.g., social climate) and individual-level (educational resources, social responsibility) variables predict political participation. Regarding effects on health, in line with social psychological theories both from sociology and psychology, strong control beliefs are central preconditions for participation to be promotive of individual health.

#### Conducting research with children and adolescents in street settings in Brazil

**Koller, Silvia Helena** Dept. de Psicologia, Univ. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Neiva-Silva, Lucas** Dept. de Psicologia, Univ. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Morais, Normanda** Dept. de Psicologia, Univ. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Paludo, Simone** Dept. de Psicologia, Fundação Univ. de Rio Grande, Rio Grande, Brazil

At the Center for Psychological Studies on Street Children (CEP-RUA) at the Federal University of

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, researchers conduct empirical research and applied projects to improve the quality of life of at-risk populations. One focal population is "street youth" – children and adolescents who spend much of their time in settings characterized by physical need, lack of adult supervision, drug use, and psychological neglect. This presentation will describe ethical and methodological challenges encountered when working with street youth and present examples of how they have been overcome during the Center's 15 years of existence.

#### IS-056: Prevention and treatment of behaviour problems in children and adolescents

**Manfred Döpfner** (chair)

In this symposium we will focus externalizing behaviour problems, which encompass a heterogeneous group of overlapping behaviour problems and disorders, especially Attention Deficit-/Hyperactivity Disorders (ADHD), Oppositional Defiant Disorders (ODD) and Conduct Disorders (CD). These disorders are common, stable and hard to treat especially as a chronic condition. Psychosocial interventions have been proven to be effective in these disorders. Parent focused treatment approaches seem to be more important than patient focused interventions. The high prevalence rates and the chronicity of disruptive disorders require the development of preventive interventions which may help to reduce behavior problems at a very early stage of development of the disorder. In this symposium current research findings on universal and indicated prevention as well as self-help interventions and the long-term outcome of treatment will be provided.

#### The 3-year efficacy of a parent-training in the universal prevention of child behavior problems

**Kahlweg, Kurt** Dep. of Clinical Psychology, TU Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany **Heinrichs, Nina** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Kuschel, Annett** Rehabilitationswissenschaften, Humboldt Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Naumann, Sebastian** **Bertram, Heike**

The long-term efficacy of the Triple P parent group training as a universal prevention strategy was investigated from the perspective of mothers. Based on their respective preschool, families were either randomly assigned to a prevention program (parent training) or a control group. The long-term efficacy was analysed with a multimethod and multimodal assessment in 212 two-parent families. At the long-term follow-up's 1, 2 and 3 years later, most of the significant post-treatment changes were maintained. Mothers reported an improvement in parenting and a reduction in child behavior problems. Mothers' psychological distress was significantly reduced and their relationship satisfaction improved.

#### Prevention Program of Externalizing Problem Behavior (PEP): Efficacy and effectiveness in 3 studies

**Hautmann, Christopher** Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, University of Cologne, Köln, Germany **Plüsch, Julia** **Meyer, Ilka** **Döpfner, Manfred** Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany

The Prevention Program for Externalizing Problem Behavior (PEP) addresses parents and kindergarten teachers of children (3 to 10 years) with symptoms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD). PEP has been evaluated in three different studies. The first study was planned as a randomized controlled efficacy study with high experimental control and internal validity. The two other studies tested the program components under "real-

world conditions" (effectiveness study). All three studies demonstrate that PEP is effective in reducing externalizing behavior problems of the child and improving parenting behavior. The results of the three studies are compared with each other.

#### The effects of self-help interventions for parents of children with disruptive behavior problems

**Döpfner, Manfred** Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany **Kierfeld, Frauke** Parent trainings either in a group or an individual format has proven to be effective for children with disruptive behaviour problems. However, these kinds of interventions are time consuming and expensive. A self-help program for parents of children with disruptive behaviour problems may be helpful to cover a broader range of children and families and may also reduce the treatment costs. Two studies were conducted to assess the feasibility and the efficacy / effectiveness of a self-help-program for parents of children with disruptive behaviour problems. The studies demonstrated the efficacy of that approach with moderate to large intervention effects.

#### Long-term outcome of psychosocial and multimodal interventions for children with ADHD

**Wolff Metternich, Tanja** Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, University of Cologne, Köln, Germany **Döpfner, Manfred** Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany **Attention Deficit-/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)** is a serious and chronic condition in children and adolescents. Studies on long-term effects are rare and contradictory. In this presentation the results of a study on the long-term outcome of ADHD children treated with an adaptive and individually tailored multimodal intervention will be presented. The original sample consisted of 75 school-children aged 6-10 years with a diagnosis of ADHD/HKD. After an initial psychoeducation an adaptive and individually tailored therapy including medication and psychosocial interventions was delivered. In an 8year follow-up most of the ADHD children had a good prognosis.

#### IS-057: Lessons learned: Cross-cultural perspectives on education and development

**Kevin Miller** (chair)

Cross-cultural comparisons show dramatic differences in beliefs about education and development and in the enactment of these beliefs in schooling and child-rearing. This symposium looks at how details of children's experience – with orthographies, graphical representations, and classroom discourse – serve as mediators of cognitive development and educational achievement. Papers describe (1) differentiation of graphic genres in preschool, (2) relations among phonological, semantic, and orthographic information in learning to read Chinese; (3) how orthographic structure affects literacy; (4) opportunities to learn mathematics in Chinese and American classrooms; (5) cultural scripts in teaching in China and the US.

#### The roles of phonological, semantic and orthographic information for reading development in Chinese

**Chen, Shiu-Yuan** Early Childhood Education, Taipei Municipal University, Taipei, Taiwan

Previous studies showed the importance of phonological awareness in learning alphabetic languages, and the importance of morphological awareness in learning Chinese. This study examined the roles of phonological, semantic, and orthographic information in learning Chinese multiple-character words. The results had two major findings. First, both phonological and orthographic information influ-



enced children's semantic judgments. Second, for experienced young readers, the impact of phonological information alone on semantic judgments was limited. In sum, the results showed that young readers' comprehension of multiple-character words were influenced by the phonological and orthographic factors, and the impact of these "unrelated" factors gradually decreased.

#### Grown-ups won't tell you this: A few observations on how children learn to read

**Feng, Gary** *Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, USA*

Some important conceptual and perceptual learning in reading acquisition occurs without explicit instruction. Here I will present 3 examples. First, pre-reading English-speaking children approach written words as individual symbols, and fail to understand the symbol system nature of writing. Second, Chinese preschoolers who know only a few characters spent much time scanning texts even though most of the words do not make sense to them. Last, we never teach children how to move their eyes and yet they learn to adapt to the script they read. Implications to learning to read in different languages will be discussed.

#### Opportunities to learn in Chinese and American math classes: what and how

**Perry, Michelle** *Educational Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, USA* **Schleppenbach, Meg** **McConney, Marc** **Sims, Linda**

Do Chinese students have different opportunities to learn than U.S. students? And, if so, is this a function of what the students bring to the classroom or how the teachers structure the learning environment? From analyses of 1st- and 5th-grade mathematics lessons from both countries, we found that students seem remarkably similar (e.g., produce the same number of mathematical errors), but teachers' responses to students and their structuring of the lessons are quite different in China than in the United States. We conclude that Chinese students have opportunities to engage in more complex mathematical work than U.S. students and teachers provide differential opportunities to learn.

#### IS-058: Drug addiction: Behavioral and neurobiological advances

**Klaus A. Miczek** (Chair)

**Latest developments in the neurobiology of addiction: Beyond dopamine and the accumbens**

**Zernig, Gerald** *Exp. Psychiatrie, Med. Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria* **Crespo, Jose A. Stöckl, Petra Zorn, Katja Fritz, Michael Saria, Alois**

While of incalculable value for the advancement of the drug abuse research field, the dopamine theory of reward, with the nucleus accumbens as its prime brain region, has to be considerably modified. A number of brain regions and neurotransmitters other than dopamine have been shown to at least modulate drug-seeking behavior, e.g., glutamatergic inputs into the AcbC and AcbSh from the medial prefrontal cortex (PrL, IL; P.W.Kalivas and coworkers) or nicotinic and muscarinic acetylcholine receptors in the AcbC (C.R.Schuster, G.Mark, E.Acuas and G.diChiara and coworkers as well as our own work). It has also been shown that in chronic, habit-like drug taking behavior, the center of activity shifts away from the Acb to the dorsal striatum (CPu; B.J.Everitt, T.W.Robbins and coworkers).

#### Psychobiological features associated with cocaine addiction-like behavior in rats

**Deroche-Gamonet, Véronique** *Physiopath. de l'Addiction, INSERM NeuroCentre U862, Bourdeaux, France*

We used an addiction model recently developed that takes into account the hallmarks of drug addiction, i.e. compulsivity, inter-individual vulner-

ability, and its temporal dimension. This model provides evidence for both rats that develop an addiction-like behavior and rats that do not, despite an equal exposure to cocaine. We investigated behavioral and neurobiological characteristics associated with cocaine addiction. Behaviorally, we demonstrated that addiction-like behavior is specifically preceded by the occurrence of a burst-like pattern of intake and an increased cocaine-induced craving. Using complementary approaches that range from system neuroscience to gene profiling techniques, cocaine addiction was shown to be associated with alterations in the meso-accumbens dopaminergic and prefrontal-accumbens glutamatergic transmissions.

#### Neurobiological processes in alcoholism

**Spanagel, Rainer** *Dept. of Psychopharmacology, ZI Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany*

This presentation adheres to a systems biology perspective such that the interaction of alcohol with primary and secondary targets within the brain is described in relationship to the behavioural consequences. As a result of the interaction of alcohol with these targets, alterations in gene expression and synaptic plasticity take place that lead to long-lasting alteration in neuronal network activity. As a subsequent consequence, alcohol-seeking responses ensue that can finally lead via complex environmental interactions to an addictive behaviour.

#### Social stress, cocaine binges and role of BDNF

**Miczek, Klaus A.** *Neuroscience and Psychiatry, Tufts University, Medford, USA*

Ostensibly aversive stress experiences can intensify cocaine taking. Intermittent episodes of social defeat stress increase the motivation for cocaine and the cumulative intake during cocaine binges, whereas continuous subordination stress blunts rewards such as cocaine. Changes in brain derived nerve growth factor correlate with the sensitizing vs. attenuating effects of stress. Feedback from the prefrontal cortex to the ventral tegmentum and to the raphe via glutamate appears critical for these divergent stress effects on intensely rewarding cocaine taking, possibly pointing to a mechanism for compulsion.

#### IS-059: False belief attribution: Cultural and methodological issues

**Maria-Regina Maluf** (chair)

The six papers in this symposium focus on young children developmental changes in acquisition of an explicit theory of mind. Data collected in different cultural settings are discussed. Deficits in the ability to attribute mental states to others are related to language and communication problems. Issues raised by research results in different languages and cultures are presented and their implications for linguistic and educational practices are considered.

#### Promoting the development of theory of mind in young children

**Maluf, Maria-Regina** *Developmental Psychology, PUC/SP, Sao Paulo, Brazil* **Panciera, Sara-Del-Prete** *Developmental Psychology, UNICSUL, Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Many children under 5 years in developing countries are exposed to risk factors which prevent from attaining their developmental potential. This study aims to verify the effects of language training on theory of mind development. False belief tasks were applied as pre and post tests to 56 children aged 3 to 5. Results showed that differences previously found between children from two sociocultural contexts were reduced. We concluded that conversational situations which include mental verbs use and incite

perspective changes can be viewed as strategies to prevent or ameliorate the loss of developmental potential in children from underprivileged families.

#### A cultural-historical approach to childrens talk about psychological states: Four case studies

**Rodriguez Arocho, Wanda** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico* **Martinez, Frances** *Dept. of Psychology, Universidad de Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico*

Current research suggests that autism involves deficits in the acquisition of a theory of mind. Accordingly, these children seem to be specifically impaired in their ability to attribute mental states to themselves or others. These deficits have been related to language and communication problems. Our study focused on the early development and use of mental states terms in preschoolers. We present and discuss the results of four case studies with children aged 4-6 in which spontaneous talk and talk during the realization of instructional tasks was collected and analyzed. We focused on utterances referring to desires, perception, cognition and emotions. A cultural-historical framework is used to analyze data.

#### Language as a window into theory of mind

**Hollanda Souza, Debora** *Developmental Psychology, Federal University São Carlos, São Carlos, Brazil*

In recent years, a substantial body of research has been conducted on the links between theory of mind and language. Many researchers have argued that an important prerequisite to false belief attribution is an understanding of the meaning of mental state terms. Results from three different studies conducted on childrens developing understanding of think and know will be discussed. The first two were aimed at exploring possible differences between U.S. English-speaking and Brazilian Portuguese-speaking children in their understanding of these two terms. The third one was aimed at investigating the emergence of these two terms in Brazilian childrens vocabulary.

#### Childrens mistrust: Attention to false statements or false beliefs?

**Koenig, Melissa** *Inst. of Child Development, University of Minnesota, Minnesota, USA*

Children rely extensively on other people to learn about the world. From early on, children's reliance on testimony is tempered by selective trust in particular informants. New data from studies of children's evaluation of reliable and unreliable informants will be presented. Although the relation between children's selective trust and false belief understanding remains unclear, I will argue that selective trust is likely to involve the mentalistic appraisal of speakers rather than surface generalizations of their behavior. One issue raised by this research is the extent to which false statements are treated as markers of unreliability by different languages and cultures.

#### Test of emotion comprehension: A Portuguese-language adaptation

**Dias, Maria-da-Graça** *Dept. of Psychology, UFPE, Recife, Brazil*

Objective: The goal of this study was to translate, develop the necessary adaptations and evaluate the applicability in Brazilian Portuguese of the Test Emotion Comprehension, developed by Pons, Harris and Rosnay. Method: The Portuguese version, complying with internationally accepted criteria for transcultural adaptation of instruments, was administered to 87 children who differed regarding their sociodemographic variables, age and gender. Results: Subjects of this sample demonstrated good acceptance and understanding. Conclusions: The utilization with individuals of different sociodemographic strata enabled the necessary adaptations to the Brazilian sociocultural



reality. The adaptation of the instrument to Brazil should continue with larger samples.

### IS-060: Infants' and very young children's affinity for animals

*Judy DeLoache (chair)*

*DeLoache, Judy Charlottesville, USA Bloom Pickard, Megan*

Recent work on infants' and toddlers' preference for animate over inanimate stimuli will be discussed. Visual attention studies with infants reveal that they look longer at animals moving through a landscape than at moving inanimate objects. Another set of studies establish that toddlers are highly interested in animals, with one of the major aspects of their behavior being greater emotional response to animals over other stimuli. These results will be discussed in the general context of the existence of a special affinity on the part of human infants and very young children for other animals.

### IS-061: The personalization of politics

*Gian Vittorio Caprara (chair)*

The symposium is the occasion to bring together a number of scientist that in recent years have focused their investigation on the intersection and interactions between personality and politics. In reality, the individual characteristics of leaders and voters have assumed greater importance in political discourse, as political choices increasingly depend on voters' distinctive pattern of habits, attitudes and values, and perception of politicians. The aim of the symposium is to debate major contributions attesting to the impact of leaders' and voters' personality to political choices and its implications for global democracy.

#### Basic values, core political values and political preference

*Schwartz, Shalom Dept. of Psychology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel Vecchione, Michele Dept. of Psychology, Università di Roma La Sapienza, Rome, Italy*

We examine relations to voting of basic personal values and core political values. Italian adults responded before ( $n=1699$ ) and after ( $n=1030$ ) their 2006 national election. Basic values explained 19% of the variance in voting and completely mediated effects of age, gender, education, and income. Core political values fully mediated the impact of basic values and explained 58% of the variance in voting. Basic values explained substantial variance in each of the political values (24% to 53%). The dimensions that organize basic values (self-enhancement vs. self-transcendence and openness vs. conservatism) appear to structure and gave coherence to people's systems of political values.

#### The political consequences of perceived threat and felt insecurity

*Huddy, Leonie Dept. of Political Science, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, USA Feldman, Stanley Dept. of Political Science, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, USA Weber, Christopher Dept. of Political Science, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, USA*

Data from the National Threat and Terrorism Survey ( $N=1549$ ) is used to explore the impact of a need for security and threat on Americans' support for security policies. Among the minority of Americans who felt insecure, perceived terrorist threat increased support for domestic and international security policy. Threat had no effect on support for domestic security policies among the majority who felt secure after the 9/11 attacks, however. Our findings underscore the diverse ways in which individuals react politically to a common external threat. Our approach draws from both attachment and terror management theory.

#### "Elective affinities": On the psychological bases of left-right differences

*Jost, John Dept. of Psychology, New York University, New York, USA*

Theoretical and empirical relationships between psychological variables and political orientation will be discussed. Converging lines of research that link basic personality, cognitive, motivational, and neurophysiological processes to ideological differences between left and right will be summarized. Also situational factors that are capable of inducing "liberal" and "conservative" shifts in political attitudes will be discussed. Findings suggest that, contrary to received wisdom in recent decades, ideology is a meaningful force in people's lives and that it may be rooted in fundamental psychological antinomies, including preferences for stability vs. change, order vs. complexity, familiarity vs. novelty, conformity vs. creativity, loyalty vs. rebellion.

#### Impact of personality traits and values on level of political involvement in women and on facing glass-ceiling hurdles

*Francescato, Donata Dept. of Psychology, Università di Roma 'La Sapienza', Rome, Italy Mebane, Minou Dept. of Psychology, Università di Roma 'La Sapienza', Rome, Italy Sorace, Roberta Dept. of Psychology, Università di Roma 'La Sapienza', Rome, Italy*

Personality of women with different levels of political engagement has been investigated: 109 members of the Italian Parliament, 255 elected to regional and local offices, 101 activists in extremist groups, 155 activists of moderate parties and 1369 voters were administered self-report questionnaires measuring traits, values and coping skills. Both traits and values differ in the five groups, with local and national politicians scoring higher in energy, agreeableness and emotional stability and lower in hedonism than extremists, activists and voters. Traits and values were also related to coping with glass-ceiling obstacles.

#### Selecting politicians: Individual differences as predictors of electoral performance among UK parliamentary candidates

*Silvester, Jo Dept. of Psychology, City University London, London, United Kingdom*

There is growing interest in the possibility that individual differences are associated with effective political leadership. Validation of a multi-trait multi-method assessment process for the Conservative Party was achieved by comparing candidate scores at assessment with their performance during the 2005 General Election. Critical thinking skills (and to a lesser extent communication skills) predicted the percentage swing and percentage of votes achieved by candidates. Subsequent work designing a selection process for the Liberal Democrat Party raises issues about the need to differentiate between assessing political candidates on political values as well as behavioural performance criteria.

### IS-062: Intersensory interaction

*Roberta Klatzky (chair)*

The last decade has seen an exciting surge of psychological research on interactions among sensory modalities. This symposium invites an international group of speakers to describe current intersensory research from multiple perspectives. Topics include how inputs from the senses are combined in relation to statistically optimal integration, how attention is distributed between and across modalities, and how sensory systems interact in acquiring information about objects. Neurophysiological research will be described that addresses how the physiological properties of individual multisensory neurons and neural networks contribute to intersensory interaction. Applications re-

lated to interactions across the senses will also be of interest.

#### Cortex and midbrain conspire to synthesize information from different senses in order to mediate adaptive behavior

*Stein, Barry Multisensory Research Group, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, USA*

Some neurons synthesize information from different senses, thereby markedly enhancing their sensitivity to external events and facilitating overt behavior. This capacity is neither innate nor pre-specified, nor is it present in every neuron receiving cross-modal inputs. Rather, a specific circuit is crafted based on extensive postnatal experience to adapt the processes to the environment in which they will be used. The specifics of the circuit; the principles that normally govern it; the early life experiences that give rise to these principles; and the utility of the process for adapting behaviors to the demands of the environment will be discussed.

#### Multisensory perception during locomotion

*Ernst, Marc Multisensory Perception and ct, MPI for Biological Cybernetics, Tuebingen, Germany Souman, Jan Multisensory Perception & MPI for Biological Cybernetics, Tuebingen, Germany Frissen, Ilja Multisensory Perception and ct, MPI for Biological Cybernetics, Tuebingen, Germany*

A multitude of sensory signals and perceptual processes are involved in the control of human walking. In return, also the human walking behaviour has a profound effect on the way we perceive the world. To investigate the interaction between multisensory perception and locomotion we constructed different locomotion environments containing a treadmill and some visualization. We focus here on the perception of visual motion and the interaction with walking speed. In several studies we found that motion perception is increased for high visual speeds and decreased for low visual speeds. The results will be discussed in terms of multisensory integration.

#### The effect of non-informative, cross-modal information on haptic spatial perception

*Newell, Fiona Dept. of Psychology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland Finucane, Ciara Psychology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland Pasqualotto, Achille Psychology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland Chan, Jason Psychology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland*

We investigated the effects of noninformative vision and audition on haptic memory for layouts of objects. Participants first learnt a scene of objects and were tested on their recognition of that scene through touch only. We found better haptic performance during the non-informative visual condition than when participants were blindfolded. Furthermore, visuo-spatial information was necessary to enhance haptic memory performance. In contrast to vision, non-informative audition was not associated with an improvement in haptic performance. Our findings suggest that spatial cognition is multisensory and the relative precision of spatial information in other modalities determines cross-modal spatial performance.

#### Neural correlates of multisensory integration

*Vroomen, Jean Dept. of Psychology, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands*

Purpose: Electrophysiological (ERP) studies have found that auditory neural activity (the N1-component) induced by speech is suppressed when speech is accompanied by concordant lip movements. We examined whether this effect occurs with audiovisual non-speech events. Results: The auditory-evoked N1 was suppressed by the video of natural actions like handclapping. This effect was not influenced by whether the auditory and visual information were congruent or incongruent. N1-



suppression was absent, though, when the video did not contain anticipatory motion. Conclusion: Auditory N1-suppression is not speech-specific, but crucially depends on whether vision predicts when a sound will occur.

### IS-063: Cultural variations in childrearing values and practices

**Peeter Tulviste** (chair)

Parental views regarding children and childrearing have received considerable attention in developmental psychology because of their importance in understanding and explaining the variation in people's parenting behaviors. The main aim of the symposium is to address the nature and extent of cultural differences in general socialization values as well as in more specific childrearing beliefs (e.g. parents' causal attributions concerning their children's academic achievement and normative beliefs about aggression). The questions of how cultural models of development are reflected in childrearing values and to what extent socialization values change over time along with the societal changes will also be addressed.

#### Cultural variations in childrearing values and practices

**Tulviste, Peeter** Dept. of Psychology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Parental views regarding children and childrearing have received considerable attention in developmental psychology because of their importance in understanding and explaining the variation in people's parenting behaviors. The main aim of the symposium is to address the nature and extent of cultural differences in general socialization values as well as in more specific childrearing beliefs (e.g. parents' causal attributions concerning their children's academic achievement and normative beliefs about aggression). The questions of how cultural models of development are reflected in childrearing values and to what extent socialization values change over time along with the societal changes will also be addressed.

#### Continuity of mothers socialization goals across cultures

**Keller, Heidi** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany **Schröder, Lisa** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany

Socialization goals define scripts for child rearing practices. Cultural differences refer especially to the emphasis put on autonomy and relatedness. This study reports mothers socialization goals assessed when their children were three months and three years. Four cultural environments were selected which can be assumed to differ with respect to the emphasis put on autonomy and relatedness, urban middle class families in Berlin, Germany, rural subsistence based families from Gujarat, India, and urban middle class families of Delhi, India and San Jose, Costa Rica. The discussion refers to socialization as a long term project is adapted to contextual variation.

#### How do parents explain their children's success and failure at school? Parental causal attributions of primary school children

**Natale, Katja** Dept. of Psychology, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

In the JEPS-Study 207 children and their parents were followed up from kindergarten to 2nd grade. The LGM results showed that especially highly educated parents attributed their children's success increasingly to ability and decreasingly to teaching. Further, when parents thought their children succeeded because of ability, children's subsequent performance increased.

#### Parenting practices, beliefs concerning children's aggression and evaluations of primary school children's behaviour

**Troop, Kristiina** Dept. of Education, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Estonian and Finnish parents' parenting practices, approval of aggression, and reports about their children's problematic and prosocial behaviour were studied. Sample: 230 Estonian, 150 Finnish 7- to 8-year old children, their parents and teachers. A child's behaviour was assessed by teachers and parents with the same original questionnaire. A modified version of the NOBAGS (Huesmann & Guerra, 1997) was used for studying beliefs, and items from the APQ (Shelton et al., 1996) for studying parenting practices. Differences in preferred parenting practices and the approval of aggression emerged between Estonian and Finnish parents. Parenting profiles were associated to behaviour ratings.

#### Socialization values and cultural change: A comparative study of Estonia and Sweden

**Tulviste, Tiia** Dept. of Psychology, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

The present study addressed socialization values of mothers of adolescents in Estonia – a country in transition – to those in Sweden. One hundred sixty four ethnic Estonians, 95 Russian immigrants in Estonia, and 149 Swedish mothers living in Sweden filled in the Child-Rearing Goals Questionnaire. The study found mothers to be similar in emphasizing characteristics related to benevolence and self-direction the most. In comparison with the Swedish mothers, mothers residing in Estonia stressed simultaneously the conformity values (being polite, respecting elders, etc.), attached a greater significance to being smart and hard-working, while not valuing self-confidence as highly as the Swedes.

#### The mutual influence of social class and their own children on Brazilian parents' child-rearing values

**Tudge, Jonathan** Dept. of Human Development, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, USA **Lopes, Rita** Inst. of Psychology, U. F. Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Piccinini, Cesar** Institute of Psychology, U. F. Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil **Sperb, Tania** Inst. of Psychology, U. F. Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil

Data were gathered on 45 Brazilian parents' child-rearing values when their children were 3, 36, and 72 months. Middle-class parents were more likely to value autonomy and less likely to value conformity at each age than were their working-class counterparts. However, when their children were 36 months the parents from both classes were significantly less likely to value autonomy and valued conformity more than at other times. Our data suggest that the parents' relatively abstract values while their children were babies were influenced by their developing children but that thereafter a process of mutual adaptation between parents and children occurred.

### IS-064: Motivational structure: Theory, measurement, applications

**Iva Stuchlikova** (chair)

The motivational structure refers to the individual's pattern of goal-striving. The symposium will introduce the concept of motivational structure, its theoretical roots, development and validation of the measurement tools and its applications in addictive disorders treatment. The identification of adaptive or maladaptive motivational patterns will be discussed and interventions for changing motivational structure will be presented.

#### Motivational structure and its relations to some personality variables

**Stuchlikova, Iva** Dept. of Psychology, University of South Bohemia, České Budejovice, Czech Republic **Man, Frantisek** Dept. of Psychology, University of South Bohemia, České Budejovice, Czech Republic

There is a consistency in a way people choose their goals and strive for them. This pattern was labeled motivational structure and could be operationalized via idiotetic tools evaluating the person's current concerns. The indices of motivational structure are relatively stable and can be seen as habitual variables. Their relations to some potential relevant personality variables (social desirability, trait anxiety, level of autonomy, Big five personal factors) were investigated. The results show that the relation of personality factors and motivational structure are moderated by social desirability and level of autonomy.

#### Volitional and emotional correlates of the motivational structure questionnaire

**Baumann, Nicola** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany

The Motivational Structure Questionnaire (MSQ) showed theoretically consistent relationships with self-report measures of self-regulation (state versus action orientation), depression and anxiety. In addition, MSQ indices captured motivational differences between wishes, duties, and intentions. Furthermore, MSQ indices predicted actual goal enactment. Consistent relationships were also found for implicit, non-reactive measures of self-infiltration (i.e., false self-attribution of externally controlled goals or activities) and alienation (i.e., difficulties to perceive and enact emotional preferences). The experimental data suggest that specific motivational structures are associated with volitional inhibition and/or self-inhibition. In sum, findings contribute to the validity of the MSQ.

#### Motivational restructuring

**Cox, W. Miles** Dept. of Psychology, Bangor University, Bangor, United Kingdom **Klinger, Eric** Dept. of Psychology, University of Minnesota Morris, Morris, USA **Fardadi, Javad S.** Dept. of Psychology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran

Sufferers of addictive disorders and many other kinds of psychological disturbance show maladaptive patterns of motivation, which significantly cause or contribute to the disorder. The following will be included in this presentation: (a) an assessment instrument (the Personal Aspirations and Concerns Inventory) that identifies maladaptive motivational patterns, and (b) interventions for changing those patterns. The latter include Systematic Motivational Counseling (an individual therapy), Zielaktivierung und Zielklärung [Goal Activation and Clarification] and the Life Enrichment and Advancement Programme (group interventions), and a computerized intervention (for self-help). Results obtained with the assessments and interventions will also be presented.

#### The big two: Getting deeper into motivational structure and attentional bias

**Fardadi, Javad S.** Dept. of Psychology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran **Cox, W. Miles** Dept. of Psychology, Bangor University, Bangor, United Kingdom

We will present the results of our recent study that investigated the relationships among motivational structure (adaptive vs. maladaptive), attentional bias for alcohol-related stimuli, and alcohol consumption. The results of our study (a) supported previous evidence on the importance of both maladaptive motivation and alcohol-attentional bias in predicting drinking behaviour and (b) suggested the independence of motivational structure and alcohol-attentional bias in predicting the



amount of alcohol consumption. The importance and application of the results for both assessment and intervention will be discussed.

#### Individual and combined effects of information-enhancement and goal-setting on improving motivational structure

**Shamloo, Zohreh** *Dept. of Psychology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
**Shamloo, Zohreh S.** *Dept. of Psychology, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
**Cox, W. Miles** *Dept. of Psychology, Bangor University, Bangor, United Kingdom*  
 Motivational structure affects people's success or failure at goal pursuits and their mood regulation (e.g., by using chemicals). We will present results showing that manipulations (enhancement-information; goal-setting) that increase sense of control and intrinsic motivation also improve individuals' motivational structure. There were four experimental conditions: No-Intervention; Goal-Setting; Information-Enhancement; both Goal-Setting and Information-Enhancement. Task-specific versions of the Personal Concerns Inventory (PCI), Shapiro Control Inventory, and Intrinsic Motivation Inventory were administered. On post-test PCI adaptive motivation, the groups were ordered as follows: Combination > Information-Enhancement > Goal-Setting > No-Intervention. The improvement was maintained at a 45-day follow-up.

#### IS-065: Diverse methodological challenges in cross-cultural research

**Barbara M. Byrne** (chair)

Psychological research that focuses on cross-cultural comparisons has increased considerably during the last decade. Of particular import is its popularity within mainstream psychology. Thus, cross-cultural research can no longer be considered the sole domain of experts trained in this area. Paralleling this growth has been an equally notable expansion of advances in quantitative psychology related to measurement, statistics, and research design. These advances bear importantly on studies of cultural differences. The intent of this symposium is twofold: (a) to heighten awareness to methodological complexities associated with cross-cultural research, and (b) to elucidate how these methodological advances can address cross-cultural comparisons.

#### Comparing people from different cultural backgrounds

**Bartram, Dave** *Research Dept., SHL Group Ltd., Thames Ditton, United Kingdom*

Within the context of organisations seeking to make comparisons between people coming from different national or cultural backgrounds on the basis of their personality scores, the issue of criteria for aggregation of samples across cultures is discussed. This raises the questions of: What is meant by 'culture'? How can it be operationalized? Some key issues are identified including evidence supporting construct and structural equivalence of scales across samples; the impact of DIF on scale scores; the need to control the demographics of different samples; and the need to avoid general biases associated with instrument formats and modes of administration.

#### Challenges of globalization vs. indigenous measures

**Cheung, Fanny M.** *Dept. of Psychology, Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of Hong Kong SAR*

With globalization, there is increasing use of personality assessment across cultures. Imported

tests are often used in countries where few local instruments are available. I will address the basic problems of test translation and adaptation in personality assessment, bilingual equivalence, and implications on test interpretation when using imported tests. While well adapted imported tests allow cross-cultural comparison on universal constructs, the problem of gaps in culturally relevant dimensions remains. I will illustrate good practices in test translation and in development of indigenous measures with examples from the Chinese MMPI-2 and the Cross-Cultural (Chinese) Personality Assessment Inventory (CPAI).

#### Threats to cultural validity in clinical assessment

**Leong, Frederick T.L.** *Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA*

Borrowing from Campbell and Stanley's (1966) concept of threats to validity, the lack of cultural validity in clinical diagnosis and assessment can be also conceptualized to be due largely to a failure to recognize or a tendency to minimize cultural factors among researchers and clinicians. Illustrated with the case of Asian Americans, the following factors may serve as the sources of threats to cultural validity in clinical assessment: (a) pathoplasticity of psychological disorders, (b) cultural factors influencing symptom expression, (c) therapist bias in clinical judgment, (d) language capability of the client, and (e) inappropriate use of diagnostic and personality tests.

#### Cognitive biases in cross-cultural research

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

Cross-cultural psychologists show five cognitive biases which impede progress in the field: (1) a lack of balance between uncritical acceptance and rejection of observed cross-cultural score differences; (2) a Euro-American dominance in the methods used, the theoretical orientations adopted, and the topics chosen to study; (3) methodological preconceptions (e.g., insufficient concern for equivalence of instruments); (4) a paradigmatic organization of cross-cultural research; (5) a lack of attention for measurement of the cultural context of the study.

#### Ethical issues related to cross-cultural research

**Oakland, Thomas** *Dept. Educational Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, USA*

Psychological research, including that conducted cross-culturally, is subject to both legal and ethical standards in those countries in which research is conducted. Ethics codes may help define acceptable procedural and methodological issues associated with research. Procedural issues include confidentiality, protection from harm, informed consent, plagiarism, and publication credit. Methodological issues include and are not limited to competence in conducting cross cultural research. The purpose of this presentation is to summarize information on ethical issues associated with conducting cross-cultural research.

#### IS-066: Bicultural self and social change

**Sik-Hung Ng** (chair)

The confluence of cultures resulting from cultural contact has accelerated in recent decades under the influence of globalisation and the spread of information technology. Individuals with bicultural (or multicultural) knowledge are on the rise in numbers and social influence, many of whom have also developed bicultural selves beyond the mere acquisition of knowledge about other cultures. This symposium reports theoretical and applied studies of biculturals, their self-concepts and issues of psychological integration, language and behavioural decisions.

#### Social identities, bicultural selves and perceived social change

**Ng, Sik-Hung** *Dept. Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of Hong Kong SAR*  
**Kim, Jung-Sik** *Fairhaven College of Interdisc, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Vatican City State*

Since its reunification with China in 1997, Hong Kong SAR has experienced various significant changes. This paper summarises studies to show, first, that people who perceived the changes to be fast preferred single identities ("I am a Chinese", or "I am a Hongkonger") over dual identities (e.g., "I am a Chinese but also a Hongkonger"). This correlation was mediated by perceived social uncertainty as predicted. Second, social identities correlated positively with biculturality. Biculturals who were strong in both Chinese and Western selves, when compared to others who were strong in only one self or none, embraced multiple identities more strongly.

#### Indigenous identity, language and social change: Some considerations from Bolivia and Canada

**Sachdev, Itesh** *Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, United Kingdom*

In the Americas, indigenous peoples, who are effectively bicultural, are referred to by a variety of group labels, though few studies have explored their self-categorisations. In this paper the relationship between self-categorisation and language was explored amongst 198 members of 3 indigenous communities in Bolivia and Canada. Survey data, on self-categorisations, bilingual behaviour and attitudes, revealed systematic associations. Specifically, whereas colonially imposed categorisations were associated with the status quo, self-determined categorisations were seen as the harbingers for social change. Overall, the survival of indigenous peoples depends on self-determined categorisations in their appropriate socio-structural and temporal contexts.

#### Biculturals, conformity motives and decision making

**Briley, Donnel** *Marketing Dept., University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia*

Prior research suggests that biculturals shift the values they espouse depending on cues such as language. The paper examines whether the effects of language extend to a potentially less malleable domain, behavioural decisions. Studies of Hong Kong biculturals found that language manipulation (Cantonese vs. English) increases tendencies to choose compromise options in a product decision task, endorse associated decision guidelines, defer decision making in problems where it can be postponed, and endorse decision guidelines that advocate caution rather than decisive action. A motivational explanation of these effects was confirmed.

#### The individual- and social-oriented chinese bicultural self: Testing the theory

**Lu, Luo** *Dept. of Business Administration, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan*

A Chinese bicultural self theory (individual- and social-orientation) was proposed and tested in a series of five studies. The social-orientation is rooted in traditional Chinese conceptualization of the self, while the individual-orientation is rooted in the Western culture but brought in through social change. A total of 977 students in Taiwan were tested. The individual self aspect was related to individualism, independence, individualistic motivation, and subjective well-being, whereas the social self aspect was related to collectivism, interdependence, social motivation, holistic thinking, interpersonal harmony and a communal orientation. The bicultural self model was thus generally supported.



**IS-067: Development of psychological and biological resources in children at risk**

**Maria Cristina Richaud** (chair)

In this symposium problems concerning children at risk by poverty and by cultural changes due to emigration, will be presented. Characteristics of biological and psychological resources of children at poverty will be shown. At the same time, the effects of intervention strategies and temperament or innate self control over reinforcement of attachment, executive functions and social skills will be analyzed. With respect to children that have emigrated to a different country of that of origin, differential impact of child-rearing styles, depending on the culture of origin, over prosocial and aggressive behaviour will be studied.

**How to reinforce psychological resources in children at risk by poverty**

**Richaud, Maria Cristina** Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Theoretical support for an intervention proposal to reinforce psychological resources in children at poverty is developed. Results referring to the effects of a curriculum integrated program are presented. The sample was made up of 100 children, both sexes, from a state school, randomly selected from schools under poverty level. The control group – ‘not at risk’ – was formed by children attending a middle class school. The results obtained through a before and after design with control group support the premise that reinforcing the child’s resources lowers menace perception and ensures more successful coping and that discontinuity in the intervention produce a resources weakening.

**Hostility, neglect and permissiveness in parent-child relation: Influence in behavioural development**

**Mestre, Vicenta** *Psicología Basica, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain* **Samper, Paula** *Psicología Basica, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain* **Tur, Ana** *Psicología Basica, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain* **Latorre, Angel** *Psicología Basica, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain* **Cortés, Maite** *Psicología Basica, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain*

Hostility, neglect and permissiveness within the family have a negative effect on the child’s psychological and behavioural development. This paper aims to confirm the impact of this family climate on children in populations from different cultures. 2788 subjects with a mean age of 12.15 years filled the Child’s Report of Parent Behaviour (Schaefer, 1965; Samper, Cortés, Mestre, Nácher and Tur, 2006), the Prosocial Behaviour Scale, the Physical and Verbal Aggression Scale (Caprara and Pastorelli, 1993; Del Barrio, Moreno and López, 2001) and the Inventory of Empathy for Children and Adolescents (Bryant, 1982). The findings show a differential impact of child-rearing styles depending on gender, age and culture of origin.

**Parental disciplining practices, sympathy and prosocial behaviors among Mexican American and European American families**

**Carlo, Gustavo** Dept. of Psychology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, USA **Knight, George** Dept. of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, USA

Parental inductions are associated with positive morality and punitiveness is associated with negative morality. However, these relations might vary across ethnic groups and social behaviors and sympathy might mediate these relations. Participants were 322 adolescents (212 Mexican Americans; M age = 10.9 years; 50% girls). Students completed measures of disciplining practices, sympathy, and prosocial behaviors. Correlations

showed that inductions were related positively to sympathy, dire, emotional, anonymous, and compliant but not significantly related to altruism or public helping. Punitiveness was related negatively to sympathy and altruism, and positively to public helping. Discussion will focus on prosocial development among US Latinos.

**Personality role in resilience promotion in children at risk by poverty**

**Lemos, Viviana** CIIPME, CONICET, Buenos Aires, Argentina

As part of a research and intervention project which attempts to foster affective, cognitive, and linguistic resources in at-risk children due to extreme poverty backgrounds, this study assess the role of child personality and its modulatory role in the strengthening of some of these resources, as related to the resilience construct. One hundred children—who attend one of the 1,000 most socially vulnerable schools in Argentina—took part in the study. Results—consistent with the theory on the subject—show that personality traits may function as positive (e.g. extraversion and a more controlled temperament) or negative catalysts (e.g. neuroticism) of the intervention, allowing for interventions adjusted to the dispositional profile of children.

**Development of psychosocial resources of vulnerable children in Brazil**

**Koller, Silvia Helena** Dept. de Psicologia, Unvers. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Dell’Aglio, Débora** Dept. de Psicologia, Unvers. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Poletto, Michele** Dept. de Psicologia, Unvers. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Siqueira, Aline** Dept. de Psicologia, Unvers. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Lieberknecht Wathier, Josiane** Dept. de Psicologia, Unvers. Fed. do Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Brazil

This study investigated risk and protective factors of 297 impoverished 7-16 year old children, both sexes, comparing those living at home (G1, n= 142) to sheltered (G2, n= 155). Sheltered children informed higher scores on stressing life events inventories, and negative emotions, and depression scales (p <0,001). No group and sex differences were found on life satisfaction, positive emotions, and social networks (p >0,05), but negative emotions (girls scored higher; p<0,05). In spite of the poverty and adversities, some resilience processes were identified on the higher scores of protective factors.

**IS-068: Psychosocial risk analysis and prevention at work**

**Jose M. Peiro** (chair)

The world of work is experiencing important transformations in a global economy and in a complex and multi-cultural, connected, and technological society. Demographic and value changes in these multicultural societies are also inducing changes in organizations. These changes are raising emergent risks at work of a psychosocial nature. They also posit new challenges and opportunities for work and organizational psychology. The aim of this symposium is to present theoretical models and empirical evidence which support relevant contributions Work and Organizational Psychology is making to improve work places and organizations in order to promote safe and healthy people in healthy organizations.

**Emergent psychosocial risk conditions in current work places: Evaluation and prevention strategies**

**Korunka, Christian** Fakultät für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria

Changes in the society and the organizations in Western countries result in continuously changing working conditions of employees. The aging work

force, increasing customer demands, a comeback of Taylorism, new form of work contracts and an increasing permeability of the work-life interface are only few examples of the wide range of ‘new’ psycho-social risks. Theoretically and empirically well-developed frameworks exist in Industrial and Organizational psychology to describe and evaluate these changes from a perspective of human work design. It is argued that these frameworks should be used to evaluate the abovementioned new risk conditions. Examples of these evaluations will be given.

**Psychosocial risks at work and their prevention in Finland**

**Lindström, Kari** Psychology, Finnish Institute of Occupat., Helsinki, Finland

Psychosocial risks at work can be monitored at national level using survey methods. At the organizational level, common approaches constitute surveys on work climate and task-level methods based on the observation of risks at work. Results gained through these methods may be used for improvements in organizational development, job redesign, and change management. National level interventions comprise policy making and national action programmes. A holistic approach combining these actions has been formed based on the healthy organization model, a multilevel intervention approach. The results of these interventions are evaluated from the perspective of future challenges, learning, expected results, and context.

**Stress prevention and management in the workplace: Concepts, findings and desiderata**

**Semmer, Norbert** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland

For many, changing work characteristics seems a ‘natural priority’ for stress prevention. Nevertheless, person-related interventions are dominant, and their effectiveness has been shown. Changing work characteristics has yielded mixed results, due partly to the complexity of the social systems involved, and to implementation problems. Common features of successful include a thorough analysis, a participative approach, and management support. Improvements cannot be expected in all parameters, and may be restricted to certain subgroups of participants. Methodological improvement should focus not only on design issues but also on careful, quantifiable documentation of the project. Person-focused and organization-focused approaches should be combined.

**Beliefs, accident analysis, risk perception and prevention**

**Kouabenan, Rémi** Psychology, UFR SHS, University of Grenoble 2, Grenoble Cedex 9, France

Psychological studies carried out on accidents have demonstrated the value of taking into account the systems of values and beliefs of subjects non-initiated in safety matters, in the understanding of risk-taking and the explanation of accidents (Kouabenan, 1998; Cadet & Kouabenan, 2005; Helmreich & Merritt, 2001). This perspective is particularly crucial in this era of globalization where organisation become more and more large, and when workers from different backgrounds are relocating, and increasingly complex technology is being used. In this paper, we would examine the way laypeople, perceive risks and explain accidents and the possible influence of their systems of values and beliefs on the efficiency of safety measures and campaigns.

**Cross-cultural perspectives on coping with work-family conflict**

**Tetrick, Lois** Dept. of Psychology, George Mason University, Washington, DC, USA **Gonzalez-Morales, M. Gloria** Dept. of Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA



Considerable research has been conducted examining the conflict that can arise from the demands of both work and family. Work and organizational psychology, primarily based on research in the USA, has characterized work-family conflict as arising from time-based, strain-based, and behavior-based conflicts and it has been demonstrated that work-family conflict can have negative consequences for employees and their families. However, little work has been done to understand how individuals cope with work-family conflict and whether coping mechanisms extend across cultures. We will report the results of a cross-cultural approach (United States and Spain) to examine work-family conflict and coping mechanisms.

#### Psychosocial risk prevention: An approach from positive psychology

**Peiro, Jose M.** Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain **Rodriguez, Isabel** Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

Psychosocial risk analysis and prevention may largely benefit from the long tradition and the contributions made by research on stress in general and more specifically on work stress. However, research on stress has mainly focused on distress phenomena and its negative consequences. Recently, Nelson and Simmons (2003) have defined eu-stress as "a positive psychological response to a stressor, as indicated by the presence of positive psychological states" (p.104). Thus, new questions arise in stress research and its analysis certainly will contribute to improve the present psychological armamentarium for risk assessment and prevention. In the present paper we will analyze this issues and we will provide some empirical evidence on them.

#### IS-069: Negotiation theory and negotiation practice: Bridging the divide

**Peter Carnevale, Kwok Leung** (chair)

We address the divide between theory and practice of negotiation in Australia, China, Spain, Turkey, The Netherlands and elsewhere. Important aspects of the theory-practice divide include issues of trust (Olekals and Smith), fundamental conceptions of negotiation affected by culture (Zhang and Liu), the context of integrative agreements (Ismet & Beriker), the challenges of co-mediation (Martinez-Pecino, Munduate, Medina & Euwema), and how negotiators deal with complex constituencies who send mixed signals (Steinel & De Dreu). This will be followed by some distinctly pithy, insightful discussant comments that tie it all together by Leung and Carnevale.

#### The moves you make: Sense-making in negotiation

**Olekals, Marsa** Melbourne Business School, University of Melbourne, Carlton, Australia

Negotiators receive a steady stream of information from their opponents. Because this information provides important clues about the other party's goals and motives, negotiators use it to update their own strategic approach. Over the last decade, we have investigated how what negotiators say (or don't say) shapes both their relational and substantive outcomes. Three themes emerge from our research. First, unexpected events are pivotal to outcomes. Second, trustworthiness shapes decisions to deceive the other party. Finally, many of the relationships we identify between strategic behavior and outcomes are context-dependent.

#### Differences in negotiation mentality between Chinese and American

**Zhang, Zhixue** Guang Hua School of Management, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

There are more and more business negotiations occurring between American—the largest developed country, and China—the largest developing country. It has been widely reported that business negotiations between the two large economic entities often ended with misunderstanding and impasses. The barriers to the business negotiations between the two countries arise from the fundamental differences in the mentality between Chinese and American negotiators. To examine the differences, we asked part-time MBA students from both China and America to answer a semi-structured questionnaire and a survey. Both qualitative and quantitative data show significant differences between Chinese and American in the conception of negotiation.

#### Integrative bargaining strategies in the Turkish finance sector: Theory, practice and context of integrative agreements

**Beriker, Nimet** Arts and Social Sciences, Sabanci University, Istanbul, Turkey

In this study we investigate real-life business negotiations conducted in the Turkish financial sector in order to achieve a fine tuned picture of real-life integrative agreements. For this purpose, we collected 6 narrated negotiation cases, and analyzed the outcomes of negotiations on the basis of distributive and integrative divide, and looked at the nature of the integrative outcomes by using Pruitt's classification of integrative agreements. In addition, we investigated the relationship among negotiation processes, bargaining styles, and the outcomes of negotiations. The findings showed that, almost in all cases negotiations ended with integrative agreements, and showed more complicated patterns than what has been described in Pruitt's categories.

#### Mediating in teams: Opportunities and challenges

**Munduate, Lourdes** Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain

Mediating in teams or co-mediation may present different characteristics and challenges compared to mediations conducted by a single individual. In contrast to negotiating teams, where there is ample literature that allows giving advices to negotiators, practitioners in mediation may feel the need for scientific research that traces bridges between theory and practice and let them know how to face specific demands for mediation teams. We present an observational study of real mediation cases, analyzing how different mediation teams faced different challenges and situations and the outcomes they achieved.

#### When constituencies have opposing factions

**Steinel, Wolfgang** Social and Organiz. Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands

We examined how people negotiate on behalf of a constituency in which opposing factions send different signals. Experiment 1 showed that representatives follow the majority of their constituents, yet competitive (but not cooperative) minorities could challenge the majority's influence. Experiment 2 replicated this finding across different decision rule conditions. Competitive minorities were influential, no matter whether the group would decide unanimously or with majority vote. Experiment 3 showed that competitive members had more influence than cooperative members, even when factions were equally large. We conclude that the influence of a minority faction in intergroup negotiation depends on the specific content of the faction's message, and its strategic implications.

#### IS-070: Couple and family dynamics in the mirror of experience and behaviour sampling method

**Meinrad Perrez** (chair)

The main purpose of the symposium is to give a representative insight into the current psychological research on couple and family dynamics on the base of ambulatory assessment methods. Different variants of behavior sampling and of multi-method approaches will illustrate new possibilities to study couple and family processes under daily life conditions with repeated measures from both parents and children, and from couples. Methodological strengths and limits of this research approach outside the confinements of laboratories and questionnaires will be discussed.

#### Emotional lives of mothers, fathers and young children: Are they connected?

**Rönkä, Anna** Family Research Center, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland **Malinen, Kaisa** Family Research Center, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland **Lämsä, Tiina** Family Research Institute, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland **Tolvanen, Asko** Family Research Institute, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

The objective of this study was to analyze if parents' and young children's daily moods are related. Data on 107 families was collected during a one-week period in November 2006 using different kinds of diaries. Parents answered ten structured questions about their mood and interactions three times a day by mobile diary, sending text messages. More detailed information about daily events and interactions was gathered by means of paper-and pencil diaries. A child diary gathering data on children's mood and interactions were filled in by parents and day care personnel. Multi-level modeling was used to analyze the data gathered from three family members.

#### A new approach to the study of couple and family dynamics: Zeroing in on a week in the life of a family

**Repetti, Rena** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

Data from the Alfred P. Sloan Center for the Everyday Lives of Families at UCLA will illustrate a novel approach to studying the dynamics of family life. The study uses a variety of repeated measures data that were collected from both parents and children: diary measures of mood and stressors (taken at scheduled points during the day), samples of cortisol (taken at the same points each day), and daily video tapes of family interaction. The integration of self-reports with biological samples and naturalistic observations of family life presents both opportunities and challenges for family and couple researchers.

#### Self-esteem and the coregulation of emotions in married couples' daily life

**Schoebi, Dominik** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, USA **Perrez, Meinrad** Dept. of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

The study investigates interpersonal coregulation of affect in marital relationships, and how self-esteem affects these processes. In two studies, 655 dual-earner couples participated in an electronic diary procedure. Both partners reported on their affect, their expectancies and their perceptions of the partner's affect, several times per day over the course of a week. The results suggest that men's low self-esteem shapes how affective experience are transmitted between spouses. Moreover, low self-esteem moderated within-person patterns of associations between expectancies about the partner's



affect and reports of marital distress at night. These patterns predicted change in relationship satisfaction across 3 years.

#### Emotional transmission in couples under stress

**Bolger, Niall** Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA **Lida, Masumi** Dept. of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, USA **Stadler, Gertraud** Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA **Paprocki, Christine** Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA **Shrout, Patrick** Dept. of Psychology, New York University, New York, USA

Close relationships are defined as those where one partner's psychological states and behaviors have the capacity to influence those of the other. We investigated this process of emotional transmission in couples under stress. Participants were 216 couples where one partner was preparing to take a legal certification test typically experienced as highly stressful. They provided daily diary reports of emotional states for 44 days surrounding the event. Examinees' angry mood was related to partners' angry mood on the same day. However, emotional transmission diminished as the examination approached and rebounded afterwards. Couples differed considerably in the strength of transmission.

#### Mood synchronization in family-members' daily lives

**Cook, William L.** Centre for Psychiatry Research, Portland, USA **Wilhelm, Peter** Department of Psychology, University Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

Reciprocity of negativity is one of the most ubiquitous findings in the family dynamics literature. Reciprocity can produce positive correlations in dyad members' moods, but other factors such as trait-based similarity can too. If processes of reciprocity explain mood similarity, family-members' moods should be higher synchronized when they are together than when apart. To test this hypothesis we analyzed time-series diary data of 96 families with adolescent children. Family members' moods were more similar when they were together than when apart. This difference was partially explained by conflict (reciprocity of negativity).

#### The design and psychometrics of ambulatory assessment

**Pawlik, Kurt** Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany  
Ambulatory assessment (AA) methods are devised to study human behavior outside the confinements of laboratory or other experimenter-designed conditions of observation. Different from classical "stationary" interindividual difference assessment, AA also captures intraindividual sources of variation (with respect to states, settings etc.). AA enables a researcher to draw upon these sources of variation (and their correlation and interaction!) so as to meet chosen criteria of ecological representativeness. Principal study designs of AA will be presented and discussed with respect to strengths and weaknesses. This will be followed by a taxonomy of psychometric standards and illustrative sample results from the presented papers.

#### IS-071: Learning in context: Constructing knowledge through sociocultural mediated activity

**Néstor Roselli** (chair)

This symposium aims to present the most recent developments in theory and research on learning from a sociocultural framework. Many concepts developed inside this approach have already been incorporated to the background of educational discourse. Meanwhile, in recent times new topics

have arisen: the computer supported collaborative learning, the sociocultural view of the executive functions, the semiotic function of the teaching strategies, the distribution cognition systems, the communities of practice, the creative and motivational support of learning, and the new kind of subjectivity emerging in a high technological world. The symposium is particularly focused on these recent topics.

#### Teaching strategies as instruments of semiotic mediation

**Roselli, Néstor** Facultad de Educación, CONICET / UNER, Rosario, Argentina

Teaching strategies are not only the way to learn culture; they are cultural instruments by themselves. In this way, they have a semiotic effect on learning and the mental construction of knowledge. This presentation focuses on the cognitive and affective effects of three teaching modalities: classical-expository, participative-guided and peer-collaborative. These effects concern the linguistic formulation of knowledge, the permanence in memory, the transfer to concrete situations, the links to other concepts and fields, and the motivation and attitude disposition of learners. Results are discussed from the sociocultural approach, regarding specially the different models of teacher-student interaction involved in each strategy.

#### The subjective processes and their significance in learning: Unfolding consequences from an historical-cultural approach in psychology

**González Rey, Fernando Luis** Centro de Ciencias da Vida, PUC-Campinas, Brasília, Brazil

This presentation focuses on one interpretation about Vygotsky's work which has not been common among Vygotsky followers in Western Psychology: the consequences of the emotional-cognitive and emotional symbolical unities of psyche for the analysis of psychological processes. Fantasy, emotion, feelings and personality received a prior attention from Vygotsky. Starting from an historical-cultural view of subjectivity, this presentation discusses how learning is affected by those symbolical – emotional consequences of child's social life, which in some cases "paralyzed" their socialization into the school and also his cognitive capacities, which are inseparable of the subjective configured student's personalities resulting from their social histories

#### Cognitive education: Sociocultural mediated activity for learning problems remediation

**Rodríguez Arocho, Wanda** Dept. of Psychology, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

In their seminal works on the historical, cultural and social foundations of cognitive development Lev S. Vygotsky and Alexander R. Luria emphasized the role of mediation in learning. In spite of the fact that remedial education and cognitive rehabilitation was a main area of concern for both of them, this aspect of the sociocultural framework has not received the attention it deserves until very recently. In this presentation we discuss the basic principles of rehabilitation and remediation from a sociocultural perspective and examine their application in an intervention designed to address learning difficulties, specifically reading problems, in elementary school children.

#### Collaborating in virtual learning environments: Conversation vs. product elaboration tasks

**Mauri, Teresa** Psicología Evolutiva, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain **Onrubia, Javier** Psicología Evolutiva, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

The aim of our paper is to study collaboration processes in two different instructional activities in a text-based asynchronous environment with university students. Two activities on the same content

have been registered: a conversation forum and a collaborative writing task. Results show differences between the two activities related with how students manage the task, how common knowledge is established and how students assist each other both in management and knowledge construction processes. These results are discussed from a sociocultural view of learning in virtual environments

#### Looking at education reform projects from a socioconstructivist approach to knowledge

**Bravo Vick, Milagros** Graduate Studies in Education, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

**Moreno, Mary Annette** Graduate Studies in Education, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

The Puerto Rico Collaborative for Excellence in Teacher Preparation, and the Puerto Rico Math and Science Partnership (Josefina Arce, PI; NSF-sponsored) have as its ultimate goal improvement of student science and mathematics learning. The first tackles transforming teacher preparation programs and the second teacher professional development and school culture. Both involve scientists, mathematicians and educators working in communities of learning and practice that integrate basic principles of the sociocultural framework and related research-based approaches on how people learn. We present its major processes and results and analyze them from a socioconstructivist perspective addressing some original central concepts and recent developments.

#### The influence of different cultural settings in the modes of discourse and ways of thinking

**Cubero Pérez, Mercedes** Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain

We started from a theoretical perspective in which the activity settings are related to the use of different discourse genres and different ways of thinking. From this perspective, an empirical study was conducted. Individuals from two different levels of education, three different generations, and from the two sides of the border area between Tamaulipas-Texas participated in the study. They solved a task of concept formation in which they had to answer formal and informal questions about the concept of border area. Similarities and differences between the participants were interpreted in terms of the hypothesis of the heterogeneity of verbal thinking.

#### IS-072: Achievement motivation and achievement attribution among Asian students: Insights from qualitative data

**Allan B.I. Bernardo** (chair)

Most theories of achievement motivation and achievement attribution have been developed from research involving learners in Western educational systems. Asian psychologists have investigated how these theories apply to learners in Asian educational contexts. This symposium features papers that use qualitative data to determine how meanings, processes, and factors influencing achievement motivation and attribution in Asian students may be similar to or different from Western students. The papers shall highlight how meanings, processes, and factors need to be understood with reference to the students' particular cultural meanings and practices, and how theories could take into account the cultural dimensions of achievement.

#### Academic achievement and the role of the self and relationship

**Muramoto, Yukiko** International Graduated School, Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan

In an open-ended questionnaire, Japanese undergraduates were asked to recall their positive and



negative life events and make attributions. Most participants mentioned their academic success and failure and made self-effacing attributions for them. At the same time, they expected that others who are significantly related to them would make internal attributions for their success more than for their failure. Especially they tended to believe that others would emphasize their effort as the most important cause of the success. The quantitative analysis in our subsequent research further examined the meaning of effort among Japanese and the role of the self and relationship in achievement attribution.

#### How do future goals affect academic motivation and learning? A qualitative study with Singaporean secondary school students

**McInerney, Dennis OER**, *Nation. Institute of Education, Singapore, Singapore* **Liem, Arief Darmanegara** *National Inst. of Education, Nanyang Technological Univs., Singapore, Singapore*

This study examines how secondary school students' future goals are related to their academic motivation and learning at school. A hundred Singaporean students were randomly selected for an interview that probed their future goals, perceived utility value of schooling, immediate achievement goals, and learning. This qualitative information was analysed to search for cultural themes related to the abovementioned psychosocial components and their dynamic interactions in affecting student motivation. Parents' and teachers' views about their roles in students' future goals and motivation were also investigated. The findings are discussed in relation to the socio-cultural and educational contexts of Singapore.

#### Cultural models of achievement of Singaporean Malay and Chinese students

**Chang, Weining C.** *Division of Psychology, Nanyang Technological Univs., Singapore, Singapore*

The present project aims at identifying (1) the meaning of achievement, its related (2) achievement goal conceptualization and (3) their relationships to parental philosophies concerning their desired outcomes for their children. It is proposed that a cultural model of achievement motivation can be identified through parents' goals and expectations of the child. These goals and expectations will in turn guide parents' interaction with the child. Through these interactions a cultural model is developed. Children might internalize these cultural models as their own internal working model of achievement

#### Motivation and amotivation: Conceptions of Filipino students

**Bernardo, Allan B.I.** *Counseling and Edu. Psychology, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines* **Salanga, Maria Guadalupe C.** *Counseling and Edu. Psychology, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines* **Aguas, Karla Marie C.** *Counseling and Edu. Psychology, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines*

Many psychological theories of motivation have defined the important categories of students' purposes for learning (motivation) and their reasons for not being motivated in their studies (amotivation). Do these categories adequately describe the dimensions of Filipino students' motivation and amotivation? Using a questionnaire with open-ended questions, we asked 713 Filipino students to describe what motivates them to achieve in school and what factors cause them not to be motivated. The core ideas in the responses were categorized. The results reveal some categories that converge with those in existing theories, and some new ones, including some that describe personal instrumental motivations.

#### (Tentative) European American and Taiwanese mothers' conversations with their children about school learning

**Li, Jin** *Dept. of Education, Brown University, Providence, USA* **Fung, Heidi** *Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan* **Liang, Chi-Han** *Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan* **Resch, Jennifer** *Education Department, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA* **Luo, Lily** *Education Department, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA* **Lou, Lucy** *Education Department, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA*

Children develop learning beliefs under the influence of parental socialization. One important form of socialization is daily talking between parents and children about learning. We examined how European American (EA) and Taiwanese mothers addressed learning with their children. We recorded 167 mother-child conversations about an incidence of the child's good learning attitude/behavior. Analysis of conversational styles revealed that EA mothers guided for self-discovery of past achievement whereby Children were led to recount and to feel positive about themselves. Taiwanese mothers guided for self-betterment from past achievement. Children were steered to construct the strategies that they could use in the future.

#### IS-073: Child rights in South Asia: Psychosocial aspects

**Murshida Ferdous Binte Habib** (chair)

A large majority of the children, all over the world, are not properly treated according to the CRC. Therefore, the researcher attempted to know the situation of child rights practice in some developing countries of South Asia. It was found that the nature, causes, and magnitude of exploitation varies in different forms in different countries but it causes serious damages to psychosocial development of the children. However, some children are getting better treatment where Zakah system is being practiced than those who do not have the advantage. Finally some recommendations are made to uplift child rights situation in these countries.

#### Child rights and mentally retarded children in Bangladesh

**Sultana, Sabina** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh*

With the dissemination of knowledge about mental retardation people are becoming conscious about the preventive measures about it. The researcher found that the span of life of retarded people, special school, social acceptance etc. have increased significantly during last few years. But most of the people are not yet aware of rights of mentally retarded as children. Therefore, these children are being deprived from their basic rights and are facing lot of sufferings. They do not get any social welfare benefit even. Finally some suggestions were recommended to make the situation of child rights better for mentally retarded children.

#### Child rights and child labour in Bangladesh

**Habib, Murshida Ferdous Binte** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh*

Children of this sub-continent have to work hard to earn, even their own bread, though there are many laws related to child labour. In this study attempts have been taken to explore the child labour situation in Bangladesh from child right perspectives. It was found, in most of the cases, that the employers without being aware of child rights have treated the children engaged as labourers cordially. The employers in rural areas are more caring to their child labourers compared to their urban counterparts. Lack of education and awareness has been identified as important reasons in violating child rights.

#### Child rights and girls of Bangladesh

**Habib, Farzana Quobab Binte** *Business Administration, University of Kebangsaan, Bangi, Malaysia* **Quoquab binte Habib, Farzana** *Business & Management, University of Kebangsaan, Bangi, Malaysia*

Protection of consumer rights is a new dimension in some of the countries of South Asia. Children are considered a significant market to the business world. But their rights as a consumer is not practiced or protected properly. In this study child rights have been investigated from consumer rights perspective. The situation is better in Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore than that of in Indian sub continent. In Bangladesh people are hardly aware of their consumer rights let alone child rights as consumers. Finally some recommendations have been made for the development of consumer rights protection in these countries.

#### Child rights and education in Bangladesh

**Haq, Enamul** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh*

Having proper education is a basic right of children. It is also included in MDGs. The scenario is somewhat promising in Bangladesh in this sector. Not only the government but also some NGOs have come forward with the mission of providing education. Therefore, underprivileged children are also getting the opportunity to have education along with the children of solvent families. But they are having non-formal education. The study found that the number of girls taking education is higher than that of the boys. The percentage of children having education is increasing but the figure is neither significant nor satisfactory.

#### Rights of the children as consumers

**Saha, Nitai** *Dept. of Psychology, Rajshahi College, Rajshahi, Bangladesh*

Girls are more vulnerable to be abused physically and psychologically as compared to boys in South Asia. Although the articles in CRC and other laws are equally applicable to girls as it is for boys they are not properly treated. This study tried to reveal condition of girls in Bangladesh from child right perspectives. The maltreatment from the family and others hinders their mental development and causes various problems. In recent years few measures have been taken to make the situation better which added little contribution. Some other suggestions have been made in this study to make the situation better.

#### IS-074: Authenticity in the communication of emotion

**Pierre Gosselin** (chair)

Although we often regulate our emotional expressions, authenticity is a key factor in successful social transactions, not only in the context of intimate relationships but also in the context of political and artistic performances. In this symposium, contributors will discuss the continuity between genuine, regulated and simulated expressions, identify the parameters that are central to perceived authenticity within a public performance, and report new data on the cultural aspects of smile authenticity. Finally, developmental evidence pertaining to the perception of smiles and to the understanding of real and apparent emotions will be presented.

#### The presentation of emotion in everyday life

**Scherer, Klaus R.** *CISA, Universität Genf, Genf, Switzerland*

Calling dichotomous distinctions between "real-life, authentic" and "acted, stereotypical" displays into question, a Goffmanian analysis of emotion expression is suggested. Just as Goffman argued that we continuously "present" our idealized self as actors on the interactional stage, we suggest that,



with the rare exception of sudden, spontaneous "affect bursts", we almost always monitor and regulate our emotional expressions (and the emotions themselves) in line with strategic intentions and normative constraints. In consequence, there are no sharp boundaries between authentic, regulated, and acted emotions but rather a continuum. Implications for research are discussed on the basis of recent data.

#### Performing authentic emotions on the political and operatic stages: Multimodal analyses of synchrony

**Mortillaro, Marcello** Dept. of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland **Goudbeek, Martijn** Dept. of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland **Dael, Nele** Dept. of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland **Mehu, Marc** Dept. of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Authenticity is a key-factor for successful communication in many performance domains. In this contribution we propose that synchronous activation of multiple modalities lies at the heart of perceived authenticity of a public performance. Two different instances are presented. First, political discourse is considered through the example of the last French presidential debate. Second, stage performance is investigated through the comparison of different opera singers. Analyses of voice, face and body movements are used to explain the perceived authenticity of performers. The discussion of the multimodal approach to authenticity and synchronization will be central to our contribution.

#### Cultural aspects of smile authenticity

**Thibault, Pascal** Dept. of Psychology, UQAM, Montreal, Canada

Duchenne smiles are postulated to be markers of authentic enjoyment, but it is still unknown whether this is the case universally. In this study, Gabonese, Chinese and French-Canadians rated the authenticity of smiles differing in intensity and Duchenne marker presence. Participants from these cultures posed authentic and non-authentic smiles, which were FACS coded and judged by decoders from the same groups. Absence of Duchenne markers increased perceived inauthenticity, but only for French-Canadian smiles decoded by French-Canadians. The posed smiles varied in intensity and presence/absence of the Duchenne marker. The Duchenne marker does not seem to function as such in some non-Western contexts.

#### Children's perception of enjoyment smiles

**Gosselin, Pierre** Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada **Perron, Mélanie** Department of Psychology, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Canada

Children's knowledge of the distinction between enjoyment and nonenjoyment smiles was investigated by presenting participants with short video excerpts of smiles. Enjoyment smiles differed from non-enjoyment smiles by greater symmetry and by appearance changes produced in the eye region by the orbicularis oculi action. The results indicate that 6- and 7-year-old children have the perceptual abilities to detect these differences and are able to interpret them with above chance level accuracy. Sensitivity was higher for the symmetry of the smiles than for the appearance changes produced in the eye region and improved in later childhood.

#### Children's understanding of real and apparent emotions

**Perron, Mélanie** Dept. of Psychology, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Canada **Gosselin, Pierre** Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

We investigated children's understanding of real and apparent emotions between the ages of 5 and

10 years. Participants were read stories designed to elicit display rules and asked to predict the facial expressions the protagonists would make to hide their emotions. Five- and 6-year-olds were found to have an implicit understanding of the difference between real and apparent emotions. However, they had more difficulty understanding the simultaneity of real and apparent emotions and were less likely to think that apparent emotions might mislead an observer.

#### IS-075: Self-regulation and health: Perspectives from social and personality psychology

**Bärbel Knäuper, Christine Stich** (chair)

This symposium presents current theory and research on self-regulation of health cognitions and behaviors. The discussion will highlight current conceptual and methodological challenges in this field and explore directions for future research.

#### Cortisol, negative affect, sleep, and health

**Wrosch, Carsten** Dept. of Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

This longitudinal study examined whether health effects of cortisol level would emerge particularly among older adults who experience high levels of negative affect or exhibit poor sleep. High cortisol was associated with increases in physical symptoms among older adults who experienced high levels of negative affect and poor sleep. By contrast, cortisol level did not predict changes in physical symptoms among older adults who experienced either low negative affect or efficient sleep. This suggests that cortisol secretion are particularly likely to contribute to older adults' physical symptoms if they occur in the context of other emotional and behavioral problems.

#### Health behavior and successful aging: Interplay of mental resources and self-regulation

**Ziegelmann, Jochen** Inst. für Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Lippke, Sonia** Health Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Objectives: To model motivational and volitional processes of health behavior change in individuals with differing degrees of mental resources. Methods: 368 individuals in rehabilitation completed questionnaires assessing the amount of physical activities performed pre-rehabilitation and 36 months thereafter as well as motivational and volitional variables. Mental resources were assessed with the mental component score of the SF12. Results: Analyses revealed different motivational and volitional patterns in individuals with differing degrees of mental resources. Conclusions: The motivational and volitional processes seem to depend on mental resources. This demonstrates the need for specific interventions tailored to those resources.

#### Smoking-specific compensatory health beliefs and smoking behaviour in adolescents

**Radtke, Theda** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Scholz, Urte** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Keller, Roger** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Hornung, Rainer** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

Objective: Compensatory Health Beliefs (CHBs) are beliefs that negative consequences of an unhealthy behaviour can be compensated for by engaging in a different healthy behaviour. Method: A newly developed questionnaire for smoking-specific CHBs in adolescents was tested for its validity and reliability as well as its predictive value for smoking behaviour in a sample of 187 adolescents aged 14-19 years. Results: We found

first evidence for the reliability and validity of the smoking-specific CHB scale. Moreover, the construct proved useful in predicting adolescent smoking behaviour. Conclusions: CHBs provide one possible explanation why adolescents fail to change their smoking behaviour.

#### Prototype-distancing and the theory of planned behavior: Prediction of quitting in women and men

**Dohnke, Birte** Center for Gender in Medicine, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Weiß-Gerlach, Edith** Department of Anaesthesiology, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Spies, Claudia D.** Department of Anaesthesiology, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany

To integrate prototype perception, gender, and theory of planned behaviour (TPB). Distancing from the typically male smoker should support quitting beyond TPB variables. A cross-sectional and a longitudinal study were conducted with 298 and 183 smokers, respectively. Prototype perception was assessed by desirable masculine traits and similarity to the self-concept. High masculinity and high dissimilarity contributed to the prediction of quitting intentions over and above TPB variables in women. Study 2 confirmed this finding regarding quitting intentions and attempts at 4-weeks follow-up. Health promotion targeting women should facilitate distancing from the male smoker in addition to strengthen evidence-based social-cognitive factors.

#### Trying to restrain: Unsuccessful weight regulation is related to paying more attention to food

**Stich, Christine** Dept. of Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Canada **Knäuper, Bärbel** Dept. of Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Canada **Leigh Lyons, Chrystal Dubé, Laurette** Faculty of Management, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Inhibitory control (IC) is defined as the ability to inhibit on-going or pre-potent actions. We propose the idea of food-specific IC and investigated its relationship to self-reported weight fluctuation (WF) as indicator of the ability to regulate weight using a newly developed food-specific stop-signal-task. If food-specific IC exists then individuals with lower food-specific IC should report higher WF. As expected results show that individuals with higher WF paid significantly more attention to food pictures and had shorter stop-signal-delays than individuals with low WF. Moreover, high WF individuals more often failed to inhibit responses to food than to non-food pictures.

#### IS-076: Eye movements in reading: Experiments, models, and corpus analyses

**Reinhold Kliegl** (chair)

Current research on eye movements in reading is based on experiments manipulating specific words in sentences, on analyses of eye movements including all fixations during reading of sentences or paragraphs, and on computational models of eye-movement control. Presentations of new results relating to these three lines of research are presented in this symposium.

#### The role of computational models and experimental data in understanding eye movements during reading

**Rayner, Keith** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, CA, USA

Some influential computational models of eye movement control during reading have recently been proposed. I will review these different models focusing primarily on the E-Z Reader and SWIFT models. Some recent research findings will be presented to illustrate the value of these models. I



will also discuss the role that these models play in furthering our knowledge base about the control of eye movements in reading, as well as the role of experimental and corpus based data in this domain. My primary argument will be that the models and data need to go hand in hand in furthering our understanding.

#### **Raednig wrods with jmulbed lletres**

**Liversedge, Simon** Dept. of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

I will report data from three eye movement experiments that investigated how people process text with jmulbed lletres (letter transpositions). We manipulated externality, distance and position of transposition, and whether transpositions were of consonants, vowels, or both. Also, in one experiment parafoveal preview of transposed text was available and in another it was not. We obtained a number of key results, however, the primary finding was that external word beginning transpositions were maximally disruptive (regardless of the availability of preview). The results as a whole will be considered in relation to letter position encoding in word recognition during reading.

#### **Reading and ocular dominances**

**Shillcock, Richard** Dept. of Informatics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom  
**Roberts, Matthew** Dept. of Informatics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Reading is more effective with two eyes than with one. This fact begs the question of the interaction of the two eyes. How does the brain coordinate the reading-related eye-movements of the two eyes, and what are the implications of the fact that the two eyes frequently do not fixate conjointly on the text? We present new data and theory to show the varied and task-dependent nature of ocular dominances, the importance of reading direction and the fact that the brain evolved to cope with the unitary perception of scenes in depth.

#### **Limited parallel word processing during reading**

**Radach, Ralph** Dept. of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA  
**Inhoff, Albrecht** Psychology, State University of New York, Binghamton, USA  
**Glover, Lisa** Dept. of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, USA

Models of continuous reading differ on two dimensions, the extent to which reading behavior is controlled by visomotor vs. cognitive forces and whether word processing proceeds in a strictly serial or a more parallel fashion. We present evidence from paradigms probing the spatial and temporal extent of concurrent word processing. Eye movement contingent image manipulations were used to completely or temporarily restrict availability of information on a parafoveal word  $n+1$  or  $n+2$  while fixating on  $n$ . Results indicate that while there is temporal overlap in the processing of consecutive words, the spatial extent of this parallel processing appears quite limited.

#### **Broadening the scope of eye-movement research in reading: Oral reading and proof reading**

**Laubrock, Jochen** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany  
**Bohn, Christiane** Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany  
Most eye-movement research in reading deals with silent, comprehension-motivated reading. We extend the scope and impose constraints on reading models by presenting empirical results on how the eye movement system adapts to different task demands. First, we provide data on a different output system and show how the eye-voice span available from oral reading protocols is modulated by textual variables. Second, we simulate reading with an external pacemaker (someone reading something to you) by asking listeners to read along a recorded voice with electronically varied speed.

Third, we analyze eye movements of proof-readers, who place relatively little emphasis on comprehension.

#### **Reading strategies and their implementation in the SWIFT model of eye-movement control**

**Kliegl, Reinhold** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

Differences in reading strategies (by instruction and by individual habits or dispositions) have been the hallmark of early eye-movement research but were largely limited to global characteristics (e.g., skipping and regression rate, fixation durations). Linear mixed-effect models allow the simultaneous assessment of effects of text characteristics and both instruction effects and individual differences in reading strategy. We illustrate this procedure with analyses of a large corpus of reading eye movements. In addition, we present how individual differences in reading strategies are implemented in SWIFT, a computational model of eye-movement control, and how they promote the further development of this model.

#### **IS-077: Restoration and restorative environments**

##### **Terry Hartig (chair)**

With its concern for excessive demands on adaptive resources, stress research has long proved helpful for mapping relations between environment and health. In recent years, researchers and practitioners have also come to value a complementary body of work that is primarily concerned with restoration of depleted adaptive resources. By directing attention to variations in restoration processes and the environments where they occur, that body of work provides another perspective on problems in adaptation. The presentations in this symposium address some of the concerns of the restoration perspective, in particular the arrangements in everyday life that support versus thwart support restoration.

##### **The restoration perspective: Another view of human adaptation**

**Hartig, Terry** Inst. Housing and Urban Res., Uppsala University, Gävle, Sweden

This presentation sets the stage for the symposium by contrasting the restoration perspective with two other, better known perspectives on human adaptation, namely, the stress perspective and the coping perspective. The three perspectives are contrasted in terms of their theoretical and practical premises, and interrelations among them are noted.

##### **A longitudinal study on the benefits of recovery experiences on job performance**

**Binnewies, Carmen** Work & Organizational Psych., University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany  
**Sonnentag, Sabine** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany  
**Mojza, Eva** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany

Recovery experiences during leisure time, such as psychological detachment from work, mastery experiences, and relaxation benefit employee health. We assumed that recovery experiences also foster job performance, because employees can increase resources during recovery that benefit job performance. Results from a longitudinal study over six months with a sample of 358 employees showed that mastery experiences were positively related to personal initiative, and relaxation was positively related to creativity. Psychological detachment was associated with perceiving work as less effortful. Unexpectedly, psychological detachment was negatively related to creativity, personal initiative and OCB. Recovery experiences were unrelated to task performance.

#### **Urban slums in South Asia: Residents' prospects for psychological restoration**

**Pandey, Janak** Behav. and Cognitive Sciences, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India

The South Asian countries share harsh socio-economic and environmental realities like high population density, poverty, illiteracy, and inequalities in living conditions, as well as cultural characteristics like collectivism and hierarchical social order. Massive rural to urban migration has caused serious problems particularly in the cities, where many people live in crowded slums. Together with environmental problems and cultural characteristics, South Asians probably share psychological characteristics. This paper examines the perceptions and coping of slum dwellers in some South Asian capital cities, including issues related to where they find possibilities for psychological restoration in a difficult everyday environment.

#### **On-site evaluation of restorative environments: The effect of actual place experience upon the perceived restorativeness of natural and built historical environments**

**Carrus, Giuseppe** Cultural and Education Studies, University of Rome, Rome, Italy  
**Scopelliti, Massimiliano** Inst. Cognitive Sciences Tech., National Research Council, Rome, Italy  
**Bonaiuto, Marino** Dept. Social and Devel. Psych., Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy  
**Romoli, Elisa** Dept. of Education, University of Roma Tre, Rome, Italy

Research on restorative environments consistently has shown positive outcomes of nature experience. However, assuming that actual environmental experience plays a key role in whether restoration can occur, it was predicted that actual immersion in either natural or built/historical settings would moderate the perceived restorativeness of different types of environments: individuals immersed in natural settings were expected to be more sensitive to restorative qualities of nature, while individuals immersed in built/historical environments were expected to be more sensitive to restorative qualities of artistic/historical buildings. A study ( $N = 153$ ) tested and supported these hypotheses. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

#### **Restoration in nature as a promoter of conservation**

**Kaiser, Florian** Human-Tech. Interact., University of Technology, Eindhoven, Netherlands

Do personal benefits from experiences in natural environments, such as psychological restoration, underlie people's concern about the environment and, ultimately, motivate people to act for environmental conservation? Employing self-reports from 468 students, we examined the relationships between use of natural environments for restoration, environmental concern, and conservation behavior. Based on hierarchical regression analyses, we found the use of nature for restoration to promote environmental concern. Concern, in turn, predicted conservation behavior; however, the degree of mediation varied with the type of environmental concern measure used. Apparently, psychological restoration in nature motivates people to engage more in environmental conservation.

#### **IS-078: Pathways to health and healing in diverse cultures**

##### **Elias Mpofu (chair)**

Constructions of health within cultural communities influence the processes for its sustenance, restoration and promotion. We explore resources for well-being in five ecological settings: rural South Africa, Botswana, post-civil war Liberia and Rwanda, workplace environments in Australia and Canada. Optimism explained the subjective well-being in rural South Africans. Religiosity in Botswana teenagers protected their health. Resi-



lience transitioned survivors of civil war in Liberia from survivors to helpers. Post-trauma appraisal by survivors of Australian and Canadian industrial accidents influenced their recovery and work capacity. Pathways through which health and healing are filtered or otherwise appropriated influence subjective well-being.

#### Does religiosity predict health outcomes in Botswana teenagers?

**Mpofu, Elias** *Counselor Education and Reha., The Penn State University, University Park, USA*  
**Muchado, Jabulani** *Educational Foundations, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana*  
**Moswela, Bernard** *Educational Foundations, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana*  
**Jensen, Kipton** *Theology and Religious Studies, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana*  
**Thabiwe, Pinkie** *Educational Foundations, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana*

Objective: We investigated religiosity as a health protective in Botswana teenagers from STIs and alcohol abuse. Method: Two hundred and fifteen teenagers completed the Botswana Youth Health Survey (BYHS), which included measures of religiosity/spirituality, STIs and alcohol abuse risk. Logistic regression modeling was used to predict health risk from STIs and alcohol abuse with religiosity. Results: Religiosity was a valid construct with Botswana teenagers. High religiosity scores predicted lower risk for STIs and alcohol abuse in Botswana teenagers. Conclusion: Religiosity influences STIs and alcohol abuse risk in Botswana teenagers and should be considered in prevention programming.

#### Prevention of post-concussional syndrome in north american workers: The importance of early intervention on vocational outcome

**LeBlanc, Jeanne** *Private Practice, Vancouver, Canada*  
 Objectives: Examination of the effectiveness of early education and interdisciplinary intervention to prevent Post-Concussional Syndrome in workers after a concussion during employment. Method: Two approaches to intervention (generalized (N=26) versus individual (N=23)) were utilized, in an outpatient clinic in Vancouver, British Columbia. Return to work status was compared, (Fisher's Exact Test). Results: The individualized approach resulted in significantly more returning to work or having a planned return to work than the general treatment (87% versus 58%, respectively,  $p = .024$ ). Conclusion: Early individualized and educational approach, reinforcing abilities rather than deficits, is an effective approach for most individuals post-concussion.

#### Psychological predictors of work capacity: Improving pathways to health for injured workers

**Matthews, Lynda** *Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia*  
**Harris, Lynne** *Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia*  
**Cumming, Steven** *Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia*

Objectives: This study examined trauma-related appraisals and posttraumatic responses of injured workers to determine their usefulness in predicting work capacity. Methods: Demographics, physical function, psychological health, and perceptions of work capacity were documented in 69 survivors approximately 8-months post-accident. Multiple regression identified predictors of work capacity. Results: Occupation, physical function and PTSD severity were associated with work capacity. While PTSD severity and trauma-related appraisals were correlated, appraisals were significant predictors of work capacity independent of PTSD severity. Conclusions: Targeting trauma-related appraisals may improve work capacity, particularly if inter-

ventions that challenge appraisals are introduced early in rehabilitation before they become well-rehearsed and habitual.

#### Perceived health needs of elderly South Africans in a rural area

**Sodi, Tholene** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Venda, Thohoyandou, South Africa*

Objectives: The aim of the study was to explore the perceived health needs of a group of elderly South Africans drawn from a rural community. Method: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 elderly people to gain insight regarding their perceived health needs. Results: Whilst ageing for some of the elderly people is associated with physical ill health, loneliness and poverty, there were also indications to suggest that this period may be psychologically meaningful if understood within a particular cultural context. Conclusion: Culturally appropriate intervention strategies need to be put in place to address the health needs of elderly people.

#### Transcending trauma and relentless hope: Peer support counselors, indicators of Posttraumatic Growth (PTG) and what they carry

**Vogel, Gwen** *Int. Center of Disast. Psych., Salus World, Boulder, USA*

Objective: An analysis of the impact of vocation on psycho-social counselors with trauma histories. Method: Appreciative Inquiry (AI) technique was used with 22 counselors in post-war Liberia. Particular emphasis was placed on indicators of vicarious trauma, resiliency and post traumatic growth (PTG). Results: A dimensional analysis of narrative interviews with Liberian counselors' uncovered: 1) two dimensions of recovery that prevented recurring symptoms of PTSD and, 2) three mechanisms of resiliency that created personalized order and control. Conclusion: Established mechanisms and experiences of PTG resulted in significantly more reports of work satisfaction, indicating a successful journey from victim to survivor to provider.

#### Urgent mental health needs in Rwanda: Culturally sensitive training interventions

**Lopez Levers, Lisa** *Counseling Psychology, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, USA*

Objectives: Rwanda has experienced the tragic consequences of genocide (1994). While the Rwandan government has done much to restore the country's infrastructures and civil society services, the lingering psychosocial effects of the genocide remain relatively unaddressed. An invited consultation assessed how need for intervention could be translated into effective strategic planning. Methods: Consultative activities involved a situational analysis, interviews and focus groups with relevant actors, and other relevant data collection. Results: Consultation outcomes supported the need for culturally appropriate community-based trauma recovery counseling. Conclusions: Results pointed to the need for building capacity to deliver services through appropriate training endeavors.

#### Counselling needs of adolescents and youth living with HIV/AIDS in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

**Mayekiso, Tokozile** *Faculty of Arts, Nelson Mandela Met. University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa*

Objectives: Assessment of the counselling needs of adolescents and youth living with HIV/AIDS. Methods: Data was collected from a sample of 30 participants using semi-structured interviews. Results: Acceptance of diagnosis and condom usage and deaths were some of the areas that were reported by the majority of the participants. Adolescents and youth were mainly concerned about issues relating to death. In terms of the main concern of family members of adolescents and

youth, all three groups were of the perception that family members would be concerned about the prospect of premature death of their loved one. Conclusion: Counsellors need to provide the adolescents and youth the space to express their fears and to accept the HIV positive status.

### IS-102: International perspectives on the new draft of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists

**Janel Gauthier** (*chair*)

Since 2002, an international group is working under the auspices of IUPsYs, IAAP, and IACCP to develop a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists. A draft declaration was released for consultation in 2005. The purpose of the symposium is to discuss the newly revised version of the Draft Universal Declaration, its overall significance and implications for individual psychologists and psychology organizations, and how best to use it for the international advancement of ethics in psychology. The symposium includes distinguished participants from Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, North America, and South America. Carola Brücher-Albers (Germany) will act as Discussant.

#### African considerations for a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists

**Watts, Ann** *Medical Center, Entabeni Hospital, Durban, South Africa*

The relevance of the newly revised draft of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists for South African psychology will be addressed within the context of its historical complicity in supporting apartheid and its human rights abuses. The appropriateness of definitions, concepts and language contained in the Declaration, as well as its significance for South Africa's multi-cultural psychological context will be discussed within the framework of South Africa's post-democracy Constitution, Bill of Rights, and pertinent legislation. The Declaration's relevance for Africa and the majority world will also be considered in terms of the challenges facing psychology in these regions

#### The universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists: Guidelines for a plan of action

**Farah, Adnan** *Jordan Psychological Society, Irbid, Jordan*

The proposed Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists consists of a set of basic ethical principles from which specific applications can be drawn. It reflects what is expected from psychologists at the personal, professional, and global level. The reality of globalization requires that we learn to embrace diversity and plurality while fostering an innate sense of unity and harmony. As psychologists, we must seek to equip ourselves with the tools that will enable us to comprehend our fellow human beings more profoundly and to conduct ourselves in an appropriate and universally acceptable manner, regardless of particular ideology, race or religion.

#### South American perspectives on ethical principles for psychologists

**Ferrero, Andrea** *Dept. of Human Sciences, National University, San Luis, Argentina*

Most Southamerican psychology ethics codes include ethical principles that provide a moral framework for professional practice. Sometimes, those principles transcend national borders and lead to regional agreements such as the Ethical Principles Framework for Professional Practice of Psychology in the Mercosur and Associated Countries, endorsed by six countries. Endorsing common



ethical principles in South America has strengthened commitment for ethical behaviour in the psychology community and helped some countries to develop their own ethics code. We believe that the proposed Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles could have similar positive effects and guide psychologists worldwide toward highest professional and scientific ethical ideals.

#### Asian perspective on the proposed universal declaration of ethical principles

**Nair, Elizabeth** Dept. of Psychology, Work & Health Psychologists, Singapore, Singapore

This paper will review the extent to which practice and research in Asian psychology can be in alignment with a Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles. Cultural nuances, ethnic beliefs, and social norms for acceptable behaviour are disparate across Asian countries. The paper will review the language, terminology, and interpretations that may pose difficulties for acceptance and adherence in the Asian context. The Declaration has the potential to move world psychology towards acknowledging a shared perspective on ethical principles for the profession across national boundaries. Effective procedures for translating these Principles to Codes of Ethics in Asian countries will be discussed.

#### The cultural dimensions of a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists: A European perspective

**Lindsay, Geoff** University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

For the Declaration to have universal applicability, ethical principles must either be uncontentiously universal or 'located' and made relevant within a cultural context. My position is the latter. This requires specific attention to the cultural dimensions when producing the Declaration. The European Federation of Psychologists Associations' Meta-code of Ethics provides a template for EFPA national associations when developing their codes. The lessons learned from this process have relevance to the present initiative and will be presented as part of the process for making the Universal Declaration optimally useful.

#### Viewing the universal through the lens of the local: The universal declaration and the APA ethics code

**Behnke, Stephen** Ethics Office, American Psychological Ass., Washington, USA

This presentation will discuss the final revised draft of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists as it relates to the Ethical Principles of Psychologist and Code of Conduct (2002) of the American Psychological Association. The presentation will explore the "universality" of the final revised draft, and will discuss the relationship between such universality and the cultural underpinnings of a national ethics code which is, by definition, written for a specific group of psychologists at a particular moment in time. The presentation will examine the implications of the Revised Draft for psychologists under the American Psychological Association ethics code.

#### S-058: The integration of scientific knowledge: Ontological knowledge and consciousness

**Larissa A. Tsvetkova** (chair)

Ontopsychological method as contribution to the integration of the psychological knowledge with the other sciences will be explained. The process of development of many sciences and their practical applications is directly connected to theoretical and applied psychology. The result given is the change of social role and the importance of psychology. In

particular, the problem of knowledge and consciousness and its psycho-social implications will be highlighted. Applications and results in Russia, Brazil and Europe will be discussed.

#### Ontopsychology in the strategic guidance to develop the faculty of psychology, State University of St. Petersburg, Russia

**Tsvetkova, Larissa A.** St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Current education for graduate and post graduate studies at Faculty of Psychology of St. Petersburg State University is characterised by integration of humanistic and applied sciences. Strategic objective is to study human person in all his/her different aspects above all leader psychology. By leader it is meant a person who chooses to have the leading role for his/her life and works to improve social environment. Faculty mission is to become a center of integration of scientific research activity to contribute to solve psychology task in social, political and economic field. Interdisciplinary educational projects and interdisciplinary scientific research are carrying out.

#### Ontological knowledge and consciousness

**Meneghetti, Antonio** Dept. of Ontopsychology, A.I.O., NGO in UN Cons. Status, Rome, Italy

Aim of the work is to give contribution to one of the topic of psychology: the critical problem of knowledge. The three basic levels of elementary perception: estereceptive, proprioceptive and egoceptive have been analysed, in particular the extinction mechanisms as a result of a conditioning generalization. Total phenomenological understanding and epocha (Husserl) can produce a complete personal change in favour of the whole existential development. Optimal egoceptivity would be a decisional and operative compensation in correspondent reflection to the total organismic. Interdisciplinary research at St. Petersburg University, psychology faculty, ontopsychology chair has been carried out.

#### The further reaches of the psychology of being: Ontopsychology

**Grishina, Natalia V.** Dept. of Ontopsychology, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia

In his essay Towards a psychology of being, Maslow declared that Humanistic Psychology, the third force was a groundwork for a fourth force. He concluded that Sutich already had defined all this in a word: Ontopsychology, but the scientist, who could have indicated this process, was still missing. We find ourselves to realize this fourth force, announced by the most advanced international psychology, founded by Meneghetti and formalised in 2004 at the chair of ontopsychology, faculty of psychology, Saint Petersburg State University. Our contribution to realize an epistemic psychology as interdisciplinary to all other sciences will be highlighted.

#### Responsibility and creative evolution: Prospective synthesis of instruments and application

**Lacerda e Silva, Wesley ABO** - F.O.I.L., Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil

The object of ontopsychology is the psychological experience; it individuates the causes that constitute this experience and the elements that consolve it. It has individual and world positive vision: human being as a responsible protagonist, based on a virtuality which can attain personal growth. Diagnosis and intervention instruments as intercultural approach will be described. Analysis of the application in Russia, Brazil, Europe and China will be discussed. Results highlights importance of training approach based on identification, isolation and application of positive inner part (in-itself) for creative evolution independently from age, sex, nationality.

#### The concept of authentication: Methodological aspects and psycho-social implications

**Dmitrieva, Victoria** Dept. of Ontopsychology, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Ego problem is not an easy question to solve, above all for the frequency of a fictitious Ego, that is a consciousness based on strong interpretative styles of reality. This is to be found in most of the persons, including many teachers, researchers and politicians. Object of the paper is to describe the function of the authentication counseling and its application. Through case-histories the author will explain the training method to: a) identify the semantic field; b) isolate the verbalization of her/his in-itself; c) apply the optimal or specified choice/action; d) results: consciousness can reflect reality overcoming stereotypes.

#### Ethical principles and political decision-making across international boundaries

**Argenta, Roberto** Economics and Politics, Brazilian Ass. Ontopsychology, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Ethics is the ethical person. We can define the ethical choice as what best safeguards the individuality within the whole. Politics, in its essence, is the art of centering the different situations and to solve them in progress, at benefit within the whole. Ideologies must not be saved as such, they must be verified and followed only if they are functional to social conviviality. Thus, it is a problem of psychological matter. Training application in Brazil Europe and Russia will be described.

#### S-059: Emotion: Development and functions in adulthood and old age

**Michaela Riediger, Ute Kunzmann** (chair)

Recent life-span theories suggest that emotional competencies remain stable or even improve during the second half of life. Empirical evidence for age differences as well as the functions of emotions during adulthood and old age is, however, sparse. This symposium brings together an international group of researchers who investigate emotional aging from different perspectives and by employing various methodologies. Presentations deal with age differences in emotional reactivity and emotion regulation, motivational aspects of the emotion system, and the interplay of cognition and emotion during adulthood and old age. Methodologies include experience sampling, measurement bursts, experimental and long-term longitudinal designs.

#### Age-related differences in emotion regulation effectiveness

**Blanchard-Fields, Freda** Psychology, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, USA

In a dual task paradigm, older adults who were instructed to regulate their emotions performed better on a working memory task than those who were instructed to maximize negative emotions. Young adults who were instructed to regulate their emotions performed more poorly on the working memory task than those who were not instructed to do so. Older adults' emotion regulation may not require as many cognitive resources. In a second study instructing young adults to use strategies typically used by older adults resulted in better mood outcomes than for young adults' spontaneous use of strategies in a No Instructions condition.

#### Couplings of daily events and cognitive performance: Is daily affect a mediator in younger and older adulthood?

**Brose, Annette** für Bildungsforschung, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany **Schmiedek, Florian** Psychology, Humboldt University Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Lindenberger, Ulman** Zentrum für Lebenserwartung, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany



Exposure to events affects cognitive performance. In the present study, 200 younger and older adults were tested at 100 occasions. Central interest is whether on a daily basis, affective correlates (positive, negative affect) of minor and major events are coupled with working memory performance, e.g., because of suboptimal arousal. Older as compared to younger adults are described to be more motivated to regulate emotions, therefore might direct attention to emotions instead towards cognitive tasks. Contrariwise, performance might be unaffected by affective fluctuations if emotion regulation takes place habitually. Results are discussed with regard to emotional development and declining cognitive abilities.

#### Age differences in emotional reactivity: Cognitive status makes a difference

**Kunzmann, Ute** *Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany* **Richter, David** *Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany*  
Recent evidence has suggested that older people react with greater sadness and anxiety to fundamental age-related losses than younger adults. This increase may be restricted to older adults with relatively low cognitive resources - arguably because down-regulating negative emotional reactions may pose particular difficulties to them. This prediction was supported in a study with 240 adults (age range 20 to 70), who watched films about existential age-related losses and reported their emotional reactions after each film. The evidence suggests that a simultaneous consideration of cognitive and emotional functioning will lead to a more comprehensive understanding of the aging mind.

#### Me against myself: Motivational conflicts and emotional development in adulthood

**Riediger, Michaela** *Zentrum Lifespan Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany*  
We report two studies on adult changes in the prevalence and emotional consequences of everyday motivational conflict experiences. Data were obtained using diary and experience-sampling methodologies. Both studies showed that emotional well-being increased, while motivational conflict prevalence decreased with age, and that motivational conflicts were associated with impaired emotional well-being. Mediation analyses revealed that the age-related decrease in motivational conflicts accounted for age-related improvements in emotional well-being. These findings were robust to controlling for age differences in everyday activities. This suggests that motivational conflicts are among the factors underlying the positive development of emotional well-being into young old age.

#### Do age-related preferences in visual attention facilitate affect regulation?

**Isaacowitz, Derek** *Dept. of Psychology, Brandeis University, Waltham, USA*  
Older adults report high levels of emotional control and fairly positive mood profiles. Recent evidence has suggested that older adults show preferences in visual attention toward positive and away from negative stimuli; it has been assumed that these preferences facilitate successful mood regulation, but no study to date has tested this directly. The current study induced young and older adults into various mood states, then assessed real-time changes in mood along with eye tracking of attentional preferences. While preferences were activated most when a negative mood needed to be regulated, whether the preferences actually improved mood was less clear.

#### The dynamics of later life cognitive-emotional development

**Labouvie-Vief, Gisela** *Socio-Emotional Development, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*  
This paper discusses the function of emotions in later life development and presents supporting data. It proposes that suggest that changes in cognitive function and homeostatic regulation stimulate feelings of awareness of vulnerability. Whether individuals can integrate those towards growth and expansion or develop a sense of protective self-constriction depends on already available coping resources. I discuss four completed and ongoing studies that demonstrate these divergent patterns in the context of attachment styles and their relation to emotion regulation in the context of emotional Stroop performance, dyadic discussion, and 12 year longitudinal patterns of change in emotion regulation strategies.

#### S-060: Decision-making in experimental games: influence of context, development, and culture

**Michaela Gummerum, Monika Keller** (chair)

This symposium explores sharing in two tasks from experimental economics across development and in different cultures. In Dictator Game a proposer is requested to share a sum of money with an anonymous receiver, who can only accept. In Ultimatum Game the receiver can reject and then nobody gets anything. We are interested in children's individual and group behavior in these games, its relation to other psychological variables, and group negotiations about sharing. Behaviour and psychological correlates were studied in pre-school- and elementary-school children, adolescents and adults in different cultures (European / Asian). The results support the assumption of a simple fairness heuristic across the life-span and reveal processes how this norm is negotiated.

#### Prosocial sharing and social competence in preschool children

**Gummerum, Michaela** *School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom*  
This study investigates the relationship between prosocial sharing in the dictator game and social competence in a longitudinal sample of Canadian preschool children. Participants either got training in a social competence program or not (control sample). They were interviewed individually on a number of questionnaires measuring their social-emotional development, and their social behavior was rated by the day-care teachers. Prosocial sharing was examined with the dictator game. The longer children participated in the social competence program, the more they shared in dictator game. Sharing was predicted by children's empathy, but not by their understanding of basic emotions.

#### Decisions and group discussions in dictator game

**Keller, Monika** *für Bildungsforschung, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany* **Gummerum, Michaela** *School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, Devon, United Kingdom* **Takezawa, Masanori** *Dep. of Social&Economic Psy, MPI Human Development, Tilburg, Netherlands* **Canz, Thomas**  
The study interconnects behavioural game theory and moral development. Sharing behaviour in dictator game is analyzed in five different age groups from childhood to adulthood, comparing individual decisions and group negotiations for a common decision. Quantitative results reveal equal split as the dominant offer in all age groups, however adults are least generous compared to all other groups. Arguments in discussion were coded according to different categories. Results reveal that negative evaluation of others' arguments had the most salient effect for lower offers while fairness arguments correlated positively with higher offers.

Implications of these results are discussed from the perspective of behavioural economics and moral development theory.

#### Formal analysis of children's group discourse on fairness: Application of mathematical group decision making models in developmental data

**Takezawa, Masanori** *Psychology and Society, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands*  
A quantitative method to analyze moral group discourse is presented. Instead of analyzing the details of individual dialogues, mathematical functional forms best describing the relationships between individual opinions measured before the group discussion and the group agreement is estimated using the models of group decision making processes developed in social psychology. By analyzing the data reported by the other presenters in this session, I demonstrate that such highly abstract models allow us to quantify which opinion (e.g., selfish or altruistic arguments) is socially amplified or vanished in the course of group discussion and nicely complement qualitative discourse analysis.

#### Children's prosocial behaviors and moral emotions

**Malti, Tina** *Hall-Mercer Laboratory, Harvard University, Belmont, MA, USA*  
Objectives: The study's aim was to investigate the concurrent and longitudinal relations between children's prosocial behavior with sympathy and moral emotion expectancies. Methods Participants were 175 six-year-old children. Prosocial behaviors and sympathy were assessed by different observational measures and self- and other-ratings. Emotion expectancies were assessed by a moral interview. Results Children's prosocial behaviors were concurrently and longitudinally predicted by moral emotions, but the relations depended on type of measure, informant, and gender. Conclusions The findings support early links between children's prosocial behaviors and moral emotions and are discussed in regard to early precursors of the moral self.

#### How Chinese children play economic games

**Zhu, Liqi** *Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Keller, Monika** *Max Planck Institute for Human, Max Planck Institute for Human, Berlin, Germany*  
This study compares group decision-making behavior of German and Chinese participants. As in the study presented by Keller et al., children of 3rd, 6th, 8th grade and college freshman made an offer individually and then negotiated a decision (video-taped) as a group in both Dictator and Ultimatum Game. Quantitative results reveal effects of culture (Chinese participants give significantly more) and gender (females in both cultures are more generous) in Dictator but less salient differences in Ultimatum Game. Furthermore, a comparison of the qualitative analysis of arguments according to a coding scheme developed for the German data will be presented.

#### S-061: Integrating western comparative psychological science and indigenous environmental science

**Ethel Tobach, Regina Kressley** (chair)

Development of new sciences addressing planetary health and ecology of all species has made it necessary for comparative psychology to examine its theory and practice. Comparative psychologists working with species in all parts of the world need to learn the indigenous environmental science of the relation of people, animals, and ecology that has served people in the countries in which comparative



psychologists work. An integration of the two knowledge sets, Western scientific comparative psychology and indigenous environmental practices will be discussed by two comparative psychologists of industrialized nations, Colombia (Ruben Ardila) and Japan (Miki Takasuna) and two indigenous scholars who have been working in environmental science (Diogenes Ampam Wejin [Peru] and Jacinta Mimigari [Papua New Guinea]).

#### On animals, humans and culture: Comparative psychology in Iberoamerica

**Ardila, Ruben** Dept. of Psychology, National Univ. of Colombia, Bogota, Colombia

The native cultures of the Americas were integrated with nature and the ecological systems in which they lived. The behavior of animals was very relevant for those original cultures. At the present time comparative psychology has developed as a scientific discipline in many countries of the world, including Latin America and Spain, and their findings could contribute to sustainable development. The equilibrium between nature and culture is a goal to which the science of animal behavior could greatly contribute. Key words: comparative psychology, native cultures, Latin America, Spain.

#### Development of comparative psychology in Japan: An Asian point of view

**Takasuna, Miki** Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Tokyo International University, Tokyo, Japan

The field of comparative psychology that exists in Japan today has different aspects from Western precursors in terms of its development. First, with a background of Buddhism, which influenced the general view of wildlife, Japanese did not delineate a rigid boundary between humans and animals. It was in 1887 that Darwinism was officially accepted and with relative ease. Further, I will discuss post-World War II influences on comparative psychology in Japan and the inception of primate research. For example, during the 1950s, neobehaviorism became prevalent, and in 1967, the Primate Research Institute at Kyoto University was established.

#### Ancient Awajun practices in the use of natural resources

**Ampam Wejin, Diogenes** Peru Conservation Group, Lima, Peru

The heads of the clans worked for the community, based on honesty and transparency; they guided the community to develop the same mentality; thus community loyalty was gained. The community guided all to continue collective policies: "All for one and one for all." Our ancestors taught their descendants how to treat all resources, e.g., plants and animals. By having knowledge of animals, such as ants and frogs, they learned how to deal with their resources. The ant builds a community. The frog selects its food and conserves what it does not eat for the next day. Today the indigenous communities are vulnerable because they do not control necessary resources; they need to integrate new technology with ancient indigenous skills.

#### The culture that was born of the sea and then turned its back to it

**Abugattas, Daniel** Center for Environmental Sust., Universidad Peruana Cayetano, Lima, Peru

Lack of information about behavioural and psychological relationships that Lima maintains with its marine and coastal environment (ecosystems) is a barrier to natural resource conservation and sustainability. In addition, the lack of statistically reliable and valid instruments to assess these is critical. A psychometric instrument ( $\alpha = 0.839$ ) to assess expectations of the future, attitudes, and behaviours towards marine conservation was developed through a pilot assessment of the instrument with local people. With the new and tested

psychometric instrument, scientists had information to guide public awareness campaigns by knowing the current perceptions, attitudes and behaviours towards marine conservation in Lima. Objectives for conservation were linked with behavioural modification programs and recommendations resulted to direct conservation efforts in populated marine areas.

#### The people of Managalas Plateau and traditional/cultural methods of environmental conservation

**Mimigari, Jacinta** NGO-Non Govern. Organization, Partners with Melanesians, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Partners with Melanesians (PWM) is an environmental NGO that works with indigenous rural people of Papua New Guinea to protect the natural environment, biological diversity, sustainable livelihoods and cultural heritage in high value conservation areas. The people of Managalas have a special relationship with the plants and animals in the forest. They know their environment; the type of ecosystems and the relationship among each, and have always lived in harmony with their surroundings. However, the Managalas communities lack knowledge about the consequences of industrialized development for traditional practices that impact their environment and livelihood. Solving this problem calls for integrating recent and traditional practices in protecting the environment so that all can live in harmony with the environment.

#### S-062: Real-world psychology: Lessons learned from applying ambulatory assessment

**Ulrich W. Ebner-Priemer** (chair)

Symposium speakers have been gathered to demonstrate innovative applications of ambulatory assessment for capturing behavior, physiology, thoughts and feelings during everyday life. Kubiak will report on symptom perception and blood glucose feedback in diabetes; Conner will present associations of the serotonin transporter gene with daily stress reactivity; Mehl tracked moment-to-moment ambient sounds to study participants' social lives; Peter Wilhelm assessed how well spouses know their partners' feelings; Frank Wilhelm examined daily-life experience and symptoms related to anxiety; and Ebner-Priemer investigated emotional instability patterns in personality disorders. Together, presentations support the significance of a psychological science oriented towards real-world behavior.

#### Ambulatory assessment at the interface of psychology and genetics: An illustration with the serotonin transporter gene

**Conner, Tamlin S.** Dept. of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Ambulatory assessment techniques are potentially powerful tools at the interface of psychology and genetics. In this talk, I will present research combining ambulatory assessments with genotyping from saliva samples. Participants ( $N = 345$ ) were genotyped for variation in the serotonin transporter gene. They also reported their feelings daily over the Internet for 30 days. Participants with the risky genetic variant reported greater anxiety, particularly on high stressor days, compared to low genetic risk individuals. No genetic differences were found with traditional questionnaires. Findings suggest that ambulatory assessments may be more sensitive than traditional approaches for detecting some genetic vulnerabilities.

#### Exploring symptom perception in diabetes mellitus: Putting ambulatory assessment techniques to clinical use

**Kubiak, Thomas** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany **Kulzer, Bernhard** Research Institute, Diabetes Center Mergentheim, Mergentheim, Germany **Hermanns, Norbert** Research Institute, Diabetes Center Mergentheim, Mergentheim, Germany

In a set of studies, we investigated the use of hand-held computer (HHC) based ambulatory assessment methods for assessing symptom perception in diabetes mellitus patients. Combined signal-event sampling schemes were employed. In two studies ( $N=20$ ,  $N=87$ ), our findings demonstrated the added diagnostic value of our approach as compared to relying solely on questionnaires. Furthermore, in Study 3 ( $N=59$ ), where we extended the HHC procedure with a blood glucose / symptom feedback function, we were able to observe beneficial effects with regards to improving symptom perception pointing towards novel, relevant uses of HHC assessment in clinical care.

#### Anxiety in everyday life

**Wilhelm, Frank H.** Institute for Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland **Pfaltz, Monique C.** Institute for Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland **Michael, Tanja** Institute for Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland **Margraf, Jürgen** Institute for Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Anxiety is a fundamental emotion that evolved to guide behavior under conditions of threat. Although modern life is characterized by few threats to life anxiety is exceedingly common. Surprisingly little is known about the architecture of anxiety in modern life. Using state-of-the-art methods of ambulatory assessment we investigated a wide range of experiential, physiological and contextual variables during daily life in healthy individuals and patients with anxiety disorders. Results indicate that anxiety episodes in healthy individuals are typically brief and mild, while anxiety patients experience extended periods of moderate to intense anxiety and are rarely free of bodily symptoms.

#### Assessing affective instability in an emotionally unstable personality disorder

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

The study of psychopathology has witnessed rapid advancements in laboratory research; however, traditional methods are often unable to provide information about psychopathology outside of these settings. Affective instability is an essential criterion for borderline personality disorder (BPD), but empirical studies are sparse and conflicting. Using electronic diaries, we assessed repeatedly affective states of 50 patients with BPD and 50 healthy controls during a 24-hour period of everyday life. In contrast to previous studies, heightened affect instability was exhibited in BPD and self-injuries and skills were identified as emotion regulation strategies. Results suggest the promise of electronic diaries for clinical research.

#### Empathic inference and assumed similarity in couples' daily lives

**Wilhelm, Peter** Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland **Perrez, Meinrad** Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

So far research on empathic inference has been limited to short laboratory interactions. Therefore, we investigated how well spouses know how their partners are feeling during their daily lives. We conducted two computer assisted diary studies with 95 and 77 couples. Spouses recorded their own feelings and their partners' feelings six times each



day during an ordinary week. Results based on multilevel analyses allow the following Conclusions: In daily life spouses' judgments of their partners' feelings rely substantially on their own feelings (assumed similarity). However, their inference is quite accurate, even when assumed similarity is controlled.

#### Eavesdropping on personality: A naturalistic observation approach to studying individual differences in daily life

**Mehl, Matthias R.** Dept. of Psychology, University of Arizona, Tucson, USA

This talk provides an overview of a novel ambulatory assessment method called the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR). The EAR is a portable audio recorder that periodically samples ambient sounds from participants' momentary environments. In tracking moment-to-moment ambient sounds, it yields an acoustic log of a person's day as it naturally unfolds. As a naturalistic observation method, it provides an observer's account of daily life and is optimized for the assessment of audible aspects of participants' social lives. The talk will address conceptual and methodological issues around the method, highlight recent empirical findings, and discuss the method's potentials for personality research.

#### S-063: Molecular genetics of individual differences

**Marcus Ising, Burkhard Brocke** (chair)

The increasing availability of high-throughput genotyping methods provided a major boost for the research on individual differences. We want to summarize recent findings regarding molecular genetics of personality traits and coping strategies, stress response and emotional reactions. Further, we will discuss methodological aspects of genetic and environmental sources of variance for mental and somatic functions. We will argue that the molecular genetic findings of individual differences are important sources to learn about the somatic mechanisms underlying individual differences. Since these differences can translate into disease vulnerability, these findings contribute also to our understanding of pathomechanisms in related disorders.

#### Molecular genetics in twin cohorts

**Busjahn, Andreas** HealthTwiSt GmbH, Berlin, Germany

Andreas Busjahn, HealthTwiSt GmbH, Berlin, Germany Classical twin studies estimate genetic variance (heritability) by comparing trait resemblance between monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) twins. Using the same logic, linkage analysis in DZ is estimating the genetic variance explained by a measured gene locus by comparing pairs identical by descent 0, 1 and 2. Association analysis in twin pairs results in stratification-free quantitative estimates. Trait correlation can be dissected into genetic and environmental correlation, resulting in genetic factors with enhanced power for gene discovery. These methods will be discussed in the context of studies on psychological and cardiovascular traits from the Berlin twin register.

#### Genetic variation of serotonin function and negative emotionality

**Strobel, Alexander** Allgemeine Psychologie II, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany **Armbruster, Diana** Differentielle Psychologie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany **Lesch, Klaus-Peter** Psychobiologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany **Brocke, Burkhard** Differentielle Psychologie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

To further elucidate the role of genetic variation of serotonin (5-HT) function in the modulation of Negative Emotionality (NE), healthy volunteers

were genotyped for functional polymorphisms in the genes encoding the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (5-HT<sub>1A</sub>), the 5-HT-synthesizing enzyme tryptophan hydroxylase 2 (TPH2), and the 5-HT transporter (5-HTTLPR) in three studies (N $\geq$ 284). We observed associations of different measures of NE with 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and TPH2 polymorphisms, but found no association with 5-HTTLPR. In another study (N=66), however, 5-HTTLPR was associated with the acoustic startle response, an endophenotype of NE. These findings highlight the significance of 5-HT in modulation of individual differences in NE.

#### Polymorphisms in the angiotensin-converting enzyme gene region are associated with coping styles in healthy adults and depressed patients

**Heck, Angela** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Lieb, Roselind** Epidemiology and Health Psycho, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland **Pfister, Hildegard** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Lucae, Susanne** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Erhardt, Angelika** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Himmerich, Hubertus** Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, University hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany **Horstmann, Sonja** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Kloiber, Stefan** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Ripke, Stephan** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Holsboer, Florian** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Ising, Marcus** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany

Objectives: Coping styles are affected in stress-related disorders and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) gene influences the vulnerability for these disorders. We investigated whether ACE polymorphisms are associated with coping styles. Methods Using a candidate gene approach we investigated 15 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and quantitative coping phenotypes with data from the Munich Antidepressant Response Signature project, including 541 mentally healthy controls and 195 depressed inpatients. Results In healthy controls, SNP rs0866276 and rs4305 were associated with coping factors Distraction and Devaluation/Defense, respectively. This effects could be partly replicated in patients. Conclusions These results suggest that ACE is involved in the development of positive coping strategies.

#### Interaction effect of D4 Dopamine Receptor Gene (DRD4) and Serotonin Transporter Promoter Polymorphism (5-HTTLPR) on the stress induced cortisol response

**Armbruster, Diana** Inst. für Psychologie II, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany **Müller, Anett** Institute of Psychology I, University of Technology, Dresden, Germany **Moser, Dirk** Department of Neuro-Behavioral, University of Trier, Trier, Germany **Brocke, Burkhard** Differentielle Pers.-Psychol., Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany **Kirschbaum, Clemens** Institute of Psychology I, University of Technology, Dresden, Germany Serotonin and dopamine have been linked to stress responsivity in animals. Here, we investigated the impact of genetic variation of serotonin (5-HTTLPR) and dopamine function (DRD4) on the cortisol stress response in 84 adults. Saliva cortisol was measured during and after the Trier Social Stress Test. Carriers of the DRD4 7R allele were found to exhibit lower cortisol responses. Additionally, a DRD4 by 5-HTTLPR interaction emerged: 5-HTTLPR LA/LA homozygotes showed smaller cortisol responses, if they possessed at least one copy of the DRD4 7R allele. The results point to independent and joint effects of these polymorphisms on stress responsivity.

#### Glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid receptor gene variants are associated with ACTH, cortisol and cardiovascular responses to psychosocial stress

**Wüst, Stefan** Inst. für Psychobiologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany **Kumsta, Robert** Inst. für Psychobiologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany **DeRijk, Roel H.** Center for Drug Research, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands **Entringer, Sonja** Inst. für Psychobiologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany **van Rossum, Elisabeth F. C.** Internal Medicine, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Netherlands **de Kloet, E. Ron** Center for Drug Research, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands **Hellhammer, Dirk H.** Inst. für Psychobiologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany **Koper, Jan W.** Center for Drug Research, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands

Objectives: A chronic hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPAA) dysregulation is associated with several stress-related pathologies. Methods: We investigated if polymorphisms of corticosteroid receptor (MR and GR) genes modulate HPAA activity. Results: In males, MR180V carriers showed enhanced cortisol and cardiovascular responses to psychosocial stress. In a sample of males and females four GR gene polymorphisms were assessed (ER22/23EK, N363S, BclI, 9beta). We found significant associations between GR genotype and HPA axis stress responses and with ACTH levels after dexamethasone administration. Furthermore, sex by genotype interactions were observed. Conclusions: Our data suggest a sex specific impact of corticosteroid receptor polymorphisms on endocrine stress responses.

#### Molecular genetics of individual differences: What can we learn for related disorders?

**Ising, Marcus** Molekulare Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, München, Germany **Silja, Adena** RG Genetics of Depression, MPI of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany **Lucae, Susanne** RG Genetics of Depression, MPI of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany **Siebertz, Anna** RG Molecular Psychology, MPI of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany **Depping, Anna-Mareike** RG Molecular Psychology, MPI of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany **Modell, Sieglinde** Director Neuroscience, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Munich, Germany **Müller-Myhsock, Bertram** Statistical Genetic, MPI of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany **Holsboer, Florian** Director, MPI of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany Patterns of personality traits, altered stress response, and stress response regulation are discussed as vulnerability markers for affective disorders. Genetic factors contribute to individual differences observed in these variables. We investigated personality traits, stress response, and stress response regulation in healthy subjects with elevated risk for depression and in subjects from the general population. We observed genetic associations that could be replicated in patients suffering from depression. We conclude that the molecular genetic investigation of disease related individual differences in healthy subjects is an important source to learn about genetic factors contributing to the risk for related disorders.

#### S-064: Social competence in childhood and adolescence: Issues in assessment and development

**Karl-Heinz Arnold** (chair)

The development of social competence is one of the major outcomes of both the socialization within the private sector of societal life (family, peers) and the education received in schools and other educational institutions. To determine the personal growth in this competence is a matter of several areas of psychological research. The symposium brings together actual research results on the assessment of social competence that contribute to the multi-trait and multi-informant nature of the construct



and that allow for its contextual analyses in terms of group composition factors.

#### **Multisource assessment of children's and adolescents' social competence: Issues in validity, consistency and concomitants**

**Junttila, Niina** Centre for Learning Research, University of Turku, Turku, Finland **Vauras, Marja** Centre for Learning Research, University of Turku, Turku, Finland

The paper discusses concomitants of children's and adolescents' social competence, based on multisource assessment. First, we present the validity and consistency indices of the scale and correlations between the evaluators (self, peer, teacher, parent) and between the social competence factors (cooperating skills, empathy, impulsivity, disruptiveness). Second, we present structural equation models of 10-, 13-, and 17-year-old students' ( $n=985$ ,  $n=191$ ,  $n=419$ , respectively) social competence related to aspects of school achievement, socio-emotional well-being (self-esteem, loneliness, social anxiety, burn-out, depression) and parenting. The context-related effects and developmental significance of social competence to children's and adolescents' socio-emotional well-being will be discussed.

#### **Perception of children's social competence in Greece: Self-reports from students, teachers and parents**

**Metallidou, Panayiota** School of Psychology, University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece **Eklides, Anastasia** School of Psychology, University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece **Gonida, Eleftheria** School of Psychology, University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece **Vauras, Marja** Dpt. of Teacher Education, University of Turku, Turku, Finland **Junttila, Niina** Dpt. of teacher Education, University of Turku, Turku, Finland **Dina, Fotini** School of Psychology, University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece **Dousi, Ioulia** School of Psychology, University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

This study examined the construct validity of the Multisource Assessment of Social Competence Scale (MASCS) produced in Finland on a Greek sample of 4th graders. Participants were 161 students, 122 parents and 7 teachers. Principal component analysis supported a two-factor solution representing the two main theoretical dimensions of MASCS, namely, prosocial and antisocial behavior, instead of the four-factor solution confirmed in the Finnish sample (cooperating skills, empathy, impulsivity, and disruptiveness). The two factors were found in all three sources of data, namely students, parents, and teachers. The results provide evidence for cultural and/or educational differences between the two countries.

#### **Assessing the self-concept of social competence of primary school students**

**Lindner-Müller, Carola** Inst. Bildungswissenschaften, Universität Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany **Chudaske, Jana** Institute of Education, Universität Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany **Hentschel, Martin** Institute of Education, Universität Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany **Arnold, Karl-Heinz** Institute of Education, Universität Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany

Interacting in classrooms and receiving feedback on social behavior, students get some impression of their respective ability. According to the model of Shavelson, this information contributes to the development of the self-concept of social competence (SCSocComp) that was assessed by giving about thousand students questions in the Harter-format to reduce social desirability. Language proficiency was tested by HSET. SDQ-ratings (self and teacher report form) and sociometric indices functioned as validation criteria. Indices of internal

consistency as well as a structural equation model investigating convergent validity and a possible moderator effect of language proficiency will be presented.

#### **Social competence in multi-ethnic elementary schools: Looking beyond friendship measures**

**Fortuin, Janna** Education and Child Studies, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands **Vedder, Paul** Dept. of Education, University of Leiden, Leiden, Netherlands An important aspect of social competence is having meaningful relations with peers. In contrast to the research on friendship, relatively few studies have described social interaction networks of children. We studied both friendship and social interaction networks within elementary school classes, while focusing on the role that ethnic identity and ethnic background play in the network processes. We expected ethnic identity and ethnic background to influence the networks. This was confirmed in half of the classes in our current sample. Issues with regard to integration in the classroom will be discussed during the presentation.

#### **Telling a richer story about relations between child factors and social competence in 'Kindergarten' and the transition to school period**

**de Rosnay, Marc** School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia **Leccia, Serena** Department of Psychology, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy **Fink, Elian** School of Psychology (A18), University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia **Fritz, Kristina** School of Psychology (A18), University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

There is a considerable literature linking young children's socio-cognitive understanding (SCU) with their social competence in a (pre)school setting. Relatively little is known, however, about the influence of children's empathic arousal (EA) on their peer interactions; and the interplay between SCU and EA has evaded investigation in the context of children's social competence. We present data from three ongoing studies that investigate (1) the relation between children's SCU and their EA to distress, and (2) the influence of these factors on children's social competence. Preliminary findings indicate that higher SCU moderates the expression of EA in socially adaptive ways

#### **Social-information-processing as risk and protective factor for antisocial behavior problems in pre- and elementary school children**

**Beelmann, Andreas** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany **Lösel, Friedrich** Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom **Stemmler, Mark** Department of Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Jaurisch, Stefanie** Institute of Psychology, Univ. of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany

The paper presents five-year-longitudinal data from the Erlangen-Nuremberg Prevention and Intervention Study. 600 preschoolers were assessed according to their social-information-processing competence and its influence on social development in early and late elementary school years based on parents and teacher behavioral ratings. Results showed that social-cognitive skills increased markedly within the preschool years showing that this period is essential for developing social-cognitive skills. In addition, longitudinal analysis identified social-information-processing as important risk and protective factor for antisocial behavior problems in children. These results are discussed in the light of previous research and the designing of intervention measures for this age group.

#### **S-065: Right or left? Hemisphere asymmetries in motivation and self-regulation**

**Markus Quirin, Julius Kuhl** (chair)

Motivation and self-regulation are indispensable for the enactment of goal-directed behavior. This symposium brings together different lines of current research dealing with the engagement of the left and right brain in motivation and self-regulation. Findings will be presented on hemisphere asymmetries in approach-withdrawal motivation (Harmon-Jones), power vs. affiliation motivation (Kuhl), attention and self-regulation (Foerster), and implicit vs. explicit representations of approach-withdrawal emotions (Quirin). Not least, animal models of asymmetry in approach-withdrawal motivation will be presented (Vallortigara). Implications for psychological models of motivation and self-regulation will be discussed.

#### **Asymmetrical frontal cortical activity and approach-withdrawal motivation regulation**

**Harmon-Jones, Eddie** Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

Much research has suggested that the left and right frontal cortices are asymmetrically involved in approach and withdrawal motivational processes. Conceptual models guiding this research have assumed that approach vs. withdrawal motivation is implemented in the left vs. right prefrontal cortex (PFC), respectively. I will review research suggesting, however, that it is the dynamic interplay of the left and right PFC that is important for approach-withdrawal motivation. Specifically, during approach motivational states, the left PFC is activated and the right PFC is deactivated, whereas during withdrawal motivational states, the right PFC is activated and the left PFC is deactivated.

#### **Levels of personality functioning and approach versus avoidance systems: Opposing hemispheric asymmetries for power and affiliation motivation**

**Kuhl, Julius** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany

In a dot-probe paradigm drawing on visual half-field presentations, we tested and confirmed the hypothesis that power motivation activates the left hemisphere being typically associated with approach motivation, and that affiliation motivation activates the right hemisphere being typically associated with avoidance motivation. In addition, performance in a remote associate task being associated with a right hemispheric advantage can be facilitated or impaired depending on affiliation-vs. power-related priming, respectively. The findings are discussed with respect to a recent model of levels of personality functioning that suggests an evolutionary advantage of the relationships found (Kuhl & Koole, 2007).

#### **On the relation between scope of attention and regulatory focus: Mediation by brain hemisphere activation**

**Förster, Jens** Dept. of Psychology, Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Our research shows that a promotion, relative to prevention, focus expands attentional scope on both the perceptual and conceptual levels. These effects were mediated by right hemisphere activation. Notably, our results suggest that it is the sheer self-regulatory focus on desired versus undesired end-states, as opposed to the elicitation of elated versus tense arousal, that drives these effects of motivational state on relative hemispheric activation and attentional scope. We will present theory and recent results using both diverse measures of scope of attention and diverse inductions of



regulatory foci. Implications for neurobiological, emotion and motivation theories will be discussed.

#### The IPANAT: An implicit measure for the assessment of state and trait variation in approach-avoidance motivation

**Quirin, Markus** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität*

*Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany*

Self-reports of motivational and affective processes may be criticized for their validity. This is because many of these processes are not consciously accessible. Even if they are, individuals can easily bias them, intentionally or unintentionally. A novel measure, the IPANAT, will be introduced for the assessment of implicit positive-approach vs. negative-avoidance representations. Data supporting reliability and validity will be presented. Particularly, a study will be reported where implicit but not explicit representations of avoidance motivation predicted right prefrontal activation in resting electroencephalography. Implications for the use of implicit measures in brain research on motivation will be discussed.

#### Cerebral asymmetry in emotional/motivational behaviour in non-human species

**Vallortigara, Giorgio** *Center for Brain/Mind Sciences, University of Trento, Trieste, Italy*

Evidence collected in different taxonomic groups suggests a general pattern of cerebral lateralization among vertebrates, with the right hemisphere specialized to attend to novelty and execute rapid responses, and the left hemisphere specialised to categorize stimuli and control considered responses. Some of these lateralized functions are manifested as side biases that would be disadvantageous for survival, as in the case of enhanced reactivity to predators approaching on the animal's left side, which leaves prey more vulnerable to predators on their right side. Evidence is discussed of how these disadvantages may be counterbalanced by computational and social-ecological advantages.

#### S-066: International perspectives on invasion, reconciliation, peace, and security

**Sherri McCarthy** (*chair*)

The proposed symposium would include papers from contributors to an international study of citizens' views on governmental aggression and peace. Participants in all the represented countries completed a mixed-methods (qualitative & quantitative) survey in which they responded to items such as "Children have the right to grow up in a world of peace." There were generally more than 100 respondents per country. In general support for peace was high but respondents varied across countries in perspectives concerning the rights of governments to invade other countries, the possibility of peace, the nature of reconciliation, and the meaning of security.

#### Perspectives on invasion: The United States, Portugal and Germany

**Barbosa, Mariana** *Dept. of Psychology, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal* **Machado, Carla** *Psychology, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal* **Matos, Raquel** *Psychology, Universidade Católica do Porto, Porto, Portugal* **Zaveri, Tanvi** *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA*

**Leembruggen-Kallberg, Elisabeth** *Azusa Theological College, Free University, Nieuwegein, Netherlands* Participants from three countries (100 participants per country) with different histories of involvement in armed conflict—i.e., Portugal, the USA, and Germany—provided quantitative and qualitative responses to the PAIRTAS item: "Sometimes one country has the right to invade another country". An overall analysis of qualitative responses in the

sample as a whole showed that "self-defense" and "humanitarian causes" appeared as major justifications in favor of war, whereas the search for non-violent solutions and a concern with ulterior motives (e.g., power, oil) appeared as major arguments against invasion.

#### Perspectives on reconciliation in England, Australia, Canada, India and the United States

**Castanheira, Helena** *Dept. of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA* **Borrelli, Scott** *Psychology, University of Maryland, Europe, Malaga, Spain* **Puri, Ellora** *Political Science, University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India* **West, Doe** *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*

Publications on reconciliation have been more theoretical than empirical and few studies have addressed lay people's understandings of reconciliation. Open-ended definitions of reconciliation from 50 Canadian, 50 Australian, 50 English, 50 Indian, and 100 American participants were coded into two major categories—process and end-state—and several subcategories. Chi squares revealed statistically significant differences among countries in definitional categories. For example, as compared with other nationalities, Australians gave significantly more responses defining reconciliation as a process of forgiveness, while English participants gave significantly more responses defining it as an end state of peace and end of conflict.

#### Eastern perspectives on reconciliation: Israel and Lebanon

**de Sivilya, Helena** *Psychology, Emek Yezreel College, Kibbutz Merhavia, Israel* **Yassour-Borochowitz, Dalit** *Psychology, Emek Yezreel College, Kibbutz Merhavia, Israel* **Youssef, Rouba** *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA* **Tastle, William** *School of Business, Ithaca College, Ithaca, USA* **Yalcinkaya, Alev** *Psychology, Yeditepe University, Istanbul, Turkey* **Turan, Feryal** *Psychology, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey*

The Jewish-Palestinian conflict, and conflicts in Turkey, continuing for over 100 years, have clearly visible repercussions in Middle Eastern and Eurasian attitudes towards reconciliation. Quantitative and qualitative responses from over 300 Israeli citizens (Jewish and non-Jewish), Lebanese citizens (Christian and Muslim), and Turkish citizens were analyzed. An apology as a mechanism for reconciliation received moderate support at best. The minority of the respondents who endorsed apology view it as a first step for reconciliation, albeit insufficient condition. The presentation will provide the statistical data as well as elaborate on central themes that have emerged from the qualitative data.

#### European perspectives on reconciliation and peace: Serbia, Portugal and Sweden

**Petrovich, Nebojsa** *Dept. of Psychology, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia* **Salmberg, Mathilde** *Counseling & Psychiatric S, Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA* **Zaveri, Tanvi** *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA* **Machado, Carla** *Psychology, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal* **Matos, Raquel** *Psychology, Catholic University of Porto, Porto, Portugal*

Swedish, Serbian, and Portuguese participants' responses on seven-point PAIRTAS scales addressing children's right to peace, everyone's right to peace, and the achievability of world peace were analyzed and compared. Results have shown almost complete agreement with the rights in all three subsamples, but also a discrepancy between that desired state and possibility of its realization. Special attention in the presentation will be given to the qualitative responses—participants' explanations of their degree of agreement. There are several categories of obtained reasons ("it's a basic human right", "human nature is selfish", etc) which appear in all subsamples but in different percents.

#### Latin American perspectives on peace: Nicaragua and Peru

**Clinton, Amanda** *Dept. of Psychology, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rincon, Puerto Rico* **DeSouza, Eros** *Psychology, Illinois State University, Normal, USA* **Stevens, Michael** *Psychology, Illinois State University, Normal, USA*

The current study, which forms part of a larger international project, addresses Nicaraguan and Peruvian citizens' opinions of peace. A sample of 200 citizens, 100 from each country, voluntarily completed the seven-point PAIRTAS Peace Scale regarding the right to and the possibility of peace. Distinctions and commonalities between countries were coded. Analyses of data indicated a pattern of themes describing peace as the absence of war, terror, and torture, in lieu of which personal and social prosperity and harmony exist. Latin American data suggest that, having lived through war, its absence is the definition of peace.

#### Perspectives on security in Russians, Russian Americans and European Americans

**McCarthy, Sherri** *Dept. of Psychology, Northern Arizona University, Yuma, USA* **Medveda, Anna** *International Relations, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia* **Castanheira, Helena** *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA* **Tochilnikova, Elina** *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA* **Trosky, Abram** *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA* **Corgan, Michael** *International Relations, Boston University, Boston, USA* **Malley-Morrison, Kathleen** *Psychology, Boston University, Boston, USA*

Perspectives on security in Russians, Russian Americans, and European Americans To assess Russian American and European American perspectives on security, quantitative and qualitative responses to two PAIRTAS items were analyzed: "It is important to support the government in time of war" and "National security is essential for individual and family security." T tests revealed that European Americans scored marginally significantly higher than Russian Americans on the importance of supporting the government in wartime, and provided more arguments in support of the statement that national security is essential to personal/family security. Further analyses including a Russian sample will be presented.

#### S-067: Inference from recognition: Uncovering the mind's adaptive heuristics

**Julian Marewski** (*chair*)

The recognition heuristic is a simple strategy that can yield highly accurate inferences about uncertain events in the world. Inferences are based solely on recognition—even when other information is known. It is not surprising that it has stirred a large amount of research. This symposium gives an overview of current debates concerning the conditions under which people use it, demonstrates how this heuristic can be used to forecast the outcomes of Wimbledon tennis matches and political elections, presents new findings concerning people's use of it, and examines the accuracy and use of a related recognition-based heuristic, the fluency heuristic.

#### Inference from ignorance: An adaptive mental tool?

**Pachur, Thorsten** *Cognitive and Decision Science, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland*

The recognition heuristic is a prime example of how, by exploiting systematic structures in the environment, a simple inference rule can lead to effective decision making. The heuristic requires only little information and ignores probabilistic cues beyond recognition. In this talk I will present empirical evidence concerning two key predictions of the recognition heuristic: (a) that in their



decisions people use recognition adaptively, that is, contingent on characteristics of the decision task, and (b) that people use recognition noncompensatorily (i.e., that contradicting information is ignored). Moreover, I discuss the boundary conditions of the heuristic in light of these findings.

#### Predicting Wimbledon with mere player name recognition

**Scheibehenne, Benjamin** Center for Adaptive Behavior, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany  
**Bröder, Arndt** Allgemeine Psychologie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

The outcome of actual Wimbledon tennis matches was predicted by mere player name recognition. Amateur tennis players and laypeople indicated players' names they recognized and predicted match outcomes. Predictions based on recognition rankings aggregated over all participants correctly predicted 70% of all matches. These recognition predictions were equal to or better than predictions based on official ATP rankings and the seedings of Wimbledon experts while online betting odds led to more accurate forecasts. When applicable, individual amateurs and laypeople made accurate predictions by relying on individual name recognition. The study shows that simple heuristics can lead to highly accurate forecasts.

#### Ignorance-based election forecasts

**Gaissmaier, Wolfgang** Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany  
**Marewski, Julian** Zentrum Adaptives Verhalten, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany  
'Bad press is better than no press', many a politician might believe, reflecting the idea that being highly recognized is important to be successful in democratic elections. Studying a wide range of elections, ranging from the federal to the national level, we investigated the relation between recognition and electoral success more systematically. We found that people can and do rely on mere recognition of parties and candidates to successfully predict election outcomes. People intuitively seem to put a high weight on recognition, as it often even outweighs highly predictive conflicting information such as party affiliation.

#### Identification and success of using or not-using the recognition heuristic

**Pohl, Rüdiger F.** Inst. Verhaltenspsychologie, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany  
**Hilbig, Benjamin E.** Center for Doctoral Studies, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

The recognition heuristic is hypothesized to be a frugal inference strategy assuming that inferences are based on recognition alone. We propose an index to identify true users of the heuristic contrasting them to decision makers who incorporate further knowledge beyond recognition. The properties and applicability of the proposed index are investigated in the re-analyses of four published experiments and corroborated by a new study designed to remedy shortcomings of the reanalyzed experiments. Applying the proposed index we found that more knowledgeable participants made use of additional information beyond recognition and thereby achieved the highest proportion of correct inferences.

#### Recognition revisited: The influence of valence, conflicting cues, and non-size/dominance settings

**Vitouch, Oliver** Inst. für Allgem. Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria  
**Zdrahal-Urbanek, Julia** Dept. of Psychology, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria

In the last years, the recognition heuristic has been identified to be a domain-general guide for decision-making under uncertainty; fulfilling both the requirements of existence (behavioral experiments) and reliability (additional simulations). This paper

gives a condensed overview of three independent experiments, demonstrating that the use of recognition information (1) is often intrinsically linked to valence information, (2) can lead to a subtly graded trade-off when conflicting cues are presented, and (3) is not limited to size/dominance settings. Results show that while the definition of the recognition heuristic needs qualifying in some respects, its scope can even be extended in others.

#### The fluency heuristic: A highly specialized turtle heuristic?

**Marewski, Julian** Zentrum Adaptives Verhalten, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany  
**Schooler, Lael** Center for Adaptive Behavior, Max Planck Institute for Human, Berlin, Germany

The fluency heuristic is a simple strategy. It bases inferences on the speed with which information is retrieved from memory. Other strategies base such inferences on explicit knowledge. The mechanisms for strategy selection between the fluency heuristic and these knowledge-based strategies are unknown. In computer simulations and experiments, we show how human memory limits the situations in which the fluency heuristic competes with knowledge-based strategies for strategy selection: In contrast to the recognition heuristic which is often used instead of available knowledge, the fluency heuristic is most likely relied on when a person is unable to recall knowledge.

#### S-068: Advice and trust in decision making

**Matt Twyman** (chair)

When a person wants to make a judgment or decision, they may attempt to improve the quality of their decision by taking advice. Such advice may take a range of forms, including recommendations for action, numerical quantities, or graphical representations of data. The question of how such information may be integrated, weighted, trusted, or otherwise assessed before influencing one's judgment is the focus of a growing area of research. The symposium will cover some of the key applications of this research, from financial forecasts and consumer recommendations to risk communication, change detection paradigms, and studies of consensus.

#### On the appeal of vague financial forecasts

**Budescu, David** Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA  
**Du, Ning** Accountancy, De Paul University, Chicago, USA  
Management earnings forecasts are an important source of information for investment decisions. We examined earnings forecasts made by corporate managers. We observed a clear preference, and documented higher hit rates, for range forecasts. Our analysis indicates that managers' decisions about the format of the forecasts are driven by their perception of the imprecision of the situation. We also investigated investors' perception of forecasts. Respondents were more confident when they received range forecasts, and expected them to be more accurate, informative and credible. These results support the hypothesis that investors prefer imprecise information if it matches the perceived underlying vagueness.

#### Compatibility effects in the aggregation of consumer recommendations

**Maciejovsky, Boris** Sloan School of Management, MIT, Boston, USA  
**Budescu, David** Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA  
Many websites provide consumers with product information by displaying verbal reviews and numerical ratings, assuming that consumers can aggregate the information across both presentation modes. Research on compatibility effects between stimulus and response formats, however, suggests

that preference consistency is higher (lower) in cases of compatible (non-compatible) formats, implying that information aggregation across the two modes is inefficient. The results of three experiments confirm this conjecture. Information aggregation and preference reversals were systematically affected by the compatibility of the stimulus and response format, especially for high variance products. Decision makers were not aware of this effect.

#### Determinants of trust in advice: Studies of the effectiveness of risk communication

**Harvey, Nigel** Dept. of Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Twyman, Matt** Department of Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Harries, Clare** Department of Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Siegrist et al (Risk Analysis, 2003) proposed a two-route model of risk communication in which communicative effectiveness depends on trust in the advisor's motives and trust in the advisor's competence. The model has received support from questionnaire studies. We tested it behaviorally in advice-taking experiments. Participants estimated risk levels associated with various types of hazard (transport, occupational, leisure, drug-taking) on the basis of advice from a government agency and a consumer organization. Greater reliance on an advisor provided a behavioral measure of trust. Results broadly support the two-route model but some of its details are brought into question.

#### How much do people use advisors' previous accuracy when weighting advice from multiple sources?

**Reimers, Stian** Dept. of Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Harvey, Nigel** Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Harries, Clare** Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
When people receive quantitative advice from multiple sources, they often have access to information about advisors' accuracy on previous occasions, particularly when people receive advice from the same advisors on many occasions. Regression-based models show that people weight good advisors more strongly than poor advisors. However, we have demonstrated this may be a statistical artifact from using aggregation strategies such as taking the trimmed mean. We investigate this by varying the information a participant has available about an advisor's previous predictions. Results show that people use different weighting strategies when they have track-record information, suggesting they do use such information.

#### Using time series information to detect change

**Twyman, Matt** Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Harvey, Nigel** Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Lagnado, David** Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
Matyas & Greenwood (1990) showed that sequential dependence in a non-trended data series, as used in certain graphical forms of advice, impairs detection of a change in level. In noisy series, it may be harder to detect changes in trended data, because salience of the change is reduced. An experiment investigated effects of sequential dependence type and trended data on ability to detect change. Type of sequential dependence, data trends and judgment frequency are influences on the efficacy of change detection in time series, but the pattern of effects is more complicated than that described by Matyas & Greenwood (1990).



### Illusory consensus of opinion and belief updating

**Yaniv, Ilan** *Psychology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel* **Choshen-Hillel, Shoham** *Psychology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel* **Milyavsky, Maxim** *Psychology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel*  
In making advice-based decisions, an important cue that guides people's confidence is consensus of opinion. Illusory consensus occurs when opinions are obtained from interdependent sources. We tested people's accuracy and confidence in tasks that required them to revise their initial judgment on the basis of advice. The advisory opinions were either independent or interdependent (a function of the participant's initial judgment). Decision makers underestimated the detrimental effect of interdependence and, thus, yielded to illusory consensus. Specifically, they exhibited a confidence-accuracy reversal such that they were systematically more confident in their less accurate judgments. Implications for individual- and group-decision are drawn.

### S-069: Individual differences in face processing

**Grit Herzmann** (chair)

Face processing is one of the most important human abilities. There are enormous differences in face processing between people, ranging from prosopagnosia, where learning and recognizing new faces are highly impaired, to astonishing cases of memory for faces over many years. In the symposium we will try to answer the following questions: In what way and to which extent do people differ in their abilities to process faces? How can individual differences be measured? Differences between people with prosopagnosia and healthy participants, between policemen and students, between women and men, and individual differences within the general population will be discussed.

### Developmental prosopagnosia and fractionating the face processing system

**Garrido, Lúcia** *Inst. Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London, London, United Kingdom*  
Developmental prosopagnosia (DP) is a condition in which individuals experience severe face recognition difficulties. They do not report any history of brain damage or visual impairments that could have caused those difficulties. Despite their impairments in face recognition tasks, DPs' performance on other visual tasks is highly variable. Thus, the study of DPs provides a great method to fractionate the face and visual recognition system. Recent evidence from DPs supports a dissociation of face and object processing. We will also present evidence suggesting the separation of mechanisms within face processing, such as facial identity, facial emotion and facial gender.

### Variability in accuracy and confidence in face matching

**McNeill, Allan** *Dept. of Psychology, Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, United Kingdom*  
Megreya & Burton (2006) demonstrated wide-ranging variability (50% to 95% accuracy) in a simple face-matching task. Here we investigate further what might drive this variability by comparing accuracy and confidence levels for policemen and students in a range of tasks: upright/inverted face matching, Matching Familiar Figures Task, and matching from CCTV. Accuracy was found to be generally equivalent for both groups. However, confidence levels differed in the face-matching tasks. Here policemen were more confident than students for upright faces, but not for inverted faces. The implications of these findings will be discussed from both applied and theoretical perspectives.

### Sex differences in face recognition: The role of attention

**Herlitz, Agneta** *Dept. of Neurobiology, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden* **Rehman, Jenny** *Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden* **Lövén, Johanna** *Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden*

Women are generally better than men at recognizing faces and are especially efficient at recognizing female faces. Here, the reasons behind women's superior face recognition ability and own-sex bias will be discussed. By manipulating participants' perception of gender, and by hindering participants to use their full attention when encoding faces, we have investigated how attention and social categorization affect men's and women's ability to remember female and male faces. Our preliminary results suggest that women show an own-sex bias because they allocate more attention to female than to male faces, resulting in higher memory performance for female faces.

### I thought I was prosopagnosic, but it turns out I am just below average: Individual differences in face recognition

**Righi, Giulia** *Dept. of Cognitive Psychology, Brown University, Providence, USA* **Tarr, Michael** *Dept. of Cognitive Psychology, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA*

Face recognition abilities are considered homogeneous among normal subjects; similarly differences in individual neural responses are not given much diagnostic weight. Our approach combines fMRI with: i) behavioral tasks sufficiently sensitive to capture individual differences in face recognition; ii) "standard" measures of face processing, e.g., the inversion and composite effects. Preliminary data suggest that face recognition performance is normally distributed across the "normal" population, and that individuals differ significantly from one another on measures of face processing. These behavioral data serve as covariates with fMRI data, providing a theoretically meaningful method for predicting the variability of neural responses to faces.

### Measuring face processing: Structure and correlates of behavioral data

**Kunina, Olga** *Inst. für Qualitätsentwicklung, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Wilhelm, Oliver** *Inst. für Qualitätsentwicklung, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Herzmann, Grit** *Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Sommer, Werner** *Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

The structure and correlates of individual differences in face processing were investigated with broad task collections. In Study 1 (N=151) a measurement model for face processing postulating latent factors for Face memory, Face perception, and Speed of face processing was established. In Study 2 (N=209) a modified battery of face processing tasks and indicators for fluid intelligence, general memory, object recognition, and clerical speed tasks were used to replicate and extend the model. The results clearly support the idea that the battery for face processing captures unique abilities reflecting the speed and accuracy of face memory and face perception.

### Individual differences in face processing: Psychophysiological indicators

**Herzmann, Grit** *Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Kunina, Olga** *IQB, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Wilhelm, Oliver** *IQB, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Sommer, Werner** *Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

Event-related potentials are associated with distinguishable aspects of face processing and might serve as indicators of individual differences in face processing abilities. In an extensive study (N = 86) we investigated the extent to which such individual differences can be captured with the N170, difference due to memory, early and late repetition effects, and the old/new effect. Latent factors for the behavioral measures of face processing correlated moderately with the repetition effects, the old/new effect, and the N170 latency. Thus, individuals with faster structural encoding and higher activation during recognition showed better face recognition performance.

### S-070: Real-time monitoring of nonlinear processes in psychotherapy - A new approach to evidence-based practice

**Christoph Wölk, Günter Schiepek** (chair)

In this symposium different ways of real time monitoring (RTM) in psychotherapy are presented. Some of them use paper-pencil-tests, others hand held PCs or mobile phones (SMS) as input devices. All systems generate a broad data basis for high differentiated analyzing techniques, all monitoring nonlinear dynamics of psychotherapeutic processes. Empirical data applying these two-level-techniques lead to an evidenced based practice in psychotherapy.

### Identifying nonlinear phase transitions and critical instabilities by means of real-time monitoring: A method for evidence-based treatment control and the timing of fMRI-measures during psychotherapy processes

**Schiepek, Günter** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany* **Tominschek, Igor** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany* **Hauke, Walter** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany* **Karch, Susanne** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany* **Pogarell, Oliver** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany* **Zaudig, Michael** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany*

An internet-based system is used to visualize and analyse patient's self-ratings during psychological treatment processes. The data input is done by internet terminals or PDA, using different process and outcome questionnaires. Daily ratings result in valid and equidistant time series data. The time series are analyzed by means of nonlinear measures (dynamic complexity, recurrence plots, complexity resonance diagrams, dynamic synchronization analysis), all being sensitive to dynamic nonstationarity. The method helps for the control of treatment processes, and for the timing of repeated fMRI measures applied to identify the neural correlates mental phase transitions during the psychotherapy process.

### SMS monitoring of subjective state in subjects suffering from obsessive compulsive disorder, trichotillomania and healthy controls

**Wölk, Christoph** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany* **Onken, Rieke** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany* **Brandt, Nadja** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany* **Seebeck, Andreas** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany*

In a quasi-experiment three groups of subjects (n=20 each): obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), trichotillomania and controls rated their subjective state via SMS (mobile phone) over 4 weeks 3 times per day. The hypothesis was, that this ambulatory assessment led to a normalisation in the emotionality of the two clinical groups. Results: The mean values of the subjective state (i.e. mood, activities,



physical and mental fitness) remained different from the controls, but the variability of the ratings sent per day systematically declined after four weeks of monitoring. This is interpreted as a normalization of the subjective state of both clinical groups.

#### Real-time monitoring of OCD inpatient treatment

**Aigner, Martin** *Inst. für Psychiatrie, Medizin, Universität Wien, Wien, Australia* **Unger, Annemarie** *Inst. für Psychiatrie, Medizin, Universität Wien, Wien, Australia* **Demal, Ulrike** *Inst. für Psychiatrie, Medizin, Universität Wien, Wien, Australia* **Lenz, Gerhard** *Inst. für Psychiatrie, Medizin, Universität Wien, Wien, Australia*

Traditionally effects of psychotherapy have been measured at the beginning and at the end of therapy. A new method of measuring the effects of psychotherapy takes the dynamic nature of psychotherapy into account and allows us to grasp phases of critical instability in order to gain a better understanding of how psychotherapy works. Daily evaluations in the course of an eight-week intensive behavioural therapy were made. The evaluations were administrated in an on-line computer program called "synergetic navigation system." The therapy process can be displayed with SNS and can be interpreted before the background of the theory of self organisation.

#### Synergetic generic principles about nonlinear processes in psychotherapy enable better understanding of therapeutic factors

**Mozina, Miran** *Faculty for Social Work, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia* **Kobal Mozina, Leonida** *Faculty for Social Work, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

According to Lambert's meta analysis of therapeutic factors the correlation between psychotherapeutic techniques and outcome is relatively small (around 5 %). Much more important are client's life or extratherapeutic (40%), common (35%) and therapist's factors (20%), which are neglected in the classical Randomized Clinical Trial design. We need a new frame of understanding and of doing practice and research in psychotherapy. Synergetics is one of possible new frames. The knowledge about generic principles derived from synergetics enables better understanding and research of the therapeutic factors and that self-organized non-linear processes of the therapeutic action are organized, simplified and based.

#### Emotional learning in patients with borderline-personality disorders

**Rommel, Andreas** *Waldviertel, Psychosomatisches Zentrum, Eggenburg, Austria* **Richarz, Britta** *Psychosomatische Medizin, Waldviertel-Zentr. für Psycho., Eggenburg, Austria* **Walter, Thomas** *Psychosomatische Medizin, Waldviertel-Zentr. für Psycho., Eggenburg, Austria* **Cynthia Mieczka-Distler, Cynthia** *Psychosomatische Medizin, Waldviertel-Zentr. für Psycho., Eggenburg, Austria* **Woerber, Verena** *Psychosomatische Medizin, Waldviertel-Zentr. für Psycho., Eggenburg, Austria* **Schütt, Astrid** *Psychosomatische Medizin, Waldviertel-Zentr. für Psycho., Eggenburg, Austria*

Psychotherapy is a learning process, whereas a system has to be open, secure, mildly stressed, and well balanced between fluidity and stability. Patients with BPD show the opposite: their mental states rapidly changing, being stressed with high inner tension, feeling insecure and avoiding emotions. Treatment of BPD is highly effective, when emotional learning is continuously being enabled within psychotherapy. We present data of 25 patients, showing highly effective emotional learning during a 12 week-specialized inpatient treatment. These empirical data have great an impact on integrating different methods in building up emo-

tional learning and an evidence based treatment for BPD.

#### S-071: Genes and cognition: Lesson from the study of genetic disorders with mental deficiency

**Pierre Roubertoux** (chair)

There is a longstanding debate on the genetic bases of intelligence. The results from wide genome scan with IQ indicate several linkages but no gene has been identified. The study of genetic disorders with cognitive deficits provide an alternative approach to decipher the genes involved in cognition. Molecular and clinical analyses with persons with extra chromosomal region, deletion, or allelic mutated forms have permitted to identify genes associated with cognition. Animal models have provided information on the neurobiological and molecular pathways from gene to cognition. The aim is to present a comprehensive view of the results in the field.

#### Genes involved in cognitive disorders of trisomy 21 (down syndrome)

**Roubertoux, Pierre** *Dept. of Medical Genetics, INSERM, Marseille, France*

The first cause of mental deficiency is Trisomy21 (TRS21) or Down syndrome that results from an extra copy of chromosome 21 (HSA21). HSA21 has been sequenced and the question is to decipher which of the 285 genes carried by HSA21 are linked with the cognitive profile of TRS21. The gene-phenotype correlation has taken advantage of the similarities between HSA21 and mouse chromosomes 16, 10 and 17. One region including 7 genes and limited by Cbr1 and Cldn14 and two genes (Dscr3 and Dyrk1a) are responsible of most of brain and cognitive impairment seen in TRS21.

#### Atypical lateralities in persons with genetic disorders and mental deficiency

**Carlier, Michèle** *Dept. de Psychologie, Aix Marseille Université, Marseille, France*

It has been shown that mental disability is linked to atypical laterality (with more non-right handedness or more mixed-handedness in mentally deficient populations) but it is not clear if this atypical laterality is the consequence of mental impairment or a specific feature of the syndrome itself. To address with question it is necessary to compare persons with different genetic disorders and mental deficiency. Recent published data on persons with Trisomy 21 and Williams Beuren syndrome suggest that atypical laterality could be due to gene dosage effect rather developmental disability

#### Genes and cerebellar disorders associated with cognitive deficits

**Goldowitz, Dan** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Memphis, USA*

The cerebellum is emerging from its role as a computational machine toward a new role as the conductor of a symphony orchestra. We have been using genetic mutations that perturb cerebellar development in very specific ways to dissect the contributions that this structure plays in motor and cognitive learning. Our results suggest that there are components of cerebellar function, as modeled in the mouse, that are critical to higher function.

#### Cognitive-behavioral profiles of children with subtelomeric deletions

**Fisch, Gene** *Dept. of Psychology, NYU Bluestone Clinic, Research, New York, USA* **Carey, John** *Dept Pediatrics, University of Utah Medical Ctr, Salt Lake City, USA* **Simensen, Richard** *Dept Genetics, Greenwood Genetics Center, greenwood, sc, USA* **Battaglia, Agatino** *Dept. of Neurology, University of*

*Pisa, Pisa, Italy* **Youngblom, Janey** *Dept. of Biology, CSU Stanislaus, turlock, CA, USA*

Cognitive-behavioral features of children with subtelomeric deletions have not been systematically assessed. We examined 27 children with either del2q37, del8p23, del11q25, or 4p-, using a neuropsychological battery to evaluate cognitive ability, adaptive behavior, emotionality, attentiveness/hyperactivity, and autistic-like features. We found an unusually high proportion of our sample (8/27 or 30%) could be diagnosed as autistic-like. In addition, each disorder was associated with a different cognitive-behavioral profile. Children with del11q25 had significantly higher cognitive abilities, while those with del4p16 were significantly lower. Adaptive behavior was significantly higher among children with 11q25. Cognitive-behavioral profiles also differed among the groups.

#### Gene-gene interactions modulate adult cognitive development

**Chicherio, Christian** *Zentrum Lifespan Psychology, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany* **Li, Shu-Chen** *Center for Lifespan Psychology, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany* **Heekeren, Hauke R.** *Berlin Neuroimaging Center, Charité Universität Medicine, Berlin, Germany* **Nagel, Irene E.** *Center for Lifespan Psychology, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany* **von Oertzen, Timo** *Center for Lifespan Psychology, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany* **Sander, Thomas** *Molecular Medicine, Max-Delbrück-Center, Berlin, Germany* **Villringer, Arno** *Bäckman, Lars* *Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden* **Lindenberger, Ulman** *Zentrum für Lebenserwartung, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany*

Gene-behavior association studies allow investigating how genetic polymorphisms affect individual differences in cognitive lifespan development. In a large-scale study, we tested whether relations among adult age, dopamine, and cognition are modulated by genetic variations. As predicted, we found: (a) that age differences in executive functions are modulated by a common val/met polymorphism affecting the Catechol-O-Methyltransferase(-COMT) enzyme degrading dopamine in prefrontal cortex; (b) that COMT effects on cognition interact with another common val/met polymorphism affecting the brain-derived neurotrophic factor(BDNF), which is associated with medio-temporal lobe associative memory processes. Results underscore the importance of gene-gene interactions for understanding adult cognitive development.

#### S-072: Behavioral finance

**Ekkehard Stephan** (chair)

Tax compliance, risk preference, and laypeople's understanding of the economy are topics of this symposium. Kirchler and Wahl et al. show how purely economic models of tax compliance may be improved substantially by psychological explanations. Mölders & Witte look at the perceived fairness of Germany's tax law. Bittner & Neumann study predictors of risk taking by managers, specifically implicit vs. explicit measures of risk attitude. Epper et al. argue that hyperbolic discounting of future payoffs may be explained by nonlinearly probability weighting. Haferkamp and Christandl et al. analyze differences between experts' and laypeople's understanding of economic processes and measures.

#### Why paying taxes? A review of tax compliance decisions

**Kirchler, Erich** *Inst. Wirtschaftspsychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria*

Surveys, laboratory experiments and analyses of aggregate data revealed ambiguous evidence with regard to the standard tax behavior model. This



presentation reviews various studies and concludes that compliance decisions can only partly be explained by the rational choice approach. Depending on the climate in a society, compliance bases on two factors. In a climate of distrust, high power of authorities is needed to enforce tax compliance and increasing fines and audit probabilities may be an effective tax policy. In a climate where taxpayers trust the authorities of social psychological factors gain importance. In this case, fines and audits can corrupt tax morale.

#### **Influence of participation and tax money use on cooperation**

**Wahl, Ingrid** *Ökonomie und Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria* **Muehlfelder, Stephan** *Ökonomie und Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria* **Kirchler, Erich** *Ökonomie und Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria*

Is tax compliance, i.e., cooperation with the state, influenced by participation opportunities and the uses of tax money? In a public good experiment (101 triads,  $N=303$ ) we manipulated whether participation was possible or not, and whether the collected money would be returned to group members or donated to charities. ANOVAs showed that participation significantly increased cooperation for own profit, but only when the group voted for a risky option. Over time, cooperation decreased significantly more when group members profited themselves. Results suggest that group information – gained from voting and interaction with other citizens – plays a role in tax compliance.

#### **Germany's income tax law: How justice is implemented by the parliament**

**Mölders, Christina** *Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany* **Witte, Erich H.** *Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany*

People's compliance to pay taxes is assumed to rise as their perceived taxation fairness increases. Criticism on Germany's income tax law generally focuses on the countless exceptions made. We examined whether these exceptions serve the higher purpose of implementing justice and whether people consider them to be fair. Basing our research on the German parliament's tax justifications, we show that justice does not play the outstanding role expected when exceptions are introduced. However, taxpayers rate most of the exceptions to be more or less just, although no structured pattern of their judgement can be detected. A report on what taxpayers consider to be a just tax rate will conclude this talk.

#### **Implicit attitudes towards risk taking in decision making processes of managers**

**Bittner, Jenny** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany* **Becker, Johannes** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany* **Neumann, Tanja** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany*

Indirect methods allow for the measurement of unconscious attitudes, while direct methods are used to measure reflective attitudes. Decision making processes are assumed to involve both implicit and explicit attitudes towards risk taking. This study examined managers in middle-level management positions to see whether implicit and explicit attitudes towards risk are useful predictors of realistic decisions. An Implicit Association Test (IAT) was constructed to measure implicit risk taking and compared to an explicit risk questionnaire in its influence on management decisions. The IAT turned out to be the better predictor for highly risky decisions. It can be concluded that implicit attitudes towards risk strongly influence managers' decision making.

#### **Financial decision making: The relationship between time preferences and risk**

**Epper, Thomas** *Technology and Economics, Swiss Federal Institute of, Zürich, Switzerland* **Schubert, Renate** *Technology and Economics, Swiss Federal Institute of, Zürich, Switzerland* **Fehr, Helga** *Technology and Economics, Swiss Federal Institute of, Zürich, Switzerland* **Bruhlin, Adrain** *Technology and Economics, Swiss Federal Institute of, Zürich, Switzerland*

Financial decisions vary in two dimensions: riskiness and time delay of payoffs. New theoretical models, drawing on the idea that future payoffs are inherently uncertain, show that the frequently observed pattern of hyperbolic discounting is compatible with a constant rate of time preference. Specifically, hyperbolic discounting may be the effect of nonlinear probability weighting, another commonly observed regularity of average behavior. Consequently, people who tend to weight objectively given probabilities of risky outcomes nonlinearly, should also be prone to hyperbolic discounting. Based on a laboratory experiment with real monetary incentives, we demonstrate that, in support of the theoretical prediction, individual sensitivity to changes in probability and declining discount rates are strongly correlated.

#### **Views on the economy: Do economic laypeople judge different from economic experts?**

**Haferkamp, Alexandra** *Ökonomie und Soz.-Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany* **Fetchenhauer, Detlef** *Dep. of econ. & social psy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany* **Christandl, Fabian** *Ökonomie und Soz.-Psychologie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany*

It was measured how economic laypeople ( $N=1141$  German citizens) and economic experts ( $N=80$  professors of economics) judge on various political reform measures. Our results reveal substantial differences between these two groups. Experts judge a measure favourable if it serves certain macroeconomic goals (e.g., if it lowers unemployment or creates economic growth). To the contrary, laypeople mainly focus on the question, whether a certain measure appears to be fair and just. We will show that in these judgments laypeople are influenced by a number of cognitive and moralistic biases (e.g., fixed pie bias, status quo bias, do no harm heuristic).

#### **The pitfalls of living in a linear world: How laymen and experts underestimate the effect of economic growth**

**Christandl, Fabian** *Ökonomie und Soz.-Psychologie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany* **Fetchenhauer, Detlef** *Ökonomie und Soz.-Psychologie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany*

In a series of four experiments it was examined, how economic laymen and experts estimate long-term effects of economic growth, what influences the accuracy of their estimations, and which procedures they use. Participants were either economic laypeople or experts. The growth rates, incentives, and settings were varied. One study used the "thinking-aloud method". It was found that very different procedures were used, and that most participants clearly underestimated the normative values. Experts provided slightly better estimations. It is concluded that many people lack the understanding of the dynamics behind exponential effects. Further implications of these findings are discussed.

#### **S-073: Psychosocial resources and health in later adulthood: Findings from population based longitudinal studies**

**Clemens Tesch-Römer, Susanne Wurm** (chair)

Health and its development is a key topic in psychology. Although there is an average decline in health over the life span and especially in old age,

there are large variations in the health status between individuals of the same age. Hence, the role of personal and social resources for health changes in adulthood is worth exploring. In particular, the relation between psychosocial resources and health behaviour seems to be crucial. In the current symposium, findings from population based longitudinal studies from Europe and the United States will be presented.

#### **The health-promoting effect of a positive view on aging: Longitudinal findings from the German ageing survey**

**Wurm, Susanne** *Altersfragen, Deutsches Zentrum für, Berlin, Germany*

Recent studies have shown that individuals' view on aging can affect (premature) mortality in later life. This raises the question of which views on aging are beneficial for physical and subjective health. We examined this question with the longitudinal data of the German Aging Survey ( $N = 1,286$ , aged 40-85) using SEM analyses. Individuals who viewed their aging as ongoing development maintained better health over a six-year period than those with a less positive view. Moreover, viewing aging as ongoing development was beneficial up to old age and even re-mained beneficial in the wake of a health-related critical life event.

#### **Psychosocial resources and health in adulthood: Findings from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS)**

**Smith, Jacqui** *Inst. for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA* **Antonucci, Toni** *Inst. for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA* **Clarke, Philippa** *Inst. for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA* **Weir, David** *Inst. for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, USA*

Theory suggests that personality, self-related beliefs, and social relationships have unique and shared associations with health and well-being in the second-half of life. Empirical investigations of such proposals are rare in nationally representative samples. In 2006, a module of psychosocial measures was added to the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). This addition complements extensive longitudinal data about trajectories of disability, health, and economic well-being in co-horts born in and prior to 1953. Multivariate analyses indicated that, beyond socioeconomic and demographic factors, specific profiles of psychosocial resources contributed to the classification of subgroups with different levels of multimorbidity and subjective well-being.

#### **Effects of age on the associations between personality traits and depression in later life**

**Steenenbergh, Bas** *Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands* **Kerkhof, A.J.F.M.** *Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Vrije University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands* **Beekman, A.T.F.** *Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Vrije University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands* **Deeg, Dorly** *Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Vrije University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

Several models about the relationship between personality and depression have been proposed. We investigated whether personality traits in later life still have a direct or a moderator effect on the level of depressive symptoms. We hypothesized that these effects were affected by aging it-self or by age-related deteriorations. Analyses were performed on the community-based sample of elderly aged between 55-85 years of the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA), followed during the last 15 years. Results and Conclusions: Personality stays, even in old age, an important prognostic factor for depression.



### Pathways into chronic disease: Findings from the interdisciplinary longitudinal study of adult development (ILSE)

**Jopp, Daniela** Institute of Gerontology, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany  
**Schmitt, Marina**  
**Marina, Schmitt** Institute of Psychology, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

The development of chronic diseases represents an important research topic. The present study investigated the impact of psychosocial resources on disease development in middle and old age. Based on 600 participants of the Interdisciplinary Longitudinal Study of Adult Development (ILSE) who were investigated at three measurement occasions (T1-T3: 12 years), we explored the role of resources (e.g., sociodemographic and cognitive characteristics, social network, personality, and control beliefs) with respect to the occurrence of major groups of chronic diseases (e.g., cardiovascular illness, sensory-motor limitations, and metabolic diseases). Differential predictive patterns were found which are discussed in the framework of resource theory.

### Social inequality, psychological resources and health in adulthood: Findings from the German ageing survey

**Herbrich, Ina** für Gerontologie, Deutsches Zentrum, Berlin, Germany  
**Tesch-Römer, Clemens** Deutsches Zentrum Gerontologie, Berlin, Germany

Consistently, it has been shown that lower socioeconomic status (SES) is related to worse health. It has been proposed that psychosocial factors function as mediators or moderators within this relationship. Models have been developed incorporating these factors into a larger framework and it has been suggested that the mechanisms underlying the SES-health association might be age-specific. Data from the German Ageing Survey (N<sub>baseline\_1996</sub> = 4,838, 40-85 years) will be used to investigate psychosocial and other mediating factors within the SES-health relationship as well as their differential impact in the second half of life.

### S-074: Psychology and globalization: Past, present and future

**Adrian Brock** (chair)

The term, 'globalization' is rarely out of news. It can have many meanings but it is sometimes used to denote the expansion of psychology around the world, often to places with cultures that are very different from the Euro-American culture in which it arose. This process began in the nineteenth century but technological innovations since World War II have served to accelerate it. In this symposium, psychologists from six different countries will discuss various aspects of the relationship between psychology and globalization. They include some of the most prominent figures in history of psychology, theoretical psychology and international psychology.

### Impact of globalization on U.S. psychology

**Stevens, Michael** Dept. of Psychology, Illinois State University, Normal, USA

Although psychology is international in origin, the discipline as situated in the U.S. grew increasingly isolated and parochial during the latter half of the 20th century. The dynamics of globalization have recently challenged the ethnocentrism and hegemony of U.S. psychology. This paper will highlight noteworthy worldwide trends in psychology and more closely examine emerging conceptual models, research methods, applied practices, and ethical guidelines that are compelling a re-evaluation of the strengths and limitations of U.S. psychology. The paper concludes by posing questions about the future identity of U.S. psychology, including the training of U.S. psychologists.

### Psychology in cultural contact zones: Indigenous psychologies in India and the Philippines

**Pickren, Wade** Dept. of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

A decade ago, Dutch psychologist Hubert Hermans wrote about the polyvalence of cultural transmissions at the confluence of contrasting cultures, intimating that culture is to be understood as dynamic, fluid, and permeable. Hermans labeled these points of confluence, cultural contact zones. Using this construct as a point of departure, this paper examines post-WWII developments of psychology in India and the Philippines and explores the implications of cultural contact zones for the future of psychology.

### Collaboration between psychologists and traditional healers: The South African case

**Brock, Adrian** School of Psychology, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland  
**Louw, Johann** Dep. of Psychology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa

Health services are beyond the reach of many citizens of developing countries, either due to the inability of governments to fund them or the inability of individuals to pay, but many of these countries have an untapped resource in traditional healers. South African writers have been arguing for collaboration between psychologists and traditional healers for over thirty years. These views have long had the support of the World Health Organisation. In spite of this, we were unable to find any examples of genuine collaboration. The reasons for this situation and the prospects for the future will be outlined and discussed.

### Psychology goes 'GLOCAL': Psychology's adventure in Turkey as a case in point

**Gulerce, Aydan** Dept. of Psychology, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

This presentation departs from a picture of psychology's 'development' in Turkey that is caught up between the direct influence of international relations and global sociopolitical dynamics and the enduring historical, religious and cultural discourses. Against the common modernist developmental view of this 'arrest' as deviance (from Western norms), or the lack of a truly indigenous psychology as something to be realized, it seeks some insights in divergent historical accounts, not only for alternative theories and practices to the hegemonic psychology, but also for possible revisions of its metatheoretical core in the hands of self-reflexive psychologists.

### The lasting past of academic colonialism

**Staeuble, Irmingard** Inst. für Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Academic colonialism was not only an integral part of colonial domination; it outlasted the achievement of political autonomy. What Euro-American academics celebrate as 'internationalisation' of social science means for academics in Asia, Latin America and Africa that they are faced with a Eurocentric order of disciplines in which the definition of problem areas, methods of research and standards of excellence remain defined by the West. This phenomenon will be analysed in terms of the imbalanced power structure of international academic knowledge production, with a focus on intellectual relations of dependency in Third World psychology and social science.

### S-075: Workplace bullying: Antecedents, consequences and interventions (Part I)

**Uwe Rose** (chair)

Workplace bullying, often labeled by other names like psychological aggression, harassment and

mobbing targets a wide range of behaviour at the workplace. Therefore the starting point for the symposium comments on construct validity of workplace bullying. Inferences one can legitimately make from the current operationalizations will be focus of the longitudinal study presented first. This is followed by presentation of empirical studies targeting aetiological aspects of bullying like working conditions or conflict style. The final presentations will concentrate on interventions and organizational measures against bullying in institutions.

### On construct validation of bullying at work: Personal and organisational preconditions

**Eisermann, Jens** Industr. und Socialpsychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Assumptions on antecedents of bullying at work are deduced from a causal model in terms of exposures, demands and strains at work. Two organizations of civil services in Germany are examined regarding personal and organisational features in a cross lagged panel design. We test assumptions of how patterns of personal and organisational variables correlate with subsequent bullying by means of stressors and how features serve as protective resources. There are different patterns with respect of two different indicators of bullying: self-designation and LIPT31. This should be considered in prevention of bullying and after-care for persons affected by bullying.

### Towards a job characteristics approach to explain workplace bullying

**Notelaers, Guy** Dept. of Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

It is the intent of this paper to investigate a range of task-related antecedents of bullying. In this respect, we use Warr's (1987; 1994) framework of environmental features to formulate hypotheses on the relationship between task-related antecedents and workplace bullying. This framework invites testing relationships between task-related antecedents and workplace bullying simultaneously, which in addition allows to investigate the relative importance of various task-related antecedents while taking into account a number of socio-demographic variables. A particular strength of this study compared with earlier studies relates to the large and very heterogeneous sample as well as to the use of well-established, valid and reliable measurement instruments.

### From conflict escalation to workplace bullying: A dual concern theory oriented analysis

**Baillien, Elfie** Dept. of Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium  
**Notelaers, Guy** Dept. of Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium  
**de Witte, Hans** Department of Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

We investigated the moderating effect of specific conflict management styles based on the Dual Concern Theory (Pruitt & Rubin, 1986; Thomas, 1992; Van de Vliert, 1997). We assumed a stronger relationship between conflicts and bullying when 'forcing' and 'avoiding' are dominant. The relationship between conflicts and bullying will be weaker when 'problem solving' and 'accommodating' are dominant. Hypotheses were investigated within 20 Flemish organizations (N = 5062). Results show a significant contribution from the interactions 'conflict frequency - forcing', 'conflict frequency - problem solving', and 'conflict frequency - accommodating'. In these cases, hypotheses were confirmed.

### How do working conditions affect bullying

**Roscher, Susanne** Arbeits- und Org.-Psychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

The present study investigates the assumption that poor working conditions serve as a risk factor for



bullying. 848 employees in three German hospitals answered a survey questionnaire. Several analyses compared employees' evaluations of their work environment in departments with high and low levels of bullying. In order to obtain objective results, this study included the rating scores of bullied and non-bullied employees in the same work settings. Results showed significant departmental differences in the working conditions which remained, even when the bullied employees were removed from the statistical analysis. The results indicate that working conditions affect the occurrence of bullying.

#### Occupational mobility and bullying

**de Costanzo, Elisabetta Arbeit-, und Org.-Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany**  
This study targets different personal resources and organisational characteristics related to bullying at workplaces with frequent foreign assignment. Mental health is included as a correlate of exposition to antisocial behaviour. A questionnaire was submitted to employees of an administration in Italy and abroad. Changes of social relationships abroad increase the risk of being affected by bullying.

#### Anti-bullying policies in Finnish municipalities: Contents and recommended procedures

**Salin, Denise Dept. of Management, Swedish School of Economics, Helsinki, Finland**  
The aim of this study was to examine the contents of written anti-bullying policies. In line with recommendations provided by researchers (e.g. Richards & Daley, 2003) the documents typically included a definition of bullying, statements about the unacceptability of bullying and advice to targets. In contrast, there was a lack of advice to alleged perpetrators, little information on investigation procedures and contact persons were seldom named. Identical sentences were used in many of the documents, indicating that the process might be driven by imitation rather than by individual organisational needs, which may have a negative effect on effectiveness.

#### S-076: Emotions and emotional representations

**Christian Kaernbach, Sylvia D. Kreibig (chair)**

Emotions have been explained by a number of different theoretical approaches. Two divergent underlying conceptualizations can be identified therein: On the one hand, the search for discrete emotional response patterns within the basic emotions camp, based on the conception of emotions as evolutionary adaptations to prototypical ecological situations; on the other hand, the aim for reducing the complexity of emotional manifestations by identifying a limited number of abstract dimensions of emotions, primarily derived from the study of subjective feelings. The present symposium compares these views, presents recent research, and explores to which extent these approaches may inspire each other.

#### Emotional experience: Are dimensions helpful?

**Kaernbach, Christian Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany**  
Since Wundt (1896) it has been popular to describe emotional experience according to a certain number of dimensions, which often include valence and arousal. This talk argues that dimensional models of emotional experience may not help in understanding the underlying mechanisms. A comparison is drawn against dimensions of gustatory experience. Data are presented concerning the dimensional representation of gustatory experience, and the latter is confronted with what is known on the basic tastes. While this comparison is inspiring fruitful search for the next stage of gustatory

processing, too little is known on basic emotions to profit from a similar comparison.

#### Pleasant and unpleasant music: fMRI and peripheral physiological studies

**Koelsch, Stefan Dept. of Psychology, University of Sussex, Falmer, United Kingdom**

This paper will present studies on emotional processes during listening to pleasant and unpleasant music, with musical stimuli evoking similar "arousal". fMRI data show that stimuli with positive emotional valence elicit activity in a dorsal aspect of the amygdala (which is functionally and anatomically connected with the ventral striatum and the orbitofrontal cortex), whereas stimuli with negative valence elicit activity in the central amygdala (which is connected with the hippocampal formation, the parahippocampal gyrus, and the temporal pole). Peripheral physiological data show that the valence of music modulates heart rate, breathing rate, and heart rate variability.

#### Goosebumps and electrodermal activity as indicators of emotional arousal

**Benedek, Mathias Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany Kaernbach, Christian Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany**

While electrodermal activity (EDA) is known as a sensitive indicator of general arousal, the phenomenon of goosebumps is believed to accompany the strong experience of a specific emotional quality. The development of an optical recording system allows for the objective and continuous assessment of goosebump intensity. In the present study goosebump intensity, EDA and subjective feedback were recorded while participants listened to a selection of emotionally moving audio tracks. The correspondence pattern of goosebumps and EDA corroborates the notion that goosebumps may assess an emotional quality that can not be fully explained on the more basic level of general arousal.

#### A discrete or dimensional affective landscape? Evidence for emotion discreteness from a multiple-response-levels analysis of film-induced fear and sadness

**Kreibig, Sylvia D. Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Genf, Geneva, Switzerland Wilhelm, Frank H. University of Basel, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland Roth, Walton T. Department of Psychiatry, Stanford University, Stanford, USA Gross, James J. Department of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, USA**

The affective space model predicts emotional response differentiation along the dimensions of valence and arousal. The present study examined two negatively valenced emotional states, fear and sadness, matched on both dimensions. According to the tested model, the investigated emotions would be expected to affect emotional responding similarly. To test this hypothesis, 34 subjects viewed two sets of 10-min film clips inducing fear, sadness, and a neutral emotional state. Emotion was assessed on four response levels: feelings, expressions, physiology, and behavior. Results indicate differential responding for fear and sadness across response levels. We discuss implications of findings for models of emotion.

#### Arousal modulates affective evaluation

**Weinreich, André Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany**

Studies that examined the effects of stimulus valence and arousal on direct and indirect measures of evaluative processing suggest that stimulus arousal plays an important role in human affective evaluation. The experiments presented here extend the knowledge on valence-arousal interaction by manipulating the prime stimulus arousal in a conceptual replication of the affective priming paradigm according to Murphy & Zajonc (1993).

Findings show that the arousal level modulates the prime stimulus' affective impact on evaluative judgment of the target. These results are discussed in the light of predictions of recent theoretical assumptions about the influence of arousal on information processing.

#### Distance effects in differential conditioning and choice reaction tasks

**Angstmann, Steffen Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany**

We compare differential conditioning to choice-reaction tasks. Participants were exposed to a series of tones varying in pitch. One of the tones was the critical one. Participants were to respond to this tone by pressing a special key (choice reaction) or the critical tone was followed by a mild electric shock (differential conditioning). We measured reaction time and electrodermal activity for the non-critical stimuli as a function of the pitch distance to the critical stimulus. The distance effect shows a similar pattern for both paradigms. These results are discussed in the scope of the low-road / high-road model of LeDoux.

#### S-077: How relationships influence health: From large scale epidemiology to daily process research to interventions

**Gertraud Stadler (chair)**

Relationships play an important role in health status and behavior. Five presentations offer new insights into the behavioral processes that mediate this role. The first presents data from a large epidemiological study of how social isolation influences health behavior in men. The second looks at social interactions and health behavior in cardiovascular patients. The next two focus on social interactions and health in everyday life in healthy adults and diabetes patients. The fifth reports results of a couple intervention on behavior change in prostatectomy patients. The discussant is an expert in psychometrics and biostatistics with extensive experience in health research.

#### Family support and risk factors of coronary heart disease in middle-aged men

**Julkunen, Juhani Dept. of Psychology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland Igna, Cornel Dept. of Psychology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland Vanhanen, Hannu Finnish Heart Association, The Finnish Heart Association, Helsinki, Finland**

We aimed to explore the relationship of family support and marital status to risk factors of coronary heart disease (CHD). A sample of middle-aged men (N=1005) participated. A self-report questionnaire was used to assess the atmosphere among family members. Strong family support was associated with being physically active, infrequent alcohol use, and non-smoking. Living alone was related to physical inactivity, heavy drinking, and smoking. For men some key indicators of CHD risk are associated with living alone, or if men are married, with low family support. The direction of causality remains unclear. Men living alone deserve special attention in preventive trials.

#### Two facets of social interactions: Social support and social undermining in health behavior and change

**Dohnke, Birte Center for Gender in Medicine, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany Nowossadeck, Enno Rehabilitation Sciences, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany Plonait, Sabine Rehabilitation Sciences, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany Müller-Fahrnw, Werner Rehabilitation Sciences, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany**

We aimed to examine the sex-specific importance of social support and social undermining regarding



exercise using the health action process approach (HAPA). A cross-sectional and a longitudinal study were conducted in which 108 and 300 cardiac patients participated, respectively. Patients assessed received social support and social undermining from partners and friends. The results indicate that social undermining is more predictive of exercise over and above HAPA variables, particularly in women. Study 2 provides predictions of exercise at 6-month follow-up. The role of both social influences will be discussed under consideration of stage of change, source, and sex.

#### Intimacy and psychosomatic symptoms in daily life

**Stadler, Gertraud** Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA **Bolger, Niall** Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA **Paprocki, Christine** Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA **Lida, Masumi** Dept. of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, USA People who are happy in their intimate relationships show better health than people who are unhappy. How does this effect come about on a day-to-day level? Both partners in 294 couples completed daily diaries over a 30-day period during which one partner prepared for a stressful examination. To the extent that examinees felt emotionally and physically closer to their partner on a given day, they had lower psychosomatic symptoms. This result held over and above the effects of state anxiety, trait emotional stability and prior day's symptoms. These results confirm the role of daily intimate relationships in health symptoms.

#### Determinants of support provision from spouses of type 2 diabetic patients

**Lida, Masumi** Dept. of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, USA **Stephens, Mary Ann** Dept. of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, USA **Franks, Melissa M.** Karmanos Cancer Institute, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA **Rook, Karen S.** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, Irvine, CA, USA **Salem, James, K.** Endocrinology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, USA

In intimate relationships, coping with serious chronic illness, like Type 2 diabetes, can be a relationship stressor. This paper examines support for patients' dietary choices provided by caregivers (N = 85) using 24-day electronic diaries. We hypothesized that daily patient factors (e.g., symptom severity), caregiver factors (e.g., spouses' stress levels), and relationship factors (e.g., interaction quality) each contribute to support provision. We found that recipients' symptom severity, spouses' positive mood, and positive relationship interaction were important predictors of support provision. Implications for future research and theoretical models of dyadic coping are discussed.

#### Dyadic planning as an interactive self-regulatory strategy in health behavior change: A study with prostatectomy patients and their spouses

**Burkert, Silke** Inst. für Medizin. Psychologie, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Knoll, Nina** Medical Psychology, Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany **Gralla, Oliver** Urology, University Hospital, Cologne, Germany

Along with other social-cognitive variables, planning with a partner (dyadic planning) was investigated as a predictor of the implementation of pelvic floor exercise. Data of 110 prostatectomy patients and their spouses were assessed at three times up to 6 months postsurgery. Couples were randomly assigned to dyadic versus individual planning groups. Variables assessed included pelvic-floor exercise, planning, action control, and social support. Positive effects of dyadic planning on patients' pelvic-floor exercise were mediated by action control and support. Including a partner in the

planning process should enhance self-regulation and health behavior change.

### S-078: Modern concepts in basic research on obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

**Norbert Kathmann** (chair)

OCD is a disabling disorder with unclear etiology and pathogenesis. However, research has revealed promising models and hypotheses. This symposium exemplifies modern approaches in basic research on OCD. Animal models map brain regions involved in OCD-like mechanisms (Joel). Family studies support the role of genetic factors but also show the need for subtyping OCD (Wagner). Brain imaging studies look at the role of fronto-striatal and limbic brain regions (Kaufmann). Cognitive-behavioral mechanisms like the paradoxical effect of checking on certainty try to explain symptom maintenance (van den Hout). Analysis of memory performance suggests that confidence rather than memory per se is disturbed in OCD (Moritz). Finally, action monitoring appears to be another prominent locus of cognitive dysfunction (Endrass).

#### What can we learn from animal models of obsessive-compulsive disorder?

**Joel, Daphna** Dept. of Psychology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Objectives: To use animal models of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) to promote understanding of neural mechanisms, etiology and therapy of OCD. Methods: Several animal models were used to map brain regions whose high frequency stimulation exerts an anti-compulsive effect; test the autoimmune hypothesis of OCD; test the role of ovarian hormones in OCD. Results: Stimulating subthalamic nucleus and nucleus accumbens exerted an anti-compulsive effect. Immunizing rats with a Streptococcal extract tended to induce compulsive behaviors. Estradiol exerted an anti-compulsive effect. Conclusions: Results are in agreement with data from OCD patients and provide the basis for new therapeutic approaches.

#### Familiarity and genetics of OCD

**Wagner, Michael** Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany **Grabe, Hans** Dept. Psychiatrie, Univ Greifswald, Stralsund, Germany **Pukrop, Ralf** Dept. Psychiatrie, Univ. Köln, Köln, Germany **Rampacher, Friederike** Dept. Psychiatrie, Univ. Bonn, Bonn, Germany **Ruhrmann, Stephan** Dept. Psychiatrie, Univ. Köln, Köln, Germany **Falkai, Peter** Dept. Psychiatrie, Univ Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany **Maier, Wolfgang** Dept. Psychiatrie, Univ. Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a clinically heterogeneous disease of unknown etiology. The risk for OCD is increased about fourfold in first degree relatives of OCD cases. Molecular genetic findings are inconsistent, results from the first whole genome association analysis (> 1000 cases vs. NIMH controls, 1 MB Affymetrix) are expected for 2008. We will review family and recent genetic findings in OCD, and highlight current attempts to parse the clinical heterogeneity into psychological subtypes or dimensions in order to better identify genetic and environmental factors contributing to the development of OCD.

#### Functional brain imaging of fronto-striatal and limbic brain areas in OCD

**Kaufmann, Christian** Dept. of Psychology, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany **Simon, Daniela** Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Kathmann, Norbert** Dept. of Psychology, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany Neuroanatomic models of OCD emphasize an imbalance of excitatory and inhibitory pathways

within the cortico-basal ganglia-thalamo-cortical circuits. The disease is likely to be associated with dysfunctions of thalamic, striatal, and orbitofrontal regions resulting in deficient inhibitory effects. These brain regions are also involved in reward processing which may be altered in OCD. This is in line with clinical impressions that patients are more sensitive to punishment and negative feelings. We present brain imaging data supporting the notion that anticipated reward and loss-avoidance is cortically mediated. OCD patients were relatively more sensitive to losses and less sensitive to rewards. However, there is no general activation abnormality in the reward circuitry.

#### Paradoxical effects of compulsive perseveration van den Hout, Marcel

Dept. of Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands Obsessive compulsive patients distrust their memory for checked events and they repeat the checking in order to increase memory confidence. Repeated checking however has paradoxical effects: it decreases memory vividness, detail and confidence. The observations were made in a series of experiments in our lab and successful replications were reported from Canada, the USA and Australia. This suggests that compulsive perseveration is a counter productive manoeuvre that serves to maintain and increase uncertainty. The main findings will be presented, theoretical explanations will be suggested and applications to other forms of obsessive uncertainty (e.g. uncertainty about perception) will be discussed.

#### Memory and metamemory performance in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD): Time to forget the forgetfulness hypothesis of OCD?

**Moritz, Steffen** Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany **Jelinek, Lena** Dept. Psychiatry, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany The memory deficit hypothesis of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) suggests that some OCD symptoms may be accounted for by deficits in memory accuracy or confidence. The present study aimed to provide a fair test of its various formulations: (1) memory dysfunction in OCD is ubiquitous (2) memory dysfunction is seen for non-verbal but not verbal material and (3) memory dysfunction affects confidence rather than accuracy. 43 OCD patients and 46 healthy controls were tested on the Picture Word Memory Test, which provides several parameters for nonverbal and verbal memory accuracy and confidence. Replicating earlier work, samples displayed similar performance. None of the different formulations of the memory deficit hypothesis was supported.

#### What is wrong with action monitoring in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)?

**Endrass, Tanja** Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Kathmann, Norbert** Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany Patients with OCD repeat actions due to uncertainty about their correctness. We aimed at specifying cognitive mechanisms and neural underpinnings of these symptoms. Event-related brain potentials (ERPs) were used to assess action monitoring processes after errors and correct responses in OCD patients and control subjects. Significance of errors was manipulated by monetary consequences. Response-locked ERP-amplitudes to correct as well as to erroneous responses were larger in patients. Amplitudes increased during risky actions in controls but not in patients. The source of this action monitoring-related brain potential is probably located in the anterior cingulate cortex. OCD patients show inflexible and overactive action monitoring. This may be caused by chronically hyperactive fronto-striatal loops in the forebrain.



### S-079: Wellbeing and coping in couple relationships: A longitudinal approach

**Katrin Spiegler, Dorothea E. Dette-Hagenmeyer**  
(chair)

Throughout the family life cycle, couples need to efficiently cope with a variety of stressors to maintain high well-being. This symposium provides a forum for five longitudinal studies that focus on inter- and intrapersonal processes in couples' relationships. Specifically, the studies examine the role of emotions in the process of coping, the mediating role of marital and non-marital stress for interpersonal well-being, actor and partner effects of coping on marital quality, work and family variables affecting individual well-being on an individual and dyadic level, and parents' specific coping strategies during marital conflicts with children's social and school adjustment.

### Coping with restrictions in the family life cycle and relationships with marital satisfaction

**Burkhardt, Martina** Stuttgart, Germany **Reichle, Barbara** Pädagogische Psychologie, Päd. Hochschule Ludwigsburg, Ludwigsburg, Germany

Relationships between attributions, emotions, coping and marital satisfaction were investigated longitudinally. Four waves were conducted with initially  $n=190$  parents of three months-olds and  $n=105$  at the last assessment 13 years later. Participants completed questionnaires assessing their marital satisfaction, attributions, emotions (anger, resentment, hopelessness, and sadness), and coping with restrictions experienced in the course of their family life cycle. Structural equation modeling showed the critical role of emotions in coping with experienced restrictions for the prediction of marital satisfaction.

### Daily stressful experiences, marital processes and the development of personal and interpersonal well-being

**Schoebi, Dominik** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, USA **Perrez, Meinrad** Dept. of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland **Bradbury, Thomas N.** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

The study investigates longitudinal effects of daily marital and non-marital stress on personal and interpersonal well-being, and the moderating role of marital processes. In two studies, more than 300 dual-earner couples participated in electronic diary procedures. On the basis of diary and longitudinal questionnaire data (two years later), the results showed that relationship external stress spilled over into marital interactions and specific patterns of marital interactions predicted longitudinal increase in depressive symptomatology. Moreover, in a sample of 172 couples, we examined the relevance of marital interactions for longitudinal course of depressive symptomatology over the first 12 years of marriage.

### Strategies in coping with daily hassles and their contribution to marital

**Dette-Hagenmeyer, Dorothea E.** Inst. für Pädagog. Psychologie, Pädag. Hochschule Ludwigsburg, Ludwigsburg, Germany **Reichle, Barbara** Educational Psychology, University of Education, Ludwigsburg, Germany

Successful coping has often been shown to heighten well-being, especially in couples' relationships. We tested the longitudinal effects of coping with daily hassles on marital quality using structural equation modelling on dyadic longitudinal data from 215 heterosexual German couples. As expected, positive coping was followed by an increase in marital quality, and dysfunctional coping was followed by a

reduction in marital quality. Moreover, in addition to strong actor effects we found strong support for equally important partner effects on marital quality. Results are discussed with respect to the existing literature.

### Wellbeing and partnership quality in working couples: A diary study

**Spiegler, Katrin** Inst. für Entw.-Psychologie, Universität Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany **Kracke, Bärbel** Inst. für Entw.-Psychologie, Universität Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany

A longitudinal approach was applied to investigate influences on individual wellbeing. The aim was to show that wellbeing is also influenced by variables on a dyadic level. Answers to daily experiences in the work and family domain have been collected from 71 working couples over 14 consecutive days. Results of hierarchical multivariate level modelling demonstrate that on an individual level satisfaction with home life and partnership quality are associated with higher wellbeing whereas work related variables are not. On the dyadic level being moderately satisfied with the division of housework and childcare is related to less wellbeing.

### Transmission of marital conflict on the social adaptation of elementary school children

**Franiek, Sabine** Pädagogische Psychologie, Päd. Hochschule Ludwigsburg, Ludwigsburg, Germany **Reichle, Barbara** Inst. für Bildungspsychologie, Pädag. Hochschule Ludwigsburg, Ludwigsburg, Germany

Differential relations of marital quality and parents' specific coping strategies during marital conflicts with children's social and school adjustment were investigated longitudinally over six months. A sample of 151 couples with elementary school children completed the Hahlweg (1996) Partnership Questionnaire, a newly developed instrument assessing coping with conjugal conflict, and a short version of the child behavior checklist. For 53 children, teachers assessed children's school adaptation and achievement. Structural equation modeling showed direct and indirect effects of marital conflict.

### S-080: Cognitive and socio-emotional changes in four year olds: Are they manifestations of a common underlying process?

**Norbert Bischof** (chair)

Toward the end of the fourth year several seemingly unrelated competences emerge, among them level-II perspective taking (theory of mind), the use of a temporal buffer to anticipate non-actual motivational states (mental time travel), the consolidation of gender constancy, and a differentiation of children's affective attitude toward their parents. The symposium deals with experiments demonstrating age-independent correlations between the features named and examines the hypothesis that these correlations are due to a special mechanism enabling the subject to reflect upon frames of reference. Moreover, new methodologies in the investigation of emotional consequences of cognitive development shall be discussed.

### Frame-of-reference awareness as a key to the developmental changes occurring around age four

**Bischof, Norbert Bernried**, Germany  
"Frame of reference" is a construct introduced by Gestalt theorists to account for the essentially relative character of apparently absolute phenomena. While mostly inconspicuous, its functioning can under certain conditions be reflected upon. This capacity for frame-of-reference awareness is assumed to be specifically human and owing to a mechanism that is responsible for the synchronous

development of several seemingly unrelated cognitive and emotional competences around age four, among them a theory of mind. It will be argued that the adaptive function of this mechanism is not primarily "common-sense mentalism" but a new and more efficient motivational priority management strategy.

### Gender constancy and time comprehension in early childhood

**Zmyj, Norbert** Inst. für Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany

Gender constancy requires the concept of an identical Self extending from the past into the future. Therefore, the development of gender constancy and of time comprehension should coincide. This hypothesis was tested with 53 children aged 3 to 5 years. In the gender constancy task, participants watched a video showing the cross-dressing of a boy and a girl and were asked about their beliefs regarding the permanency of the protagonists' apparent sex changes. Time comprehension was tested by comparing hour-glasses of different duration. Both competences correlated age independently ( $r_{\text{Spearman}}=.48, p<.001$ ).

### The re-organization of familiar attachment structure in three to five year olds, as tested with a projective doll-play technique

**Groh, Eva-Maria** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany **Schubert, Johanna** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

Following a Lewinian suggestion, we hypothesized that frames of reference control not only perceptual, but also affective issues, particularly children's experience of their family "atmosphere". With frame-of-reference awareness developing, children should realize that parental perspectives diverge, which may cause transient uneasiness. To test this hypothesis we invited 104 children (aged 3 to 5) to play with dolls in a three-dimensional landscape offering ample opportunities to express social relations through interactive and spatial behavior. A computer-based evaluation of the play styles, validated by parental interviews, clearly confirmed our expectation. The findings offer an alternative to Freud's allegation of an "Oedipal" crisis.

### Quantifying quality: How to teach the computer to interpret and evaluate a projective test

**Kappler, Gregor** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

"Qualitative" categorizations based on the clinical evaluation of children's play are notoriously non-objective. In order to ensure that all subjects in the experiment reported by Groh & Schubert were evaluated equally, without sacrificing the subtlety of intuition, this intuition was transformed into a computer program. First, the concrete play events were protocolled in a syntactically simplified formal language. Next, this protocol was evaluated by an expert system calculating semantic fingerprints for every play. Finally, a neural network detected patterns within these fingerprints, thus assigning the children to psychologically meaningful play style categories. The methodology of this procedure will be discussed.

### Perspective taking, mental time travel, gender constancy and child-parent-relationship in four year olds: How they connect

**Bischof-Köhler, Doris** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

Three studies with 183 children (aged 3 to 5) yielded highly significant correlations around .6 (age-independently, .4) between the onset of theory of mind (false belief, perspective taking), time comprehension, the ability to delay gratification, planning for the future, gender constancy, and socio-emotional uneasiness indicating an alienation of the



other-sexed parent. Contrary to the present emphasis on the domain-specific modularity of cognitive capabilities the remarkable correspondence, both onto- and phylogenetical, of these features suggests re-considering the existence of domain-general mechanisms. The nature and possible evolutionary function of such mechanisms will be discussed.

### S-081: New directions in cross-cultural psychology

**Astrid Podsiadlowski** (chair)

Cross-cultural psychology seeks to address a possible ethnocentric bias when psychological concepts are investigated within one (mostly Western) culture and transferred to other cultural groups. This symposium will highlight psychological concepts that have rarely been the object of research in cross-cultural psychology including ethnic groups that have often slipped the focus of attention. This symposium shall contribute to our understanding of culture and its impact on individual's attitudes and preferences by introducing six relatively new constructs from a cross-cultural perspective covering a wide range of topics. Future directions in cross-cultural research and its implications will be discussed.

#### The functions of music across cultures

**Boer, Diana** School of Psychology, VUW, Wellington, New Zealand  
**Fischer, Ronald** School of Psychology, VUW, Wellington, New Zealand

Music has many psychological functions: It can affect individuals emotionally (Juslin & Sloboda, 2001), cognitively (Levitin, 2006), socially (Rentfrow & Gosling, 2003), and their self-identity (Hargreaves & North, 1999). In this presentation we will propose a holistic model of functions of music listening. Based on a qualitative study (N=222 from 29 countries) the model was conceptualized and a scale measuring functions of music was constructed. The scale measuring functions of music listening was validated across multiple cultural samples. Cross-cultural universalities of music as well as differences in its functions and implications for future research will be discussed.

#### Cross-cultural perspectives on environmental attitudes

**Milfont, Taciano L.** School of Psychology, Victoria Univ. of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand  
**Hawcroft, Lucy J.** Department of Psychology, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand

There has been an increase in cross-cultural studies of environmental attitudes (EA) over the last 10 years. These studies have generally taken either an individual-level or cultural-level approach. Individual-level studies focus on cross-cultural variations in the relationship between individuals' levels of EA and other individual-level variables. Cultural-level studies focus on cross-cultural variations in the relationship between nations' levels of EA and other cultural-level variables. This paper presents a critical review of these studies. The review shows that there is considerable variation in the causes and correlates of EA across cultures. Implications for further cross-cultural research on EA are discussed.

#### Moral values in different cultures

**Vauclair, Melanie** School of Psychology, Victoria Univ. of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

Morality and values are conceptually linked through their mutual concern with obligation and ideals. Thus, values may provide ideals influencing people's belief about what they regard as right or wrong. We assessed moral values by measuring the extent of feeling guilty if a value is violated. We hypothesize that respondents from collectivistic cultures feel guiltier after violating 'conformity' and 'tradition' values as they represent an 'ethic of

community'. We assume that these self-restraining values are also related to a less permissive attitude regarding issues of personal and sexual morality. This is tested with samples from New Zealand, Brazil, and Germany.

#### The meaning and dynamics of intergroup forgiveness in Western and Asian contexts

**Hanke, Katja** School of Psychology, VUW, Wellington, New Zealand  
**Liu, James H.** School of Psychology, VUW, Wellington, New Zealand

Forgiveness could function as a facilitator of reconciliation and sustainable peace in post conflict societies (Roe, 2007). The present study employed a culture-sensitive model of intergroup forgiveness consisting of representational (e.g. perception of conflict), psychological (e.g. attributions) and process-oriented factors (e.g. seeking vs. rejecting the need of forgiveness). Participants of third generation after World War 2 (East-Asian vs. Western European countries) will be compared in terms of their propensity to forgive the victimizing nation. Furthermore, we will compare the perceived costs and benefits of forgiveness from both sides (victim vs. victimizer). First results, implications and future directions will be discussed.

#### Critical thinking about critical thinking: How does it relate to culture?

**Lun, Vivian** School of Psychology, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand

The cultivation of critical thinking ability is considered one of the essential aspects of university education. However, previous research on international education noted some potential challenges involved in teaching critical thinking to students of diverse cultural backgrounds, such as that critical thinking being "Western based" concept or that Asian cultures endorse less critical thinking in education. In this presentation, cross-cultural research involving comparison between Asian and Western cultures will be reviewed. Moreover, the proposition of analytic versus holistic thinking in the cross-cultural psychology literature will be discussed in relation to its implication on the relationship between critical thinking and culture.

#### Collectives in collectivism: Relational and group collectivism of four ethnic groups in the New Zealand context

**Podsiadlowski, Astrid** Wien, Austria

Brewer and Chen (1997) argue for a conceptual confusion about the meaning of in-groups as a target of collectivism and postulate a need to distinguish between relational and group collectivism when measuring this dimension of cultural variation on an individual level. This paper presents findings from two studies with Maori, New Zealand European, Pacific Island and Chinese participants. If we distinguish between the items according to their content analysis of the scales used, their conceptual model is supported. Additional variance is explained and results show the predicted effects adding to the body of available international and intra-national multiethnic data.

### S-082: Participative organizational culture, ethical climate and democratic enterprise structures

**Wolfgang G. Weber** (chair)

The frame concepts organizational culture, ethical work climate, and organizational democracy represent practice-oriented examples of interdisciplinary work research. Partially, they emerged through organizational psychologists' references to cultural studies, ethics, and political science. Between these concepts interrelations exist, e.g. interventions to improve organizational ethical climate or to promote democratic decision-making in workgroups

interact with basic beliefs and traditional value orientations of managers and employees. Referring to organizational culture, climate, and democracy current analysis instruments, intervention concepts, and empirical findings relating to outcome variables (e.g. innovation activities, social responsibility, role conflicts, socio-moral atmosphere) will be presented. Furthermore, theoretical problems will be considered.

#### Ethical aspects of organizational culture, climate and procedural justice reconsidered

**Weber, Wolfgang G.** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria  
**Pircher-Verdorfer, Armin** Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

This theoretical-methodological contribution (conceptual review excerpts) compares research on ethical aspects of organizational climate, culture, or procedural/interactional justice is referring to - foundation within psychological theories (e.g. moral development, social exchange) - foundation within moral philosophy (justice or discourse ethics, human rights, economic utilitarianism) - theoretical problems (reification of socially constructed economic 'laws' and organizational norms; neglect of conflicting interests; anthropomorphizing) - methodological problems (discrepancy; constructs vs. superficial operationalizations) Combining approaches inherent to considered concepts of organizational culture, climate, and justice that can contribute to solve such problems, research proposals will be presented (e.g. stronger reference to interdisciplinary basic theories).

#### A look on ethical programs and innovation climate in German companies

**Eigenstetter, Monika** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany  
**Löhr, Albert** Lehrstuhl für Sozialwissenschaft, IHI Zittau, Zittau, Germany

It is not clear how ethical programs (e.g. ethical codes) are effectively implemented in German companies yet. Nor is it known how these programs correlate with ethical work climate (EWC, Victor & Cullen 1988), affect innovation climate or attitudes and behavior of employees. In a pilot study 132 of 600 personal managers participated. Ethical codes show no correlations with attitudes or behavior but with subscales of EWC. As predicted, they correlate with Commitment, OCB and counterproductive work behavior. EWC subscales "team spirit" and "social responsibility" are related to innovation climate, confirming studies that innovation corresponds with participative organizational culture.

#### Sociomoral atmosphere and different value orientations in enterprises with different levels of structurally anchored participation

**Unterrainer, Christine** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria  
**Höge, Thomas** Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria  
**Weber, Wolfgang G.** Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

This study examines effects of structurally anchored organizational democracy on perceived sociomoral atmosphere and on employees' prosocial, democratic behavioral orientations. Data result from the ODEM research project. Within this project, 30 small and medium sized enterprises from Austria, North Italy, Germany, and Liechtenstein (542 participants) were surveyed with questionnaires, interviews and document analyses. Based on organizational criteria, eight types of enterprises were derived and pooled into three groups of organizational democracy (no democracy - medium democracy - high democracy). Multivariate group analyses show significant differences between those groups in parts of their prosocial and democratic behavioral orientations and in sociomoral atmosphere.



### Culture of participation and its effects on employees

**Horsmann, Claes S.** *Arbeits-, Organisationspsychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany* **Martins, Erko** *Organisationspsychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany* **Pundt, Alexander** *Organisationspsychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany* **Nerdinger, Friedemann** *Organisationspsychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany*

This contribution describes the empirical development of the "Organisational Culture of Participation" (OCP) concept, which is useful for studying systems of employee participation holistically. Based on qualitative research in eight companies, three types of OCP were identified, which may be distinguished by the actors dominating the participation systems: (1) leader-promoted, (2) employee-promoted and (3) institution-promoted OCP. Results from two quantitative studies indicate that work attitudes and innovative behaviour of employees differ between types. Implications for future research and corporate practice will be discussed.

### Works councils in organizational innovations: Role conflicts and potential strategies of resolution

**Stracke, Stefan** *Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany* **Nerdinger, Friedemann W.** *Arbeits-, Organisationspsychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany*

The objective of a qualitative study in 14 companies was to analyse the involvement of works councils in processes of change: What are the particular preconditions to strengthen the competitiveness of companies and to take into account the interests of the employees at the same time? The analysis shows that works councils have to adopt different roles resulting from requirements/expectations of the company/management, the workforce and the members of the works council itself which are in part contrary. The quality and significance of role conflicts of works councils will be discussed, and strategies to solve them will be presented.

### S-083: Breaking the habits: Individual characteristics, team climate, leadership and organizational system as antecedents of workplace innovation

**Diana Krause** (chair)

Despite the voluminous body of research on organizational innovation, the understanding of innovations in organizations still remains underdeveloped. The objective of this symposium is therefore to address gaps in the current literature by presenting new insights and findings on the antecedents and consequences of innovations using different approaches at the individual, team, and organizational level. The results of a meta-analysis conducted in the Netherlands and several single studies conducted in Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and the U.S. suggest that self-efficacy, motivation to change, facets of leadership, and team climate are the most powerful predictors of innovative behaviors.

### Conflicts in scientific and economic innovation processes

**Scholl, Wolfgang** *Organisationspsychologie, Humboldt University Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

In a study on innovation processes in the fields of Nano and Gene Technology it was hypothesized that collaborative conflict management would have positive consequences on knowledge growth, action capability, and effectiveness whereas a contending style would have the opposite consequences. It was also explored whether there are differences in this respect between scientific institutes and private

firms. N = 300 active researchers and developers answered our questionnaire. The main hypotheses were supported. No major differences between science and economy were found. Top researchers also used more often problem solving. Implication of these results will be discussed.

### Individual characteristics of the innovator and leadership as stimuli for innovative behaviors at work

**Krause, Diana** *Dept. of Social Science, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada*

To further understand innovative behaviors at work, two survey studies were conducted in Canadian organizations of different sizes and sectors. Results of Study 1 (N = 286 managers) explored the individual characteristics of the innovator and found that self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation to innovate are more important for innovative behaviors (e.g., idea generation/testing and implementation) than other individual characteristics. With respect to leadership as stimuli, Study 2 (N = 340 managers) confirmed, as hypothesized, main effects of delegative-participative leadership and consultative-advisory leadership on the implementation of innovations.

### What drives innovative behavior in organizations?: A meta-analysis at the micro- and meso-organizational level of analysis

**Hülshöger, Ute Regina** *Dept. of Psychology, University Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands* **Anderson, Neil** *Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands* **Salgado, Jesus** *Inst. de Psicologia, Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

One of the most frustrating features of the voluminous body of research into the antecedents of innovation is that effect sizes are varying in direction and magnitude, making it difficult to get a clear picture of the differential impact of predictor variables. The aim of the present study was therefore to summarize existing research quantitatively and to compare the influence of predictors at the individual- and team-level of analysis. The meta-analysis included 200 studies and revealed that individual variables like personal initiative and self-efficacy and team variables like team climate and transformational leadership are the most powerful predictors of innovative work behavior.

### Leadership and organizational system influences on employees' inspiration and organizations' performance

**James, Keith** *Industrial and Organizational, Portland State University, Portland, USA* **Lahti, Ken** *PreVisor, Inc., Portland, USA*

The impact of transformational leadership on performance at the individual, group, and organizational level has recently been the center of major lines of work on leadership and organizational strategy. However, no model has been proposed or tested of how leadership comes together with organizational system operations to influence employees' vision, inspiration and, through it, organizational outcomes. We developed an integrative leadership and system model. Results of two quantitative studies (N = 1,662; N = 70) indicate that model factors are significantly related to levels of inspiration; and that levels of inspiration are significantly related to expert-rated and objective organizational performance.

### Organizational learning climate to learn from errors, transformational leadership and workplace innovation

**Kluge, Annette** *Organisationspsychologie, Universität St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland* **Schilling, Jan** *RWTH Aachen, Inst. für Psychol., Aachen, Germany*

Organizational learning from errors at work should be systematically fostered to support workplace

innovation. In parallel, it is widely accepted that transformational leadership supports employees' strive for innovation, excellence and continuous learning. Given that, we investigated the relationship between charismatic goal orientation, passive-avoidant leadership, management-by-exception, and components important for organizational learning from errors (namely error-related leadership behaviors, support of other team members, task characteristics, organizational values) in three studies conducted in Swiss manufacturing organizations. Among other things, results of a stepwise regression analysis supported the dominant impact of charismatic goal orientation on all four learning components.

### S-084: Recent perspectives on the development and treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

**Birgit Kleim** (chair)

Recent research has increased our understanding of factors involved in the development and maintenance of PTSD, and has started to explore mechanisms of change in PTSD treatment. Much of this research focuses on individual differences in information processing, the resulting difficulties, and on how these can be approached in treatment. The presentations in this symposium focus on factors involved in the emergence of PTSD and on those involved in its successful treatment. Recent findings of studies using various methods in a range of different trauma populations (journalists, road traffic accident, assault and torture survivors) will be described.

### Witnessing trauma in the newsroom: Everyday exposure to violent film scenes and posttraumatic intrusions in TV journalists

**Weidmann, Anke** *Psychotherapie u. Somatopsych., Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Papsdorf, Jenny** *Psychotherapie u. Somatopsych., Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

Journalists working in TV newsrooms frequently watch film scenes depicting traumatic events. It is unclear whether they subsequently experience intrusive memories and psychological distress. We conducted an online survey with 81 German newsjournalists regularly working with those images. Sixty percent reported recurring intrusions and rated them as moderately to severely distressing. Intrusion characteristics were similar to those of clinical cases. Furthermore, the extent of intrusive re-experiencing and avoidance was significantly predicted by self-reported distress with regard to film exposure. Thus, newsroom workers can be considered as a potential risk group for secondary traumatic stress.

### Trauma memory characteristics in PTSD: Testing the disorganisation hypothesis

**Ehring, Thomas** *Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands* **Weidmann, Anke** *Dept. of Psychology, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany* **Gerger, Heike** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany* **Ehlers, Anke** *Inst. of Psychiatry, University of London, London, United Kingdom*

Objectives: The study aimed to test the hypothesis that trauma memory disorganization is involved in the development of PTSD. Method: Different indices of trauma memory disorganization were assessed in two samples of road traffic accident (RTA) survivors (total N = 248). Results: There was some indication showing that the trauma memory is more disorganized in PTSD patients than controls and that this is especially true for 'hotspots' in the trauma memory. However, results differed greatly according to the measures used. Conclusions: Despite preliminary supporting evi-



dence, the results suggest that important modifications of the disorganization hypothesis are necessary.

#### Social cognition in PTSD: Two studies on empathy and social exclusion

**Nietlisbach, Gabriela** *Inst. für Psychopathologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland* **Maercker, Andreas** *Inst. für Psychopathologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*

**Objectives:** Trauma survivors with PTSD often show significant psychosocial impairments. In two studies, we (1) assessed differences in social perception and empathy, and (2) experimentally investigated social exclusion with a ball tossing game to test social exclusion as a possible maintenance factor for PTSD. **Methods:** A sample of trauma survivors with PTSD (N=16) and healthy controls completed various empathy tests (1) and participated in the experiment (2). **Results:** Individuals with PTSD showed less empathy in questionnaire measures and in objective empathy tests. **Conclusions:** Our results support the assumption of lower empathy in individuals with PTSD following the experience of trauma.

#### Cognitive mediation during cognitive therapy for PTSD

**Kleim, Birgit** *Dept. of Psychiatrie, King's College London, London, United Kingdom* **Grey, Nick** *Center for Anxiety Disorders, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom* **Hackman, Ann** *Psychiatry, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom* **Wild, Jennifer** *Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom* **Ehlers, Anke** *Inst. of Psychiatry, University of London, London, United Kingdom*

**Objectives:** Cognitive Therapy for PTSD (CT, Ehlers & Clark, 2000) has been shown to be effective, but there is yet little empirical evidence on the hypothesized mechanisms of change. We tested the hypothesis that change in appraisals characteristic for PTSD mediate symptom reduction with treatment, and that appraisal change precedes symptom change. **Methods:** We analysed weekly measures from CT sessions. **Results:** Preliminary analyses suggested that change in cognitive appraisals from initial assessment to mid-treatment mediate symptom reduction with CT from the end of treatment. **Conclusion:** Symptom reduction in cognitive PTSD therapy can be explained by cognitive change during therapy.

#### Efficacy and feasibility of CBT biofeedback in traumatised migrants

**Knaevelsrud, Christine** *Research, Center for Torture Victims, Berlin, Germany* **Karl, Anke** *School of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom* **Denke, Claudia** *Charite Virchow-Clinic, Department of Anaesthesiology, Berlin, Germany* **Müller, Julia** *Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*

**Background:** Somatoform pain disorder (SPD) and PTSD are frequently seen in migrants. We examined the efficacy and feasibility of a short-term CBT-biofeedback (BF) approach focusing on trauma-related pain. **Method:** We treated 11 migrants suffering from SPD and PTSD with BF. Before and after treatment and at 3 months follow-up psychiatric status, pain related conditions and psychotherapy toleration was assessed. **Results:** We found significantly increased cognitive and behavioral pain-related coping and significant reduction of heart rate reactivity to stressful and painful diagnostic conditions after treatment and at follow-up. **Conclusion:** Findings are in support of BF intervention for management of trauma-related pain.

#### S-085: Emotions in language processing

**Annekathrin Schacht** (*chair*)

Emotional stimuli tend to involuntarily draw attentional resources and elicit preferential and sustained processing, possibly caused by their high intrinsic relevance. This symposium focuses on the processing of emotional aspects of written or spoken language and its neurophysiological substrates. Results will be presented from intracranial recordings during emotional prosody encoding and from different reading paradigms using event-related potentials, ranging from single words to complex sentences. Further, different effects of positive and negative emotional valence on memory performance are investigated. In a final section the presented data will be summarized and integrated by a discussant.

#### The synchronized brain in emotional prosody decoding

**Grandjean, Didier** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*

How are emotionally salient events perceived and represented by our central nervous system? How do neuronal assemblies interact to allow humans to have appropriate adaptive responses to cope with unexpected situations? Local field potentials (LFPs) obtained by intracranial recordings in humans can be studied using recent methods in order to better understand distributed neural networks involved in emotional prosody decoding. The quantification of neuronal synchrony of LFPs now allows us to measure how the neuronal activities of distant brain regions interact dynamically during the perception of emotionally relevant events. Evidences of amygdala and orbito-frontal neuronal coupling will be discussed.

#### Detecting and remembering emotional words

**Kensinger, Elizabeth** *Dept. of Psychology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, USA*

Emotional words are detected and remembered more often than nonemotional words. However, the valence of the words (whether pleasant or unpleasant) influences the processes that support these enhancements. Negative words seem to capture attention, resulting in poorer memory for words presented in proximity to those negative words. Detection of positive words, by contrast, results in no detrimental effects on memory for surrounding words. In fact, detection of positive arousing words seems to broaden attention, making people more likely to notice and remember other words presented in close temporal proximity to the positive words.

#### Emotional connotation in spontaneous word processing

**Kissler, Johanna** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany*

When people read sequences of words varying in emotional connotation, event-related potentials (ERPs) to the pleasantly and unpleasantly arousing words differ from ERPs to the neutral ones. Distinct effects are found at functionally different stages in the processing stream: An early posterior negativity is reliably enhanced during reading of emotionally arousing words, possibly reflecting facilitation of lexical access. Second, the late positive potential (LPP) is also enlarged to emotionally significant words, but it displays a more variable pattern, often with an advantage for pleasant contents. The emotional modulation of the LPP during reading is paralleled by subsequent incidental memory performance.

#### Contributions of emotional valence and arousal to visual word processing in sentences: Central and peripheral psychophysiological indicators

**Bayer, Mareike** *Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Schacht, Annkathrin** *Department of Psychology, Humboldt-University at Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Sommer, Werner** *Department of Psychology, Humboldt-University at Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

Dimensional models describe emotions as a function of valence and arousal. In event-related potentials (ERPs), both pictorial and verbal emotional stimuli elicit effects in the Late Positive Complex (LPC), but so far it remains unclear, to what extent these effects are attributable to emotional valence or arousal. In the present study, subjects performed a semantic decision task on sentences with neutral, syntactically correct initial sentence parts, and negative and neutral verbs at the final position. Irrespective of valence, pure arousal affected early stages of word processing but not the LPC, an effect that seems to be unreported as yet.

#### Emotion in word and face processing: Early and late cortical responses

**Schacht, Annkathrin** *Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Sommer, Werner** *Department of Psychology, Humboldt-University at Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

For the first time we directly compared emotion effects in word and face processing on event-related brain potentials (ERPs). Participants performed lexical decisions on emotionally positive, negative, and neutral verbs, and decisions on the integrity of happy, angry, and neutral faces. Two emotion effects were found in both domains: Enhancements of a Late Positive Complex were seen at comparable latencies but with different scalp distribution, indicating contributions of domain-specific brain systems. Still earlier emotion effects, apparently arising in domain-general brain systems occurred much faster for faces than words corroborating more rapid access to emotional meaning in faces.

#### S-086: Minority stress in mental health of lesbians, gay men and bisexuals: A cross-cultural perspective

**Ilan Meyer, Theo Sandfort** (*chair*)

Minority stress theory suggests that lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals (LGB) are exposed to more stress related to stigma, prejudice, and discrimination than their heterosexual counterparts and that this stress leads to more health problems among LGBs. However, little research has examined minority stress cross-culturally. Yet, only in cross-cultural comparisons can the unique aspects of the social environment stand out. Our symposium addresses this gap in research by bringing together researchers who study cultures that vary in the level of acceptance of homosexuality and legal protections afforded LGBs. We critically assess cross-cultural differences and commonalities in minority stress and health.

#### Cultural and structural determinants of acceptance of homosexuality: A cross national comparison

**Sandfort, Theo** *Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, USA*

Although worldwide acceptance of homosexuality is increasing, there are substantial differences in the acceptance of homosexuality between countries. Based on the World Values Survey and additional data sources, we compared over 40 countries. Acceptance of homosexuality could be predicted by the extent to which countries have values favoring self-expression versus group survival and secular versus traditional values. These value



patterns have been shown to be strongly informed by economic development. Countries in which tolerance had increased over recent decades showed less uncertainty avoidance. These findings challenge our thinking about how to further acceptance of homosexuality in less fortunate situations.

#### Minority stress and quality of life in Flemish gays, lesbians and bisexuals

**Vincke, John** Dept. of Sociology, Voorzitter Vakgroep Sociologie, Gent, Belgium **von Lengerke, Thomas** Med. Psychologie (OE 5430), Medizin. Hochschule Hannover, Hannover, Germany

Objectives: To investigate the impact of internalised homophobia, stigma consciousness and being discriminated at work as indicators of minority stress. Methods: On line survey of 2921 respondents. Male (66.5%). Age distribution: < 26yrs 42%, 27-45 yrs 43.7%, > 45% 14.3%. 70% finished higher education (university 29.2%; non university 39.9%). We used analysis of variance and multiple regression analysis. Results: Internalised homophobia (beta -0.191; 0.307), stigma consciousness (beta -0.208; 0.309) and experience of discrimination (beta -0.172; 0.228) lead to a perception of bad physical health and depression. Conclusions: Internal and external stressors related to minority status result in lower experienced levels of quality of life.

#### Relationship problems, sexual violence and health care needs: A comparison between Dutch lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual individuals

**Kuyper, Lisette** Research Department, Rutgers Nisso Groep, Utrecht, Netherlands

Objective Assuming that sexual minority stress leads to sexual health problems, we examined whether LGBs (lesbians, gays and bisexuals) have more relational stress, experiences with sexual violence, and health care needs than heterosexuals. Method Data from a population survey (n = 4285) on sexual health in the Netherlands is used to test the differences between LGBs and heterosexual persons. Results LGBs had more frequently experienced sexual violence, reported more relational stress, and had a higher need for health care than heterosexuals. Conclusion Probably due to minority stress, Dutch sexual minorities have more sexual health problems than their heterosexual counterparts.

#### The unbearable comfort of privacy: Experiences of transgender closet in Slovenia

**Kuhar, Roman** Faculty of Arts - Sociology, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

The paper is based on the research on everyday life of gays and lesbians in Slovenia (N=443) which showed that for gays and lesbians public space often functions as a panopticon, where the threat of violence, even if manifested only in the form of subtle regulating processes (meaningful looks, stares or whistles), contributes to self-control and mimicry. Similarly when an individual comes out in the family, the information is often noted but pushed aside, establishing a transparent (or family) closet with implicit expectations that "this subject" should not be discussed. In both cases a form of "privatization" of homosexuality takes place contributing to stress situations, discussed in the paper.

#### Factors affecting vulnerability to depression among South African gay men and lesbians

**Nel, Juan** Centre for Applied Psychology, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa **Polders, Louise** Psychology, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa

Risk factors consistently cited in the literature on depression among gay men and lesbian women were examined in this Masters study to determine their ability to predict vulnerability to depression. Data was collected from 385 participants who self-

identified as lesbian or gay in metropolitan Gauteng, South Africa, using a purposive quota sampling technique to ensure representation across age, gender, race and socio-economic status lines. Multiple regression analysis indicated that lowered self-esteem and more frequent experiences of hate speech were the only significant predictors of vulnerability to depression. The regression model accounted for 21.7% of the variance in vulnerability to depression scores.

#### Social stress and mental health outcomes in lesbians, gay men and bisexuals: Divergences and commonalities in cross-cultural perspectives

**Meyer, Ilan** Mailman School of Publ. Health, Columbia University, New York, USA

Results from Project Stride, a study of minority stress regarding sexual orientation, race/ethnicity and gender in 524 NYC lesbian, gay men, and bisexuals (LGB). Hypotheses: disadvantaged social position is related to excess exposure to social stress and increase in rates of mental disorders. The evidence is mixed, supporting social stress prediction sometimes (e.g., regarding social stress exposure among blacks and Latinos) but contradicting it in other instances (e.g., regarding rates of disorders of black and Latino LGBs). I will discuss the implication of this and other research presented in the symposium to minority stress theory.

#### S-087: Towards an interdisciplinary understanding of aesthetic emotions

**Winfried Menninghaus, Klaus R. Scherer** (chair)

The symposium is aimed at reviewing and redirecting recent research on the distinctive features of art-related emotions. While current research on the topic receives only marginal attention within the fields of psychology, philosophy, and the neurocognitive sciences, and moreover lacks interdisciplinary cooperation, the symposium will bring together psychologists with scholars from philosophical aesthetics, rhetoric, and literary studies. Papers will focus on the crucial – and mostly unresolved – question of how to demarcate "real" emotions, "represented" emotions, and, most importantly, the specific kind of "aesthetic emotions" elicited by the artistic representation itself.

#### Psychology and the art: Perception, cognition and fluency?

**Leder, Helmuth** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria **Jacobs, Arthur** Bildung und

Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany A recently proposed psychological model aims at specifying the cognitive and emotional processes involved in processing of art (Leder, et al., 2004). Concerning aesthetic emotions the model claims that changes of affect and emotion can occur at any processing stage eventually resulting in strong positive aesthetic emotions. We discuss how the possible emotions elicited by the processing of artworks are in accordance with psychological approaches of affect and emotion. Moreover, we present results from experimental studies in which effects of fluency in aesthetic appreciation were investigated, and give an outlook on paradigms that might contribute to solve the open questions.

#### Cold narrators: Modern fiction and the power of unspoken emotion

**von Koppenfels, Martin** Fak. für Ling. und Literaturw., Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Modern fiction is rich in instances of indirect emotional communication. The wide-spread phenomenon of "cold" narrative yielding strong emotional effects in the reader can be considered on various levels: first, historically, in its relation to a dominant emotional discourse; second, from a

functional, and thirdly, from an aesthetic point of view. The paradox of "non-verbal" emotional transactions taking place in the exclusively verbal medium of literary narrative raises questions concerning the nature of textual emotions: How are they negotiated between text, reader and society? Can we call them "fictional" in the same way we speak about fictional plots or characters?

#### Prolegomena to a theory of aesthetic 'feelings' in the wake of Aristotle and Kant

**Menninghaus, Winfried** Comparative Literature, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Starting with Aristotle's account of the pleasure taken in the tragic mimesis of uxoricide or parricide – , apparently paradoxical features have haunted theories of aesthetic emotion. The paper will argue that most accounts of these theories fail to systematically maintain two key distinctions: first, the basic differences between real emotions and their artful simulation, and, secondly, Aristotle's and Kant's indications that aesthetic pleasure must primarily be accounted for in purely dimensional terms, with interplays of represented discrete emotions serving to promote such pleasure. Implications for notions of "catharsis", "affect conversion", and other functional hypotheses will be discussed.

#### Aesthetic vs. utilitarian emotions in listening to music

**Scherer, Klaus R.** CISA, Universität Genf, Genf, Switzerland

Research on emotional reactions to music has been limited by an excessive reliance on basic emotion models. While some program music may iconically represent fear or anger, these basic emotions will rarely be elicited as they are "utilitarian" in the sense of serving situationally appropriate adjustment functions. It is suggested that psychological research on affective reactions to music should focus on subtler forms of emotion and specifically the "aesthetic" emotions which are generally neglected by established emotion theories (largely due to hypocognition and the lack of readily available verbal labels). The theoretical analysis is illustrated with research examples.

#### On the relationship between curiosity and affect in Euripides' Bacchae

**Schlesier, Renate** Inst. für Religionsstudien, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

In approaching the relationship between curiosity and affect in ancient Greek tragedy, one encounters an immediate problem: there are no synonyms for the terms curiosity and affect in ancient Greek language, at least before the emergence of philosophical theories of emotion. On the other hand, curiosity as a phenomenon is clearly exhibited in some Greek tragedies, as an intellectual and emotional behavior which leads to serious consequences. This issue will be addressed in the contribution.

#### S-088: Media as a go-between nature and nurture

**Frank Schwab, Dagmar Unz** (chair)

Since the 1980ies evolutionary thinking is more and more of note in psychology, not only focussing on cognitive processes, but also broaching the issues of art, aesthetics, media, literature and entertainment. Sherry (2004) criticized traditional "media effects"-theories for their nature blindness and described them as "learning-only approaches" thus asking for an integration of biological, neurological and genetic aspects in media research. The panel addresses the question to what extend the media can be analyzed as a go between nature and nurture. The contributions refer to traditional and



new media, to processes of media selection and reception, and to media effects.

### The neurophysiology perspective in media psychology

**Weber, Rene** Dept. of Communication, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, USA **Sherry, John** Communication, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

In this presentation, we argue for an updating of the ontology and epistemology of our field to better reflect current advances in scientific thought. To this end, we advance an approach to media and communication science that embraces a neurophysiological perspective and includes a move toward 'why' explanations based on probabilistic relationships, dynamic systems theory, evolutionary explanations, an emphasis on emergence, and openness to exploratory and descriptive research. We describe such a perspective for those not familiar with this approach, enumerate key distinctions, provide an introduction to the methodologies used, and give examples of current work in this vein.

### Digit Ratio (2D:4D) and theatre movie selection and preferences

**Schwab, Frank** Medien und Organ.-Psychologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany **Unz, Dagmar C.** media & organ. psychology, Saarland University, Saarbruecken, Germany

The presentation addresses the question to what extent the darwinian architecture of human nature - especially sex and hormonal aspects - influences media selection and preferences. Two studies use digit ratio (2d:4d) as a marker of prenatal concentrations of sex hormones. A field study (N = 116), examines the influence of digit ratio on movie selection. A survey (N = 200), uses sex, digit ratio and sex roles as predictors for genre preferences. Congruent with evolutionary explanations, the results show an influence of sex and hormonal aspects, thus arguing against "learning only" approaches in media psychology.

### Reception of frightening movies

**Suckfüll, Monika** Universität der Künste, Berlin, Germany

The reception of fear arousing movies is a popular form of entertainment even though fear is a negative emotion in every day life. To systematize the complex processes of reception I differentiate three analytic levels: a phylogenetic, an ontogenetic and a situational level. Evolved psychological mechanisms can help to explain the reception of frightening movies in several ways. My main hypothesis is that inhibiting the expenditure of energy on costly behavioural responses in a situation, in which the existence of threats is ambiguous, has an adaptive function. First results of an empirical study testing parts of the model are reported.

### Differences in experience of 2 D and 3 D movies

**Tan, Ed** Dept. of Communication, University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands **Visch, Valentijn** Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Differences in experience of 2 D and 3 D movies An experiment is reported in which immersiveness of the projection of a movie is varied. Categorisation, emotion and aesthetic impression were the dependent variables. The results show that with increasing immersion, self-reported experience of the movie tends to unify, with various components becoming indistinguishable. They may illustrate the determination of experiencing paradigm scenarios by nature vs. nurture. The most "realistic" viewing condition may offer the best opportunity for developing adaptive functions like hunting and escaping (Steen & Owens, 2001). In the most immersive condition, the movie triggers interest

and an explorative response, while aesthetic judgments lose their analytic character. Alternative explanations are discussed in the paper.

### Social reactions to virtual agents: Evolutionary foundations

**Krämer, Nicole** Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany

Embodied conversational agents are expected to facilitate future human-computer-interaction since they draw on human communication mechanisms. This, however, does not only lead to increased usability but also to unwarranted social reactions on the part of the human user. Several explanations for these reactions have been proposed that range from misunderstandings and superficial demand characteristics of the experimental situation to the argument that users are social animals that cannot help but mindlessly react socially to social cues. Drawing on evolutionary theory, a review on recent research (including three own studies) will be given that provides empirical evidence for the latter thesis.

### S-089: New research concepts of modeling and measuring change in clinical psychology and psychotherapy

**Wolfgang Lutz** (chair)

Recently several approaches have been developed to improve the empirical bases of psychotherapy. It seems not enough, that a treatment approach has shown to be efficient, the question about the effectiveness under routine conditions as well as how change happens are getting important. Several topics about the appropriate research methods, design and measurement issues will be discussed in that panel. Alan Kazdin is presenting about the mediators and mechanisms of change. Jutta Joormann investigates cognitive and psychobiological indicators of change, Werner Wittmann will present on cost-effectiveness, Franz Caspar on the responsiveness of therapists, Ferdinand Keller on growth mixture modeling and Wolfgang Lutz on new methods to predict change under routine care conditions.

### Mediators and mechanisms of psychotherapy: Changes are needed in the focus and design of psychotherapy research

**Kazdin, Alan E.** Dept. of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, USA

Remarkable advances have been made in clinical research. Nevertheless, after decades of research, we cannot provide evidence-based explanations for how or why even our most well-studied interventions produce change, that is, the mechanism(s) through which treatments operate. This presentation will convey why the study mechanisms is critical, the requirements for demonstrating mechanisms rather than correlates of change, and promising lines of basic and treatment research. Two areas will be illustrated that are often considered to explain why therapy produces change (e.g., therapeutic alliance, changes in cognitions). Changes needed in conceptualizing mechanisms of change, the types of studies completed, and design and data evaluation methods will be highlighted.

### The impact of cognitive-behavioral interventions on cognition, stress reactivity and emotion regulation in social anxiety disorder

**Joormann, Jutta** Dept. of Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA **LeMoult, Joelle** Dept. of Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA **Tran, Tanya B.** Dept. of Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA **D'Avanzato, Catherine** Dept. of Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA

Recent models emphasize the importance of integrating research on psychological and biological factors of emotional disorders. Although previous studies have investigated the role of individual differences in psychophysiological and neuroendocrine responses to stressors in depression and anxiety disorders, few studies have used these measures to investigate the impact of psychological treatments. In this project, we assessed HPA-axis reactivity and psychophysiological responses to a stress task in combination with measures of interpretive biases to evaluate the efficacy of a cognitive-behavioral group treatment for social anxiety disorder. Pre-post measures of stress reactivity and emotion regulation were compared to more established self-report and observational outcome measures. Our findings support the usefulness of an integrative psychobiological assessment of treatment outcome.

### Growth mixture models

**Keller, Ferdinand** Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, Universität Ulm, Ulm, Germany

Objective: An early prediction of individual treatment courses may allow early decisions for adequate interventions. Methods: Growth mixture modelling (GMM) assumes that there is not only one growth curve with persons having individual differences in level but subgroups who exhibit different trajectories. Results: The method will be illustrated with longitudinal data sets, e.g. the Treatment of Adolescent Depression Study (request for data is in progress), with special emphasis on the question of how early it is possible to classify patients into "problematic" classes. Conclusion: GMM is a promising approach to identify and predict clusters of change.

### Reliability of measuring change via in-session ratings

**Caspar, Franz** Dept. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Some patients don't fit standardized treatments for reasons of comorbidity or context variables. In such cases, therapist responsiveness to the individual situation is needed. Some authors (e.g. Beutler) hold that maximizing treatment effects beyond the possibilities of standardized treatment includes in general a certain extent of therapist responsiveness. Therapist responsiveness is, although clinically desired, a methodological problem. It spoils, for example, direct correlations between process variables and outcome. If different patients need different degrees of therapist directivity, a misleading zero correlation between directivity and outcome may result. Several possibilities of dealing with responsiveness will be described and discussed.

### Cost-effectiveness

**Wittmann, Werner W.** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany Change in health related outcome measures is very well documented by research and meta-analysis. What is less known are the specific causal mechanisms, how cost-effective different interventions are, and what the cost-benefit effects are, given outcome measures with monetary impact. The idea of how to compute an effect size (ES) measured at the break-even point is presented. This concept can be applied a-priori to any intervention study and tells how much change must be produced to balance the costs. Once the real ES is known, the return on investment (ROI) can be estimated as the quotient of the real ES by the break-even one. Examples are shown to demonstrate the monetary benefits.

### New trends in patient-focused psychotherapy research

**Lutz, Wolfgang** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany

Background: All clinical services require decision making i.e., modifications based on diagnostic



configurations and on an ongoing assessment of progress. Objective: Using concepts from avalanche research, this paper presents a strategy to disaggregate datasets into homogeneous subgroups to get optimal individual profiles to track patients in psychotherapy. Methods: The paper is based on data of approximately 1000 patients in outpatient psychotherapy treated with different treatment modalities in three federal states of Germany by 349 therapists. Results: A feedback system about the course of treatment was developed to support clinical decisions. Conclusions: Implications of this prediction and feedback model for supporting treatment decisions as well as possibilities of sharing specific clinical knowledge to improve clinical services are discussed.

### S-090: Interplay of physical and psychological factors and their impact on health issues

**Tanja Zimmermann** (chair)

This symposium illustrates the interplay of psychological and physical factors and their impact on health issues regarding pregnancy, cancer and couples, and burn injury. First the demand of psychological counselling in obstetric inpatients treated to prevent preterm birth was examined. Second changes of quality of life in breast cancer patients were demonstrated. Third the impact of body image in breast cancer patients on psychological functioning and relationship issues will be demonstrated. Fourth, in reducing marital stress emotional and physical reactions of couples during a dyadic coping task will be examined. Finally psychosocial variables in providing valuable information for physical and mental health and quality of life after severe burninjuries will be discussed.

#### Psychological liaison counseling in obstetric inpatients treated to prevent preterm delivery

**Ditzen, Beate** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Hunkeler, Carol** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Zimmermann, Roland** Forschungsabt. Geburtshilfe, Universitätsspital Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Ehlert, Ulrike** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

Demand of psychological counseling (PC) in obstetric inpatients treated to prevent preterm birth was determined. We characterized standard interventions and treatment success in those women receiving PC. We analyzed medical records and psychological treatment protocols of 326 obstetric inpatients receiving PC between 2002 and 2007. If available, duration of pregnancy, birth weight and APGAR scores were analyzed as variables indicating treatment success. Medical data were unrelated to demand/ receipt of PC. Treatment rationale and methods of PC focused on emotion regulation and reduction of anxiety. Data on treatment success are currently analyzed and will be presented at the conference.

#### Quality of life of breast cancer patients at follow-up and the impact of demographic, oncological and psychological factors

**Härtl, Kristin** Psychosomatische Abteilung, Universitätsfrauenklinik, München, Germany **Müller, Marianne** Psychosomatische Abteilung, Universitätsfrauenklinik LMU, München, Germany **Sommer, Harald** Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Universitätsfrauenklinik, München, Germany **Reinecker, Hans** LS Klinische Psychologie, Universität Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany **Friese, Klaus** Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Universitätsfrauenklinik, München, Germany

We examined changes of quality of life (QoL) in breast cancer patients at follow-up and the impact of demographic, oncological and psychological factors. 236 women with primary diagnosis of

breast cancer completed the questionnaires after surgical treatment, 6 and 12 months postoperative. QLQ-C30 questionnaire, HADS, Life orientation questionnaire and nonparametric tests were used. QoL scores improved over time, but impairments in terms of anxiety, body image and sexual functioning were still observed. Younger patients were more likely to be distressed. Operation modality, tumor prognostic factors, living situation, being married seemed to play a minor role, whereas optimism is strongly linked with QoL. The importance of subjective versus objective predictors of QoL in women with breast cancer is discussed.

#### Am I still beautiful? Body-image in women with breast cancer

**Zimmermann, Tanja** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany **Heinrichs, Nina** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Huber, Birgit** Psychosomatik, Universität München, München, Germany **Herschbach, Peter** Psychosomatik, Universität München, München, Germany

Women with breast cancer have to address medical and psychological issues. These issues converge in the area of body image which appears to be related to their overall well-being, and their partners' attitudes towards their bodies influence the women's own views of their bodies. We evaluate whether body image is impacted by surgery and chemotherapy. Is a mastectomy more difficult for younger women because of the premium placed on physical beauty for younger women in society? We also report the degree to which women's body image is related to their overall psychological well-being and relationship quality and how they think their male partners perceive their body.

#### Psychological and physiological reactions of couples

**Schaer, Marcel** Inst. for Family Research, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

Previous studies revealed that couples' health is associated with their coping with stress. To improve dyadic coping, the way how couples deal with stressors together, Bodenmann (2004) developed the 3-phase-method. This method trains couples how to address emotion-centred communication skills and how to mutually support each other (exchange of dyadic coping). The aim of this study is to examine physical and emotional reactions during the 3-phase-method to detected specific reactions of both partners during the intervention. Results reveal higher emotional and physiological reactions, and more empathic reactions in women compared to men. Further implications of the study are discussed.

#### Predictors of quality of life after severe burn injury

**Renneberg, Babette** Berlin, Germany **Ripper, Sabine** Brandverletzten Zentrum, BG Unfallklinik, Ludwigshafen, Germany **Seehausen, Annika** Brandverletzten Zentrum, Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Objectives: To investigate the predictors for ability to work and quality of life one year after a severe burn injury. Methods: Socio-demographic, medical and psychological variables were assessed during inpatient treatment for the burn injury, at 6-months und 1 year follow-up. Data from 103 patients were available for all three assessments. Results: Severity of burns and depressive coping during acute care predicted ability to work one year later. Furthermore, quality of life was mainly predicted by psychosocial factors assessed during the hospital stay. Conclusions: Psychosocial variables provide valuable information for physical and mental health and quality of life after severe burn injuries.

### S-091: Values, community, engagement and burnout: International perspectives

**Michael Leiter** (chair)

Research in Europe (Spain, Switzerland, Italy) and Canada considers models of job burnout in terms of organizational characteristics. An integrative theme for the session is the concept of person/organization fit. The presentations consider the implications of findings for positive constructs, specifically work engagement. SEM analyses identify common themes across the international samples. The session emphasizes the congruence of personal and organizational values as a major determinant of worklife quality. Presentations also examine distinct models for managers in contrast to point of care providers. The sessions consider the implications of the findings for interventions to enhance the quality of worklife.

#### The role of value congruence in the burnout process

**Maslach, Christina** Dept. of Psychology, University of California, San Francisco, USA

Italian health care providers (N=2688) completed surveys of burnout and perceptions of worklife. Structural equation modeling (SEM) confirmed a central role for value congruence for all three aspects of job burnout (exhaustion, cynicism, and inefficacy). The analysis confirmed a mediating role for exhaustion in the relationship of workplace qualities with cynicism and with inefficacy. The results are discussed in the context of a comprehensive model of job burnout. The presentation discusses implications for value-based interventions, as well as the importance of clear professional values for providers and a well articulated and implemented organizational vision.

#### Distinct predictors of burnout for health care managers and point of care providers

**Leiter, Michael** COR&D, Acadia University, Wolfville, Canada

Managers (N=219) and point of care providers (N=2337) from Italian hospitals complete surveys of burnout and areas of worklife during a health care regionalization process. Managers reported more positive evaluations on all measures. The relationships among the measures differed significantly between the two groups. A series of SEMs confirmed that for point of care providers, value congruence and fairness played a more important role in predicting exhaustion and cynicism. Further, negative social environment among workgroups were associated with a much greater vulnerability for burnout. The presentation considers implications for management training and leadership among hospital personnel.

#### Personal and organizational paths to burnout: Implications for interventions

**Greenglass, Esther** Dept. of Psychology, York University, North York, Canada

Burnout is defined in terms of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and lack of personal accomplishment. Emotional exhaustion is most responsive to stressors. The role of efficacy beliefs in burnout is not clear. Lack of personal accomplishment does not have a strong relationship with depersonalization or emotional exhaustion. Rather than one path, there may be two paths to burnout, a cognitive one associated with the individual is manifested in lack of personal accomplishment and an emotional path reflected in a sense of overload resulting in emotional exhaustion and lack of organizational support. Depression may be a mediator between the paths. These observations have implications for interventions to alleviate the



deleterious effects of burnout at both the organizational and personal levels.

### Worklife predictors of burnout in Spanish doctors and nurses

**Gascón, Santiago** *Medicina Legal, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain* **Martínez Jarreta, Begoña** *Medicina Legal, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain*

Hospital-based nurses (N=832) and doctors (N=603) in Spain completed a survey of job burnout, areas of worklife, and management issues. Analysis of the results provided support for a mediation model of burnout that depicted employees' energy, involvement, and efficacy as intermediary experiences between their experience of worklife and their evaluation of organizational change. The study confirmed a structured pattern of relationships among the areas of worklife. It supported a central role for first-line supervisors in employees' experience of worklife. Of the areas of worklife, workload received the most diverse ratings, with significant differences noted between men and women and between doctors and nurses. Female doctors evaluated supervision significantly more negatively than did other participant groups.

### Work empowerment, engagement and burnout

**Laschinger, Heather** *School of Nursing, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada* **Wong, Carol** *School of Nursing, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Canada* **Finegan, Joan** *PSYCHOLOGY, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Canada*

We tested a model derived from Kanter's work empowerment theory linking staff nurse empowerment to their perceived fit with 6 areas of worklife and work engagement/ burnout in a cross-sectional survey of 322 randomly selected staff nurses in Ontario hospitals. Fifty-three per cent reported severe levels of burnout. Overall empowerment had an indirect effect on emotional exhaustion through nurses' perceived fit in 6 areas of worklife. The final model fit statistics revealed a good fit ( $\chi^2 = 32.4$ ,  $df = 13$ ,  $GFI = 0.97$ ,  $IFI = 0.97$ ,  $CFI = 0.97$ ,  $RMSEA = .07$ ). These findings have implications in the current nursing shortage.

### Job engagement and burnout: Opposite poles or correlates?

**Schulze, Beate** *Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*  
Objectives: Occupational psychology is currently experiencing a positive turn. Interventions are being re-framed to aim at building engagement rather than preventing burnout. Job engagement is defined as the opposite pole of burnout. In contrast, high job commitment is among the risk factors for burnout. Methods: Data were collected as part of an online survey among service professionals (n=400). Results: Analysis is ongoing. It explores the role of engagement in preventing and/or contributing to burnout, and the mediating factors at play. Conclusion: Understanding the benefits and risks of engagement is essential to promoting occupational health and sustainable performance.

### S-092: Spatial cognition: New approaches to assessing and explaining individual differences in spatial cognition (Part I)

**Judith Glück, Claudia Quaiser-Pohl** (chair)

Current research on individual differences in spatial cognition shows two new developments: First, new technologies are increasingly being used for ecologically valid assessment. Second, predictors of spatial performance are conceptualized in a dynamic way, including interactions of biological and environmental predictors. This symposium brings together researchers using a variety of assessment methods, including real-life tasks, virtual-reality

tasks, and tasks using moving stimuli. Performance predictors include age, gender, experience, strategies, executive functioning, and hormonal status. The goal of the symposium is to gain a deeper understanding of how predictor variables relate to one another and to different aspects of spatial performance.

### Spatial tests and spatial activity: How do they contribute to spatial orientation in familiar macro environments?

**Popp, Michael** *Luft- und Raumfahrt, Universität der Bundeswehr, Neubiberg, Germany* **Neidhardt, Eva** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany*

From many studies we know that preschool children are able to point to locations they cannot see, as for example to the starting point of the path they have just walked. Are spatial tests and spatial orientation in macro environments based on common abilities? Spatial tests show small but consistent effects on spatial orientation performance. Studies postulate correlations between macro orientation experience and spatial test performance. The contributions of spatial abilities and of spatial experience to spatial orientation measures are discussed.

### Map understanding: Developmental marker in childhood, marker for neurological impairment in adulthood?

**Peter, Michael** *Anton-Proksch-Institut, Wien, Austria* **Glück, Judith** *Entwicklungspsychologie, Alpen-Adria-Universität, Klagenfurt, Austria* **Beiglböck, Wolfgang** *Anton-Proksch-Institute, Anton-Proksch-Institute, Vienna, Austria*

A new test of map understanding was constructed based on developmental models of spatial ability and representational understanding. In a sample of 3- to 9-year-old children, performance patterns confirmed the construction rules, and results showed correlations to measures of general cognitive development. The test may also be a useful screening of executive functioning in adults. First results of an MRI study of alcohol-addicted patients with organic psychosyndrome, compared to a healthy reference population, are presented.

### Components of variance in neural networks of spatial cognition

**Jordan, Kirsten** *Inst. für Medizin. Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany* **Wüstenberg, Torsten** *Inst. für Medizin. Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany*

Environmental and biological factors change the performance and behavior in complex spatial cognition tasks. We were interested in the common neural networks of spatial cognition and the impact of those factors on the neural networks. We conducted various fMRI-studies examining different influencing factors in spatial cognition like sex differences, experience, training, strategies and sexual hormones. The parietal cortex and the motor/premotor areas constitute the invariant part of this network mainly manipulated by biological factors. The whole network of spatial cognition involves brain regions in the frontal, temporal, parietal and occipital lobe mainly manipulated by environmental factors.

### Virtual teacups, cubes and head-mounted displays: The development of a dynamic spatial test in augmented reality

**Strauß, Sabine** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria* **Strasser, Irene** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria* **Csisinko, Mathis** *IMS, Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria* **Kaufmann, Hannes** *IMS, Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria* **Glück, Judith** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria*

In a cooperation of psychologists and software engineers, we are developing a new spatial test: Using augmented reality, items can be presented in actual 3D. Items consist of cube figures to be mentally rotated and assembled. In a first study, 40 items, constructed according to pre-defined rules, were evaluated (N=240), and verbal strategy reports were collected. Results confirm the validity of the construction rules. In addition, gender differences and strategy descriptions were related to item characteristics and performance level. Based on these findings, we are currently developing an adaptive training in order to eventually assess status and learning potential.

### Sex-specific solution strategies in spatial tasks

**Schönfeld, Robby** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany* **Leplow, Bernd** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany*

We utilized two spatial navigational tasks using desktop virtual environments. Place learning abilities which require the construction of a cognitive map were assessed with a computerized Morris water task. Spatial updating abilities by means of path integration were assessed using a compass pointing task. Age differences with younger subjects outperforming the elderly were always seen in both navigation tasks throughout many of our studies whereas sex differences only occurred in place learning. Further investigations have shown that spatial solution strategies interact with gender in that older subjects used more non-spatial strategies and more females than males behaved like the elderly.

### Individual and sex differences in solution strategies when facing dynamic spatial tasks

**Rubio, Victor** *Dept. de Psicología, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Contreras, María José** *Dept. Psicología Básica, UNED, Madrid, Spain* **Santacreu, Jose** *Departamento de Psicología, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain*

Individual and sex differences in performance quality and speed as well as in the response patterns employed emerge when individuals perform spatial tasks. Nevertheless, neither educational differences nor performance factors have fully explained this effect. The aim of this research is to identify the different response patterns used by individuals when performing a dynamic spatial task such as the Spatial Orientation Dynamic Test (SODT-R). We analyze the relationships between strategy/response effectiveness and the frequencies with which men and women use these strategies. Future applications would provide an effective method for training in order to improve spatial performance.

### S-093: Innovations in organizations

**Eva Bamberg, Liudmyla Karamushka** (chair)

Summary Within the symposium, innovations within different organizations are discussed. We focus especially on those factors that are a risk or a help for innovation and change. In a first step a study is presented that deals with the topics which are associated with the term innovation. In a second step studies on the role of the customer in the innovation process are outlined. In a third step we present studies that deal with factors that influence innovations in organizations. On the background of these studies innovation-related interventions can be evaluated.

### What do people in organizations have in mind when they talk about innovation?

**Martins, Erko** *Inst. Organisationspsychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany* **Pundt, Alexander** *Organizational Psychology, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany* **Horsmann, Claes S.**



*Organizational Psychology, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany* **Nerdinger, Friedemann W.** *Organizational Psychology, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany*

Company stakeholders seem to value innovation, regardless of their particular interests. However, it is completely unclear what these stakeholders think of when using the term 'innovation'. To address this question, we conducted 40 semi-standardized interviews with leaders, works councillors, and HR managers from eight different companies. We asked company representatives for the topics they associate with the term 'innovation' and what they refer to as 'innovative'. Results indicate that innovation is often associated with new product development or the improvement of procedures or technologies. Besides that, creating value for the customer seems to be an important topic associated with innovation.

#### **Innovativeness and customer orientation of firms: Friends or foes?**

*Kindermann, Andrea Hamburg, Germany*

Taking a systems theory perspective neither innovation nor customer orientation come easily to an organization that is built on continuity and a certain amount of conformity. Psychologically one might expect difficulties to combine necessary motivational traits. Also role conflicts could arise. A quantitative study in nine small enterprises showed, that – while there are no negative correlations between indicators for innovativeness and customer orientation – one need to pay more attention to the fact that innovativeness and customer orientation ask for similar, usually scarce resources. The resulting conflicts must be solved on the organizational level. They cannot be delegated to the employees.

#### **Facilitating innovation and change in organizations**

*Bamberg, Eva Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany* **Dettmers, Jan** *Department of Psychology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany* **Margraf-Michael, Claudia** *Department of Psychology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany* **Stremming, Saskia** *Department of Psychology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany*

With members of trade organizations a training program was conducted; the aim of the training was to enhance the inclusion of customers in the innovation process. Between the sessions of the training, the participants had to conduct meetings with the staff. Results of the evaluation study show that the training was useful for the participants. The training had slight effects on factors that influence innovations but it had no effects on the number of innovations that took place in the organization.

#### **Building innovation management teams in organizations**

*Karamushka, Liudmyla Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv, Ukraine* **Fil, Alena** *Lab. of Organiz. Psychology, Institut of Psychology, Kiev, Ukraine*

Objectives: To find out distinctive features of innovation management teams in educational organizations. Methods: The investigation was done on 236 educators using Karamushka & Fil questionnaire. Results: 1. Occurrence of innovation management teams in organizations was low (29.15%). 2. Employees' teamwork motives correlated with age: a) those younger 30 were most position- ( $r < 0.05$ ) and prestige-oriented ( $r < 0.01$ ); b) those aged 31-40 were most oriented toward maintaining the organization's competitiveness ( $r < 0.01$ ); c) those aged 55-60 were most adaptation-oriented ( $r < 0.01$ ). 3. Females were more position ( $r < 0.05$ ) and innovation-oriented ( $r < 0.001$ ) than men. Conclusion: The findings can

be helpful in creating innovation management teams.

#### **Factors that hamper innovative processes in educational organizations**

*Ivkin, Vladimir M. Lab of Org. Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv, Ukraine* **Karamushka, Lyudmila** *Lab of Org. Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv, Ukraine*

Objectives: To find out factors that hamper innovative process in educational organizations Methods: The investigation was done on 358 school principals and teachers in 2007 using a specially designed questionnaire and statistics. Results: 1. Factors which reduce effectiveness of innovations were grouped as follows: a) inadequate consideration of employees' interests; b) employees' poor understanding of innovation contents and aims; c) organizational and material factors; d) inadequate care about employees' psychological health. 2. Organization-centered motives prevail over the employee-centered motives ( $p < 0.001$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ) Conclusion: To make innovations effective education managers should take into account employees' interest and engage them in innovation process.

#### **Organizational openness: Risk or success factor for innovations?**

*Hagenah, Meike Dept. of Org. Psychology, Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Scholl, Wolfgang** *Dept. of Org. Psychology, Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

The willingness to engage in an open dialog is said to be critical to promote innovations (e.g. Hauschildt, 2004; 2007). 30 interviews with researchers and developers showed that the necessity of openness is recognized, but that it stands in conflict with the fear of losing competitive advantage. In a follow-up study (N=224) we explored how openness is taking shape in science and economy. Additionally, we used data from patent and publication indices to test the hypothesized positive relation between openness and several indicators for innovation success. Results indicate a positive relationship between openness and general as well as personal success.

#### **S-094: Self-regulatory strength and ego depletion: A decade later**

*Alex Bertrams (chair)*

In 1998, for the first time the strength model of self-control was empirically confirmed and the term ego depletion was established for a state of reduced self-control power. Since then, a number of studies based on or related to the strength model have been carried out. The symposium addresses new research directions and newest findings regarding self-regulatory strength: Underlying physiological processes (Matt Gailliot), differentiation from other processes (Brandon Schmeichel), extension to decision making and risk behavior (Alexander Unger), and several possibilities to build regulatory strength (Megan Oaten, Alex Bertrams & Oliver Dickhäuser).

#### **Ego depletion and cognitive load: What's the difference?**

*Schmeichel, Brandon J. Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, USA*

Both cognitive load and ego depletion undermine self-control. Do they operate via the same mechanism? The current experiment indicates they do not. Sixty-six women either did or did not perform a self-control task prior to a test of pain tolerance. Participants who performed the self-control task persisted less on the pain test. Participants also did or did not carry a cognitive load during the pain test. Participants persisted longer on the pain test under cognitive load. Hence cognitive load and ego depletion had independent and opposite effects on

pain tolerance, demonstrating that load and depletion operate via distinct mechanisms.

#### **Influence of ego-depletion on risk-behavior**

*Unger, Alexander Inst. für Angw. Wissenschaften, Universität Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen, Germany* Ego-depletion theory postulates a cognitive resource, necessary for self-regulation, including decision-making. In study 1 we analyzed the influence of ego-depletion in an investment scenario. Two alternative hypotheses were considered: 1.) A general decrease in risk-behavior independent of risk-proclivity. 2.) Depleted persons rely more on their risk-proclivity. In study 2-3, the subjects had to edit a time-measurement, to test if depleted subjects are more risk-averse, if the risk-behavior was established without requirement of demanding cognitive processes. We consider a mediation of subjective time-perception-change (Vohs & Schmeichel, 2003) and test alternative hypotheses about the effectiveness of time-perception-change.

#### **Increasing self-control capacity by regular complex thinking**

*Bertrams, Alex Nürnberg, Germany*

Success in self-control and complex thinking (e.g., logical reasoning, reading comprehension) depends on a resource comparable to the strength of a muscle. This regulatory strength can be boosted by regular self-control effort. In several studies, we examined whether frequent complex thinking also increases self-control capacity. As predicted, need for cognition (that is associated with regular complex thinking) was positively related to self-control capacity. This relation was robust across different samples (undergraduate students, high-school students). In addition to this cross-sectional support, the presentation will also address the question of causality between complex thinking and self-control capacity using longitudinal data.

#### **S-095: Prosocial behaviors in adolescence across cultures**

*Asiye Kumru, Maria Rosario de Guzman (chair)*

Prosocial behavior is valued in all cultural communities and for that reason is a central part of socialization process. Cultural values and socialization practices might promote/acculturate moral motives deemed particularly substantial to specific cultures. This symposium will bring together five research teams from the UK, USA and Turkey who use a cultural approach to study prosocial development. The presentations discuss the continuity/discontinuity issues and parental ethnotheories regarding prosocial behavior, a range of factors that promote different forms of prosocial behaviors, and provide an integrated model of maternal peer management and adolescent prosocial behavior with self-disclosure as intervening variable in adolescence.

#### **Continuities and discontinuities in prosocial behaviour, disruptive behaviour and intellectual ability from early childhood to adolescence**

*Hay, Dale F. Dept. of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom* **Pawlbly, Susan** *Perinatal Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom*

The aim of the paper is to examine prosocial behaviour from childhood to adolescence. The children of 171 mothers recruited in pregnancy were assessed for prosocial and disruptive behaviour, and IQ, at 4, 11 and 16 years of age. Individual differences in prosocial behaviour were stable from 11 to 16, and negatively related to disruptive behaviour at both time points. Cooperation at 4 predicted low rates of disruptive behaviour in adolescence, and higher IQ at 16, even when controlling for early cognitive ability. Early cooperativeness may foster more general opportunities for learning



### Beliefs about children's prosocial behaviors and the parenting practices that promote them: A study of Mexican- and European-American mothers' ethnotheories

**de Guzman, Maria Rosario** Dept. of Psychology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA

The current study examines parental ethnotheories regarding children's prosocial behaviors and the parenting practices that promote them. A total of 60 mothers of young adolescents participated in one of six focus groups in the United States. Three groups were composed of Mexican-born, Spanish-speaking Mexican-Americans; two groups of US-born, English-speaking Mexican-Americans; and one of European-Americans. In addition to group discussions, participants free-listed their responses on paper. Materials were coded using a Grounded-Theory approach, and results indicate both similarities and differences in themes across groups. Patterns reflect shared and unique expectations and socio-cultural contexts, and highlight the interplay between parenting and culture.

### Prosocial behaviors: The differential roles of individual, interpersonal and parental variables in Turkish early and middle adolescents

**Kumru, Asiye** Dept. of Psychology, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey

This study explores the differential roles of empathy, self-perception of behavioral conduct, friendship quality dimensions, parental ideologies, behavioral/psychological control, and attachment. Participants were 555 adolescents and their parents in Turkey. Results indicated that empathy, support of friendship, parent's positive ideology and behavioral control predicted proactive prosocial behavior; Self-perception of behavioral conduct (negatively), companionship and conflict dimension of friendship, parent's negative ideology and psychological control predicted proactive prosocial behavior; Parent attachment predicted positively both types of prosocial behaviors. Finally, for girls support and negative ideology and for boys conflict, attachment and psychological control were more important predictors of prosocial behaviors.

### The relations between parenting practices and prosocial behaviors in Mexican American early adolescents

**Carlo, Gustavo** Dept. of Psychology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, USA

Scholars are interested in identifying parenting practices that are predictive of social behaviors. Based on prior theory and research (Eisenberg, 1986; Staub, 1979), social rewards, experiential learning, moral conversations, and discursive communicative practices were expected to be positively related to prosocial behaviors. Material rewards were expected to be weakly or negatively associated with prosocial behaviors. Participants were 322 adolescents (212 Mexican Americans; M age = 10.9 years; 50% girls). Students completed a measure of parenting practices and of prosocial tendencies. Correlational analyses showed general support for the hypotheses. The findings suggest the need to examine different forms of prosocial behaviors.

### S-096: The developmental significance of peer groups

**Beate Schwarz** (chair)

Peer groups are important developmental contexts of children and adolescents for the acquisition of specific skills, attitudes and behaviors and for their well-being. The objective of the six studies in the symposium is to investigate which specific characteristics of peer groups affect the development of school-aged children and adolescents. With respect to the outcome variables a major focus is on social integration, problematic behavior, engagement and motivation in the school setting. The perspective is

extended to peer group effects on school-to-work transitions and well-being. Gender differences and other sources of influence such as families and teachers are considered.

### With a little help from their friends: Within-clique interpersonal harmony as a predictor of children's dominance position in the peer group

**Olthof, Tjeert** Faculty of Psychology and Educ, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
**Lam, Anna** Developmental Psychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
**Aleva, Liesbeth** Developmental Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands  
**Goossens, Frits A.** Dpt of Special Education, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
**Van der Meulen, Matty** Developmental Psychology, Groningen University, Groningen, Netherlands  
**Vermande, Marjolijn** Psychosocial Development, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Hawley (1999) argued that children who use both coercive and pro-social strategies to influence other children are most likely to obtain dominance within their peer group. We hypothesized that dominance would also depend on the quality of children's interpersonal relationships within their clique, i.e., the group of peers they hang out with. Children's (N = 1008) strategy use, dominance (perceived popularity and resource control) and clique membership, were measured using peer nominations. Within-clique interpersonal harmony was measured using 'liking'-ratings that children gave each other. Membership of a harmonious clique actually was related to dominance, even when controlling for strategy use.

### What makes a popular woman? Social dominance strategies and social integration in early adolescence

**Ittel, Angela** Fakultät für Pädagogik, Bundeswehr Universität München, Neubiberg, Germany

Girls and boys use a variety of strategies to obtain and maintain their social status within the peer group. Girls are assumed to exhibit more pro-social behaviours while boys are assumed to use more coercive strategies. In this study we used a peer rated measure of social integration and strategies to obtain once social status within the class context. Well integrated boys and girls used more pro-social strategies. Well integrated girls used more relational aggressive strategies while less well integrated girls used more aggressive and manipulative strategies. Discussion will consider the genderspecific meanings of social integration within the peer network.

### Peer group influences on sixth graders' school motivation and achievement

**Kindermann, Thomas** Dept. of Psychology, Portland State University, Portland, USA

Peer effects on academic motivation were examined in the entire cohort of 366 sixth graders in a small town. Peer groups were assessed using Socio-Cognitive Mapping; as an indicator of motivation, classroom engagement was measured using teacher reports (87% participation rate). Peer groups were moderately homogeneous in terms of engagement. Despite member turnover across the school year, groups maintained their motivational composition. Engagement levels of students' groups in fall predicted changes in students' motivation over time. The magnitude of effects was small, but evidence for peer influences persisted when effects of peer selection and teacher and parent involvement were controlled.

### Peer group influences on fifth graders' reading motivation

**von Salisch, Maria** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Germany  
**Philipp, Maik** Dept. of Education, Leuphana University Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Germany  
**Göltz, Dietmar** Dept. of

Education, Leuphana University Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Germany

Although family and school factors affecting children's reading motivation are known, little is known about the influence of their peer group's attitude towards reading. Therefore N = 501 fifth graders attending three different tracks of German schools filled in questionnaires about family reading climate, school motivation, reading motivation and behavior and answered questions on a newly constructed questionnaire about their peer group's attitude towards reading (alpha = .80). Hierarchical regressions suggest that their peer group's attitude towards reading predicted fifth graders' reading motivation above and beyond gender, school track (ability level), family reading climate, and school motivation, especially among girls.

### Peer support in the preparation of the school-to-work transition

**Kracke, Bärbel** Inst. für Entw.-Psychologie, Universität Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany

The transition from school to work is a major challenge for adolescents. To prepare this transition they have to collect a lot of new information in situations which they might not have experienced before (e.g., job centers, internships). The present study addresses the role of peers for adolescents information seeking regarding occupations in 240 15 year-old adolescents. Results show that girls more often talk about occupational issues with their friends than boys. For both genders holds that the perception of ones friends as being supportive in exploration situations correlates positively with more general occupation related information seeking behaviors.

### Associations between antisocial friends, friendship quality and adolescents' adjustment

**Schwarz, Beate** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland  
**Walper, Sabine** Dept. of Education, University of Munich, Munich, Germany

The study investigated the effects of contact with antisocial friends, quality of the relationship with the best same-sex friend and their interaction on adolescents' internalizing and externalizing behavior. Self-report data of N = 314 adolescents from Germany (51% girls; 66% from separated, 34% from intact families) with a mean age of 15.50 years (SD=1.68) were analyzed across a 1-year period. Regression analyses revealed only effects of antisocial friends but not of friendship quality on change in adjustment. Interaction effects showed that the negative effects of antisocial friends were pronounced when the relationship with the best friend was of high quality.

### S-097: Gender and career prospects: Charting women's paths through the labyrinth

**Sabine Szeszy, Alice H. Eagly** (chair)

To achieve career success, women navigate a labyrinth of impediments. Among these impediments are stereotypes dictating that women lack the qualities needed for success. Occasional failures damage the self-esteem of women more than men. Motherhood ideology encourages women to accept a disproportionate share of domestic responsibility. In the workplace, women have work that is either unchallenging or impossibly difficult and risky. Nevertheless, women's careers have become more successful. Also, cultural shifts have eroded the perceived incongruity between the characteristics of women and those of leaders. Nevertheless, there is no room for complacency about the challenges that women continue to face.



### Effects of gender schemata on women's math and science career choices

**Cherney, Isabelle D.** Dept. of Psychology, Creighton University, Omaha, USA

The gender disparity in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM fields) has received renewed attention. The purpose of this study was to explore how gender schemata can explain some important aspects of this female underrepresentation. A survey was administered to 921 adolescents and young adults. The findings showed that, besides several gender-based differences in personality and motivation, women also had more inaccurate representations of what science is and their prior experiences suggest that patterns of socialization which shape the male gender role are more conducive to success in the academic and professional culture in the physical sciences.

### Failure-as-an-asset

**Stahlberg, Dagmar** Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

In two studies it is shown that only members of high-status groups (i.e., men and students of business administration) but not members of low-status groups (i.e., women and students of teaching profession) react with an increase in state self-esteem after their own alleged poor performance in a fictitious intelligence test. This Failure-as-an-Asset (FA-) effect is only observed when the high-status ingroup (i.e., men) is outperformed by a low-status outgroup (i.e., women). In this case, a poor performance indicates high ingroup prototypicality. Our experimental data support this idea that high ingroup identification of high-status group members mediates the reported FA effect.

### Viewing women's career progression through the lens of motherhood ideology

**Dikkers, Josje S.E.** Management and Organisation, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands **van Engen, Marloes** Human Resource Studies, University of Tilburg, Tilburg, Netherlands **Vinkenburg, Claartje** Management and Organisation, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Differential career progression of women and men in organisations may be explained by motherhood ideology: social norms about what it means to be a mother and appropriate behaviours for mothers. This ideology ranges from traditional (maternal sacrifice) to contemporary (shared childcare). Motherhood ideology influences career patterns and outcomes of women and men through the (implicit) expectations and decisions of supervisors and human resources staff. We studied the relationship between motherhood ideology of supervisors and HR staff, the utilization of family-friendly arrangements, and subjective and objective career outcomes of women and men. Data were collected in a variety of Dutch organisations.

### Think-manager-think-male? Perceptions of managers, men and women in the past, present and future

**Bosak, Janine** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern, Germany **Sczesny, Sabine** Psychology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland **Diekmann, Amanda** Psychology, Miami University, Oxford OH, USA

The image of a successful manager is more congruent with the stereotype of men than with the stereotype of women. A decrease in this perceived incongruity between the female gender role and leadership roles might follow from a change in these roles. To investigate the dynamics of managerial sex-role stereotyping, management students of both sexes judged a target group (men/women/executives) in a specified year (1950/present/2050) with regard to gender-stereotypic leadership

traits. Altogether, our findings concerning stereotypes about managers, men, and women of the past, present, and future indicate a less traditional projection of leadership as times moves on.

### Through the labyrinth: How women encounter and overcome impediments to their career success

**Eagly, Alice H.** Dept. of Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

Women's career success and labor force participation have been steadily increasing in Western nations. Nevertheless, women's careers still lag behind men's careers. This talk frames the obstacles that women face as a labyrinth of complexities and impediments. This metaphor captures the situation of contemporary women in Western nations far better than the familiar glass ceiling metaphor. This labyrinth theme incorporates the analyses featured in the five talks that preceded this integrative presentation. Also described is a new meta-analysis that shows the partial erosion over time of one of the impediments that women face: The "think manager—think male" phenomenon.

### S-098: Towards defining counselling psychology in the global context

**Richard Young** (chair)

Counselling psychology is a recognized field of scientific inquiry and professional practice in many countries. In other countries, similar practices and domains of inquiry are known by other names. As a discipline and field of practice, it is influenced by and/or influences developments in psychology, cultural differences, and the emerging global context. This symposium highlights the challenge of defining counselling psychology by examining its development of in three countries, China, France, and Greece, and proposing two different conceptual frameworks that can be used to identify commonalities across national borders and between cultures.

### Current directions and future directions for counselling psychology in Greece

**Malikiosi-Loizos, Maria** Early Childhood Education, University of Athens, Athens, Greece

The current status and future directions for counselling psychology in Greece will be presented. The presentation will focus on topics such as the identity of counselling psychology in Greece, its strengths and weaknesses, opportunities for development, objectives and strategies for its advancement. It will be based on SWOT analysis. Its strengths include the rapid growth of professional and research activity. Weaknesses include the small recognition counselling psychology has compared to clinical psychology and the lack of a clear professional identity. Opportunities concentrate around the possibility to start graduate programs in counselling psychology and to incorporate counselling psychology services in education and many employment organizations.

### How to develop counselling psychology in France?

**Guichard, Jean** INETOP, CNAM, Paris, France

This presentation, based on a review of various reports, surveys, etc., aims at giving an overview of the French situation regarding counseling and at pondering diverse means to improve it. The situation appears paradoxical: the number of counselors is high and still increasing. But, these counselors work in different domain and they don't think of themselves as belonging to a same family. This is probably due to the fact that their training (when any) is heterogeneous. A clear identification of "counseling psychology" as an academic subject along with the creation of professional and

scientific associations could be ways to improve the current situation.

### Counselling and clinical psychology: The differentiated dilemma in training and practice in China

**Hou, Zhi-Jin** Dept. of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Counseling psychology and clinical psychology belong to two different but related disciplines in western countries. In US, they are in two separated professional divisions in APA. However, in other countries like China, either counseling or clinical psychology is still in its starting stage. The combination of counseling and clinical psychology in training and practice is very popular in the author's observation. In this paper, the author with report the results from the survey of the perception of counseling and clinical psychology with students in psychology department in order to see how they view these two related discipline.

### Social justice: A model for international counselling psychology

**Sinacore, Ada** Educ. and Counselling Psychol., McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Counselling psychology with its focus on diversity and social justice offers research and knowledge that is salient in an international context. Social justice models require an analysis of the distribution of resources within society and how that distribution results in the advantaging and disadvantaging of different groups of people. While these models have focused predominately within societies, they are easily expanded to provide an analysis of the distribution of resources between societies. The goal of this paper is to discuss the theoretical foundations of social justice models and their application to the development of an international definition of counselling psychology.

### The contribution of action theory to defining counselling psychology in the global context

**Young, Richard** Counselling Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada **Valach, Ladislav** Klinik Schossl, Universtat Zurich, Oetwil a.S., Switzerland

**Objectives:** To describe how action theory can contribute to defining counseling psychology in the global context. **Methods:** A range of challenges facing counseling psychology are described, including cultural and national differences, the tension between theory and practice, and the prevalence of global psychological issues. These problems are analyzed from an action theory perspective, in which the centrality of goal-directed, joint action is highlighted. **Results:** Counseling psychology can be understood as culturally related discourse grounded conceptually in action theory and methodologically in the action-project method. **Conclusions:** Action theory provides a suitable means to uncover implicit approaches to defining counseling psychology.

### S-099: Psychology and torture - Prohibition, prevention and reparations

**Nora Sveaass** (chair)

The symposium will focus on different aspects of psychological practice and psychology. The ethical challenges will be discussed, especially in times of crises, conflict and threat of terror. Torture is gendered, and a number of serious violations related to gender are now considered acts of torture. This will be addressed. Ways of assessment and documentation of signs and consequences of torture will be presented, together with outlines of psychological rehabilitation and social integration in the aftermath of torture. Psychologists and their work



with reparations after serious human rights violations is an important issue, and it will be discussed with a focus on health and mental health aspects of reparation.

#### Psychological values and ethics in a context of threats to international human rights law

**Sveaass, Nora** *Ref Health and Forc Migration, NKVTS, Oslo, Norway*

Psychological knowledge has been misused in the context of torture for years. It is a challenge for psychologists to work against all forms of torture. In the wake of the "war against terror", psychologists' participation in interrogation of terror suspects has been debated. Reports from human rights organisations and from political and military sources indicate that psychological methods are systematically used in interrogation in ways that may amount to torture. The relationship between interrogation, CIDT and torture will be explored, as well as role and position of psychologists, and our codes of ethics in relation to this problem.

#### Gender-based torture and psychology

**Patel, Nimisha** *Medical Foundation, University of East London, London, United Kingdom*

The use of torture, against both men and women, in 'peacetime', in war and in the 'war on terror' is considered specifically in relation to gender. Sexual torture of women, a tool of terror and oppression, is understood within the context of the historical devaluation, marginalization and discrimination of women, violence against women, the feminization of the 'other', the degradation and positioning of women as passive victims without agency. Against the backdrop of developments in international human rights law, this paper critiques psychological approaches to theorizing and working with rape and other forms of sexual torture, from a human rights perspective.

#### Torture survivors and rights - tortured asylum seekers in Europe: The truth and its (professional) consequences

**Bittenbinder, Elise** *Germ Ass. Psy-centres Refugees, BAFF, Berlin, Germany*

Health professionals working with victims of torture often produce reports for the asylum process. But professional trauma discourse is ambivalent on determining truth in this context. Whereas the perspectives of trauma victims are generally seen as possessing a special truth, this assumption does not apply to torture victims seeking asylum in Europe. Clinical knowledge about trauma is used to justify decision-making and political processes. However, asylum remains primarily a political and social question—and not a question of diagnostics or treatment methods. At the same time medical or psychological reports may influence the debate. Here professionals face a dilemma.

#### Challenges on documentation of torture for asylum applications

**Ozkalipci, Onder** *Program Unit, IRCT, Copenhagen, Denmark*

Wide range of different practices in asylum applications exists in Europe such as medical and psychological examinations from having no value on or being influential on asylum decisions. Research examples of medical documentation practice of torture allegations during asylum applications from different EU countries, similarities between EU countries and non democratic regimes on documenting torture and different training project initiatives for using Istanbul Protocol standards on asylum application and researches will be discussed.

#### Detention, asylum and social integration

**Schlar Ozkalipci, Caroline** *Dept. of Psychology, Impact Positif, Geneva, Switzerland*

Long time imprisonment has to be considered while analyzing social integration of the asylum seeker. While proceeding psychological documentation long imprisonment in history should receive special interest. Geneva is one of the important cities of Switzerland with huge number of asylum seekers and internationals. Despite the international responsibilities of Swiss government, human tragedies can't be prevented. Long time imprisonment, asylum and social integration will be analyzed with their connection with each other. Possible approaches for strengthening social well being of asylum seekers will be discussed with special stress on long time imprisonment and social integration.

#### S-100: How do values affect behavior? Let me count the ways

**Lilach Sagiv** (chair)

In this symposium we aim to show the multiple and complex paths through which values affect behavior. Six studies, presenting data from six countries, combine to exemplify some of these processes. Values impact behavior directly (Levontin), especially when rendered accessible (Sagiv & Grant). Values also affect behavior through more complex mechanisms: The relationships of values to behavior are sometimes moderated by personal attributes (Caprara et al). Values also interact with other personal attributes (Vauclair) and with contextual characteristics (Roccas & Amit) to affect behavior. Finally, individuals are ambivalent toward targets with conflicting values (Gebauer et al).

#### Values and resistance to change

**Levontin, Liat** *School of business administrat, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*

This study examined the relations between personal values (Schwartz, 1992) and resistance to change (RTC, Oreg, 2003). Studying 131 students, we hypothesized and found that RTC correlated positively with stimulation and self direction values, that reflect openness to new ideas and experiences ( $r = -.40, -.21$ , respectively;  $p < .05$ ) and negatively with tradition, conformity and security values, that reflect a preference for maintaining the status quo ( $r = .29, .17, .34$ , respectively;  $p < .05$ ). When entered to a regression, values explained 21% of the variance in RTC ( $F(5,125) = 6.72$ ;  $p < .001$ ). Also as expected, values correlated most strongly with the routine-seeking aspect of RTC.

#### From pro-social values to pro-social behavior

**Sagiv, Lilach** *School of Business Administr., Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*

Benevolence values reflect concern and care for the welfare of others and were found to correlate with pro-social behavior. In the current research we present a 30-minute intervention designed to enhance the importance of benevolence values. In Study 1 (US,  $N = 37$ ), participants in the "benevolence" condition attributed higher importance to benevolence values than participants in the control condition ( $t = 2.15$ ;  $p < .01$ ). Study 2 (Israel,  $N = 56$ ) replicated this finding and examined the behavioral consequences of the intervention: Following the "benevolence" intervention, 47% of participants agreed to volunteer in a pro-social organization compared to 24% only in the control group ( $\chi = 4.68$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

#### Prosocial agency: Values and self-efficacy beliefs as determinants of prosocial behavior

**Caprara, Gian Vittorio** *Dept. of Psychology, Univers. of Rome 'La Sapienza', Rome, Italy*

A variety of personal determinants may contribute to individual's tendency to behave prosocially. The present study extend previous findings attesting to

the contribution of values and self efficacy beliefs to prosocial behavior. Italian adults filled out self-report questionnaires aimed at evaluating values, affective and social self-regulatory efficacy beliefs; also two relatives and two friends evaluated the target subject's prosocial behavior. Findings corroborate the posited conceptual model in which self-reported values and self-efficacy beliefs in the domain of affect regulation and social relations, operate in concert to promote prosocial behavior as resulting from both self evaluation and others' evaluation.

#### Linking moral values to self-control: The moral personality as a moderator

**Vauclair, Melanie** *School of Psychology, Victoria Univ. of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand*

Our study examines the relationship between moral values and self-control as moderated by moral chronicity. The latter is defined as the chronic accessibility of moral schemata indicating moral personality. Self-control refers to the ability to override immediate impulses to conform to socially desirable standards instead of pursuing selfish goals. We hypothesized that the preference for moral values relates to self-control but only for moral chronics. This was confirmed for 'conformity' values in a sample of 166 New Zealand students. Moral chronics also showed higher levels of self-control than moral non-chronics. Implications for linking moral values to moral action are discussed.

#### The role of personal and group values in explaining identification with groups

**Roccas, Sonia** *Education and Psychology, Open University of Israel, Raanana, Israel*  
**Amit, Adi** *Jerusalem, Israel*

We tested the hypothesis that the relationship of personal values to identification with a group depends on the values emphasized by that group. Study 1 included three samples (US, Switzerland & Israel). Participants reported their personal values and their identification with four prototypical groups that differ in their values. Findings indicate that identification depends on the congruency between personal and group values. In Study 2 Israeli participants reported their values and their perception of the values emphasized by real-life groups. Findings indicate that perception of group values moderates the relationships between personal values and identification.

#### Value structure and ambivalence

**Maio, Gregory R.** *School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Wales, United Kingdom*  
**Gebauer, Jochen** *School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom*

Three laboratory experiments, using psychology students as participants, tested whether people are more ambivalent towards target persons who simultaneously endorse structurally incongruent values (e.g., helpful and successful) than towards target persons who endorse structurally congruent values (e.g., helpful and forgiving). Regression analyses revealed that structural incongruence predicted ambivalence, even after controlling for incongruence due to valence of the values. Mediation analyses revealed that conscious perception of structural incongruence mediated this effect. This research is the first that identified a source of ambivalence other than valence incongruence of the attributes of an attitude object.

#### S-101: Psychology of mental health: An Asian perspective on affectivity, stages of change and coping

**Ai-Girl Tan** (chair)

The symposium of "psychology of mental health" is proposed as well-being, health, affectivity, coping



and help seeking have attracted attention of professional and lay Asian communities. Specifically this is true in both Singapore and Malaysia societies. The roles of mental health professionals such as psychologists have recently been enhanced and revived. Five papers are presented in this symposium; each examines the reliabilities and validity of measures (e.g., affectivity, coping, stages of change and decisional making) used in different clinical and social contexts, and/or the relations between the measures. The studies in their small ways contribute to the understanding of mental health behavior of Asians living in fast-paced, modernized, and relatively affluent societies.

#### Psychology of mental health: An Asian perspective on affectivity, stages of change and coping

**Tan, Ai-Girl** *Psychological Studies, Nanyang Techn. University, Singapore, Singapore* **Tan, Sooyin** *Psychological Studies, 1 Nanyang Walk, Singapore, Singapore* **Chou, Chih-Chin** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Arizona, USA, USA*

A total of 120 rehabilitation patients rated their affectivity and meaning of life. The reliabilities of the measures were high, more than .7. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were employed to establish validity of the measures. Positive correlations were observed between Positive Affect, Subjective Happiness, Satisfaction with Life and the Presence of Meaning of Life (.37 and .46,  $p < .01$ ), and between Negative Affect and the Presence of Meaning of Life (MoL\_P) (-.31,  $p < .01$ ).

#### Exploring stages of change of two Asian samples

**Chou, Chih-Chin** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Arizona, USA* **Tan, Ai-Girl** *Psychological Studies, Nanyang Techn. University, Singapore, Singapore* **Tan, Sooyin** *Nanyang Technological Uni, Psychological Studies, Singapore, Singapore* **Ting, Steven** *Independent Researchers, Simei Centre, Singapore, Singapore* **Too, Martha** *Independent Researcher, Simei Centre, Singapore, Singapore*

The Stages of Change (SoC) Questionnaire was administered to 120 mental health patients and 595 high school students in Singapore. Using the principal component analysis, varimax or oblimin rotation, factor structures of SoC of the two groups were compared. For both groups, Cronbach's Alphas of the stages of change were high, ranged between .72 and .80. Cluster analysis showed that mental health patients can be grouped into four clusters: Pre-contemplation, contemplation, action and maintenance, but only three for the high school student group. Discussion on the suitability of the use of SoC with reference to contextual specificity is highlighted.

#### Coping behavior of HIV/AIDS patients

**Teoh, Chloe** *Psychological Studies, Nanyang Techn. University, Singapore, Singapore* **Tan, Sooyin** *Psychological Studies, 1 Nanyang Walk, Singapore, Singapore* **Tan, Ai-Girl** *Psychological Studies, Nanyang Techn. University, Singapore, Singapore*

A total of 595 students in Singapore participated in a study on making a decision (pro and con) to change their gaming behavior. Two measures were adopted: Decisional balance scale (DBS, pro and con) and Task-Specific Efficacy Scale (TSES, symptom management, help-seeking, family and school). Their factor structures were examined using the principal component, oblimin/varimax orientation. All scales were with high Cronbach's Alpha reliabilities. DBS\_con correlated with one sub-scale of TSES (symptom management, .18,  $p < .01$ ), but DBS\_pro with all sub-scales of TSES (.11-.16,  $p < .01$ ). Discussion on the suitability of the use of DBS with reference to the context of gaming behavior is highlighted.

#### Positive affect and coping

**Chin-Chin, Chia** *Psychological Studies, Nanyang Techn. University, Singapore, Singapore* **Tan, Ai-Girl** *Psychological Studies, Nanyang Techn. University, Singapore, Singapore*

Based on Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) coping theory and Fredrickson's (1998) theory of positive emotions, a study was conducted to explore the relation between coping strategies and affect. 123 year two and 182 year three Singapore student nurses completed the Ways of Coping scale and PANAS experienced for clinical or academic stressors. Results showed adaptive strategies were correlated positively with positive affect ( $p < .01$ ); less adaptive strategies with negative affect ( $p < .05$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Positive reappraisal and social support predicted positive affect ( $p < .001$ ). Student nurses in clinical stress used more problem-focused strategies and likely benefited more from the upward spiral of positive emotions.

#### S-102: Spatial cognition: Individual and gender differences in mental rotation (Part II)

**Claudia Quaiser-Pohl, Judith Glück** (chair)

The study of individual differences in mental-rotation ability, especially of gender differences in mental-rotation test performance has a long tradition in psychological research. There are still many open questions, however, with regard to the factors influencing their emergence and their course of development. The papers of the symposium, on the one hand, deal with different factors responsible for performance differences in the Mental Rotation Test (e.g. the response format). On the other hand, papers are presented that analyze the origins of individual differences in mental rotation in childhood more properly from a developmental perspective.

#### Sex differences in mental rotation: Now you see them, now you don't

**Peters, Michael** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada*

Sex differences are reliably observed when cube stimuli of the Shepard and Metzler type are presented in the Vandenberg & Kuse mental rotation (MR) paradigm. In contrast, when the same stimuli are presented pair-wise, sex differences in performance are either not observed or quite small. This observation prompts an interpretation of the cause of sex differences in MR that places less emphasis on differences in spatial ability and more emphasis on sex differences in approaching mental rotation tasks.

#### The solution strategy as an indicator of the developmental stage of mental-rotation ability of pre-school children

**Quaiser-Pohl, Claudia** *Inst. für Pädag. Psychologie, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany* **Rohe, Anna** *Department of Psychology, University of Siegen, Siegen, Germany*

The development of mental-rotation ability has been studied with the Picture Rotation Test with  $N=565$  pre-school children (aged 4;0 to 6;11). By qualitative and quantitative analyses (Latent-Class-Analysis) six solution strategies were identified which were further classified in appropriate, semi-appropriate and non-appropriate strategies. The relationship between performance level, age, and strategy usage proved the strategy to be an indicator of the developmental stage of mental rotation. In addition, the results of a training study are reported showing that the solution strategy and thus the development of mental rotation in pre-school children can be influenced successfully by different forms of training.

#### Gender differences in the mental rotation test: An effect of response format?

**Glück, Judith** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria* **Fabrizii, Claudia** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria*

Gender differences in the Mental Rotation Test (MRT) are larger than gender differences in response time-based measures of mental rotation. One possible reason is the response format of the MRT, where two responses are chosen from four alternatives. This format may induce extensive cross-checking in individuals with low spatial self-confidence. In a study with 288 students, an MRT version was used where 0 to four alternatives could be correct. Gender differences were significantly smaller than in the original MRT, but only when the standard time limit was used. Thus, subtle factors such as item presentation can affect gender differences markedly.

#### Do 9 years-old already show the well-known (male superiority) gender effect in a classical mental rotation test?

**Vorstius, Corinna** *Inst. für Exp. Psychologie, Universität Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany* **Jansen-Osmann, Petra** *Institute of Exp. Psychology, Heinrich-Heine-University, Duesseldorf, Germany* **Heil, Martin** *Institute of Exp. Psychology, Heinrich-Heine-University, Duesseldorf, Germany*

This study focused on the age, at which the well-known gender effect – favoring males – in mental rotation performance develops. Two groups of children with a mean age of 9.3 and 10.3 years and adults answered the classical mental rotations test (MRT, Peters et al., 1995). 10.3 years old children and adults showed the expected large gender effects (Johnson & Meade, 1987), whereas the 9.3 years old children did not, although effect sizes indicate a small to medium effect. Possible reasons for these differences will be introduced and a consecutive planned study will be presented.

#### Lateralized brain activation during mental rotation is not ontogenetic, but determined by familiarity

**Lange, Leonie F.** *Inst. für Exp. Psychologie, Universität Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany* **Heil, Martin** *Institute of Experimental Psych, Heinrich-Heine-University, Duesseldorf, Germany* **Jansen-Osmann, Petra** *Institute of Experimental Psych, Heinrich-Heine-University, Duesseldorf, Germany*

Recent publications suggest that there is a developmental-based change of lateralization of brain activity during mental rotation from left to bilateral. One explanation might be the amount of familiarity with the stimuli material, i.e. adults might be more familiar with letters than children. To test this, ERPs of 3 agegroups (7-8, 11-12 and adults) were measured during mental rotation with animal drawings. Children's left lateralization observed with characters was not replicated. Instead, a left lateralization for adults was found. Probably, adults are not as familiar with the drawings as children. This might have caused the left laterality.

#### S-103: Social power and political skill in politics and organizations

**Gerhard Blickle** (chair)

The analysis of power in politics and organizations is a promising field of applied psychological research. The symposium will deal with the effective and ineffective social power strategies, facework in political discourse, perception of politics in organizations, political skill (interpersonal influence, social astuteness, networking ability, impression management), and the consequences on social conflict and the implementation of innovation in organizations. Data from field studies in organizations, discourse analyses, and theoretical contributions will be presented. Political skill is seen as a



resource to constructively use social power, i.e., create trust, neutralize stress, deal constructively with conflicts, and implement successfully organizational change.

**A critical incident approach to the analysis of power/ interaction in political confrontation**  
**Raven, Bertram** Los Angeles, USA

The critical incident technique is applied to effectiveness of social power strategies. Using as our tools the Bases of Power and the Power/Interaction Model, we examined intensively three such critical incidents: one successful–Hitler's influence on Austrian Prime Minister Kurt von Schuschnigg; one ultimately successful–Winston Churchill's attempts to influence President Franklin Roosevelt during World War II; one questionably successful–Harry Truman's attempts to restrain General MacArthur from dangerous aggressive action in the Korean War. These analyses not only help to clarify the power/interaction process, but provide support for the theory with indications for modifications, extension, and further development.

**Face and facework in political discourse**

**Bull, Peter** Dept. of Psychology, University of York, York, United Kingdom

The focus of this paper is on the extent to which political discourse can be understood in terms of the concepts of "face" and "facework". A series of analyses of British politicians have been conducted by the author in three distinctive genres: political speeches, televised political interviews, and parliamentary question time. Overall, it will be argued that face and facework are central preoccupations of politicians and central to an understanding of political discourse. It will be further argued that the results of these analyses are highly relevant to our understanding of political language in organizations.

**Internal politics in the academia: Theoretical and empirical analysis of its relationship with social capital and job performance**

**Vigoda-Gadot, Eran** School of Political Science, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel **Talmud, Ilan** Dept. of Sociology, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel **Peled, Aviv** Department of Sociology, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

The prime goal of this study was to examine perceptions of organizational politics (POPS) as viewed from the scholarly chair of faculty staff in a public university. POPS and individuals' social capital (i.e., trust, social support and reciprocity, and social tradeoffs) are hypothesized to be related with job performance (i.e., job satisfaction, organizational commitment, stress and strain, and burn-out). We surveyed 142 junior and senior faculty members of a large public Israeli university and tested three competing models of direct and indirect relationships. Major results, based on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis indicate that the direct model is superior to any other alternative.

**Antecedents and consequences of political skill: A longitudinal investigation over two years with newly hired employees**

**Blickle, Gerhard** Bonn, Germany **Ferris, Gerald** Department of Management, University of Florida, Tallahassee, USA

Political skill has been demonstrated to predict important work outcomes, to facilitate the effectiveness of influence tactics, and to neutralize the dysfunctional effects of stressors on strain reactions. The present study reports on longitudinal data gathered from newly hired employees over the course of two years testing hypotheses regarding the dispositional and developmental experience antecedents, career-related consequences, and mediation of these antecedents and outcomes by political skill. Implications of these results, strengths and

limitations, and directions for future research are discussed.

**The impact of wielded power on idea generation and implementation of innovations**

**Krause, Diana** Dept. of Social Science, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada

The purpose of this presentation is to propose a framework that explains the effects of wielded power on idea generation and the implementation of process innovations (e.g., introduction of a new project management approach, performance appraisal system). Two studies have been conducted to provide preliminary evidence for the validity of the model. Confirmatory factor analyses in study 1 did not support the distinction between 11 bases of power as proposed by Raven et al. (1998). Study 2 supported the higher functionality of soft power bases compared to harsh power bases for both, idea generation as well as implementation.

**Conflicts and political skill in organizations**

**Solga, Marc** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

In their meta-analysis, De Dreu and Weingart (2003) showed intragroup conflict to be negatively correlated with group member's subjective well-being as well as with team performance. Among others, Jehn and Bendersky (2003) called for research on variables moderating the aforementioned relationships. Linking research on intragroup conflict and political skill – two fields of research with little connection to date – this presentation approaches the role of political skill as a neutralizer, or even ameliorator, of intragroup conflict's detrimental effects on well-being and team performance.

**S-104: Do infants have a theory of mind?**

**Beate Sodian, Diane Poulin-Dubois** (chair)

Recent research has addressed infants' ability to attribute knowledge, including false beliefs, to other people. This symposium presents new and converging findings, based on visual attention and interactive research paradigms, suggesting that infants become increasingly competent in taking others' knowledge and beliefs into account when making sense of their behavior. The papers address lean and rich interpretations of these findings, asking whether infants' competencies are based on mental state attribution and therefore truly indicate that they possess an early form of folk psychology.

**Understanding of knowledge/ignorance in one-year-olds**

**Carpenter, Malinda** Evolutionary Anthropology, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany

We demonstrate in a series of studies that 1-year-old infants use their understanding of knowledge/ignorance to make sense of others' behavior and to communicate appropriately. For example, 12-month-olds point differently for knowledgeable and ignorant adults. Fourteen-month-olds know not just which objects are known to adults but also what particular experiences adults have had with the objects – but only if infants have shared some of those experiences with the adults. Finally, in progress studies suggest that 14-month-olds imitate differently based on the competence of the demonstrator and that young children may demonstrate understanding of false belief in a helping paradigm.

**Who knows best? Infants selectively attribute knowledge to others**

**Poulin-Dubois, Diane** Dept. of Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada **Chow, Virginia** Dept. of Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

This study examined whether 16-month-olds use the past reliability of a person's looking behavior in their attribution of true beliefs. Infants were administered a Search Task in which they observed an experimenter show excitement while looking inside a box that contained either a toy (Reliable Looker) or was empty (Unreliable Looker). Infants were then administered a True Belief Task in which the experimenter searched for the toy in a location that was congruent or incongruent with her belief about its location. Results indicated that only infants in the Reliable Looker condition looked longer at the incongruent display.

**Early understanding of false belief: Rule-based or mentalistic?**

**Trauble, Birgit** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany **Marinovic, Vesna** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany **Pauen, Sabina** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

The idea that even young infants might appeal to others' mental states (Onishi & Baillargeon, 2005) is challenged by authors who propose that infants' responses in nonverbal false belief tasks might be based on an behavioural rule that "actors look for an object where they last saw it" (Ruffman & Perner, 2005). The behavioural-rule argument is tested by using a balance-beam apparatus that allows the actor to manipulate the location of an object without watching it. This allows a decoupling of the seeing-searching relation in false belief tasks. The data of 50 15-month-olds will be presented and discussed.

**False belief understanding in 18-month-olds' anticipatory looking behavior: An eye-tracking study**

**Neumann, Annina** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany **Thoermer, Claudia** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany **Sodian, Beate** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

The ability to predict people's actions based on their beliefs is a critical feature of a Theory of Mind. While recent looking-time studies claim false-belief understanding in infants as young as 15.5 months, belief-based action prediction has not yet been shown below the age of 24 months. In the present study we applied eye-tracking to analyse 18-month-olds' performance in a non-verbal false-belief paradigm. We found evidence for correct anticipation of the protagonist's action. Further, we provide evidence that infants did not use simple rule-based strategies, such as "agents search for an object where they last saw it".

**Infants' understanding of false beliefs about the location, identity and properties of objects**

**Scott, Rose M.** Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA **Baillargeon, Renee** Dept. of Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, USA

Recent work suggests that infants in the second year of life can attribute to others false beliefs about objects' location. Do these findings truly represent an understanding of false belief? If so, this understanding should not be limited to objects' location: infants should also be able to reason about other types of false beliefs, just as older children do. Here we present experiments demonstrating that by 18.5 months, infants can attribute false beliefs about objects' identity and internal properties. Together with previous results, these findings suggest that by the second year infants already possess a robust understanding of false belief.



### S-105: Portrait of contemporary adolescence: An attempt to explore and explain young people's value, attitudes, behaviours and coping in everyday life

**Siu-Fung Lin** (chair)

Adolescents today live in a technologically advanced society and are facing stressors new to the earlier generations. This is an attempt to explore a new portrait of contemporary young people. A range of behaviours was chosen for discussion on their decision makings and attitudes on choices of idol worship, sexual behaviours, internet and video game use; suicide attempt and on stress coping. Attributes including personality, self-efficacy and parenting style towards these decisions will be explored. The effect of dispositional optimism on daily hassles and young people's mental health appears to be a stress-buffering strategy.

### Optimism moderates the impact of hassles on mental health in Hong Kong Chinese undergraduates

**Lai, Julian** Dept. of Psychology, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of: Hong Kong SAR

The moderating effect of dispositional optimism on the link between daily hassles and mental health was investigated in a group of 234 Chinese undergraduates in Hong Kong. Optimism was measured by a Chinese version of the revised Life Orientation Test (Lai et al., 2005), which had been shown to be represented by a single factor using confirmatory factor analysis in a separate sample of 750 Hong Kong Chinese (RMSEA = 0.038, NNFI = 0.924, and CFI = 0.955). Results of multiple regression analyses showed that more optimistic participants fared better than their less optimistic peers under stress.

### S-106: Emotion regulation and mindfulness

**Matthias Berking** (chair)

The concepts of "emotion regulation" and "mindfulness" have gotten increasingly popular in recent years among practitioners and researchers in the field of clinical psychology. This development has taken place in spite of the fact there are still comparatively few studies that a) try to clarify the nature of these concepts, b) investigate their importance for mental health and treatment outcome and c) evaluate different interventions designed to improve emotion regulation or enhance mindfulness. Thus, the goal of this panel is to address these questions and present studies that help to understand how useful these concepts can be for improving outcome in psychotherapy.

### Lower levels of mindfulness in currently and formerly depressed patients

**Heidenreich, Thomas** Inst. für Psychologie, Fachhochschule Esslingen, Esslingen, Germany **Steil, Regina** Psychosomatic Medicine, CI of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany **Michalak, Johannes** Department of Psychology, University Bochum, Bochum, Germany **Pommersheim, Karin** Department of Psychology, University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany **Baum, Corinna** Department of Psychology, University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany **Bohus, Martin** Psychosomatic Medicine, CI of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany

Objectives: To examine whether patients suffering from major depressive disorder (MDD) show lower levels of mindfulness compared to healthy controls. Methods: SCID-diagnosed currently depressed patients, formerly depressed patients and healthy community controls were compared using the

Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS). Results: Both currently and formerly depressed patients show significantly lower levels of mindfulness than healthy controls. Additional analyses revealed moderate to high correlations of mindfulness with depressive symptoms. Conclusions: Lower levels of mindfulness can not only be detected in currently depressed patients but also in formerly depressed patients. Mindfulness might be an important target for increasing emotion regulation in depression.

### Does mindfulness change the way people walk?

**Michalak, Johannes** Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany **Troje, Nikolaus** Psychology, Queens's University Kingston, Kingston, Ontario, Canada **Schulte, Dietmar** Psychology, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany **Heidenreich, Thomas** Psychology, Hochschule Esslingen, Esslingen, Germany

Objectives: (1) Do dynamic gait patterns of currently and formerly depressed patients differ from never depressed people (2) Does mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) normalize gait patterns of formerly depressed patients? Methods: Gait patterns of 30 formerly depressed patients participating in MBCT, 14 currently depressive inpatients and 30 never depressed participants were analyzed by fourier-based descriptions and computation of linear classifiers. Results: Gait patterns of currently depressed patients and formerly depressed patients differ from never depressed people. MBCT has some normalizing effect on the way patients walk. Conclusions: Mindfulness might change proprioceptive-bodily feedback important in the generation of depressive states.

### The role of emotion suppression in vulnerability to depression: Results of two experimental studies

**Ehring, Thomas** Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands **Bösterling, Andrea** Dept. of Psychology, Universit of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Schnülle, Jewgenija** Dept. of Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Fischer, Silke** Dept. of Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Tuschen-Caffier, Brunna** Dept. of Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Objectives: Depression vulnerability has been suggested to be related to emotion suppression and a lack of emotion acceptance. Our studies aimed to test this hypothesis experimentally. Method: Recovered depressed and never depressed individuals were randomly assigned to the induction of emotion suppression or a functional emotion regulation strategy (study 1: reappraisal; study 2: acceptance) before undergoing a negative mood induction. Results: Recovered depressed individuals showed emotion suppression as their dominant response to the mood induction and benefited less from functional strategies than controls. Conclusions: The studies provide preliminary experimental evidence for a role of dysfunctional emotion regulation in depression-vulnerable individuals.

### Emotion suppression in borderline personality disorder: An experience sampling study

**Chapman, Alexander** Dept. of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada **Rosenthal, M. Zachary** Cognitive Behavioral Research, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA **Leung, Debbie** Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

Objective: Examine the effects of emotion suppression in the natural environment among individuals with borderline personality (BPD) features. Methods: Participants who were high (n = 30) and low (n = 39) in BPD features observed or suppressed their emotions and monitored their emotions, impulsive urges, and behaviours over four days. Results:

High-BPD participants reported greater negative emotions and stronger urges to engage in impulsive behaviours. For low-BPD participants, suppression led to higher negative emotions. Among high-BPD participants, suppression led to higher positive emotions and lower urges. Conclusion: Findings indicate negative effects of emotion suppression for low-BPD but not high-BPD participants.

### Can we enhance the effectiveness of today's psychological interventions by adding an intensive emotion regulation skills training?

**Berking, Matthias** Dept. of Psychology, University of Washington, Washington, USA **Reichardt, Alexander** Psychology, University of Bern, Bern 9, Switzerland **Pejic, Tanja** Psychology, University of Giessen, Gießen, Germany **Dippel, Alexandra** Psychology, Vogelsberg Clinic, Grebenhain OT, Germany **Franz, Caspar** Psychology, University of Bern, Bern 9, USA

Objectives: Deficits in general emotion regulation skills have been shown to be important for the development and maintenance of mental disorders. Thus, adding an intensive training of these skills to empirically validated treatments should further enhance treatment outcome. Methods: 289 patients suffering from diverse mental disorders were randomly assigned to (inpatient) cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) or to CBT plus an intensive training of emotion regulation. Results: Patients in the skills training condition showed greater improvements with regard to affect, emotion regulation skills, and depression. Conclusions: Adding an intensive emotion regulation skills training to empirically validated treatments can enhance treatment outcome.

### S-107: Adaptive goal adjustment and well-being

**Christel Salewski, Manja Vollmann** (chair)

Adaptive goal adjustment in life situations that endanger goal attainment has been recognized as an important aspect of self-regulation. The aim of the symposium is to gather current research focussing on two aspects of goal adjustment, namely goal disengagement and goal reengagement. The importance of goal disengagement and reengagement with regard to psychological and physical well-being is examined in different life domains. The studies include subjects undergoing life transitions, participants in an occupational rehabilitation program, and patients with chronic/life-threatening illnesses. Both facets of adaptive goal adjustment contribute differentially to well-being, together with other variables such as optimism and illness representations.

### Goal adjustment and well-being: Does the attainability of goals matter?

**Salewski, Christel** Rehabilitation Studien, FH Magdeburg-Stendal, Stendal, Germany **Vollmann, Manja** Psychological Assessment, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany

Objectives: The study aims at analyzing the relationship between adaptive goal adjustment and well-being in persons facing and not facing unattainable life goals. Method: In two studies with 111 participants in an occupational rehabilitation program and 200 students, dispositional optimism, goal adjustment and three health-related outcomes were assessed. Results: In both groups, goal reengagement explains significant amounts of variance of well-being. Additionally, goal disengagement was important for persons undergoing an occupational rehabilitation program. Conclusion: Depending on actual experiences with unattainable goals, the two components of goal adjustment are differentially predictive of well-being in the two groups.



### Does goal adjustment moderate the relationship between optimism and well-being?

**Vollmann, Manja** *Psychological Assessment, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany* **Salewski, Christel** *Psychology of Rehabilitation, University of Applied Sciences, Stendal, Germany*

**Objectives:** The aim of the present research was to examine whether the relation between optimism and health-related outcomes are mediated by adaptive goal adjustment (i.e., disengagement and reengagement). **Method:** In two studies with 111 participants in an occupational rehabilitation program and 200 students, dispositional optimism, goal adjustment and three health-related outcomes were assessed. **Results:** In both samples, the relationship between optimism and health-related outcomes was partially mediated by goal-reengagement. **Conclusion:** The effect of optimism on health outcomes seems to be influenced, at least to some extent, by the ability of optimists to set new goals.

### Goal adjustment profiles and well-being trajectories during a life-span transition

**Haase, Claudia** *CADS, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany* **Silbereisen, Rainer K.** *Inst. Entwicklungspsychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany*

**Objectives:** This longitudinal study examined well-being trajectories of young adults with different profiles of goal adjustment (i.e., disengagement and reengagement) during a life-span transition. Combining disengagement with reengagement was expected to be most adaptive. **Method:** We followed 523 university graduates in a 4-wave longitudinal study until one year after graduation. Data was analyzed using latent growth curve modeling. **Results:** Well-being trajectories were most favorable for individuals with high goal disengagement and high goal reengagement. Selective goal disengagement was associated with unfavorable trajectories. **Implications:** Adaptive goal adjustment requires both disengagement and reengagement, particularly during life-span transitions. Selective goal disengagement is maladaptive.

### Goal disengagement and goal reengagement among multiple sclerosis patients: Relationship to wellbeing and illness representation

**Neter, Efrat** *Dept. Behavioral Sciences, Ruppin Academic Center, Emeq Hefer, Israel* **Litvak, Anat** *Dept. of Behavioral Science, Tel-Aviv Jaffa College, Tel-Aviv, Israel* **Miller, Ariel** *Department of Neurology, Carmel Medical Center, Haifa, Israel*

**Objectives:** The study examines whether goal adjustment is related to well-being, illness representation and disease characteristics in a clinical population of multiple sclerosis (MS) patients. **Methods:** 101 MS patients participated. Questionnaire tapped goal adjustment, anxiety, depression, purpose in life, illness intrusion, illness perception and background variables. **Results:** Significant results emerged only on depression, where an interaction between goal disengagement and reengagement was uncovered. Participants high on disengagement and low on reengagement were more affected by depression. Unexpectedly, the least depressed are those low on both disengagement and reengagement. **Implications:** Differences between healthy individuals vs. patients' populations are discussed.

### Goal adjustment and well-being in cancer patients: The role of prognosis

**Fleer, Joke** *Graduate School for Health, UMC Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands* **Ranchar, Adelita V.** *Graduate School for Health Res, UMCG, RB Groningen, Netherlands*

**Objectives:** Assess how goal adjustment and intrusive thoughts relate in cancer patients with different prognoses. **Measurements:** Goal Disengagement (GD)/Goal Reengagement (GR) Scale;

Intrusion Scale of the Impact of Event Scale. **Results:** In patients with an unfavorable prognosis more intrusive thoughts related to lower levels of GR; in patients with an uncertain prognosis they related to lower levels of GD. No significant relations were found in patients with a favorable prognosis. **Implications:** Different adjustment strategies might be beneficial for cancer patients with different prognoses. **Findings** will be interpreted using theoretical frameworks of Martin and Tesser (1996) and Wrosch et al. (2003).

### S-108: Psychology in the Arab world

**Uwe Gielen, Ramadan A. Ahmed** (chair)

This symposium reviews the state of selected areas of psychology in the Arab world. Ramadan Ahmed and Uwe Gielen present a general overview of psychology in Arab countries. Maan A. Bari Saleh discusses clinical psychology in Yemen, Jasem Al-Khawajah analyzes the applications of cognitive therapy in Kuwait, Ahmed Megreya presents an overview of cognitive psychology, Uwe Gielen introduces a proposal to establish an institute of Arab psychology, and Juris Draguns presents an integrative discussion of these papers from an international and regional perspective.

### The state of psychology in the Arab world

**Ahmed, Ramadan A.** *Dept. of Psychology, Kuwait University, Kaifan, Kuwait* **Gielen, Uwe** *Dept. of Psychology, St. Francis College, Brooklyn Heights, USA*

We critically review the state of psychology in the Arab world by tracing its history, describing prevailing research interests, comparing its situation to the situation in other developing countries, tracing some of the existing Arab psychology associations, describing psychology's pedagogic situation, outlining available professional and publishing opportunities, noting psychology's generally weak public image, and mentioning some recent efforts to connect psychology more closely to Islam. We conclude that Arab psychologists need to achieve a number of specified goals before their discipline can be said to constitute an intellectually convincing and socially effective force for professional education and training, and for positive social change.

### Clinical psychology and counseling in Yemen

**Saleh, Maan A. Bari** *Dept. of Behavioral Sciences, Aden University, Aden, Yemen*

In Yemen, general and clinical psychology took root in the 1970s. This paper highlights psychology's history in Yemen, including the developmental origins of clinical psychology and its implementation as an applied science in hospitals, private clinics, and accredited university programs. Related issues in the field are discussed: legislation, assessment, therapeutic teams, and capacity building. Two established Yemeni counseling services are highlighted: the Hotline for Psychological Aid and the Aden School Counseling Program. Both programs offer services from a community orientation in order to support abused women and children. Finally, the role of Yemeni clinical psychologists at the national, regional and international levels is discussed.

### Using cognitive therapy in Kuwait

**Al-Khawaja, Jasem A.M.** *Dept. of Psychology, Kuwait University, Kaifan, Kuwait*

In the 1950's, psychoanalytic theory and therapy constituted the only approaches to the treatment of psychological disorders in the Arab countries. Subsequently, a number of Arab psychologists began to examine alternative theories in psychology, finding that there are different treatment methods for psychological disorders. In this paper,

cognitive psychotherapy will be presented as one treatment method for psychological disorders in Kuwait with the help of five case studies. It is suggested that many concepts in cognitive therapy are supported by Islamic ideas especially when adapted to culturally specific behaviors. This is the reason why many cases treated by this method progress successfully.

### Cognitive psychology in the Arab countries

**Megreya, Ahmed M.** *Dept. of Psychology, Menoufia University, Menoufia, Egypt*

This paper focuses on the history of cognitive psychology in Arab countries: its beginnings, development, and present status. The paper also discusses the main research areas in Arab cognitive psychology which show that some topics in cognitive psychology, such as cognitive styles, have received extensive attention by Arab psychologists while other topics have received little or no attention. Suggestions for improving the status of cognitive psychology in Arab countries will be discussed.

### Proposal to establish institute of Arab psychology

**Gielen, Uwe** *Dept. of Psychology, St. Francis College, Brooklyn Heights, USA*

Although psychology in the Arab countries has steadily developed, it has nevertheless fallen behind in relation to some other economically, politically, and culturally emerging regions of the world. In order to strengthen the presence of psychology in the Arab world, it is proposed that an Institute of Arab psychology be established. The institute could organize conferences, workshops, and courses in psychology and overlapping areas of endeavor, serve as a model for establishing a research culture, support interdisciplinary cooperation in the context of joint research projects, train researchers and practitioners of psychology, and periodically publish a survey of Arab psychology.

### S-109: The social psychology of avatars and agents: Real life effects of virtual communication

**Sabine Trepte, Nicole Krämer** (chair)

Avatars and agents have become the major forms of media access to virtual environments. Avatars are virtual representations of people, e.g. in computer games. Players can create their avatars according to their needs and the requirements of the game. Agents are human-like embodiments designed to assist the users in virtual communication. Via an avatar or agent a player can elicit all kinds of social interaction. Thus, communication between user and avatar or agent evolves to a new form and it has potential effects on user identity as well as on the experience of virtual communication.

### The effects of social avatars and emotional valence on facial muscle movements in an immersive virtual environment

**Eric, Vanman** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia* **Philipp, Michael** *Department of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia*

This research explored the effectiveness of measuring facial muscles that are elicited in virtual environments containing avatars. In two studies, participants viewed positive and negative pictures in a virtually rendered environment. Depending on condition, they were either seated in the virtual lab alone or with two human avatars. The two studies differed in the extent to which the avatars were made salient. Surface electrodes recorded brow and cheek electromyography throughout the experimental sessions. Analyses revealed responses to the pictures consistent with previous studies in real-



world settings. Moreover, these affective responses were augmented in the presence of the avatars.

#### The impact of nonverbal signs transmitted by avatars on collaborative performance

**Allmendinger, Katrin** Industrial Engineering, Fraunhofer-Institut, Stuttgart, Germany **Guadagno, Rosanna** Psychology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, USA **Blascovich, Jim** Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA **Beall, Andrew** Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

In our experiment, dyads were asked to play a modified game of dominos in an immersive collaborative virtual environment. The availability of rendered head movements and the presence of a virtual pointer were varied. The results show that when participants were able to augment their discussion via the use of a virtual pointer, their performance was higher than in the condition without pointer. Head movement information did not impact the number of correct responses suggesting that it was a too broad source of direction information in this context. The study shows that not merely adding channels helps optimizing virtual collaboration.

#### Keep smiling: An embodied agents impact on users evaluation and smiling behavior

**Sommer, Nicole** Sozialpsychologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany **Krämer, Nicole** Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany **Kopp, Stefan** Artificial Intelligence group, University Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Becker, Christian** Artificial Intelligence, University Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Recent studies demonstrate that people show social reactions when interacting with virtual agents. Although they would consciously evaluate this behavior as inappropriate, they e.g. behave in a socially desirable way, show increased cooperation or apply human-like communication forms. Within the present study we analyzed whether humans reciprocate an agents smile. In a between subjects design, 104 participants conducted a ten-minute small talk conversation with an agent that either did not smile, engaged in casual smiles or displayed frequent smiles. Results show that people did not only evaluate the smiling agent more favorably but that they themselves smiled more frequently.

#### Competition or coping: The effects of task structure and satisfaction with life on the choice of avatar features

**Trepte, Sabine** Inst. für Medienpsychologie, Medienschule Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany **Reinecke, Leonard** Media Psychology, Hamburg Media School, Hamburg, Germany **Behr, Katharina-Maria** Media Psychology, Hamburg Media School, Hamburg, Germany

In a 2(competitive game vs. non-competitive game) x 2(high vs. low satisfaction with life) quasi-experiment the effects of task structure and satisfaction with life on the choice of Avatar features were investigated. 483 participants read descriptions of 6 computer games and designed an Avatar for each game by choosing from a set of personality characteristics. Participants designed their Avatars according to game requirements in case of the competitive games and in line with their own personality in case of the non-competitive contexts. Participants with low satisfaction with life show a tendency to compensate for own deficits by creating idealized Avatars.

#### Avatar creations and individual goals: An empirical investigation of avatar designs and user motivation in second life

**Misoch, Sabina** Soziologisches Seminar, Universität Luzern, Luzern, Switzerland

One of the most important questions regarding user representation using avatars is to analyse why users represent themselves in a special manner and to determine the conscious aims underlying these representations. Previous studies have shown a tendency towards representations using human avatars that correspond to (stereotype) images of maleness and femininity – and thus the ideal of beauty prevalent in our culture. To identify a correlation between the proxy designs employed and the individual goals underlying these avatar creations, the data analysis from a current study (visual data analysis; qualitative interviews) about self-representation in Second Life will be presented.

#### S-110: Interplay between epistemological beliefs and different media during learning processes

**Elmar Stahl, Dorothe Kienhues** (chair)

There exists growing empirical evidence that learners' epistemological beliefs, i.e. their beliefs about the nature of knowledge and knowing, are important predictors for learning processes and outcomes. Also, learners' beliefs depend on their experiences within learning scenarios. Media like textbooks, instructional films, or the Internet are essential components for learning. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that learners' epistemological beliefs should affect and should be affected by different kinds of media. Nevertheless little research exists about this interplay. This symposium aims to present current studies giving evidence that epistemological beliefs are highly related to the use of media

#### Epistemological thinking of sixth graders during online learning

**Barzilai, Sarit** Shnait Center, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel **Zohar, Anat** School of Education, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

The Internet fundamentally changes the ways in which information is accessed and organized, thus requiring a better understanding of how students gather, evaluate, and integrate information online. The purpose of this study is to characterize the epistemological thinking of students as they learn online. The study uses an epistemological understanding questionnaire (Kuhn et. al, 2000) and thinking aloud during two open-ended online tasks, followed by retrospective interviews (Hofer, 2004). Participants are 42 Israeli sixth graders. Preliminary results show that epistemological thinking plays a key role in online learning processes. The study analyzes the interplay between epistemological metacognition and strategic performance.

#### The interplay between students' scientific epistemological beliefs and science learning in internet-enhanced environments

**Tsai, Chin-Chung** Graduate School, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Numerous educational psychologists highlight the importance of epistemological beliefs, but little research has addressed the role of epistemological beliefs in student learning in Internet environments. By gathering research data from some high school students in Taiwan, this study found that students with more sophisticated constructivist-oriented scientific epistemological beliefs (SEBs) tended to benefit more from online science learning environments. Moreover, students with more constructivist SEBs tended to express not only more higher-level conceptions of science learning, but also those of

Internet-based learning; they perceived learning science or Internet-based learning as "understanding" and "seeing in a new way," rather than "memorization."

#### Epistemological analyses of educational materials: Elementary school books and curricula in English, science and mathematics

**Haerle, Florian** Educational Psychology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA **Bendixen, Lisa** Educational Psychology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA

The aim of this presentation is to demonstrate how epistemic messages of school books and curricula can influence the epistemic climate of elementary classrooms; how knowledge is portrayed by teachers and experienced by students in classrooms. We argue that epistemic messages of educational materials can influence (1) the beliefs of students about knowledge and knowing and (2) the beliefs of teachers about knowledge, teaching, and assessment. Our claims stem from research in US and German elementary classrooms (4th & 6th Grade). The study encompassed a variety of methods, such as document analysis, interviews with teachers and students, and classroom observations.

#### Impact of epistemological sensitization and context on source preferences

**Porsch, Torsten** Psychologisches Institut III, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany

The critical evaluation of sources of information is an important element of critical thinking, which has become all the more important since the Internet has become an important source of information on many topics. This study examines the impact of epistemological beliefs and search context on source evaluation. After an epistemological sensitization high school students rated several sources (e.g. Internet, books, and teachers) in the context of a homework task and in the context of a personal problem. Results show that the impact of epistemological beliefs on source preference is moderated by the context of information search.

#### Effects of different kinds of representational formats on epistemological judgements

**Stahl, Elmar** Medieninstiut, Pädagog. Hochschule Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Learners with little prior knowledge in a discipline can refer to the reliability of the source to judge the certainty and validity of information. This study examines whether the representational format also effects epistemological judgements so much, that information presented in more concrete representations like film is seen as more certain and valid than information presented in more abstract representations like texts. Students received the same content presented as a film, a text-picture-combination, a text or a short abstract and made epistemological judgements. Results are discussed in relation to the interplay between epistemological beliefs, media and information processing.

#### FP-074: Heuristics and frequency estimation

#### Children's understanding of cognitions and emotions: A longitudinal study on the links between theory of mind and metacognition

**Leccia, Serena** Dept. of Psychology, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy **Zocchi, Silvia** Psychology, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy **Palladino, Paola** Psychology, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy **Pagnin, Adriano** Psychology, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy

This longitudinal study aims at exploring the links between children's metacognition and their ToM, comparing beliefs vs. emotions and controlling for vocabulary. 71 children (Time1: mean age 120.7, SD=6.5; Time2: mean age 131.59, SD=5.9) were tested for vocabulary, ToM and metacognition. Correlational analyses showed a positive associa-



tion between children's understanding of cognition and their metacognition at both times also controlling for vocabulary. Furthermore, children's understanding of cognition significantly predicted their later metacognition over and above language and metacognition at T1 ( $F(4,66) = 10.99; p < .01$ ). Overall, our results extend the literature on children's knowledge about the mind.

#### Probability communication with verbal expressions: The role of directionality

**Honda, Hidehito** Human System Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan **Yamagishi, Kimihiko** Human System Science, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

People often communicate probability information with verbal phrases (we call verbal probabilities, VPs). Literature has shown that VPs have a feature called "directionality." We explored the role of the directionality in communication of probability information. We hypothesized that, in the communication of uncertainty with VPs, a speaker would choose the directionality on the basis of his/her reference point for a situation. Results from two experiments suggested that reference points influenced speaker's choice of the directionality of VPs in communicating probability, and that listeners made accurate inferences about speaker's reference point on the basis of the directionality being used.

#### Conjunction 'Fallacies' with natural frequency formats and ratings: Bayesian logic

**von Sydow, Momme** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

Bayesian logic (BL) is proposed as a rational model explaining conjunction fallacies (CFs). The probability judgment  $P(\text{Girls from the Linda school become bank tellers}) < P(\text{Girls from the Linda school become bank tellers who are feminist})$  involves a CF.  $P(A \& B)$  can never be larger than  $P(A)$ . BL calculates the posterior probability that a frequency pattern is generated by 'probability tables', corresponding to (probabilistic) logical connectors. BL takes distributions into account and predicts CFs under particular conditions. In two studies we used contingency tables and a rating format – nonetheless, we obtained CFs and double CFs as predicted by BL.

#### Simplicity of simple heuristics: The role of the central executive

**Gula, Bartosz** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria **Vitouch, Oliver** Department of Psychology, Klagenfurt University, Klagenfurt, Austria

In the simple heuristics approach (Gigerenzer et al., 1999) decision models describing probabilistic inferences from memory have been promoted. Adding to previous work by Bröder & Schiffer (2006) the empirical validity of these models was addressed in two studies. First, the think aloud technique was used to assess the kind and number of cues participants spontaneously use. The results support the notion of one-reason and recognition-based decision making. Second, the impact of the central executive (tapped by a tone monitoring task) on strategy selection was assessed in a dual task paradigm. The results suggest that participants switch to simpler strategies under cognitive load conditions.

#### The influence of criterion knowledge on the recognition heuristic

**Hilbig, Benjamin E.** Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany **Pohl, Rüdiger F.** Lehrstuhl für Psychologie III, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany **Bröder, Arndt** Allgemeine Psychologie 2, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

The recognition heuristic (RH) assumes that people make inferences based on recognition in a non-compensatory fashion. This assumption has been

questioned by several studies. However, some of these findings have been refuted by the argument that they could stem from conclusive criterion knowledge which renders a heuristic decision obsolete. In an experiment with 81 participants making inferential choices between pairs of cities we show that one specific type of criterion knowledge indeed influences participants' non-use of the RH. However, we also replicate findings which clearly contradict the RH while strictly controlling for such criterion knowledge.

#### An analysis to information search processes of female mate choice

**Liu, Yongfang** Dept. of Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China **Su, Lina** Department of Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

A experiment was conducted to examine the information search processes of female mate choice using information board technique. The subjects were 68 unmarried women. Results show that: (1) the numbers of male candidates affect time of decision-making, depth of information processing and pattern of information search; (2) Subjects prefer to search information based on alternatives instead of cues; (3) The degree of the subject's satisfaction for search results did not improve due to increase of the number of male candidates and decision time; (4) personality, health state and responsibility of male candidates are the 3 key factors in the female mate choice. The conclusion of the research is that female mate choice is a bounded rational search process.

#### FP-075: Stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination

##### Stereotypes of physically and speech disabled persons as detected with partially structured attitude measures

**Stern, Steven** Johnstown Campus, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, USA **Mullennix, John** Johnstown Campus, Psych, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA, USA **Flaherty, Mary** Johnstown Campus, Psych, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA, USA **Grounds, Benjamin** Johnstown Campus, Psych, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA, USA **Hutchison, Erica** Johnstown Campus, Psych, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, PA, USA **Steinhauser, Elizabeth** Psychology, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL, USA

Partially Structured Attitude Measures (PSAM, Vargas, et al., 2004) are measures of implicit attitudes in which ambiguous statements are interpreted differently by participants depending upon existing attitudes. In a series of studies we sought to refine the method, use the method to examine stereotypes of the speaking and physically disabled, and to validate by comparison to other measures. We found evidence that participants stereotyped speech disabled and physically disabled persons as asexual, unappealing, dependent, entitled, isolated, and unemployable. Further, we found evidence that type of disability affected stereotyping, and that stereotypes were most evident for people with both disabilities.

##### Imagine being an outgroup: The impact of perspective taking on intergroup helping intentions

**Bilewicz, Michal** Psychology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland

People are more willing to help those who belong to their own group than to the outgroup. Research on perspective-taking has shown that many forms of ingroup favoritism disappear when people take perspective of the outgroup. The current research explores the possibility of increasing the level of intergroup helping by a perspective-taking manip-

ulation. Experiments performed in Poland demonstrated that Polish participants who were made to imagine that they became members of an outgroup (perspective-taking manipulation) were more willing to help outgroup members. The moderating role of perceived power is discussed in the context of the perspective-taking theory.

#### Stereotypes and identity: Romanians and European Union citizens

**Glaveanu, Vlad-Petre** Faculty of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania  
The study focuses on the stereotype representations persons from Bucharest have regarding Romanians and European Union citizens as well as the degree in which they embrace the European citizenship after January 2007. The research included a sample of 466 persons from Bucharest and followed a methodology inspired by the social representations prototypical-categorical technique. The results are discussed considering previous research as well as social psychology theories: social identity, system justification and social creativity. The main conclusion, with great practical relevance, is that respondents put an obvious psychological distance between the two groups revealed by the dissimilarity in associated attributes.

#### "The Germans will never forgive the Jews for Auschwitz": Does group-based guilt predict positive intergroup attitudes?

**Imhoff, Roland** Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany **Erb, Hans-Peter** Social Psychology, Helmut-Schmidt University, Hamburg, Germany

Collective guilt, an aversive emotional reaction on ingroup atrocities, is commonly associated with positive phenomena such as the motivation to make amends. However, sociologically oriented authors have postulated the opposite. Theories of secondary anti-Semitism assume that feelings of guilt lead to more outgroup aggression toward the (historical) victims. 4 studies (total  $N = 432$ ) were conducted to test whether guilt is a better predictor for positive intergroup attitudes than regret and responsibility. Regret predicted less negative views of the victim group, whereas guilt had no such relation. The results question the positive effects implied in the literature on collective guilt.

#### Generalised attitude of young adults towards Moslems

**Kerimova, Izumrud** Moscow, Russia

This research presents findings from an empirical investigation of the stereotypes that people hold towards Moslem. Purpose: investigation of the differences in perception of the general image of typical Moslem and typical local Moslem. Methods: associative test, attitude analysis method, 60 participants (Moscow students, 20-25). Results: stereotypes of typical Moslem and typical local Moslem differ according to the criteria of generalization and vector of relation. The image of typical Moslem is positive and has a single meaning (high level of generalization) though the stereotype of the typical local Moslem is negative and has various meanings (low level of generalization).

#### FP-076: Stress and coping

##### Gender and negative affectivity effects on stressor appraisal and coping selection: A test of the differential vulnerability hypothesis

**Bradley, Graham** Dept. of Psychology, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia **Eaton, Rebecca** Psychology, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia  
To investigate the role of gender and negative affectivity in stressor appraisal and coping selection, exposure to stressors was controlled by requiring the 216 participants to rate the stressfulness of identical hypothetical scenarios. As predicted,



females rated the scenarios as more stressful than males, and perceptions of stressfulness increased with negative affectivity. In terms of coping selection, females endorsed emotion-focused strategies more than males, even when perceived stressfulness was controlled. NA predicted selection of both emotion- and avoidance-focused coping, although only the latter remained significant controlling for stressor appraisals. Implications for the prediction and management of stress are discussed.

#### Social support in cyberspace and appraisal of coping with cancer

**Seckin, Gul** *Sociology and Anthropology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, USA*

Objective: This presentation will provide a discussion of a research that examined the associations between cancer patients' appraisal of coping with their illness and receipt of social support in cyberspace through participation internet cancer support groups. Methods: An internet survey was conducted with 350 cancer patients. Bivariate and multiple regression analyses were performed to examine the data. Results: A significant associations were found between illness appraisal, psychological well being and receipt of online support. Discussion: Results suggested that social support, even if it is in cyberspace, plays an important role in illness appraisal and psychological well-being.

#### Emotional disclosure buffers the negative effect of motive-incongruence on health

**Schüler, Julia** *Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland* **Job, Veronika** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland* **Fröhlich, Stefanie** *Department of Psychology, University of Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany* **Brandstätter, Veronika** *Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland*

In two cross sectional studies the beneficial effect of emotional disclosure on health was examined with respect to motive-incongruence as a hidden stressor. It was assumed that emotional disclosure would help individuals with incongruence between their implicit and explicit affiliation motive to buffer the negative effects of this incongruence. Both studies confirmed the hypothesis. In Study 1 (N = 93) participants with a motive incongruence used less medication when they practiced emotional disclosure. Study 2 (N = 51) revealed the same result pattern for somatization. The role of emotional disclosure for the resolution of intrapersonal conflict is discussed.

#### Stressors, coping strategies and stress level among adolescents in West Java Indonesia

**Mansoer, Winarini** *Psychology, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia* **Mansoer, Wilman Dahlan** *Psychology, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia* **Herwina, Mila** *Psychology, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia*

Aim of this study was to examine stressors, coping strategies and stress levels among adolescents. The results showed that the greatest stressor among the whole participants and middle adolescents was problems in parent-child relationship, while the greatest stressor among early adolescents was relationships with peers. Among the whole participants and early adolescents, active coping, avoidance coping, emotion-focused coping, acceptance coping, and religious-focused coping strategies had significant contribution on stress level. Among middle adolescents active coping and religious-focused coping strategies had the negative contribution on stress level. Avoidance coping, emotion-focused coping, and acceptance coping strategies had positive contribution on stress level.

#### Adult attachment and ways of coping with stress

**Khosrhevis, Elaheh** *Dept. for Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
This study examined how adult individuals cope with stress as a function of their attachment style (God attachment, parental and adult attachment). Data were gathered from 195 adult individuals (university student from Tehran University) included measures of attachment to God, attachment to adults, ways of coping and whom the respondent would turn to in times of stress. Adults' God, parental and adult attachment security was positively related to positive ways of coping and negatively related to negative ways of coping such as escape-avoidance. Attachment insecurity was positively related to negative ways of coping.

#### Disaster psychosocial support; Mental health services in SAARC countries: A synthesis

**Satapathy, Sujata** *PPCCI, NIDM, New Delhi, India* **Bhadra, Subhasis** *Disaster Mental Health, American Red Cross, New Delhi, India*

Commonalities and differences in approaches and practices in disaster psychosocial and mental health; nature of services - curative, preventive or promotive; post-disasters service delivery; trained manpower; service providers; institutional funding mechanisms for project/program implementation; and major constraints were critically analyzed. Findings highlighted the prevalence of project based ad-hoc approach in service provisions; absence of proper institutional mechanism with mandatory guidelines; grossly inadequate trained manpower; weak community based referral system; inadequate psychological need assessment; and ad-hoc funding sources. Nevertheless, a strong trend has also emerged to integrate this into disaster policy, planning, relief and rehabilitation services; seek regional cooperation in capacity building; and to build a community-based disaster psychological service delivery system.

#### FP-077: Speech and reading comprehension

##### The effect of a learning strategies programme on the cognitive process of comprehension

**Bilimória, Helena** *IEP, Universidade do Minho, S. Mamede de Infesta, Portugal* **Almeida, Leandro** *Inst. de Educação e Psicologia, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal*

The intent of this investigation is to illustrate the effects of a learning strategies programme - SABER - on the comprehension process. Within an experimental design, with two assessment moments: pre, post-test, and two groups: experimental and control, we applied the AME scale (Vasconcelos & Almeida, 2000) to both groups (60 7th grade students) at both assessment moments; SABER was applied between the assessment moments on the experimental group. A repeated measures analysis indicates positive effects of SABER on comprehension:  $F(1, 58) = 12, 184; p=0,001$ . The program was validated to train comprehension skills.

##### Development of reading skills in second language learning and teaching

**Bojovic, Milevica** *Cacak, Serbia*  
Institution: Faculty of Agronomy, Cacak Reading as a language skill is an aspect of language performance and achieving competence in second language learning. Reading comprehension is an objective of reading process, product of reading a particular text. Complexity of reading process in second language learning is presented by describing and analyzing models and types of reading, reading techniques, strategies and activities aiming at improving reading skills in usual second language situations or in reading for academic purposes. Adopting a range of reading styles in a second language necessary for successful interaction with

authentic texts implies more efficient second language reader and learner.

#### Evaluating the effects of age and noise on spoken word identification using eye-tracking

**Pichora-Fuller, M. Kathy** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada* **Ben-David, Boaz** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada* **Chambers, Craig** *Psychology, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada* **Daneman, Meredith** *Psychology, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada* **Reingold, Eyal** *Psychology, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada* **Schneider, Bruce A.** *Psychology, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada*

Most speech tests measure accuracy of word identification without revealing how the listener processes incoming speech as the word unfolds. Eye-tracking provides an on-line measure of speech processing. Here, eye movements were recorded as older and younger adults followed spoken instructions, presented in quiet or noise, that referred to displayed pictures. We measured the extent to which listeners momentarily considered (fixated on) the target picture (e.g., candle) relative to a phonologically similar alternative sharing onset (candy) or rhyme (e.g., sandal). Both groups identified targets highly accurately, but older adults considered alternatives to a greater extent, especially onset alternatives in noise.

#### Methodology of system-and-activity approach to reading researches within INLOKKS teaching technology as the basis for the projects of A. A. Leontiev International Reading Institute

**Usacheva, Irina** *Leadership, Leontiev International Reading, Moscow, Russia*  
One of the main activities of the International Reading Institute is the development of the programs based on INLOKKS technology (informational, logical, rhetorical and communicative culture of the specialist.) The following projects will be discussed at the Congress: - system-and-activity approach to understanding of reading; - speech and thinking development of students; - system of teacher training at the International Reading Institute, and others.

#### The role of orthography and phonology in reading Chinese sentence

**Ren, Guiqin** *Institute of Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Han, Yuchang** *psychology, Liaoning normal university, Dalian, People's Republic of China* **Yang, Yufang** *Institute of Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

Objectives: to explore the role of orthographical and phonological codes in Chinese lexical access in sentence context. Methods: two eye tracking experiments were conducted and Chinese single character words were selected as the targets. Results: In the high-constraint sentence context, the first fixations made on both the homophonic and graphically similar targets were higher than on the congruent targets. In the low-constraint sentence context, the gaze durations and total fixations made on the homophone targets were lower than on the controls. Conclusions: The role of orthography and phonology of Chinese words in lexical access depends on the prior sentential context.

#### FP-078: Pain

##### Psychological risk factors for recurrent pediatric headache

**Morris, Lisette** *Klinische Psychologie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Gaßmann, Jennifer** *Klinische Psychologie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Heinrich, Marion** *Klinische Psychologie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Kröner-Herwig, Birgit** *Klinische*



*Psychologie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany*

Psychological risk factors for the development of recurrent pediatric headache were investigated in a longitudinal study. Postal questionnaires assessing these factors and headache frequency were sent to 8800 families with a child aged 7 to 14 (year 1). Twelve months later all responding families were questioned again (year 2). Using logistic regression analyses the following variables (assessed year 1) were identified as predictors for the development of weekly headache (year 2): gender, anxiety/depression, outward expression of anger, aggressive coping strategies and aggressive behavior. Implications for treatment and prevention will be discussed.

#### **Families in pain: 6-months prevalence of headache, back pain and abdominal pain within families for parent and child**

**Steur, Hester** *Klin. Psych. u. Psychotherapie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Morris, Lisette** *Klin. Psych. u. Psychotherapie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Gaßmann, Jennifer** *Klin. Psych. u. Psychotherapie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Heinrich, Marion** *Klin. Psych. u. Psychotherapie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Kröner-Herwig, Birgit** *Klin. Psych. u. Psychotherapie, GEM-Institut für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany*

The aim of this study is to assess the prevalence of headache, back pain and abdominal pain within families. Questionnaires were sent to a randomly drawn regional sample of 8800 households with a child aged seven to fourteen. Descriptive statistics showed that in 84.4% of the families, at least one member has had headaches. This corresponds to 98.6% and 92.6% for back and abdominal pain, respectively. The prevalence of multiple pains is highest for the mother. Associations between the parent's pain and that of the child are significant for all locations. The highest association is found between mother and child.

#### **Identification, measurement and efficacy of different modalities of headache treatment**

**Tanwir, Shahida** *210-B, Lahore, Pakistan* **Najam, Najma** *Applied Psychology and Psychol, Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan*

Objectives: To compare the efficacy of various modalities of headache treatment. Method: Headaches sufferers (N=37; ages 15-55) diagnosed with Migraine/Tension Headaches were recruited from hospitals, underwent diagnostic clinical examination. Those who met criteria (Ad hoc Committee For The Classification of Headaches (1962)) were referred to the clinical psychologist assessment and treatment. Pre and post assessments using Interview, MPQ, Faces test, Rating scales, medication index and subjective report of pain were carried out. All participants underwent six weeks of intervention in their respective groups. Conclusion: Significant differences were found among treatment groups indicating implications for headache interventions.

#### **Psychopathologies in migraine and tension headaches sufferers**

**Tanwir, Shahida** *210-B, Lahore, Pakistan* **Najam, Najma** *Applied Psychology and Psychol, Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan*

Objectives: The present research investigated the underlying psychopathologies leading to headaches. Methods: 100 participants, 15-55 years diagnosed with Migraine/Tension Headaches were recruited from hospitals. Only those fulfilling the criteria (Ad hoc Committee for the Classification of the headaches (1962)) were referred to the Clinical Psychologist for psychological assessment. CCEI was used to measure underlying psychopathology. Rating scales and other pain assessment were also adminis-

tered Results: Significantly higher levels of depressive psychopathology, free floating anxiety, hysteria and somatic scales were found in headache patients. These findings shed light to help headache patients and the clinicians to achieve effective management of headaches.

#### **Chronic pain: Study of structure and determinants of cognitive and emotional illness representations**

**Marchetti, Elise** *GRC University of Nancy 2, Nancy Cedex, France* **Batt, Martine** *Lorraine, GRC University of Nancy 2, Nancy, France* **Trognon, Alain** *Lorraine, GRC University of Nancy 2, Nancy, France*

Objective: Study cognitive and emotional representations of the chronic pain patients about their pain and the influence of demographic and medical data. Methods: 215 subjects completed questionnaires about demographic, professional, social, pain data and the revised Illness Perceptions Questionnaire. Correlations, mean comparisons and multiple regressions were performed. Results: Gender, pain severity, pain localisation, work status, relationship with healthinsurance influence representations about pain. The more the participants have a non coherent pain perception, the more severe they assess the pain consequences on their life, the more they have negative emotions. To conclude, clinical outcome of these data will be discussed.

#### **Rehabilitation after amputation: Psychotherapeutic intervention module in Indian scenario**

**Srivastava, Kalpana** *Dept. of Psychiatry, Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, India* **Saldanha, Daniel** *Department of Psychiatry, Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, India* **Ryali, V.S.S.R.** *Department of Psychiatry, Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, India* **Goyal, Sunil** *Department of Psychiatry, Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, India*

Objectives: To propose an effective psychotherapeutic intervention module (PIM) for rehabilitation of amputees in Indian setting. Methods: Limb amputees were randomly assigned to PIM (n=90) and treatment-as-usual (TAU) groups (n=83). PIM group was given six therapy sessions focusing on Reassurance, Ventilation, Acceptance of self, Therapeutic milieu & Reintegration. All subjects were evaluated on Carroll-Rating-Scale-for-Depression (CRSD), State-Trait-Anxiety-Inventory (STAI), Amputees-Body-Image-Scale (ABIS), and Impact-of-Event-Scale (IES) before & after two months of therapy. Results: PIM group showed significant reduction in scores on CRSD, STAI, ABIS and IES whereas TAU group showed reduction only on ABIS. Conclusion: Proposed module was highly efficacious in alleviating distress.

### **FP-079: Memory and cognition**

#### **The function of positive and negative memories**

**Rasmussen, Anne Scharling** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark* **Berntsen, Dorthe** *Psychology, University of aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark*

The paper examines directive, social and self-functions of autobiographical memory as a function of the emotional valence of the remembered events. We expected positive memories to be rated higher on social and self-function than negative memories, and negative memories to be rated higher on directive function. 136 undergraduates (115 females, average age 25.7 years) participated as part of a psychology course. The analysis was paired-sampled t-tests. The hypotheses were supported, although there was only a statistical trend for the results concerning self-function. Positive memories serve important social and self-functions. Negative memories direct thought and behaviour and prevent future mistakes.

#### **The effect of state anxiety on processing efficiency and performance effectiveness on reading span test**

**Moradi, Alireza** *Dept. of Psychology, Tarbiyat Moallem University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Cheraghi, Fereshteh** *Psychology, Tarbiyat Moallem University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The main aim of this study is to investigate the effect of state anxiety on processing efficiency and performance effectiveness on working memory task. 35 high anxious and 28 low anxious university students participated in this study. Measurement of task accuracy was taken as an indicator of performance effectiveness. Time taken to complete task and mental effort were taken as measurements of performance efficiency. The results indicated significant differences between two groups on task accuracy, rating of mental effort and rating of time for Reading Span task. These findings are in line with Eysenck and Calvo's processing efficiency theory.

#### **Rumination is associated with increased reliving in negative autobiographical memories**

**Kirkegaard Thomsen, Dorthe** *Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark* Rumination has been related to poorer recall of specific memories and may be expected to be associated with less emotional reliving of memories. This was investigated in three studies, where students completed rumination-questionnaires, recalled positive and negative memories and rated memories on emotional reliving. In studies 1 and 3, correlations showed that higher degree of rumination was related to increased reliving in negative memories ( $r_s(76 \text{ and } 125)=0.20 \text{ and } 0.21, p_s<0.10 \text{ and } 0.05$ ). The higher emotional reliving suggests that ruminators have not emotionally processed their negative memories and indicate that rumination may not always hinder recall of specific memories

#### **Effect of glucose ingestion on recognition memory for emotionally arousing stimuli**

**Sunram-Lea, Sandra** *Psychology, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom* **Brandt, Karen** *Psychology, University of Keele, Keele, United Kingdom*

Previous data suggest that glucose administration facilitates recognition memory that is accompanied by recollection of contextual details and episodic richness. Research on emotion and memory has shown the presence of an emotional enhancement effect such that emotional stimuli are more memorable than their more neutral counterparts. This paper discusses whether the recognition memory facilitation effect associated with glucose would emerge for emotional material that already benefits from a memory advantage. The results suggest that the additive effect of glucose ingestion and a rise in glucose levels due to the emotional nature of the stimuli shifts the previously observed dose-response curve.

#### **Investigating cognitive mechanisms underlying the modality effect in multimedia learning**

**Fürstenberg, Anne** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany* **Rummer, Ralf** *Psychology, Saarland University, SB, Saarbrücken, Germany* **Schweppé, Judith** *Psychology, Saarland University, SB, Saarbrücken, Germany*

When learning with text and pictures, why does auditory text presentation lead to better learning outcome than visual text presentation? For theoretical reasons, we doubt that this is due to written text and pictures causing an overload in visual working memory. Two experiments tested alternative explanations in line with current working memory research. The results suggest that it is rather aspects of sensory processing (e.g. eye movements) than a matter of working memory



capacity that yield the auditory advantage. We infer that this advantage is highly restricted with regard to the materials features and to the succession of text-picture presentation.

**Reference frames in spatial navigation: Human brain dynamics is influenced by path complexity**  
**Müller, Markus** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany* **Gramann, Klaus** *SCCN, UC San Diego, San Diego, USA*

Two experiments analyzed brain dynamics accompanying path integration based on distinct reference frames. Participants, preferentially using an allocentric or an egocentric reference frame, traversed virtual tunnels of varying path complexity. Tunnels contained either one turn, two turns into the same, or two turns into opposite directions. At the end of a passage participants indicated their momentary position relative to the starting point (point to origin). ICA was used to identify spectral perturbation patterns underlying distinct reference frames. The results demonstrate an influence of path complexity on spectral activity in distinct brain areas dependent on the reference frame used.

#### FP-080: Work-family-interface: Balance, conflict, facilitation

##### A new framework model for research on work-family conflict

**Hau, Sascha** *Inst. für Psychologie, Mainz University, Mainz, Germany* **Dormann, Christian** *Institute of Psychology, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz, Germany*

A review of the literature on work-family conflict (WFC) reveals that the concept is rooted in organizational stress theory. However, most common conceptualizations and measures have several shortcomings that have already been identified and criticized in other areas of organizational stress research. We will discuss common flaws like conceptual overlap, item overlap and the lack of objective measurement, which may spuriously inflate correlations among WFC, its antecedents and its consequences. We base our claims on empirical evidence and propose a new framework model for future research on WFC.

##### Associations of work-life-balance with objective and subjective work characteristics and health

**Morling, Katja** *Work&Organizational Psychology, Philipps University Marburg, Marburg, Germany* **Roesler, Ulrike** *Work&Organizational Psycho, Philipps University Marburg, Marburg, Germany* **Hoffmann, Katja** *Work&Organizational Psycho, Philipps University Marburg, Marburg, Germany* **Rau, Renate** *Work&Organizational Psycho, Philipps University Marburg, Marburg, Germany*

The study investigated how work-life-balance (WLB) influences the association between objectively and subjectively measured work characteristics and health outcomes (e.g. blood pressure, vital exhaustion). Hierarchical regression analyses in a sample of 360 employees from 3 industry sectors (health and financial services, public administration) confirmed the importance of WLB. WLB was significantly associated with health outcomes above and beyond work characteristics as assessed by the Job-Demand-Control-Model and the Effort-Reward-Imbalance-Concept. Additional variance explained by WLB ranged between 2.4% for systolic blood pressure and 25.4% for vital exhaustion. Mediator analyses indicated that work-life-balance mediates the relation between job demands and health.

##### The work-family facilitation among Thai nursing staff

**Tengpongthorn, Chatsaran** *Guildford, United Kingdom* **McDowall, Almuth** *Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom*

Thai female nurses are assumed to experience Work-family conflict, because they are responsible for both family matters and the elderly support, while they are expected to maintain the long-term relationship with their organizations. So how to balance loyalty to and the demands of the family on the one side and the loyalty to and demands of the organization on the other side was investigated. Twenty-six nurses in 3 university hospitals were interviewed. By using Template Analysis, the preliminary result show that notions in line with a collectivist culture appear to facilitate the interface of work and families; where work is also experienced as a 'family'.

##### Modelling multiple causes of work-family balance: Application of a formative measurement approach

**Ellwart, Thomas** *Schule für Angew. Psychologie, Uni für Angew. Wissenschaft, Olten, Switzerland* **Konradt, Udo** *Institute of Psychology, University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany* **Hoch, Julia** *Institute of Psychology, University of Technology, Dresden, Germany*

Previous reflective measures of work-family balance (WFB) focus on outcome-related variables such as conflict or satisfaction. This study introduces a formative measurement approach that emphasizes on distinct and relevant causes of imbalanced life domains. The formative WFB scale was evaluated in two samples of 698 and 2210 participants. Formative indicators assessed work, family, and time demands. Partial Least Squares analyses indicated that the formative scale has convergent and content validity and predicts reflective WFB, as well as satisfaction. Formative indicator weights also provide information about the specific impact of each cause. Conclusively, formative scales provide an innovative and complementary alternative for research.

##### A longitudinal test of the job demands-resources model in Australian university staff

**Boyd, Carolyn** *Psychology, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia* **Winefield, Anthony** *Psychology, University of South Australia, ADELAIDE, Australia* **Bakker, Arnold** *Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands*

A longitudinal test of the Job Demands-Resources Model (Demerouti et al., 2001) was conducted in a sample of Australian academic staff (n = 796). Using structural equation modelling, job demands (work pressure, work-home conflict) and job resources (autonomy, fairness, trust in supervisors) at Time 1 (2000) were used to predict psychological strain and organizational commitment at Time 2 (2003). As expected, Time 1 demands and resources predicted Time 2 strain and commitment, respectively. However, Time 1 commitment also predicted Time 2 resources, suggesting that strong organizational identification may exert a lasting effect on staff perceptions of working conditions.

##### Work-family conflict and employees' well-being: The moderating effects of job characteristics

**Karimi, Leila** *Research and Development, Helen Macpherson Institute, Melbourne, Australia*

This study aimed at examining the effects of work-family conflict on the perceived wellbeing of employees, after controlling for job-characteristics. The participants of the study consisted of Iranian employees from a variety of organizations. The effects of three dimensions of the job-strain model and six forms of work-family conflict (WFC) on affective wellbeing were assessed. The results of

canonical correlation and hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed that strain-based WIF along with the job characteristic variables (i.e. supervisory support, job-demands, and job control) make a significant contribution to the prediction of an employee's affective wellbeing, particularly their job satisfaction. Implications and recommendations are made regarding future research and interventions in the workplace.

#### FP-081: Memory processes II

##### Motivation for weight loss affects recall from autobiographical memory in dieters

**Johannessen, Kim Berg** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark* **Berntsen, Dorthe** *Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark*

Two studies examined the connection between motivation and autobiographical memories. We expected memories recalled in response to dieting-related cue words to be more central to the person's identity and life story and to contain more body and weight related elements for dieters than for non-dieters. We expected no differences on memories recalled in response to neutral cue words. Study 1: 29 normal/overweight dieters and 48 non-dieters participated. Study 2: 18 obese dieters and 19 non-dieters participated. We conducted repeated measures tests. The hypotheses were supported, which support the concept of current concerns and the theory of the working self.

##### Evidence for the memorizing effort heuristic: Fluency effects on judgments of learning and study times

**Undorf, Monika** *Inst. für Psychologie III, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany* **Cüpper, Lutz** *Chair of Psychology III, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany*

Koriat, Ma'ayan, and Nussinson (2006) proposed the memorizing effort heuristic to account for the negative correlation of judgments of learning (JOLs) and study times typically observed in self-paced learning. Although several empirical findings are compatible with this heuristic, there is a lack of direct evidence for it. We report two experiments in which memorizing effort was reduced by experimental manipulations that are known to enhance processing fluency, i.e., visual clarity (experiment 1) and priming (experiment 2). As predicted by the memorizing effort heuristic, elevated processing fluency resulted both in a decrease in study time and in an increase in JOLs.

##### Adaptive memory updating in the musical realm

**Strauß, Sabine** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria* **Vitouch, Oliver** *Department of Psychology, University of Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria*

The perception of extremely accelerated versions of familiar pieces of music affects judgments about the original musical tempo. Similar effects have recently been shown for pitch shifts. We here focus on the stability of this "musical adaptation effect" (MAE) over time. In four experiments, we tested influences of different music material and different presentation conditions on the persistency of MAE in the time and pitch domain. Results show strong correspondence to other modalities, and point to MAE being a facet of a domain-general long-term memory mechanism for context-dependent template updating.

##### Influence of self-centred spatial information on episodic memory

**Gomez, Alice** *UMR 5105, LPNC-CNRS, Grenoble, France* **Rousset, Stéphane** *Cognitive Psychology, LPNC, CNRS UMR 5105, Grenoble, France*

From episodic memory models (Burgess, 2002; Nadel & Moscovitch, 1998), we investigated which



spatio-contextual information (self-referenced / allocentric-referenced) is crucial to episodic memory. We designed tasks maximizing one or the other type of spatial information during a word study-phase. Participants' episodic memory was assessed using recall and recognition tests associated to a Remember-Know-Guess procedure. Results show that more items are recalled and recognized after a learning maximizing self-referenced spatial components. Crucially, these results dissociate over phenomenological aspects: this advantage is observed only for remember responses. Findings point toward a causal link between observer-centred information and phenomenological aspects of episodic memory.

#### Objects can be conditioned, places need to be configured

**Lange-Küttner, Christiane** Dept. of Psychology, London Metropolitan University, London, United Kingdom

In three studies (N = 131), object and place memory in three spatial arrays was tested in 6- to 9-year-old children and adults using a reaction time/accuracy paradigm. In both children and adults, object memory was always better than place memory in the early stages of the experiment, but place memory subsequently selectively improved. More explicitly structured spatial arrays improved recognition performance, but this occurred independently of the gradual spatial learning. With constantly novel memory sets, the performance gap between object and place memory was closed, but with constantly repeated sets, object memory was more strongly reinforced than place memory.

#### Does the advantage of familiar real-person sources remain after a one-week delay in 3-, 4- and 5-year olds source monitoring performance?

**Kraus, Uta** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany  
**Pruesch, Angelika** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany  
**Koehnken, Guenter** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany

The effect of familiarity was examined for different real-person sources. Thirty-six children (M=42, M=52, M=68) were presented 4 sticker book pages. On each page, two person-sources (child-adult/child-child) per source term (reality-monitoring familiar; reality-monitoring unfamiliar; external source monitoring; external; internal source monitoring) chose two wildlife-stickers, pasted them into the book and described what each animal was doing. Source recall was examined after a one-week delay. Results (t-tests) showed the advantage of familiarity in the familiar reality monitoring term in all children after the delay. In contrast, the advantage of familiarity was not found in external source monitoring in each age group.

#### FP-082: Working memory I

##### Cognitive control in working memory: Event-related brain potentials (ERPs) dissociate between different processes of attentional allocation

**Berti, Stefan** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany

Attentional allocation is an important function of cognitive control. These processes are tapped by event-related brain potentials (ERPs), especially the P3a and a late frontal negativity. In three experiments these ERP components were obtained in different paradigms, i.e. re-orientation after a distracting event, task switching, and object switching. Importantly, both components were correlated with reaction time costs. These results suggest that the P3a and the late negativity reflect different processes of attentional allocation: an initial preparation for the switch – presumably by decoupling of the task-set – and a subsequent switch of the

focus of attention to relevant information in working memory.

##### Memory load effects on the executive control: An event-related potential study

**Wang, Xiang** Medical Psychological Center, Second Xiangya Hospital, Changsha, People's Republic of China  
**Yao, Shuqiao** Medical Psychological Center, Second Xiangya Hospital, CSU, Changsha, Hunan, People's Republic of China

Objective: To examine the working memory (WM) load effects on the event-related potentials (ERPs) in a parametric executive control task. Method: ERPs were recorded during 20 healthy volunteers performed an n-back task with three levels (0/1/2-back). Results: P3 peak amplitude decreased progressively as WM load increased. The difference wave N450 was consistently identified by subtracting the lower load task from higher load task. Conclusions: The progressively decreased P3 reflected the effectively distributing and switching attention. The N450 on prefrontal and parietal areas may reflect the updating and coding in executive control process and the short-term storage process, respectively and simultaneously.

##### Two executive sub-functions: Set shifting and inhibition impacting Chinese phonemic and semantic fluencies?

**Lu, Aitao** Dept. of Psychology, Chinese Unvers. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of Hong Kong SAR  
**Zhang, Jijia** Mo, Lei Zhang, Xuexin

Motivated by the recent demonstration that set shifting played an important role in two verbal fluencies using a dual-task paradigm (Rende et al., 2002), the present study focused on both set shifting and inhibition in two Chinese verbal fluencies. We examined whether the findings based on English language could be extended to Chinese, and whether the role of inhibition was substantially reliable. Results from dual-task paradigm showed that there was no interaction between task type (namely, single task vs. dual task) and fluency type, suggesting that two Chinese fluencies shared the same mechanism with respect to set shifting and inhibition.

##### The relationship between executive functions and problem solving among primary school children

**Wang, Jing** Inst. of Developm. Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Chen, Yinghe** Beijing Normal University, BNU, Developmental Psychology, DPI, Beijing, People's Republic of China

This study was conducted to explore the relationship between executive functions and problem solving, especially in ToL task. 121 7~11 years old children were tested both executive functions (including Go/no-go task, working memory task and switching task) and ToL tasks (two problem parameters: subgoal and suboptimal alternative) by computers. Moving solutions of ToL problems were analyzed and repeated-measures MNOVA were used. The results revealed that working memory was the basic function in problem solving, while inhibition influenced the performance when the structure of problem needed to inhibit some reactions, such as suboptimal alternative, whereas cognitive flexibility had no significant effect on it.

##### Developmental relations between working memory and early literacy among young children aged 3 to 8 years

**Hoskyn, Maureen** Educational Psychology, Simon Fraser University, North Vancouver, Canada

In this study, developmental relations between working memory and early literacy is investigated in a longitudinal study of 170 children aged 3 to 8 years. Multilevel modeling procedures were used to document developmental trajectories in working

memory capacity and the factors that mediate this growth including inhibitory control and processing speed. Results show that a working memory executive develops earlier in childhood than past theories would predict and that growth in a general working memory system rather than absolute size of working memory capacity best predicts performance on measures of early reading and writing.

##### The influencing factors of Chinese and English reading span: A latent variable analysis of three hypotheses

**Yang, Qiwei** Education Science Department, Zunyi Normal University, Zunyi, People's Republic of China  
**Zhang, Fuchang** Life Science Department, Northwest University, Xi'an, People's Republic of China

This study had two major goals: to test three hypotheses concerning the nature of individual difference tapped by working memory span tasks, and to find out the influencing factors of English and Chinese reading span. We used 10 tasks to test 159 seniors of English and Chinese major. The General resource tapped by English and Chinese reading span, digital working memory span and n-back task had significant path coefficients for these manifest variables except for n-back task. The latent variable analysis challenged controlled attention view. The task-switching hypothesis was not supported by the fact that Chinese reading span was not influenced by the changing of sentence length. All data could be explained by resource-sharing model.

#### FP-083: Word recognition

##### Processing segmental and prosodic information during Cantonese word production

**Wong, Andus Wing-Kuen** Dept. of Psychology, The Chinese University, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR

Three picture-word interference experiments were conducted to investigate how sub-syllabic, syllabic, and prosodic information is processed in Cantonese word production. Facilitatory effects in naming latencies, relative to a control condition, were obtained when the targets and the distractors shared a) the same rhyme and the same tone (Experiment 2), b) the same syllable (Experiment 3), or c) the same syllable and the same tone (Experiment 3). The priming effect in the syllable + tone-related condition was found significantly larger than that in the syllable-related condition. These results indicate that the facilitatory effects generated by different phonological components are not additive.

##### Feedback consistency effect in visual and auditory word recognition

**Petrova, Ana** Psychologie, Université Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt Cedex, France  
**Ferrand, Ludovic** Psychologie, Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand, France  
**Ziegler, Johannes** Psychologie, University Aix-Marseille, Marseille Cedex 1, France

Two experiments investigated the role of feedback consistency (i.e. sound-spelling consistency) in the visual and auditory lexical decision tasks in adults. Experiment 1, done in French, showed strong feedback consistency effects in the auditory modality but no such effects in the visual modality (consistency was manipulated at the onset and the rime). In Experiment 2, exactly the same pattern of results was found in English. Our results thus clearly show that sound-spelling consistency affects spoken but not visual word recognition. We further show that previous reports of feedback consistency in the visual modality can be explained without assuming feedback mechanisms.



### Conscious and unconscious processing of emotional words

**Van den Noord, Maurits** Biological and Medical Psych., University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway **Bosch, Peggy** NICI, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands **Van Kralingen, Rosalinde** Foodstep, Foodstep B.V., Wageningen, Netherlands

**Objectives:** The processing of emotional words was tested. Methods Thirty-five, right handed males participated in the study. A divided visual field technique with different presentation times (10ms, 120ms, 1000ms) was used. Results At the conscious level, in contrast to the unconscious level, emotional words that were presented in the right visual field were processed significantly faster and better than words that were presented in the left visual field. Conclusion At the unconscious level, no strong support for either the valence- or the right hemisphere theory is found. At the conscious level, however, normal language processing is the most dominant process.

### Lexical representations do not contain open bigrams

**Kinoshita, Sachiko** MACCS, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia **Norris, Dennis** CBU, MRC, Cambridge, United Kingdom

A letter string generated by transposing letters within a word (e.g., judge from judge) is perceived as being more similar to the word than a string generated by replacing letters in the corresponding positions (e.g., junpe). "Open bigram" accounts explain this transposed-letter (TL) similarity effect by proposing that lexical representations are coded in terms of bigrams. We present data using the masked priming procedure that suggests that, if there are open bigrams, they are not part of lexical representations. We suggest that TL similarity effects are better interpreted in terms of uncertainty associated with individual letter positions during perceptual sampling.

### Hemispheric asymmetry profiles of beginning reading: Effects of reading level and word type

**Porta, Maria Elsa** *Psicologia Evolutiva, INCIHUSA-CRICYT-CONICET, Mendoza, Argentina* **Kraft, Rosemarie** HUMAN & COMMUNITY DEVELOPM, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Davis, USA **Harper, Lawrence** HUMAN & COMMUNITY DEVELOPM, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Davis, USA

We evaluated how right- and the left-temporal lobe activation of first (1stLR), second (2ndLR), and third (3rdLR) level readers (n=60; Age=6-to-9 years) varied with reading level, word characteristics, and cognitive abilities by using electroencephalogram measurements while the children read high-frequency/high-imageability, high-frequency/low-imageability, and nonsense words. The ANOVA showed significant interaction effects: 1stLR had greater right-hemispheric activation than 3rdLR, who had greater left-hemispheric activation; for nonsense words, 1stLR had lower left-hemisphere activation than that of 2ndLR and 3rdLR. The EEG measure of hemispheric asymmetry indicated a developmental effect on lateralized activity in the temporal lobes of beginning readers during word recognition.

### Learning to read in Chinese in Hong Kong: The linguistic demands of learning Chinese characters in the grade-one classroom

**Cheng, Pui-Wan** Dept. Educational Psychology, Chinese Univers. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR **Luk, Sau-Ha** Educational Psychology, Chinese U. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR This study examines the linguistic properties of a pool of Chinese characters most frequently used in Hong Kong grade-one textbooks for semantic and morphological features, phonetic regularity and

consistency, and orthographic structure and complexity. It concludes that while written Chinese has certain systematic features that can be explicitly taught to young children, the regularity and transparency of these features are less evident in the initial learning stage, thus making the first steps of learning Chinese particularly difficult for struggling readers. Implications for differentiated instruction are discussed.

### FP-084: Psychological disorders III

#### Deliberate self harm and attachment to parents and peers

**Covic, Tanya** School of Psychology, University of Western Sydney, Penrith South, NSW, Australia **Hallab, Lisa Frances** School of Psychology, University of Western Sydney, Penrith South, NSW, Australia

**Objectives:** The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between deliberate self harm (DSH) and attachment to parents and peers. Methods: Participants were 114 first-year university students (mean age = 18.9 years). They completed an online survey consisting of measures of deliberate self harm, parents and peers attachment, self esteem and mood. Results: The DSH group reported poorer attachments, more depression, anxiety and stress compared to the non-DSH group. Within the DSH group it was also found that attachment to peers was significantly stronger than to parents. Conclusions: The findings of this study highlight the need to consider DSH within a developmental framework.

#### The cognitive predictors of obsessive compulsive disorder

**Davoudi, Iran** Psychology, Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran

The present study examined cognitive variables as the predictors of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. The sample consisted of 103 with OCD and 103 nonclinical Iranian subjects. The instruments used in this study were: Obsessive Belief Questionnaire-44 (Obsessive-Compulsive Cognition Working Group, 2005), Interpretation of Intrusion Inventory (OCCWG, 2005), White Bear Suppression Inventory (Wegner and Zanakos, 1994), Thought Control Questionnaire (Wells and Davis, 1994) and Thought Control Ability Questionnaire (Luciano, Algarabel, Tomas & Martinez, 2005). Stepwise discriminate analysis identified that thought suppression, perfectionism / certainty, and two thought control strategies (distractibility and punishment) contributed most to the discrimination of groups.

#### Axis I comorbidity and psychopathological correlates in patients with autodestructive syndromes

**Fliege, Herbert** Abt. Psychosomatik, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Grimm, Anne** Psychosomatik, Charité, Berlin, Germany **Lee, Jeong-Ran** Psychosomatik, Charité, Berlin, Germany **Klapp, Burghard** Psychosomatik, Charité, Berlin, Germany

Factitious disorder and (non-suicidal) deliberate self-harm may be seen as subtypes within the autodestructive behaviour spectrum, basically differing in concealment. We investigated axis I diagnoses and psychopathological correlates in factitious disorder and self-harm patients. 194 psychosomatic patients were assessed using the WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) and self-rated questionnaires. 37 patients with self-destructive behaviour were matched with 37 patients without self-destruction. Overt self-harmers were more frequently diagnosed with anxiety, depression, substance dependence, or eating disorders than factitious disorder patients (n=19) or those without self-destructive behaviour, and they reported more stress. When psychopathologically assessed factitious disorder patients present themselves inconspicuous.

### Self-mutilation: Processes associated with self-injury in borderline and non-borderline patients

**Haines, Janet** School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia **Bowe, Erin** School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia Although understood as a diagnostic criterion for Borderline Personality Disorder, little information exists about the similarities or differences in the processes associated with self-mutilation in people with and without Borderline Personality Disorder. A guided imagery methodology was used to examine psychophysiological and psychological processes associated with self-mutilation in people with and without BPD. Results indicated few differences with a strong tension reduction mechanism being identified in both groups. Results indicated that, irrespective of trigger or intention, the processes of self-mutilation are fundamentally similar with or without borderline personality disturbance.

### FP-085: Psychotherapy - Research and treatment methods III

#### Effect of shame and guilt on coping by meaning making

**Chan, Raymond** Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon Tong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR

Shame and guilt have been the focus in coping studies, but not many on their relations with meaning making. This study is to explore the gap. Structured questionnaires were completed by 193 university students. Results showed that with high intensified grief reaction, people in guilt were ready to make meaning out of their loss experience among low self-esteem group (beta=0.291, p=0.036) but opposite effect in shame (beta=-0.272, p=0.050). It concludes that low self-esteem and intensified emotional experience at time of loss facilitate coping that guilt favors but shame hinders cognitive processing. Working through guilt can be constructive in meaning making.

#### The effectiveness of family systems acute psychiatry

**Cramer, Aureliano** Angewandte Psychologie, ZHAW, Zürich, Switzerland

The effectiveness of family systems therapeutic interventions in the treatment of psychiatric inpatients is investigated. The entire multiprofessional teams of six psychiatric wards in Germany were trained during altogether 150 hours to perform family systems interventions in practice routine. 187 inpatients treated with the new interventions were matched 1:1 on propensity score with controls treated before the team training in the same wards. Outcome measures included BSI and BPRS. No significant outcome improvement could be determined after the team training and implementation of the additional interventions. The short training duration has been presumed as a reason for the missing effect.

#### Impact of patients' subjective experience on the effectiveness of psychotherapy in schizophrenia

**Schmidt, Friederike** Charite Berlin, CBF, Berlin, Germany **Körtner, Katrin** Psychiatrie and Psychotherapie, Charite Berlin, CBF, Berlin, Germany **Auckenthaler, Anna** Klinische Psychologie, Freie Universität, Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Detting, Michael** Psychiatrie and Psychotherapie, Charite Berlin, CBF, Berlin, Germany

Patients' subjective experience and attitudes supposedly are critical for the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions. This hypothesis is tested in a prospective randomized controlled psychotherapeutic-psychoeducative study with follow-ups of in- and outpatients with schizophrenia. Special attention is paid to the extensive assessment of self-esteem, quality of life, satisfaction with treatment



and illness-concepts and to the establishment of the psychometric quality of key instruments. Multi-group structural equation modelling will be used to test relations between classic outcome criteria and subjective variables for data from the first two years. Consequences for further improvement and differential indication of psychotherapeutic interventions in schizophrenia are drawn.

#### Chronic Fatigue Syndrome - Psychodynamic and psychotherapeutic aspects: A case study

von Buelow, Gabriele Dt. Akademie für Psychoanalyse, Berlin, Germany

The case study is about a 40 years old male patient 'being too tired to be depressive. Etiological background are neurotic guilt feelings concerning the death of his brother as well as a severe early attachment- and developmental trauma. His ability to contact was fundamentally disturbed: contact to himself, his feelings and needs (alexithymia), to people and things.

#### FP-086: Conflicts and cooperation in organizations

##### Organizational identification and intergroup conflict handling strategies

Jeonsson, Thomas Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus C, Denmark Jeppesen, Hans Jeppe Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus C, Denmark

Objectives: To investigate whether organizational identification is positively associated with approach strategies in intergroup conflicts and negatively associated with avoidance and yielding strategies. Methods: A cross-sectional field study at a hospital department was conducted using questionnaires distributed to medical secretaries, physicians and nurses (166 = 75.8% replied). Regression analyses were applied. Results: Organizational identification statistically predicted approach strategies ( $\beta = .34$ ,  $\text{Adj. } R^2 = .11$ ) but not avoidance nor yielding strategies. Conclusions: The results may imply that strategies enhancing organizational identification can be applied to stimulate employees' engagement in interdisciplinary conflict solutions. The results are especially valuable for organizations based on cooperation between groups.

##### The antecedents of constructive controversy: Beyond cooperative goal

Wang, Zhen Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China Tjosvold, Dean Department of Management, Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR Shi, Kan Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Constructive controversy is proved to be one important team process variable and cooperative goal is evidenced to be one antecedent of constructive controversy. The purpose of this study was to explore the impact of deep-level diversity (agreeableness) on constructive controversy. Hypotheses were tested by doing a survey in 60 customer service teams. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that besides the effect of cooperative goal, team members' agreeableness diversity had a supplementary effect on constructive controversy, and it would be more likely to result in constructive controversy when team agreeableness level is higher than when it is low.

##### Which motivational types experience more work alienation?: A study among academicians

Erben, Gül Selyn Business Administration, Maltepe University, Istanbul, Turkey Guner, Ayşe Begum —, —, ISTANBUL, Turkey

One way to bring about alienation is going too far away from what one essentially is and wants to be,

that is: being too far away from ones basic motives. The purpose of the study was to find out which motivational types predict work alienation better. 170 academicians participated to the study and filled out the questionnaire. Results were analyzed by using regression analyses. Findings showed that specific motivational types of individuals explain work alienation more than other types. Sociability seekers experience less work alienation whereas authenticity seekers experience more work alienation.

##### The floor between us: A context-specific model of contact between workgroups

Koschate, Miriam Social and Organizational, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany van Dick, Rolf Social Psychology, Goethe Universität, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Based on the social identity approach and intergroup contact theory, we propose a context-specific model of contact between workgroups. Depending on the contact context (informal vs. work-related), different categorization levels become salient, leading either to interpersonal or intergroup outcomes, respectively. Different categorization levels as well as changes in affect and knowledge about the outgroup are proposed as mediating processes. Initial evidence is provided by a study with 283 employees of a German mail-order company and a three-wave longitudinal study of student project groups. Implications for future research and the management of intergroup relations between workgroups are discussed.

#### FP-087: Mental health and counseling I

##### Spirit possession: Professional perceptions and lay experiences

Shubha, Ranganathan Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India Bhattacharya, Tanmay Humanities & Social Scienc, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India Parthasarathy, D. Humanities & Social Scienc, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India Gupta, Meenakshi Humanities & Social Scienc, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India

In this paper, the experience and understanding of possession by supplicants and healers at a temple is compared with the perceptions of possession held by mental health professionals. The study was conducted in a temple reputed for healing spirit-related problems in the state of Maharashtra in India. Methods included participant and non-participant observations and interviews with nine individuals undergoing possession, their families, and two healers. Five mental health professionals working outside the temple were also interviewed. The study found considerable differences between professional and lay perceptions of possession. These results have been analysed and discussed in the paper.

##### Social capital, human autonomy and health: A cross-cultural analysis

Chirkov, Valery Dept. of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada Lebedeva, Nadezhda Psychology, Moscow School of Economics, Moscow, Russia Molodtsova, Inna Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada Tatarko, Alexander Psychology, Moscow School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

In this presentation we will discuss the role human agency and autonomy play in people's functioning in domains of health and organizational innovations. Conceptual distinction of autonomy vs. agency will be elaborated. The role of social conditions, such as social capital and horizontal relations in promoting human autonomy will be examined. The results of several cross-cultural studies of health behavior and attitudes of young

people from Canada and Russia will be reported and discussed. In conclusion, the role of human agency in modern plural worlds will be highlighted.

##### Perception of depression among Pakistani adults in early adulthood: Need for culturally relevant mental health intervention

Khan, Bushra Inst. of Psychology, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan Talat Hussain, Rakhshinda Objective: To explore the perception of depression, in understanding, recognition, manifestations, risk factors and treatment, among adults in early adulthood. Method: An interview based survey was conducted on a sample of 100 males and females, aged 20-23. Data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Results: Depression was perceived as a disorder, with cognitive manifestations and was recognized through facial expression and general behavior. Oversensitivity and economic instability were important risk factors. Majority reported self treatment through various strategies, only few favoured treatment by specialists. Slight gender differences were also found. Conclusion: Need for indigenous mental health intervention in early adulthood was highlighted.

##### Enlisting Asian American churches in the fight to reduce stigma and increase access to mental health treatment

Yamada, Ann Marie Los Angeles, USA Dinh, Tam Social Work, Univ of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA Lee, Kyeung-Hae Social Work, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA Song, Lucian Social Work, Univ of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA Nguyen, Diana Social Work, Univ of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA Lee, Vincy Social Work, Univ of Southern California, Los Angeles, USA

This presentation aims to explore the role of Asian-American Christian churches in providing mental health care for persons with stigmatized forms of severe mental illness. Data were collected with semi-structured in-depth interviews with 15 well-respected (Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese) pastors in California. Using a grounded theory approach, three themes emerged: Pastors are not trained to provide church-based mental health services; stigma is a barrier to use of mental health services; culturally appropriate, Christian-based mental health services are lacking in the local communities. Solutions to encourage and support Asian-American churches in addressing the mental health needs of their congregations will be presented.

#### FP-088: Media effects: The psychological, social, and cultural impact of mass media II

##### Representations of mental health in the Polish press

Jacennik, Barbara Dept. of Psychology, Uvers. of Finance and Managmt., Warsaw, Poland Anna, Ulanowicz Psychology, U. of Finance and Management, Warsaw, Poland

Representations in the press can influence the formation of attitudes and beliefs about mental illness. The methodology of Commers, Visser, de Leeuw (2000) was adapted in a study of representations of mental health in the Polish press. The objective was to verify their consistency with the health promotion guidelines. A total of 680 articles from two national newspapers were subjected to content analysis. The mental health representations only partly followed the health promotion guidelines, and in some aspects were overly medicalized. The issue of mental health was not attributed high significance in the analyzed data.



**Impact of youth oriented television programs on Pakistani youth**

**Naz, Sajida** Behavioral Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan **Muzammil, Hina** Behavioral Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

The present study investigated the impact of youth oriented television programs of Pakistani television channels. The data was collected by a self-devised questionnaire (r, 0.8). Data was collected from 100 youngsters (50 males and 50 females) falling in the age limit of 15 to 24 years, from different colleges and university of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The findings showed that a strong negative impact has been seen and youth was not satisfied with the programs showing on Pakistani channels. According to their responses these programs must be according to Pakistani cultural and social setup in order to compete with the world standers.

**Game over: Back in reality? Results of a questionnaire for transfer processes between the virtual and real world**

**Luthman, Stefanie** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany

The presentation will show results of a questionnaire investigating effects of video gaming. Based on the model of transfer processes by Fritz (1997) a questionnaire containing various cognitive, affective, and behavioral effects of gaming was developed. Factor analyses of the data of gamers (N = 597; mean age 19.60 years, SD = 6.40) revealed five factors showing high reliability (Cronbach's  $\alpha$ s from .71 to .79). These are "game reflection", "mental and behavioral transfers", "general excitation", "obsessive gaming", and "moral framing". Regression analyses show that variables such as time spent with gaming, game preferences, and personality traits can predict these transfers.

**Internet addiction: Debating the diagnosis**

**Czincz, Jennifer** Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

A question that is receiving significant attention in both research and practice is whether it is possible to develop a diagnosable addiction to the Internet. The current status of research in this area will be reviewed, with a focus on proposed diagnostic criteria, assessment measures, and suggested treatment recommendations. Groups that have been demonstrated as being at higher risk of developing problematic internet use will be reviewed based on demographic criteria, personality characteristics, and psychopathology. Gaps in the existing literature will be identified and implications for how to address problematic internet use from both an individual and societal perspective will be discussed.

**FP-089: Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender concerns**

**Body image, masculinity, homonegativity and eating disorders in a sample of Latino gay men**

**Toro Alfonso, Jose** Dept. of Psychology, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico **Borrero-Bracero, Nestor** Psychology, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico **Nieves, Karen** Psychology, University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

**Objectives:** To explore the body image of a sample of young Latino gay men and their eating beliefs. Explore possible relations between culture, body image, eating disorders, and sexual orientation. **Methods:** An exploratory survey of 100 young Latino gay men in Puerto Rico was developed exploring these issues. Results: 12% of the participants reported eating disorders symptoms. One fourth reported high levels of body dissatisfaction while 20% showed medium to high levels of homonegativity. Discussion: Masculinity image endorsed by society and high levels of homonegativity could represent difficulties which make these

young Latino males to demonstrate complex ideas about their body and their eating habits.

**A deeper insight in a Greek homophobia study: What affects homophobic reports, and why?**

**Chiotis, Georgios** Dept. of Psychology, City University, London, United Kingdom

The aim of this paper was to investigate in a deeper mode the results produced from the distribution of the Wright, Adams, & Bernat Homophobia Scale (1999) to 700 college students in Greece. A combination of quantitative detailed statistical analyses and qualitative interviews is presented to shed light and highlight the overt and covert homophobic beliefs and behaviours, suggesting a variety of factors observed as strengthening homophobic attitudes, and presenting a possible matrix of variables that might affect the study of homophobia as a general research area. This possibly enriches our understanding of the processes involved in understanding homophobia.

**Rocking the cradle: Gay parenting**

**Curl, Layton** Psychology - Campus Box 54, Metro State College of Denver, Denver, USA **Watson, Mary Ann** Psychology - Campus Box 54, Metro State College of Denver, Denver, USA

In this study a licensed clinical and social psychologist reviewed the current literature, laws, and family options available for gay and lesbian couples in the United States. Five gay and lesbian families along with their children were chosen for interview. An educational video was produced from the interviews covering the topic of gay parenting by adoption, insemination, and co-parenting. The authors review the current literature and illustrate the change in parenting trends among gay and lesbian couples. The research suggests that gay and lesbian couples serve as capable and loving parents, while facing prejudice, discrimination, and challenging legal obstacles.

**FP-090: Learning and emotion: School climate, attitudes towards learning, well-being**

**Academic performances and psycho social well being in the university environment**

**Negovan, Valeria** Dept. of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

The purpose of the study is to examine the dynamics of the relationship between students' academic performances and psycho-social well being, related to factors such as need of achievement and self-evaluation bias. Participants in the study were 600 university students, in the 1st year and the 3rd year of faculty (a public and a private one). This is a diagnostic study, 10 self report scales were used, inferential statistics tested our hypotheses (multiple regression especially). As the main results we report some clear patterns of presumed relationship. As conclusions some implications for educative practices in the university environment are highlighted.

**Children with general learning difficulties: Feelings of loneliness and depressive symptomatology**

**Didaskalou, Eleni** Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece **Klefaras, George** Dept. of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece

The aims of the present research are: a) to estimate the proportion of primary school children with general learning difficulties presenting loneliness and depressive symptomatology and b) to explore the relationship between feelings of loneliness and depressive symptoms. 100 pupils with general learning difficulties, aged 10 to 12 years, completed the Greek versions of the Children's Depression

Inventory and the Louvain Loneliness Scale for Children and Adolescents. A considerable percentage of students with general learning difficulties reach high scores of self-reported feelings of loneliness and depressive symptoms. Additionally, significant correlations were identified between level of depression and loneliness.

**Socio-emotional school climate in relation to adjustment among sighted and visually impaired students**

**Yadav, Rajender Singh** Dept. of Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India

The study was conducted on 32 visually impaired and 32 sighted students selected on purposive basis from two residential special schools and two general schools using Sinha and Bhargava Socio-Emotional School Climate Inventory and Asthanas Adjustment Inventory. Mean, SD, Standard Error of difference were used. Visually impaired had more favourable perception of their Socio-Emotional school climate and also showed better adjustment to school climate as compared to sighted students. There was significantly positive correlation between perceived SE school climate and the adjustment level of students. The study has implications for the administrators, teachers of residential special schools and general schools.

**Relationship of perceived school climate and school adjustment for middle schoolers**

**Yu, Yibing** Yingdong Building, Room 255, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Minggui, Ge** College of Psychology, Anhui Normal University, Wuhu, People's Republic of China

The author investigates the relationship between five dimensions of perceived school climate (teacher-student relationships, order and discipline, students interpersonal relationships, academic pressure and multiple development) and school adjustment for middle school students. The result shows: (1) specific relations have been found between different dimensions of perceived school climate and school adjustment; (2) gender effect between perceived school climate and adjustment exists, especially in teacher-student relationships, academic pressure and adjustment; (3) the influences of perceived school climate on school adjustment is by direct or indirect method, in which school attitude play mediator effect for some relations.

**FP-091: Job choice**

**Can work values and career orientations predict the final choice of workplace?**

**Kefalidou, Despina-Maria** Athens, Greece

**Objectives:** This study examines the work values and career orientations of the sample and whether they can predict the choice of workplace, also taking into account demographical data. **Method** The sample consisted of 235 professionals from the region of Attica, Greece, selected through simple random sampling. The psychometric tools used were a translation of the Career Orientations Inventory (Schein, 1990) and Work Values Test (Kantas et al., 2001). The statistical analysis performed was factor and regression analysis. Results Work values predict the career orientations which, in turn, predict the choice of workplace. Conclusions This study provides useful advice about HR management and career orientation counselling.

**Are ability-related demands at the workplace still the same after 30 years?**

**Sander, Nicolas** Dst. 19-622, Bundesagentur für Arbeit, Nürnberg, Germany

The German Federal Employment Agency utilizes occupation-specific norms in the field of non-academic professions based on measures of intelligence to facilitate appropriate job choices. Given



the rapid changes at workplaces, verifying the validity of these norms is permanently indicated. To circumvent repeated conduction of extensive norming studies, an index was developed based inter alia on the current ratio of school types previously visited by freshmen of individual apprenticeships. Since this index predicts almost perfectly measures of occupational aptitude from 30 years ago, it can be concluded that although operational characteristics at the workplace underwent dramatic changes ability-related demands remain largely stable.

#### Using institutional theory to explain the (non-) use of personnel selection procedures

**König, Cornelius J.** Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Berchtold, Matthias** Institute of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland **Klehe, Ute-Christine** Arbeids-Organisatiepsychologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands **Kleinmann, Martin** Institute of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland Objectives: The scientist-practitioner gap is especially large in the personnel selection field. We used institutional theory to explain the (non-)use of selection procedures. Methods: 521 HR professionals filled out an online survey on selection procedures used in their organizations. Multilevel logistic regression was used to analyze the data. Results: The highest odd ratios belonged to the factors applicant reactions, costs, and diffusion. Lower (but significant) odds ratios belonged to the factors predictive validity, selection as a recruitment tool, and legality. Conclusions: In line with institutional theory, the decision whether to use selection procedures is based on several factors.

#### Institutional pressures affecting the adoption of personnel selection procedures among German HR-managers

**Klehe, Ute-Christine** Arbeids-Organisatiepsychologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands **König, Cornelius** Arbeids-Organisatiepsych, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Kleinmann, Martin** Arbeids-Organisatiepsych, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland This study tests Klehe's (2004) theoretical model on why practitioners use certain personnel-selection procedures. In an online-questionnaire, 274 German HR-managers reported their use of different selection procedures and evaluated procedures on diverse dimensions. Multilevel-analyses confirmed that practitioners used procedures of high perceived costs-effectiveness (moderated by financial resources and being a stock-corporation), applicant-acceptance (moderated by applicant-numbers and selection-ratio), dissemination among other HR-practitioners, and manager-control in hiring decisions. The procedures' perceived validity only predicted usage in the case of high applicant-numbers and low selection-ratio, and perceived legal defensibility did not influence decisions. This confirms that multiple factors beyond validity and legality matter.

#### FP-092: Business in the digital age: E-commerce, advertisement and digital marketing I

##### The effect of virtual spokes-character type upon on-line advertisements

**Fang, Wenchang** Business Administration, National Taipei University, Sansia Township, Taiwan **Hsu, Ya Hui** Business Administration, National Taipei University, Yonghe City, Taipei County, Taiwan **Lyu, Yi-Lan** Business Administration, National Taipei University, Sansia Township, Taiwan

To fill the research gap regarding spokes-characters, this study examines the rarely discussed influence of lip-syncing in on-line advertisements.

This study tests different types of virtual characters effects on advertisement effectiveness, including attention, credibility, and attitude. The main experiment includes eight conditions, in which each character has a different gender (male vs female), facial appearance (human-like vs cartoon-like characters), and lip-syncing (adult vs child), presenting a sentimental animated on-line advertisement. Using analysis of variance (ANOVA), this study reveals that human-like/male characters with adult lip-syncing and cartoon-like/female with child lip-syncing presented in the on-line advertisements cause more positive advertisement effectiveness.

#### Measuring congruity between self-concept and brand image: Testing moderators of predictive value of different methods

**Stachoń-Wójcik, Maria** Chemoelski, Poland **Gorbaniuk, Oleg** Katedra Psychologii Eksperymentalnej, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin, Poland The aim of the research was answering the question whether there are any significant differences in predicting attitude towards the brand on the basis of measuring congruity between self-concept and brand image using an indirect and direct method. The moderators of predictive accuracy were: brand exposure (public vs private), brand symbolism (symbolic vs non-symbolic) and type of self-concept (individual vs social, real vs ideal). The research involved 232 women. Result: the direct measurement of self-congruity is the most accurate indicator in predicting attitude towards the brand and intention to purchase the brand (the biggest in individual self-concept).

#### The research of online shopper decision-making's influencing factors

**Chen, Hui** Economic & Management School, Beijing University, Beijing, People's Republic of China The objective was to find out the web sites factors and individual factors that influence the buying decision-making of online shopper. 190 online shoppers as subjects, we required them to browse two web stores which sell similar goods 15 minutes respectively, let them buy one goods on one of given sites, then filled in a few questionnaires, we used path analysis to verify the hypothesis. The results showed that ease of use of web sites, product information, entertainment, and trust remarkably influence online shoppers' satisfaction, which turns out it significantly influence on buying intention and buying behavior.

#### FP-093: Child and adolescent psychopathology II

##### Mental health issues among Aboriginal street-involved youth in Western Canada

**Brunanski, Dana** Counselling Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada **Bingham, Brittany** N/A, McCreary Centre Society, Vancouver, Canada **Smith, Annie** N/A, McCreary Centre Society, Vancouver, Canada **Saewyc, Elizabeth** School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

This study explored health issues of younger Aboriginal street-involved youth (<19 years) from nine communities of a Western Canadian province. A participatory research population-based survey (N = 762) found disproportionate Aboriginal representation (54%) vs. census data (~9%). Despite high levels of risk exposures, Aboriginal youth reported connectedness to family and school, and hope for the future. Mental health problems, including suicidality, self-harm, and problem substance use were common, yet few youth accessed mental health services. Analysis within community discussions emphasized societal factors, including the legacy of colonization, cultural dislocation, diversity of Aboriginal cultures, and the importance of culturally-relevant interventions.

#### Effectiveness of cognitive behaviour group therapy on shyness among adolescents in Iran D'Souza, Lancy Maharaja's College, University of Mysore, Mysore, India

Effectiveness of Cognitive Behaviour Group Therapy in reducing shyness was verified among 56 Iranian adolescents (28 experimental and 28 control). Shyness Assessment Test (SAT) developed by D'Souza (2006) was employed to measure levels of shyness in 3 domains: Cognitive/affective, Physiological and Action oriented. In the intervention program, after the introduction the researcher explained the CBT theory and evaluated the problems regarding CBT, identified Negative Automatic Thoughts (NAT) and trained the subjects to cope with NAT. At the end of CBGT, again, SAT was applied and data collected on 3 dimensions of shyness. Results revealed that CBGT is highly effective in reducing the shyness of adolescents in all the 3 domains.

#### Three-eight year outcome of a clinical sample of depressed adolescents

**Dudley, Amanda** CDDP, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia **Tonge, Bruce** CDDP, Monash University, Melbourne, VICTORIA, Australia **Gordon, Michael** CAMHS, Southern Health, Melbourne, VICTORIA, Australia **King, Neville** Faculty of Education, Monash University, Melbourne, VICTORIA, Australia **Ford, Sarah** CDDP, Monash University, Melbourne, VICTORIA, Australia **Melvin, Glenn** CDDP, Monash University, Melbourne, VICTORIA, Australia **Klimkeit, Ester** CDDP, Monash University, Melbourne, VICTORIA, Australia

Depression is a significant health problem and is associated with a range of negative sequelae including impaired social and academic adjustment, sensitisation to recurrent episodes of depression, self-harming behaviour and an increased risk of suicide. This longitudinal study involves the assessment of a clinical sample of depressed adolescents 3 – 8 years after acute treatment. Assessment comprises a semi-structured diagnostic interview and self-report measures of depression, general functioning, and family functioning/parent-child interactions. This paper presents the outcomes of young adults who experienced depression and findings will assist with the identification of risk factors for relapse and may contribute to treatment guidelines.

#### A longitudinal study of subthreshold depression in Chinese mainland adolescents

**Yao, Shuqiao** Medical Psychological Research, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Changsha, People's Republic of China **Zhang, Chenchen** The Second Xiangya Hospital, Medical Psychological Research, Changsha, Hunan, People's Republic of China **Ling, Yu** The Second Xiangya Hospital, Medical Psychological Research, Changsha, Hunan, People's Republic of China **Zhu, Xiongzhao** The Second Xiangya Hospital, Medical Psychological Research, Changsha, Hunan, People's Republic of China **Abela, John R. Z.** McGill University, Department of Psychology, Montreal (QC), Canada

Very few studies have been reported about the subthreshold depression (SD) in mainland of China, and some features of SD, especially the relationship with major depression (MD), are still unclear. We use both K-SADS interviews and self-report questionnaires assessing a variety of psychosocial factors including depressive symptoms and other symptoms, negative events, cognitive factors, interpersonal protective factor, personality, culture-related factors to a sample of high school students in China, once every six months, for 18 months. The prevalence of SD among Chinese adolescents is reported, possible relationship between SD and MD is analyzed, and the related biopsychosocial model of SD is discussed in this paper.



**FP-094: Cognitive information processing and learning I**

**Improving the effects of strategy instruction on reading comprehension in elementary school children**

**Ennemoser, Marco** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany* **Diehl, Meike** *Department of Psychology, University of Gießen, Gießen, Germany*

Two studies were conducted to optimize the effects of strategy instruction on reading comprehension in young elementary school children. Study 1 provided evidence that supplementing a basic rehearsal strategy to conventional strategy instruction leads to additional gains in reading comprehension ( $n = 254$ ). The rationale for this strategy is that it takes into account the limited decoding abilities and consequential working memory load of young readers. Study 2 investigated if benefits can be further improved by the instructional approach of reciprocal teaching ( $n = 72$ ). Results were only partially supportive and to some extent even contrary to our hypotheses.

**The assessment of executive control functions in children: Implications for learning**

**Musso, Mariel** *Social and Behavioral Sciences, Leiden University / CONICET, Leiden, Netherlands*

This research focuses on the assessment of indicators of appropriate emergence of inhibition in the activation of inhibitory responses. Processes were studied with measures for latencies, corrections, and other responses. Interventions over executive control mechanisms were designed for and adapted to situations of school instruction/learning. It was hypothesised that children improve their performance in executive control mechanisms after intervention. Results showed significant improvement of Executive Control after interventions, and that the novel assessment methods designed were efficient and reliable for application in school environments. Findings have concrete application in the development of better school-centred intervention programmes improving learning outcomes.

**The influence of abacus training on intelligence and speed**

**Khaleefa, Omar** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan*

To examine the possible influence of abacus training on the intelligence and speed for children (7-11 years) both males (51%) and females (49%) IO and speed before and after training was assessed for the controlled group ( $N=1144$ ) and experimental group ( $N=1348$ ). The study showed a statistically significant difference between the controlled group and the experimental one on both intelligence and speed on 0,001 level.

**FP-095: Cognitive and affective development in childhood and adolescence I**

**Analysing children's colloquial pain stories**

**Ostkirchen, Gabriele Gerda** *Inst. für Klin. Neurologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany*

This project analyses colloquial pain stories of children and reports empirical findings. The 'Pediatric Pain Inventory' asks the children to describe the pain and to specify probable causes, coping strategies and attachment relationships. The utterances were categorised (CAT\_SYS\_PED\_PAIN) exhaustively. Children generate in total 3088 utterances (mean 10,3):  $H=654/21,2\%$ ;  $AP=998/32,3\%$ ;  $INJ=603/19,5\%$ ;  $BIC=833/27,0\%$ . Relative frequencies within different pain situations vary from 21,4%-28,6%. High interrater reliabilities are provided. Children talk about their pain with interest but without exaggeration. This study is a

contribution to acquire empirical knowledge that could provide the basis of a new way of looking at this issue.

**Adaptation of Danva 2 in Romania**

**Rosan, Adrian** *Special Education Department, BBU Cluj Napoca, Cluj Napoca, Romania*

The objective is the relationship between the capacity of recognising facial expressions, empathy and the adaptation in Romania of a range of tools: the Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal Accuracy with the two subtests: Danva 2- Test of Facial Expressions of Adults (Danva - AF) and Danva 2 - Test of Facial Expressions of Children (Danva - CF) with role in the screening of the risk of violent behaviour in puberty. Participants: 500 teenagers, age between 14-16. Anova Test for interpretation statistical data. The results will be used as support in applying a soft program for preventing violent behavior in puberty.

**The curse of knowledge in children's false belief tasks**

**Li, Xiaodong** *Dept. of Psychology, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, People's Republic of China* **Xu, Jian** *psychology, Shenzhen University, shenzhen, People's Republic of China* **Liu, Ping** *psychology, Shenzhen University, shenzhen, People's Republic of China* **Zhou, Shuangzhu** *psychology, Shenzhen University, shenzhen, People's Republic of China*

The study was aimed to examine whether there was a curses of knowledge in False belief tasks. Three tasks were designed: unexpected transfer, unexpected content and auditory task. Each task includes four contexts: child-knowledgeable while puppet-ignorant, child-ignorant and puppet-ignorant, child-ignorant while puppet-knowledgeable, child-knowledgeable and puppet -knowledgeable. Subjects were 60 children aged 3-5. The results showed that there was a significant difference between child-knowledgeable and child-ignorant when puppet didn't know the truth and children obviously overestimate others' knowledge when they themselves know the truth; however, there was no significant difference between the two contexts when the puppet know the truth. These results demonstrate the curse of knowledge does exist.

**FP-096: Educational assessment I**

**The interaction between cognitive learning styles and linguistic background of the high school learners**

**Beygi, Ali Reza** *Psychology, Arak Azad University, Arak, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Maghsudi, Mojtaba** *English, Arak Bahoonar T.T.C., Arak, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The present project was going to study the relationship between cognitive learning styles and bilingualism; therefore, a group of male and female high school students ( $n = 236$ ) with English or Kannada as medium in the city of Mysore, India comprised the sample of the present study. Applying T-test and one-way ANOVA, indicated: Independent subjects scored higher than dependent ones in English Achievement Test, subjects with English scored higher than subjects with Kannada Medium of instruction in Learning Style Test and finally it was indicated that there is NO significant interaction between students' linguality and gender in their cognitive Style scores.

**The development and application of the wisdom assessment for college students**

**Cheng, Ying-Chen** *Measurement and Statistics, National University of Tainan, Tainan, Taiwan* **Huang, Hsiu-Shuang** *Measurement and Statistics, National University of Tainan, Tainan, Taiwan*

The purpose of this study was to develop the evaluation in the wisdom of the undergraduate

students. The wisdom assessment consisted of three facets, a total of 8 items. Those subjects were 464 undergraduate students in Taiwan. The wisdom assessment performance was divided into five levels. The performance of the subjects was in the third level. In accordance with the IRT, each of the dimensions of difficult questions was between .038 - .761, the internal consistency reliability was .776, reliability was .875, and with a good construct validity.

**Relationship between study habits, educational ability and study problems among secondary school students in Rawalpindi, Pakistan**

**Hussain Kanwal, Rabia** *Behavioral Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan*

The present study investigated relationship between study habits, study problems, educational abilities among secondary school students in schools of Rawalpindi. The Educational Ability Test (ETS), Study Habits and Attitude Questionnaire, Mooney Problem Checklist were administered to 200 students, matched on gender, age, and grades. Findings indicated significant high correlation between scores of Study Habits and Attitude Questionnaire. However, Problem Checklist was negatively correlated with Study Habits and Attitude Questionnaire. The problems concerned with teachers were more significant in boys as compared to girls on problem checklist. These findings are helpful in strategic curriculum planning for secondary school students.

**Mapping values and achievement goals using smallest space analysis**

**Liem, Arief Darmanegara** *Cent. for Res. in Pedagogy, Nat. Inst of Education, S'pore, Singapore, Singapore* **Boekaerts et al.** (2006) propose that Schwartz's (2006) circular model of values should guide our innovative approach to studying achievement and non-achievement goals that students bring to the classroom. Using a multidimensional scaling application called smallest space analysis, the present study aims to map out students' values and achievement goals on a two-dimensional projection. Two measures, the Portrait Values Questionnaire (Schwartz et al., 2001) and the Inventory of School Motivation (McInerney & Ali, 2006), were administered to 5000 Singaporean secondary school students. The result will address a question, "Is students' pursuit of multiple goals underpinned by their basic values?"

**FP-097: Environmental perception and cognition I**

**Conceptions about environment and environmental education: From theory to practice**

**Stoltz, Tania** *Thery and Fundaments of Educat, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil* **Carneiro, Sônia** *Thery and Practice of Educatio, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil* **Vestena, Carla** *Educatio, UNESP, Guarapuava, Brazil* **Nogueira, Valdir** *Educatio, Centro Universitário de Jaraguá, Curitiba, Brazil* **Pieczarka, Thiciane** *Educatio, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil* **Sotero Costa, Roberta Rafaela** *Educatio, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil*

This study aims to analyze the conceptions about environment and Environmental Education of Geography teachers of the States of Parana and Santa Catarina in Brazil. Thirty teachers working at primary and secondary schools were interviewed. It was verified that even though the teachers have a major in Geography, which has as object of study the relation society and nature, among them predominate a fragmented and naturalistic conception of environment. In terms of the conception about Environmental Education it is predominantly a practice without thoughtfulness, not presenting in



a significant way the development of environmental values and attitudes. As a conclusion there is a need for restructuring the courses of educators' formation in relation to the environmental issue in Education.

#### Space appropriation as an academic achievement factor: A study on a population of University Institute of Technology students in France

**Rioux, Liliane** EA3984 département psychologie, Université de Paris X-Nanterre, Nanterre Cedex, France

The principal aim of our research is to study the relation between space appropriation and the IUT students' academic achievement. 167 students in region Centre (France) answered a questionnaire meant to assess some socio-demographic (age, culture, types of housing), individual (professional project, relational network), and psychosocial (academic satisfaction and motivation, space appropriation) variables. The results show that the IUT space appropriation is dependent, in a large part, with the academic achievement. Moreover a stepwise regression analysis showed that five variables, i.e. age, environmental stimulation, having an open professional project, environmental discomfort and degree in amotivation are predictors of IUT students' academic achievement.

#### FP-098: Work motivation and engagement

##### A content valid measure of organizational engagement: Its relationships with job satisfaction, empowerment, affective commitment and turnover intentions

**Albrecht, Simon** Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, Caulfield East, Australia

The research aimed to validate a face valid measure of organizational engagement. Factor analysis and regression analyses were conducted on data drawn from 280 full-time employees working across a range of roles and industry sectors. The measure demonstrated acceptable reliability and could be reliably distinguished from an existing measure of engagement (the UWES) and from job satisfaction (JS), empowerment, affective commitment (AC), and turnover intentions (ITO). It explained significant additional variance in AC and ITO beyond JS and empowerment. The new measure will provide academics and practitioners with a useful and reliable way to measure engagement.

##### The effect of learning goals on performance: A simulation and 5 questions for future research

**Seijts, Gerard Richard** Ivey School of Bus., University of Western Ontario, London, Canada

Recent studies have shown that, on tasks that require the acquisition of knowledge and skill, a learning goal rather than a performance goal should be set in order to facilitate performance. The results of the experiment show that a specific, high learning goal leads to higher performance on a complex 90 minute business simulation than a specific, low learning goal. Other correlates of complex task performance included self-efficacy, goal commitment, and dispositional goal orientation. The results of the experiment and other goal-setting studies lead to five questions that will help in moving research on learning goals forward.

##### What are people looking for? Personality traits and importance of work motivation factors

**Bipp, Tanja** Human Performance Management, Technical University Eindhoven, Eindhoven, Netherlands

Based on two different work motivation theories, the relationships between personality traits (Big Five, CSE: core self-evaluation) and the importance of various job aspects was investigated. In Study I (N=118), graduates with high scores on Openness

to experience and Agreeableness placed emphasis on Herzberg's motivation factors, whereas no relations were found for hygiene factors. In Study II (N=117 employees), the Big Five accounted for 30% of the variance in importance of the motivating potential of a job (Job Characteristics Model) and CSE showed incremental validity. Results are discussed regarding person-job fit and the practical utility of the CSE construct.

#### Biopsychosocial correlates of work motivation

**Liesienė, Justina** Dept. of Psychology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania **Endriulaitienė, Auks** General Psychology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania **Bukšnytė, Loreta** Theoretical Psychology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

The objective of this study was to find the most important biological, psychological and social factors related to work motivation. 310 Lithuanian employees were examined. The questionnaire constructed according to the instructions of Vroom Expectancy Theory was used to assess work motivation. Personality traits were assessed by Big Five Inventory. Correlations, comparison of averages and Path analysis was used to analyze the data. Results showed that extraversion, conscientiousness, openness to experience, better health and leading position are related to work motivation. Structural equation modeling showed that work motivation through subjective work effectiveness could be best predicted by extraversion and conscientiousness.

#### Designing and testing a model of important precedents and outcomes of work motivation of national Iranian south oil company employees in Ahvaz region, Iran

**Arshadi, Nasrin** Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shokrkon, Hossein** Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shehni Yailagh, Manije** Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose was to test a proposed model of antecedents and consequences of work motivation in Iran. A model of work motivation was developed, depicting motivational traits, Islamic work ethic ... as determinants of work motivation and considered job attitudes, job performance ... as outcomes. To assess the fitness, SEM was employed, using the maximum likelihood methods of AMOS-7. Taken together, the model showed good fit. Better fit and more meaningful results were obtained by developing an optimal model. The results indicated that the model can identify specific leverage points that can affect work motivation and therefore, important organizational outcomes.

#### The relation between socio-relational self-efficacy and work engagement in an Italian sample of social workers

**Pace, Francesco** Dept. of Psychology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy **Mistretta, Rosalia** University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy **Salvo, Francesca** Psychology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy **Rigano, Rosalia** Psychology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy **Gallina, Carmela** Psychology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy **Foddai, Elena** Discipl. Chir. ed Oncologiche, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy **Guadagna, Paola** Psychology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy **Di Maggio, Maria Gemma** Psychology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy

This study examined how much in social workers the confidence about perceived socio-relational competencies is related to work engagement. We used a questionnaire developed to assess the socio-relational self-efficacy (according to the Bandura's theory), and the UWES (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2003), a measure of work engagement, defined as a

positive, fulfilling work-related state of mind. Subjects were interviewed in therapeutic communities (for drug addicts, for abused women etc.) or family communities. It was found that some aspects of relational competence (like to feel able to understand others' feelings) are strongly related to work engagement.

#### FP-099: Understanding aggression

##### Is the Implicit Association Test a valid tool for measuring aggressiveness?

**Bluemke, Matthias** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany **Zumbach, Jörg** Bildungswissenschaften, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

The Implicit Association Test (IAT) is a flexible categorization task that can be adapted to measure cognitions related to aggressiveness and, possibly, impulsive aggressive behaviour. We tested if IATs are suitable for experimental and diagnostic purposes. The current presentation draws on a review of three studies, including one quasi-experimental online-study and two experimental lab studies, in which we applied different variants of IATs in order to establish a connection to (a) consequences of violent computer gaming, (b) explicitly-reported aggression, and (c) behavioural indicators. Our findings show that not all aggressiveness-IATs are created equal.

##### Culture of honour and gender identity: The impact of sex, age and educational level on the predisposition to violence

**Lopez Zafrá, Esther** Dept. of Social Psychology, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén, Spain **Rodríguez Espartal, Noelia** Social Psychology, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén, Spain **Jiménez, María Isabel** Social Psychology, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén, Spain

Culture of Honour is reaching a height at the present time as a variable that may explain or affect the violence against women. Culture of the honour justify and use violence as a form to defend honour and to dominate the relationship. This problem is present in our society. In our study 406 individuals fill out a questionnaire that measures culture of honour, gender identity and socio-demographic variables. Our results show a relationship between this concept and socio-demographic variables as age, sex and level of studies. Moreover, we find that a masculine-level gender identity is significantly related to a higher importance given to culture of honour.

##### A social-cognitive look at the catharsis hypothesis: How goal-fulfillment reduces aggression

**Denzler, Markus** Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

A model predicting cathartic-like effects is suggested: It is assumed that the goal to aggress increases accessibility of aggression-related constructs. This heightened accessibility looses its functionality after goal-fulfillment and is hence inhibited. This model is applied to two different aspects of the catharsis-hypothesis: Experiment 1/2 demonstrate that accessibility of aggression-related constructs is increased before and inhibited after goal-fulfillment; aggressive behavior is also reduced upon goal-fulfillment. Experiment 3/4 show that playing a violent computer-game with the goal to aggress inhibits the accessibility of aggression-related constructs when the goal is fulfilled. The relationship to previous catharsis research and practical implications are discussed.

##### Peer aggression and coping

**Méndez, Claudia** Personality, Assessment, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain **Forns, Maria** PETRA, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain



Peer aggression is a significant problem among adolescents. This study aims to analyze peer aggression, adolescents coping strategies and how they influence adaptive functioning. Participants were 400 adolescents aged 11-16 years from Barcelona Secondary Schools. Data were obtained from three self-report measures: a peer aggression and bullying questionnaire (instrument created ad-hoc for this investigation), Adolescent-Coping Orientation for Problem Experiences (Patterson, J. M., McCubbin, H), and Behavior Assessment System for Children Self-Report (Reynolds, C. R. & Kamphaus, R. W.). The results suggest that successful adaptation is related to the type of coping strategies used.

#### An attempt of a social psychological analysis on the contemporary concepts of aggression

Zografova, Yolanda Institute of Psychology - BAS, Sofia, Bulgaria

Based on the comparative analysis of contemporary models of aggressive behavior - personalological and information-processing - an approach to the construction of concepts of aggressiveness are presented. The proposed approach includes the achievements of the discussed models as well as new aspects in the perspective of definition of aggression's different subject levels - individual and social-group. Empirical evidence is presented to illustrate the impact of different factors like personal aggressiveness, social and cultural environment, situational context of the interpersonal relationships and factors such as some frustrating, social, economical and psychosocial changes in Bulgaria on the person's/groups' aggressive dispositions and behaviour. In conclusion the necessity of elaboration of new treatment of the different aggressiveness' subject levels is discussed.

#### Teenage population's reactions to a terrorist attack

Valero Valero, Maria Oficina de Cooperación, Universitat Jaume I, Castellón de la Plana, Spain  
García Renedo, Mónica Oficina de Cooperación, Universitat Jaume I, Castellón de la Plana, Spain  
Gil Beltrán, José Manuel Oficina de Cooperación, Universitat Jaume I, Castellón de la Plana, Spain  
Our aim is to examine the reactions and perceptions to a terrorist attack of secondary school students geographically distant from the scene of the incident. The sample is made up of 87 subjects aged between 12 and 16, whose average age is 13.8 (s.d.=1.309). The data analysis was carried out with the statistical analysis software SPSS 14.0. The results reveal how adolescents show a wide range of reactions and cognitions regardless of their age. These results can be useful to design strategies that allow parents and teachers to have enough knowledge to meet the psychosocial needs that they may manifest after a crisis situation.

#### FP-100: Understanding semantics

##### Comprehension of metaphorical statements

Repeko, Alexander Collegium Europaeum, Poznan University, Gniezno, Poland  
Comprehension of different types of statements including metaphorical ones was checked under different conditions. Participants were asked to evaluate truthfulness of statements under explicit requirements to consider them either as formal expression or to use their imaginary. It was found that metaphors was treated in a different way than true or false statements and that requirement to use imagery alter the time to judge the truthfulness of a statement.

#### Affect primacy in embodied word processing

Domingos, Ana Psychology, ISPA, Lisbon, Portugal  
Garcia-Marques, Teresa Psychology, ISPA, Lisboa, Portugal  
Niedenthal, Paula Psychology, Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand Cedex, France  
Together affective-primacy and embodiment approaches predict that our face muscle activity reacts to valenced information. In our studies participants perform affective/non-affective judgments while facial muscles activity was manipulated. In lexical decisions frowning participants revealed facilitation for positive compared to positive negative and nonwords. Bite and blocking manipulations impaired positive word recognition. In study 2, negative words, elicited greater amount of disliking judgments in blocking and biting conditions, than in frowning mimicry. Positive words, elicit less liking in the biting condition. As expected mimicry impacts valenced-word processing however, our pattern of results did not revealed the expected congruency effect.

#### Cognitive and emotional dimensions of narrative engagement

Bilandzic, Helena Medien und Kommunikation, Universität Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany  
Busselle, Rick Murrow School of Communication, Washington State University, Pullman, USA

This study validates a scale describing cognitive and emotional engagement with filmic narratives. Items derived from a model of narrative engagement were tested on a developmental sample of 443 US-American students who watched a television show. Four dimensions were found in factor analysis: Narrative Understanding, Attentional Focus, Emotion and Being There. The subscales were replicated in two test samples of 60 German students with two shows. Secondary task reaction times were taken in this study at intense and less intense moments. Reaction times were slower in suspenseful, but faster in emotional scenes. Implications for the relationship between resource allocation and narrative engagement are discussed.

#### Describing sense-making processes

Nystrom, Monica Medical Management Centre, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

The purpose of the study was to test methods for investigating sense-making processes. Three researchers analyzed transcribed interviews and summarized them. A method for following the process was used, resulting in segments of text and process comments. Quantitative and qualitative analyses examined meta-cognitions and the discourse of interpretation. Results showed sense-making as a mixture of bottom-up and top-down cognitive processing. Variation concerned type and amount of information reacted on in relation to previous knowledge. Text influence, strong in the beginning, weakened during the process. Potential sources for variation in cognitive processing were suggested. The proposed measurement design was found useful.

#### Influence of inhibition of return on semantic processing: Evidence from a semantic stroop task

Zhang, Yang Dept. of Psychology, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, People's Republic of China  
Ming, Zhang psychology, NortheastNormal university, Changchun, People's Republic of China  
Linyun, Wang psychology, NortheastNormal university, Changchun, Germany

Objective: The goal of the present study is to determine whether IOR can modulate semantic process by combination the semantic Stroop and IOR procedure. Methods: Seventeen undergraduate students with a mean age of  $22.75 \pm 2.38$  years old were recruited as participants Results and Conclusions: The results showed that the semantic stroop effect was eliminated when the stimuli presented in cued locations. Therefore, in consistent with atten-

tional hypothesis of IOR, IOR appears to arise from inhibition of attention rather than disconnecting perceptual representations with their motor representations.

#### How semantic knowledge affects object recognition: Electrophysiological evidence for early perceptual modulations

Abdel Rahman, Rasha Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany  
Expertise in object recognition is based on extensive perceptual experience and in-depth semantic knowledge. In contrast to well-attested effects of perceptual experience, little is known about the influence of in-depth knowledge recognizing objects. A series of experiments with event-related brain potentials (ERPs) demonstrates that the amount knowledge acquired about objects modulates visual ERP components already 120 milliseconds after object presentation and causes gradual variations of activity within a later time window associated with meaning access. Thus, in-depth knowledge not only affects involuntary semantic memory access but also penetrates early visual processes that are traditionally held to be immune to such influences.

#### FP-101: Transformational leadership

##### Transformational leadership and employee well-being: An examination of the mediating role of self-efficacy and trust in the leader

Liu, Jiayan Institute of Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
Siu, Oi-ling Department of Politics & S, Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR  
Shi, Kan N/A, Institute of Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
Based on survey data collected from 745 employees from the People's Republic of China (Hong Kong, n = 448; Beijing, n = 297), regression results revealed that transformational leadership was positively related to employees' self-efficacy, trust in the leader, and job satisfaction, and negatively related to perceived work stress and stress symptoms. Employees' self-efficacy and trust in the leader partially mediated the influence of transformational leadership on job satisfaction, and fully mediated the influence of transformational leadership on perceived work stress and stress symptoms. Implications of these findings for practice and research are discussed.

##### Psychological capital as a mediator between transformational leadership and employees' work-related outcomes

Zhong, Lifeng School of Business, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
Li, Mei School of Business, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
Building on previous research, this study proposed that transformational leadership would boost followers' task performance and organizational citizenship behavior by enhancing their psychological capital. Using a sample of 167 supervisor-subordinate dyads from China, a two-step process of analysis with LISREL 8.50 was employed to test the hypotheses. The results indicated that both transformational leadership and psychological capital were positively related to employees' task performance and organizational citizenship behavior, and employees' psychological capital mediated the relationship between transformational leadership behavior and employees' job performance and organizational citizenship behavior. Limitations and practical applications were offered. Keywords: transformational leadership, psychological capital, job performance, organizational citizenship behavior



### Are personnel trainers leaders?

**Silva Peralta, Yamila** *Social Psychology, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*

This is an exploratory and qualitative study which purpose is to know about Personnel Trainers' Leadership. It was oriented to the discovery of deductive categories in the experiences of non-success of the trainers and the exploration of regularities among the categories. Taking into account the theoretical model of Bass and Avolio (2004) a content analysis of 41 trainer's critical incidents was performed. The results showed transformational and transactional styles combined in most of the critical incidents. The incidents were linked to the self-criticism as a trainer and the irregularities during the training process. Theoretical and practical contributions are presented.

### Transformational leadership and innovation implementation: The mediating role of commitment to change and moderating function of climate for initiative

**Michaelis, Björn** *I&O Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany* **Stegmaier, Ralf** *I&O Psychology, University Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany* **Sonntag, Karlheinz** *I&O Psychology, University Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

This questionnaire-based study investigates the relationship between six transformational leader behaviors and subordinates' innovation implementation behaviors. Findings from 198 employees working in the R&D section in a multinational automotive company indicate that transformational leadership is consistently related to implementation behaviors, given controls for numerous individual differences in subordinates' personality, satisfaction, and job demography. As assumed, this relationship is shown to be mediated by subordinates' affective commitment to change. Further, climate for initiative moderates the relation between transformational leadership and subordinates' innovation implementation behaviors. Implications for practice and future research are discussed.

### The relationship between the Big Five personality traits and transformational and transactional leadership styles

**Sattari, Fatemeh** *Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Shokrkon, Hossein** *psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran*

This research studies simple and multiple correlations between the personality traits and the leadership styles of the managers in an organization in IRAN. The hypothesis was that the big five Neo P-IR factors are positively correlated to the transformational and transactional leadership styles. 118 managers completed the Neo P-IR and Multifactor Leadership questionnaires. Data were analyzed using Correlation and Multiple Regression. Extraversion, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, and Openness and their sub-factors had significant correlation with transformational leadership. Extraversion and Conscientiousness and their sub-factors had significant correlation with transactional leadership. Indications of findings have been discussed for the improvement of the two leadership styles.

### Followers self-regulation and preferences for transformational versus transactional leadership: A conjoint-analytical approach

**Galais, Nathalie** *Organ.- und Sozialpsychologie, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Nürnberg, Germany* **Halbig, Michael** *Organizational and Social Psy., University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Nürnberg, Germany*

The study (N = 481) focuses on the effects of followers' goal-orientation and regulatory focus on preferences for transformational versus transactional leadership. We applied a conjoint-analytical approach that was realized through an online study and enables to interactively assess preferences on

the basis of multiple comparisons. Results indicate that individual self-regulation do not predict a general preference for transformational/transactional leadership but preferences for specific motivational facets of transformational leadership. Whereas learning oriented individuals and those with high promotion-focus prefer leaders who offer visions and challenge followers, those with high performance-orientation prefer leaders who act as role-models. Prevention-focus had no effects.

### FP-102: The learning environment: Student-teacher relationship, teacher effectiveness, learning opportunities

#### Identification of effectiveness factors in English (EFL) teachers and the study of the relationships between these factors and students' attitudes with students' outcomes

**Takrimi, Azimeh** *Teaching English, Teacher Training School, Ahvaz-Kooye, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Khojaset Mehr, Reza** *counselling, sahadid chamran university, Ahvaz, KooyeOstadane Daneshghe, Islamic Republic of Iran*

This study was designed to identify the English teachers' effectiveness factors and to investigate the relationships between these factors and students' attitudes with their outcomes. 215 teachers participated, selected according to multi-stage sampling. Instruments were a 50-item questionnaire on effectiveness factors, Aiken's attitude scale, and students' final scores. Factor analysis revealed four factors as Instructional strategies, Communication skills, Personality characteristics, and Knowledge. Results also show a simple and multiple correlation between these factors and students' attitudes with students' outcomes. This study has implications for language teachers, teacher training centers, and principals.

#### Children's adaptive and maladaptive motivational patterns and teacher-child relationships

**Patrick, Helen** *Educational Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA* **Mantzicopoulos, Panayota** *Educational Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA* **Samarapungavan, Ala** *Educational Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA* **French, Brian** *Educational Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA*

We identified different motivational profiles of 110 kindergarteners, and examined whether demographic, achievement, and teacher-child factors were associated with these patterns. Using cluster analysis we identified three profiles involving children's perceived competence in, liking, and ease of science. The largest group expressed high motivation. A smaller group expressed low competence but high liking, and another reported low liking with moderate competence. The profiles did not differ by demographics or achievement. The low competence/ high liking group perceived less teacher support than did children with high motivation. Discourse analysis of teacher-child interactions during science lessons showed interaction differences by motivational profile.

#### Learning environments and schooling engagement in secondary qualifying education

**Frenay, Mariane** *Dept of Educational Psychology, University of Louvain UCL, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium* **Archambault, Isabelle** *Dept of Psychoeducation, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada* **Paul, Cecile** *Dept of Educational Psychology, University of Louvain UCL, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium* **Dayez, Jean-Baptiste** *Dept of Educational Psychology, University of Louvain UCL, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium* **Galand, Benoit** *Dept of Educational Psychology, University of Louvain UCL, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium*

This study investigates effects of learning environments on students' engagement and achievement. We hypothesize differential effects of specific teaching practices on value perception and on academic achievement. Promoting instrumentality would increase utility value while supporting learning will raise attainment value and academic achievement. 2207 vocational and technical secondary students (grade 9 & 11) were surveyed twice during school year. Controlling for demographics and prior motivation, utility value was predicted by teaching promoting instrumentality, but, surprisingly, no change in R<sup>2</sup> was found for attainment value while academic achievement was best predicted by teaching supporting learning. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

#### Learning opportunities and math achievement of third grade Mexican children

**Contreras, Carolina** *Pruebas y Medición, INEE, México City, Mexico*

The main purpose of this study was to determine whether achievement scores differ significantly across different levels of learning opportunities. A two phase, stratified SRS, PPS national representative sample of 55312 students was used. Children were evaluated on math using a standardised test of 80 items with a .79 reliability. Learning opportunities were assessed through four items answered by children and scaled with the Rasch model. Three groups were created according to Rasch scores on learning opportunities. Achievement means were compared using PISAs macros for complex samples. Significant differences were found among the three groups.

#### Critical analysis of ideas on the learning readiness of children

**Quibuyen, Lielz** *Elementary Department, College of the Holy Spirit, Tarlac City, Philippines*

This study investigated the indicators of learning readiness of thinkers as applied in the classroom of a private school. Three questions were generated: What learning ideas are common among the thinkers? ; What are the common indicators of learning readiness assumed by the thinkers? ; what principles of learning readiness are applied in the classroom? Results prove that the principles of readiness exemplified by the thinkers are present in the observable skills of the pupils. There is commonality in the learning ideas of the thinkers and the indicators of readiness. Analysis of data suggests that teachers need to foster an environment that strengthens the creative capacities and interest of children.

#### The study of factors affecting educational degradation in learning English among non-English major students

**Rahbar, Mohammad** *Dept. of Foreign Language, Quchan Azad University, Quchan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The present research considers six hypotheses that might affect students, degradation in learning English. The research instrument was a 36 item questionnaire with the following sub-scales: 1.very low effect, 2.low effect, 3.moderate effect, 4.high effect, and 5.very high effect. To analyze the gathered data, SPSS software was used. The results showed that factors such as family financial problems, lack of educational facilities and inexperienced teachers did not have such a great effect on students' degradation in learning English, but factors such as improper educational planning, lacks of motivation, and social environment problems were of most important factors.



### FP-103: Motivation and goal orientation

#### Why positive expectations do not always work?

**Moà, Angelica** Dept. of General Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy  
Previous research has shown that the way you think of your abilities affects your performance in a related domain. The present study explores an additional explanation/factor i.e. time pressure. Three experiments were run with high school students (mixed-gender, all-males, all-females) who were required to complete a mental rotation test and told that men generally perform better than women for either genetic reasons or a stereotype or time pressure. Results showed an increase in performance in the time pressure condition for males and a decrease in the genetic reasons condition in the mixed group. Discussion focuses on the underlying motivational mechanisms.

#### A study of motivation on the peasant distance learners in urbanization

**Zhang, Yan** Research, 6/F TCL Building OPEN, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Song, Yu** research, 6/F TCL Building OPEN, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
To examine Self-Determined Learning Intervention Model (SDLIM), we investigate 87 peasant distance learners from Beijing, Ningbo, Guangzhou, where the teaching reform project of MOE of China "To establish and demonstrate the Digitalized Learning Port and Lifelong Learning Society" is undertaken. This study adopts types of motivation based Self-determination to measure the intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation and amotivation level of peasant distance learner. By analyzing with their different characteristics in urbanization, it shows that because of their different occupations, their motivation levels vary considerably, SDLIM is also more complex.

#### Goal orientation and motivation to lead: A self-organization theory perspective

**Zhang, Kai** School of Business, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Jiao, Changquan** Faculty of Business Administration, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada **Li, Binyu** Department of Human Resource, Beijing Institute of Economic, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Tan, Shuang** School of Business, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
The conceptualization of goal orientation in past studies has focused on individual achievement goals. Based on self-organization theory, this study broadens goal orientation conceptualization to include teamwork goal orientation and investigates the relationship between employee goal orientation and motivation to lead (MTL). Factor analyses, correlation analyses, and hierarchical regression analyses were employed to test the hypotheses. The results show that teamwork goal orientation can be distinguished from other three goal orientations. We also found that teamwork goal orientation significantly predicts benefit-related MTL, and learning goal orientation significantly predicts power-related and social-normative MTL. Implications for future research and practices are discussed.

#### Achievement goals, learning strategies and academic achievement among Peruvian highschool students

**Matos, Lennia** Dept. of Psychology, University of Lima, Lima, Peru **Lens, Willy** Psychology, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium **Vansteenkiste, Maarten** Psychology, University of Gent, Gent, Belgium  
Achievement goal theory was used to study the role of motivation in the academic context of a Peruvian sample of highschool students (N = 1505). The purpose of this cross-sectional study was to examine the relationship between students' achievement

goals, their use of learning strategies and academic achievement. Multiple Regressions identified, as predicted, positive effects of mastery goals (i.e. more use of learning strategies, higher academic achievement), and negative effects of performance-avoidance goals (i.e. lower academic achievement). Mixed results were found for pursuing performance-approach goals. The present findings support the external validity of achievement goal theory in a sample of students from a culture that is understudied in the motivational literature.

#### Could optimal self lead to optimal adjustment? Actions to achieve goals larger than the self and their beneficial effects

**Lin, Yicheng** Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Huang, Chinlan** Division of General Education, The National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan  
Crokers & Park (2004) proposed that the key to achieve the optimal self-esteem is to consciously choose goals larger than the self. In the current study, three types of actions including actions of hope, actions to show gratitude, and actions to make oneself and one's partner happy were executed three times a week and consecutively for two weeks in a fixed order. Pre and post measures of psychological adjustments, life satisfaction, and emotional experiences were assessed. Both the beneficial effects and moderating mechanisms of taking actions to achieve inclusive goals larger than the self were examined.

#### Finding Mr. Right: Implicit affiliation motive and affect regulation moderate partner choice

**Fröhlich, Stephanie M.** Abteilung Bad Rothenfelde, Institut für Rehaforschung, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany **Kuhl, Julius** Dep. of Human Sciences, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany  
The implicit affiliation motive is a desire for close relationships. We hypothesize that people with a high implicit affiliation motive look for partners with matching high implicit affiliation motives. Persons with good access to their inner motives should be more successful in finding a suitable partner. We obtained data from 51 couples. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted. Individuals having a strong implicit affiliation motive and the ability to downregulate negative affect have partners with comparable affiliation motives. Affect regulation plays an important role in finding a partner who is similar to oneself in the strength of the implicit affiliation motive.

### FP-104: Motivational and social aspects of sport

#### Interrelations between anxiety, personality, motivation and performance in 15 years old top-level fencers

**Rosnet, Elisabeth** Research Department, INSEP, Paris, France **Gillet, Nicolas** Laboratory of Applied Psychology, University of Reims, REIMS, France  
In order to test the interrelations between anxiety, personality, motivation and performance, more than 300 15 years old fencers have completed the STAI, the Gordon Personality Inventory and the Echelle de Motivation dans les Sports (EMS). Fencers are from the 20 national best at this age in foil, epee and sabre. Data are collected during several years. Performance is assessed by the national ranking at the time of the psychological measures and also 2 years later. Gender is also taken into account. Results are discussed according to the self-determination theory of motivation.

#### Relationship maintenance strategies in the coach-athlete relationship

**Rhind, Daniel** School of Sport and Exercise S, Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom **Jowett, Sophia** School of Sport and Exercise S, Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom  
Objectives: Although the investigation of relationship maintenance strategies has received considerable attention in romantic/marital and familial relationships, no research has yet investigated the use of such strategies in the coach-athlete relationship. Methods: Twelve one-to-one interviews were conducted with 6 coaches (4 males and 2 females) and 6 athletes (2 males and 4 females), from team and individual sports, regarding their perceptions of the strategies which help maintain coach-athlete relationships. Results: Using content analysis, the following 7 categories emerged: Conflict Management, Openness, Motivational, Positivity, Advice/Feedback, Support and Social Networks. Conclusions: Similar strategies were identified to those revealed in personal relationship research, however, some sport-specific strategies were also highlighted/emerged.

#### The Power Motive Scale - Sports- 4 Stages (PMS-Sports-4S): A sports specific power motive scale according to McClelland's four stage model

**Krippel, Martin** Foren. Psychiatrie u. Psychol., Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany  
Objectives: On the basis of McClelland's four stage model of the power motive a sports specific questionnaire of the power motive was developed. Measures 162 sports students (M=22.13; SD= 2.64, men: 86) of the universities of Potsdam and Erlangen in Germany filled out the questionnaire. An explorative factor analysis was conducted in order to also identify not intended factor structures. Results The result is a four-factor structure (Kaiser-Guttman-Kriterium) with a different number of items for each factor/stage. Cronbach's Alphas for all scales are above .70. The alpha for the whole scale is .80. Conclusions The factor structure is satisfying, as well as the internal consistencies of the subscales.

#### Testing achievement motivation and volition in sport

**Wenhold, Franziska** Inst. für Sportpsychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany **Elbe, Anne-Marie** Department of Exercise and Spo, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark **Beckmann, Jürgen** Sportpsychology, Technical University Munich, Munich, Germany **Ehrlenspiel, Felix** Sportpsychology, Technical University Munich, Munich, Germany

Due to a deficit of German sport specific psychological questionnaires the German Federal Institute for Sport Science financially supported the development of four questionnaires measuring motivational and volitional personality aspects, which are main prerequisites for athletic peak performance. Test control criteria analysis showed sufficient results for all four instruments, namely the Achievement Motives Scale-Sport (Elbe & Wenhold, 2005a), the German Sport Orientation Questionnaire (Elbe, 2004), the Action Control Scale-Sport (Beckmann, 2003) and the Volitional Components Questionnaire-Sport (Elbe & Wenhold, 2005) and norms were established. The questionnaires are available as manuals, via an internet portal and are currently being implemented in the sport psychological consultation of elite athletes.

#### Educational needs of actors involved in soccer youth sectors

**Gozzoli, Caterina** Dipartimento Psicologia, Università Cattolica, Milano, Italy **Frascaroli, Daniela** Dipartimento Psicologia, Università Cattolica, Milano,



Italy **D'Angelo, Chiara** Dipartimento Psicologia, Università Cattolica, Milano, Italy

This research aims to investigate representations and needs of young players, parents, coaches and chiefs in soccer youth sectors, as well as relations and the quality of the relation between these actors. We will also compare and link these four lifespaces, by investigating and analysing educational needs. 13 soccer clubs were involved (500 players, 300 parents, 50 coaches, 30 chiefs). We conducted group-interviews, ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews (further data are being collected), then analysed through content-analysis (with Atlas.ti software for qualitative analysis). Different representations, complex relations, crucial issues, efforts and resources emerged; these results are essential to get a deeper understanding of sport as lifespan and to plan educational paths.

#### Role of sports in student stress coping

**Bommareddy, Udayakumar Reddy** Rural

Development, National Institute of, Hyderabad, India Childhood is the critical time for developing healthy attitudes and adaptive stress coping, which persist into adulthood. OBJECTIVES: To examine the health-related behaviours and sports training of school children. METHODS: Structured interview schedule was prepared and Scientific Survey conducted on 1275 Students as a sample from 162 Schools in India. Analysis includes Descriptive Statistics and Bivariate Correlation. RESULTS: Majority of the sample revealed "Stress" in their day-to-day life and found "Playing Sports" as their Stress Coping but suffered from sports injuries, nervous at play. CONCLUSIONS: Negligence of scientific sports training and sports sciences makes sports an ineffective stress coping

#### FP-105: Motor learning, decision making and expertise in sport

#### A longitudinal investigation of expertise-based differences in search and option-generation strategies

**Raab, Markus** Köln, Germany **Johnson, Joseph**

Psychology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, USA

In a 2-year longitudinal study, we investigate changes of athlete's performances strategy (three expertise levels) to generated options and subsequent choices in handball. Search pattern were identified via eye-tracking data to independently verify decision strategies previously inferred from patterns of generated options. A verbal protocol identified the option-generation process for each individual prior to an allocation decision. Although athletes of varying expertise generated the same number of options on average, these options differed in quality between levels of expertise for both their initial and final choices. These results are formalized to elaborate a model presented recently (Raab & Johnson, 2007).

#### Attribution biases in foul calls: Laboratory and field evidence for the "all players foul small players" heuristic in soccer

**van Quaquebeke, Niels** Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany **Giessner, Steffen R.** Organization and Personnel Man, RSM Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands

There is no video-evidence in soccer. Consequently, for ambiguous misconduct, referees have to rely upon heuristics to infer foul probabilities. We propose that one heuristic relates height to aggressiveness. Study 1 revealed that over all fouls of the last seven European Champions League seasons, the last seven Bundesliga seasons, and the last three World Cups (altogether  $n=123,857$  fouls), perceived foul perpetrators were on average taller than their victims. Further experimental studies ( $n_2=198$ ,  $n_3=327$ ), in which the height of two soccer players chasing a ball was manipulated, confirmed that

participants were more likely to call a foul on taller players.

#### The effects of attentional focus strategies on the performance and learning of soccer-dribbling task in children and adolescents

**Bahram, Abbas** P.E. and sport sciences, Tarbiat

Moalem University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

**Abdollahi Pour, Reza** -, Ministry of Education, Arak, I, arak, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shafizadeh, Mohsen** P.E. and sport sciences, tarbiat moalem university, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of this study was to determine the effects of internal versus external focus strategies on the performance and learning in novice children and adolescents. At practice phase, participants, without prior experience were required to dribble a colorful soccer ball. They will be asked to recall part of the foot (internal) or color of the ball (external). Retention and transfer (external evaluation) tests performed without instructions or reminder on day 2. MT and errors data were analyzed. The results showed, at practice phase the internal focus condition had lower errors, but at transfer the external focus group showed faster MT.

#### Effects of different external attention of focus on the motor learning and error-detection capability: Perception-action approach

**Shafizadeh, Mohsen** Physical Education & Sport,

Tarbiat Moallem University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The objective of present study was to determine the effect of different sources of external attention of focus on motor skills. 30 students were participated voluntarily and were divided according to type of attention. All subjects performed 60 trials of golf putt skill in acquisition and retention phases. ANOVA results have shown that action-perception focus group had better learning than other groups but perception focus group had better error-detection than action focus group. Thus, the external focus instruction that helps the performer to perceive the condition of extrinsic target and planning the action is more useful than other external of focus instructions. These results propose the role of ecological theory on the effects of external focus of attention.

#### Physical misconceptions in football professionals

**Rauch, Jan** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich,

Zürich, Switzerland **Daum, Moritz M.** Psychology,

Max Planck Institute, Leipzig, Germany **Wilkening,**

**Friedrich** Psychology, University of Zürich, Zürich,

Switzerland

The field of intuitive physics in psychology has shown that adults - even experts - often show astonishing misconceptions about physical laws. The present study investigated the performance of football professionals regarding their ability to redirect a cross ball in order to score. In a post-hoc analysis of all 64 games of the 2006 World Cup in Germany, even these football professionals showed a misconception when redirecting balls with the head, but not when redirecting with the foot. A follow-up experimental study with amateur and professional football players examined possible reasons for the misconception.

#### The psychology of playing at home in Italian Serie A football

**Zengaro, Franco** Murfreesboro, USA **Zengaro, Sally**

Educational Psychology, University of Alabama,

Murfreesboro, USA

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between aggression and home field advantage for Italian Serie A. Methods: Penalties, yellow cards, and red cards from 2003-2007 were examined. Data were analyzed through chi square, Pearson correlation, and regression. Results: The results indicated a significant advan-

tage for home teams in penalty kicks ( $\chi^2(8) = 168.538$ ;  $p = .000$ ). There were moderate correlations of yellow cards, red cards, and team classification. Conclusions: Away teams may adopt a defensive strategy leading to more cards and penalties. However, crowd support, player profile, and team reputation may influence referee decisions.

#### FP-106: Multilingualism I

#### Relations between working memory, language awareness and multiliteracy of young, Chinese immigrant children in early French immersion programs

**Hoskyn, Maureen** Educational Psychology, Simon

Fraser University, North Vancouver, Canada

Chinese-immigrant parents in Canada have the option of enrolling their children in either English or French immersion language programs at school entry. In this study, the relative importance of educational placement (i.e., language experience), working memory and meta-cognitive language awareness on literacy outcomes (i.e., in English, French and Mandarin/Cantonese) of 120 young Chinese immigrant children is investigated. Results of hierarchical regression analyses suggest that working memory mediates, but does not entirely explain the role of meta-cognitive language awareness on literacy outcomes in English and French and these relations exist irrespective of children's educational placement.

#### Transfer of phonological skills in L2 lexical learning

**Xiao, Wen** Dept. of Psychology, CUHK, Hong Kong,

China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR **Cheng,**

**Jeremy Chi-Yeung** psychology, CUHK, Hong Kong,

China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR **Chung, Him**

psychology, CUHK, Hong Kong, China, People's

Republic of : Macao SAR

The study shows that Chinese (L1) phonological awareness predicts English (L2) receptive vocabulary over and above English phonological awareness in a group of bilingual 9-year-olds. No such transfer effect however emerges with orthographic awareness. In addition, transfer of phonological skills appears to be restricted to relatively sparse phonological neighbourhoods. Our results are discussed in the light of the lexical restructuring hypothesis as applied to bilingual learning, and the universality of phonological processing across languages adopting different writing systems.

#### Bilingual reading and vocabulary development in relation to speech perception and metalinguistic awareness

**Cheung, Him** Dept. of Psychology, Chinese Univers.

of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic

of : Hong Kong SAR **Chung, Kevin** Curriculum and

Instruction, HongKong Institute of Education, N.T.,

Hong Kong SAR, China, People's Republic of : Macao

SAR **Wong, Simpson** Psychology, Oxford University,

Oxford, United Kingdom **McBride-Chang, Catherine**

Psychology, Chinese University of HongKong, N.T.,

Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR

**Penny, Trevor** Psychology, National University of

Singapo, Singapore, Singapore **Ho, Connie**

Psychology, University of HongKong, Pokfulam, Hong

Kong, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR

This study examines the intercorrelations among

speech perception, metalinguistic awareness, read-

ing, and vocabulary in three age cohorts of Chinese-

English bilingual children, aged from 5 to 9 years.

Results showed that: (1) speech perception followed

slightly different developmental paths in the two

languages; (2) metalinguistic awareness was related

to reading and vocabulary in the two languages in

similar ways; (3) speech perception was more

predictive of metalinguistic awareness, reading,

and vocabulary in the L1 than L2; (4) L1 speech



perception and metalinguistic awareness uniquely predicted L2 reading but not vocabulary. The findings are discussed in the context of cross-language transfer.

#### Willingness to communicate and communicative apprehension in the Japanese context

**Gladman, Tehmina** *Miyazaki International College, Kiyotake, Japan* **Curl, Layton** *Psychology, Metropolitan State College, Denver, USA*

This study looks at the differences in levels of willingness to communicate in English and communicative comprehension in a sample of Japanese college students from both a traditionally structured Japanese university as well as from an international college in Japan. Many private colleges have recently opened with the express purpose of teaching an international curriculum in English to predominantly Japanese students. This study will discuss whether these English immersion colleges are significantly increasing Japanese students' willingness to communicate while reducing their intercultural communicative apprehension as compared to students taking a more traditional Japanese curriculum with traditionally designed English classes.

#### Priming in the mental lexicon between mother tongue and a foreign language in bilinguals and interpreters

**Polonyi, Tünde Éva** *Budapest, Hungary*

This research studied lexical retrieval in bilinguals. The specific question was whether in a disambiguating context the processing of an ambiguous word in one language facilitates the access of both of its meanings in the other language of the mental lexicon. Students majoring in English, Hungarian-English bilinguals and interpreters (N=87) took part in the experiment. A cross-modal priming experimental setup was applied. Results showed no clear time-course of lexical access that after multiple access of meanings comes selective access. A factor revealed by our study that is capable of influencing priming effects is word class of prime and target.

#### FP-107: Learning strategies I

#### The role of Self-Regulated Learning (SRL) and Self-Efficacy (SE) on mathematics and biology learning (a study carried out in high schools in Indonesia which conducted accelerated program for the gifted)

**Kusumawardhani, Dianti Endang** *School of Education, Flinders University, Jakarta, Indonesia*  
Indonesian first year students (N=240) from accelerated and regular classes from three different high schools were assigned to either an intervention (teaching sessions fostering students' knowledge of SRL strategies) or a non-intervention condition. The proposition was there is an effect of the intervention on Mathematics and Biology learning that operates through SRL or SE. PLS, AMOS, and HLM programs were used to examine the pattern of relationships and to track change over time. The result showed although the direct effect of intervention on Mathematics and Biology learning on SE dropped after the intervention, an indirect effect operates through SRL, particularly in learning Biology.

#### Age differences in the metacognitive control of workplace learning

**Roßnagel, Christian** *Jacobs Centre, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany* **Schulz, Melanie** *Jacobs Centre, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany*  
We investigated the effects of low memory self-efficacy (MSE) on work-related learning. 90 workers participated in a computer-based training. They were assigned to a 2(age: < 36yrs vs. >50yrs) x 2 (high vs. low MSE) x 2(reflection prompts vs. no prompts) design. Participants in the prompts group

received self-reflection prompts on learning goals and learning strategies. For older learners, prompts enhanced performance in the low MSE group, but not the high MSE group. Unlike low MSE older learners, high MSE older learners did not rate learning as being of negative affective quality. Results show that MSE affects the metacognitive control of learning.

#### Comparing the study methods of Iranian and American high school students from the perspective of cognitive and metacognitive strategies

**Shaghghi, Farhad** *Dept. of Psychology, Païam Noor University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*

**Abstract** This research is about comparing the study method of Iranian and American high school students from the perspective of cognitive and metacognitive strategies. The two groups of subjects were selected randomly from Iranian and American high school students within the range of 15 to 18 years old who studied in Tehran (Iran) and New York. For the purpose of comparing the study methods of these subjects, each group of subjects was separately asked to fill out a questionnaire on study methods. The results indicated that Iranian students apply more cognitive strategies, however Iranians use more metacognitive strategies for studying their subject matters.

#### Competence-based knowledge space theory and self-regulated learning: Mission impossible or happy marriage?

**Albert, Dietrich** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Graz, Graz, Austria* **Steiner, Christina M.** *Department of Psychology, University of Graz, Graz, Austria*

Two apparently conflicting research trends in e-learning are picked up. Competence-based Knowledge Space Theory (CbKST) provides a knowledge representation framework which, since its invention by Doignon and Falmagne, has been successfully applied in various e-learning systems (e.g. ALEKS, ELEKTRA) providing automated personalisation to learners' competence. Principles of self-regulated learning (SRL), pioneered by e.g. Zimmerman, argue for increased learner control, thus resulting in giving learners greater responsibility over their e-learning. It is shown that CbKST-based guidance and SRL-based autonomy are now conflicting but rather complementing each other towards an integrated approach of self-regulated personalised learning, demonstrated by the iClass system.

#### Computer-assisted analysis of online collaborative learning process

**Li, Yanyan** *Educational Technology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

To explore the students' interaction process during online collaborative learning by adopting the computer assisted approach, the asynchronous discussion transcripts of 18 graduate students taken in course "Introduction of E-learning" were analyzed. Semi-auto content analysis results showed that students' interaction process could be described in terms of cognitive, metacognitive and social activity. Their interaction mainly focused on emotional greeting at the social dimension, and information sharing, questioning, debating, negotiation at the cognitive dimension, but occasionally related to metacognitive dimension. It was concluded that online discussion during learning was still superficial, and learning-related deep discussion seldom occurred.

#### Self-regulation and feedback in learning from texts

**Chen, Qishan** *Dept. Educational Psychology, Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of: Hong Kong SAR* **Shiu, Ling-Po** *Educational Psychology, Chinese University of*

*HongKong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of: Macao SAR*

How accurately can students monitor and regulate their learning? In this study, 100 college students were asked to re-study some texts they had read and on which they had taken a comprehension test. The texts for re-study were selected by either the students themselves or the computer on the basis of the comprehension test. Our results show that students in the latter condition outperformed those in the former condition in a second comprehension test. However, students in these two conditions did not differ significantly had they generated five keywords at a delay after reading the texts for the first time.

#### FP-108: Consequences of occupational stress III

#### Relationship between health and coping in human service workers

**Morán, Consuelo** *Psychology, Sociology and Ph., University of León, León, Spain* **Alonso, Nieves** *Psychology, Sociology and Ph., University of León, León, Spain*

**Objective:** To explore the exposure to workplace bullying and his repercussion in general health and differences in coping strategies. Design and methods: Human services, 394 workers, 136 men. Diagnosis study, Multivariate Analysis, Pearson correlation, Cluster analysis. Results: 10% of subjects considered targets of bullying. The results indicated differences within targets and no-targets in all of dimension of health. A greater distress appears in target males. Differences in coping strategies appear. Conclusion: Workplace bullying was a strong risk factor for general health loss. This study suggested that targets must use more healthy strategies of coping (positive reinterpretation, acceptance, planning).

#### Study on the relative factors of workaholism and work engagement

**Jiang, Jiang** *School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Zheng, Fangfang** *School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Yu, Shengkai** *School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

The study examined workaholism and work engagement on work demands, work support and perceived health by related scales. The sample consisted of 436 employees in China securities agencies. Correlation analysis and regression analysis showed workaholism had significant positive correlation with engagement which meant the one who was workaholic scored high on engagement. Workaholism and work engagement both positively related to work demands and support. Workaholism was negatively associated with physical health. In contrast, work engagement had no significant relation with total health. Work support could predict the status of engagement and working excessively could predict poor health.

#### Workplace bullying in Italy: Some empirical findings

**Giorgi, Gabriele** *Psychology, University of Firenze, Firenze, Italy*

This research addresses the prevalence of bullying in Italy. Above 1500 Italian employees compiled the Negative Acts Questionnaire Revised (NAQ-R) across more than 20 organizations. The database of the research came indeed from a work of organizational diagnosis. Results showed that bullying prevalence in Italy is high. Findings also highlighted that bullying is clearly linked to the organizational system, though the nature of the experience varies among companies. Finally a strong relation was found between workplace bullying and organizational climate. Team, leader-



ship, job description and dynamism were the most important predictors of bullying at work.

#### The occupational stress of public sector employees

**Neelakandan, Rathinam Psychology Wing, Annamalai University, Chidambaram, India**  
The present study aims to find out the level of occupational stress of different cadre of employees working in a public sector organization. A samples of 320 employees selected randomly were studied using Srivasthava and Singh Occupational Stress scale. Statistical measures such as Mean, SD, SEM, t-tests and Analysis of Variance, were used to interpret the obtained data. The results revealed that employees differed in occupational stress on the basis of marital status, education and year of service.

#### FP-109: Conscious and unconscious processes I

##### Electrophysiological correlates to changes in state of consciousness during meditation

**Hinterberger, Thilo Inst. für Umweltmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany**  
Psychophysiological measurements comparing meditation and non-meditation conditions have been conducted over decades. This study focuses on the detection of state changes during meditation. Therefore, twenty highly experienced meditators have been measured with 64 channels of EEG (Electroencephalogram) and additional peripheral measures during self-paced and guided meditation. After referencing the data to a resting state condition the state changes during meditation could be visualized. Most meaningful correlates were found in the Theta and Gamma range of the EEG which mostly matched the mediators' reports. These results encourage us to develop an online monitoring device for states of consciousness.

##### The effect of preparation time and foreknowledge on task switching

**Huang, Silin School of Psychology, Inst. of Developm. Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China Lin, Chongde school of psychology, institute of developmental Psy, beijing, People's Republic of China Hu, Qingfen school of psychology, institute of developmental Psy, beijing, People's Republic of China Luo, Liang school of psychology, institute of developmental Psy, beijing, People's Republic of China Chen, Guang school of psychology, institute of developmental Psy, beijing, People's Republic of China**

An explicit task-cuing paradigm was used to explore the effect of preparation time and foreknowledge on task switching. The results as follow: (1) The interaction between the preparation time and the foreknowledge was significant. With prolonging the preparation time, the RT in repetition task and switch-to task reduced significantly. However, the RT in switch-away task didn't reduced. There were not the preparation effects; (2) Compared to the switch-to task, the RT and switch cost in switch-away task were longer; (3) the preparation effect did not depend on the predictability of the preparation time.

##### The nature of practice-related changes of dual-task control

**Strobach, Tilo Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany Frensch, Peter A. Department of Psychology, Humboldt University Berlin, Berlin, Germany Schubert, Torsten Department of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany**  
Studies on dual-task practice suggest that participants acquire skills of inter-task coordination to control simultaneously processed component tasks. However, the nature of these skills is still a matter

of debate. We assumed that participants acquire skills to accelerate the switch between the bottleneck stages in a dual-task situation and compared the dual-task performance of dual-task and single-task learners after extensive practice. The results showed that dual-task learners speed up the start of the processes after switching between the two component tasks in a dual-task situation. These findings suggest improved bottleneck switching as an important skill resulting from extensive dual-task practice.

##### Unconscious determinants of free decisions in the human brain

**Soon, Chun Siong Attention & Awareness, MPI CBS, Leipzig, Germany Brass, Marcel Experimental Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium Heinze, Hans-Jochen Department of Neurology II, Otto-von-Guericke University, Magdeburg, Germany Haynes, John-Dylan BCCN Berlin, Charité – Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany**

Are decisions influenced by unconscious brain processes? Here we investigated to which degree the outcome of a free decision could be predicted from fMRI signals at various timepoints before it was made. Participants spontaneously decided between a left or right button press and immediately executed their choice while also reporting when their conscious decision was formed. Using a pattern classifier applied to fMRI signals we were able to predict the outcome of a decision up to 7s before it was made from frontopolar and parietal cortex. This suggests that a sequence of unconscious processing stages precedes a free conscious decision.

#### FP-110: Neural bases of cognition II

##### Using ERPs to probe phonological short-term memory deficits in children with SLI

**Barry, Johanna Inst. für Neuropsychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany Hardiman, Mervyn Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom Yasin, I. Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom Bishop, Dorothy Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom**

The event-related potential components called the mismatch negativity (MMN) and late mismatch negativity (LDN) were used to investigate phonological short-term memory deficits in children with Specific Language Impairment (SLI). Stimuli comprised 4-syllable standard and deviant CV-strings. We predicted significantly reduced MMN and LDN responses to consonant changes particularly in the third and fourth syllables due to more rapid fading of the sensory memory trace. This paper reports our findings and the implications for understanding sensory memory deficits in SLI.

##### Object-specificity in human brain activity without the objects?

**Mnatsakanian, Elena HNA Laboratory, Institute of Neurophysiology, Moscow, Russia Tarkka, Ina Maria Neurophysiology, Brain Res&Rehab Center Neu, Kuopio, Finland**

We studied brain activity elicited by the preparation to compare pairs of consecutive targets superimposed with the ignored stimuli. The tasks were: pattern comparison where targets were abstract patterns, same for all series, and real object comparison where targets in different series were 1) personally familiar faces, 2) unfamiliar faces, 3) animal figures. The target type to compare was defined by the preceding cues - dot patterns, same for all series. The 128-channel event-related potentials elicited by the cue were analyzed in 12 volunteers. The cue-elicited activity showed differences related to the specificity of the objects to be compared later.

##### The effect of subthalamic deep brain stimulation on processes of response selection in patients with Parkinson's disease: Evidence from a Simon task

**Plessow, Franziska Department of Psychology, University of Technology, Dresden, Germany Volkmann, Jens Department of Neurology, Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel, Germany Schubert, Torsten Department of Psychology, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany**

The aim of this study was to investigate the involvement of the basal ganglia (BG) in mechanisms of response selection. Patients with Parkinson's disease and therapeutic deep brain stimulation (DBS) of the subthalamic nucleus performed a Simon task, in which they responded to a relevant stimulus dimension while inhibiting competing response tendencies due to irrelevant stimulus dimensions. DBS was used to systematically switch between physiological (ON) and pathological (OFF) functioning of the BG. Results show a reliable Simon effect in the ON but not in the OFF condition. This suggests that the BG play a role in response selection processes.

##### Invariant decoding of object categories from human visual cortex

**Chen, Yi Attention and Awareness, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany Haynes, John-Dylan BCCN Berlin, Charité – Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany**  
Categorical representations of objects in visual cortex have been intensively investigated using fMRI in humans. However it remains unclear to which degree specific brain regions encode objects invariant of their defining features. We approached the problem using 3D rendering of objects rotating along a randomly changing axis. Multivariate techniques were used to decode objects from fMRI signals. We investigated whether changes of speed, size and colour of objects affected the degree to which they could be decoded. Our results support the notion that object representations in temporal cortex can be decoded independently of their precise spatial representation in retinotopic regions.

#### FP-111: Psychotherapy - Research and treatment methods IV

##### A compensation model of online therapy

**Akmehmet, Sibel Educational Sciences, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey**  
Systematic qualitative research on actual experience of online therapists is lacking. This study aimed to demystify the experience of e-therapy practitioners by collecting in-depth interview data from four therapists residing in three different countries. Triangulation was achieved through the interviews, member-checking, and their web sites. A qualitative analysis of each narrative revealed that e-therapists tend to adjust the face-to-face therapy processes rather than totally transforming them. A "compensation model" was supported particularly regarding visual cues. In addition, an "online therapeutic relationship model" focusing on the interaction of compensation and transformation was devised to conceptualize the adjustment process.

##### Computer supported training based on latent semantic analysis and the expertise of psychotherapists

**Caspar, Franz Dept. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland Wenning, Katrin Dept. für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany Wahl, Sonja Dept. für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany Berger, Thomas Dept. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern 9, Switzerland**  
Research on the development of expertise shows that "deliberate practice" with explicit fast feedback, and the possibility of improving performance is an efficient avenue to expertise (Ericsson). Unfortunately, such possibilities hardly exist naturally in



psychotherapy practice and too little in common psychotherapy trainings. This may partly explain why consistently only modest differences are found between novice and experienced psychotherapists. Unfortunately, intensive deliberate practice with human support would be too costly. Therefore, a computer tool based on Landauer et al's "Latent Semantic Analysis", which "understands" freely formulated text and gives feedback has been successfully used in an experimental comparison with traditional feedback

#### Psychodiagnostic decisions

**Sjödahl, Lars Lund, Sweden**

To exemplify a category-system over false diagnostic inferences (attributions) a number of case studies will be presented, based on patients' first person accounts and their patient charts. Educational measures to improve clinicians' diagnostic skill are suggested. The following aspects are discussed and empirically illustrated from the case material. Idiographic or nomothetical approach to the diagnostic task: consequences? Validity criteria for diagnostic attributions, coherence or correspondence criteria? Categorical and/or dimensional attribution of the client: consequences? Dispositional versus episodic attribution of the client: consequences? A category system covering 36 categories of false attributions, in terms of contextual explanations is presented.

#### Effects of university training and practical experience on expertise in clinical psychology

**Spada, Hans Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany Hauser, Sabine Department of Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany Rummel, Nikol Department of Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany Caspar, Franz Department of Psychology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland**

We examined the effects of university training and growing practical experience on expertise development in clinical psychology, and in particular psychotherapy. 85 persons (novice, intermediate, and advanced students, graduated trainee therapists, and therapists with at least 10 years of practical experience) took part in our study. They completed a test measuring basic and clinical knowledge and worked on case studies. Up to the level of trainee therapists the results were consistent with the positive picture known from expertise development in medicine. However, at the level of experienced therapists several variables decreased. A possible explanation of these results will be presented.

### FP-112: Cognitive processes

#### Railroad illusion in railroad profession

**Druzhinin, Georgy IEAP, Moscow, Russia**

Visual illusions were studied by interactive version of psychophysical methods. Applying to railroad problems the question whether railroad employees see railroad illusion (Ponzo illusion) was studied in details. Locomotive drivers and railway men see this illusion and work with it every day but never think about it. Locomotive drivers see the cabin equipment in light inverse perspective, see the railway in direct perspective and try to locate the front window as the border between the direct and inverse perspective in the area of neutral perspective. The structure of visual space of railroad personnel will be discussed.

#### Behavioral intention: Motivation to protect among young drivers faced to human versus automatic road speed control

**Kergoat, Marine Dept. de Psychologie EA 3984, University Paris X, Nanterre, France Delhomme, Patricia Psychologie de la conduite, INRETS, Arcueil**

**cedex, France Meyer, Thierry Psychology EA 3984, University Paris X, Nanterre cedex, France** Based on the motivation protection model (Rogers, 1983), the present research is about understanding the way young drivers cognitively process speed control messages while driving on a highway. Young drivers had to imagine themselves in a specific situation where control type (automatic vs. policeman) and situation controllability (control location known vs. unknown) were manipulated. Measures of speed behavioral intention and coping evaluation were collected. Variance and regression analyses were performed. In a controllable situation, only information concerning police control had a deterrent effect. Self-efficacy and motivation as explanatory factors are discussed.

#### Traffic "Incivilities" in Romania: Attributions and social representation of traffic infrastructure

**Holman, Andrei Iasi, Romania Havarneanu, Cornel Psychology, "Al. I. Cuza" Universi, Iasi, Romania Dumitru, Marian Psychology, "Al. I. Cuza" Universi, Iasi, Romania Havarneanu, Grigore Iasi, Romania** The research is aimed at revealing the connections between the Social Representation of traffic infrastructure in the Romanian population and driving "incivilities", taking into account as a possible mediator the attribution process. Our hypothesis is that drivers justify their "rude" (and even risky) attitudes and behaviors through the bad state of Romanian traffic infrastructure, their attributions being aimed at the carelessness of authorities in this regard. We researched the links between the content and structure of this social representation, on one hand, and the attributions, attitudes and behavioral intentions in various traffic situations, on the other.

#### Assessing focus of attention during driving with visual secondary tasks: Development of a new experimental design

**Gradenegger, Barbara IZVW, Würzburg, Germany Rauch, Nadja Psychologie 3, IZVW, Würzburg, Germany Krüger, Hans-Peter Psychologie 3, IZVW, Würzburg, Germany**

In a driving simulation study drivers' gaze behaviour during visual secondary tasks was simulated via occlusion. Change blindness for changes occurring to moving, driving relevant and irrelevant objects was used to measure focus of attention. Relevance for driving was only dependent on speed and headway of surrounding vehicles; all other aspects were kept constant. Results for N=16 subjects show influence of expectation and relevance on focus of attention. Due to unattended situational developments failures with severe consequences for driving safety occurred. Therefore, the new experimental design seems promising for a detailed analysis of attentional strategies in driving with secondary tasks.

### FP-113: Cognitive development in childhood II

#### The development of attentional orienting after non-predictive, predictive or counter-predictive cues

**Leclercq, Virginie Centre Henri Piéron, Boulogne Billancourt, France Siéroff, Eric LPNCog, centre Henri Piéron, Boulogne Billancourt, France**

Orienting of attention was investigated in 6- to 10-year-olds and in adults, in experiments using non-predictive, predictive or counter-predictive cues and various delays between the cue and the target. With non-predictive cues, IOR was found in all groups, but was delayed in younger children. With predictive cues, the advantage of valid over invalid trials occurred in all participants, showing an ability to endogenously orient the attention even in younger children. However, a weaker ability to inhibit the capture of attention by a counter-predictive cue, leading to a delayed endogenous

reorienting of attention, was found in children compared to adults.

#### Age of beginning formal reading instruction and later literacy: Evidence from longitudinal research

**Suggate, Sebastian Dept. of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand Schaughency, Elizabeth Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand Reese, Elaine Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand**

This study compares developing literacy in children attending schools where literacy instruction begins earlier or later. Participants (N = 450) comprised eight cohorts of children (5-12 years) across seven years, attending state (instruction begins at 5) or Rudolf Steiner (instruction begins around 7) schooling. Measures assessed included: home literacy/demographic practices, receptive vocabulary, narrative story retell, phonemic and alphabetic awareness, decoding, and comprehension. Literacy growth and absolute performance were investigated with hierarchical linear analyses, while accounting for participant characteristics. Preliminary results suggest students beginning reading instruction later generally catch up to their earlier-starting peers. Further findings and implications will be presented.

#### Validation of the early childhood behavior questionnaire in Chinese setting

**Tao, Ye Inst. for Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China Xu, Qinmei Inst. for Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China**

The Early Childhood Behavior Questionnaire (Putnam, 2006) was translated into Chinese. Parents of 126 children (63 male, 63 female, M = 38.14 months, SD=13.55) were asked to complete the Chinese version. Results showed the internal consistency of the scale and 17 dimensions except attentional shifting ranged from 0.60 to 0.86. A three-factor structure of Effortful Control, Negative Affectivity, and Extraversion was validated. Chinese children were lower in High Intensity Pleasure, Soothability, and Sociability, but higher in Motor Activation, Sadness, Fear, Discomfort, Shyness, Perceptual Sensitivity, and Positive Anticipation than American ones. Both of age and gender differences emerged in several dimensions.

#### Five-month old babies' manual motor behaviors in interactions with their mothers

**Vicente, Carla Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Seidl de Moura, Maria Lucia Social Psychology, State University of Rio de Jan, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

This study investigated manual motor behaviors of reaching and grasping in five-month old babies during 114 interactional events with their mothers, in order to understand the role of this interactional mediator on joint of attention over objects. The participants were 35 urban dyads of the Rio de Janeiro and they were video-recorded in their home. A descriptive analysis was performed considering categories of babies' behaviors and maternal stimulation. The results show that manual behaviors take part in 61.4% of interactions, together with maternal stimulation. Thus, babies' manual behaviors seem to be co-constructed by the dyad in a process of joint attention.

### FP-114: Cognitive development I

#### Not smarter, but wiser: Dialectical reasoning across lifespan

**Grossmann, Igor Dept. of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA Na, Jinkyung Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA Varnum, Michael Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA Kitayama, Shinobu Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA Nisbett,**



**Richard Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA**

Are older people wiser? Despite the lay belief, researchers have failed to provide a clear answer to this question. Re-conceptualizing wisdom as a dialectical style of reasoning, we invited a randomly selected community sample of younger ( $n=63$ ) and older people ( $n=65$ ) to read stories about social group conflicts and give their prognosis for future events. Participants' responses were coded on five dialecticism dimensions, including recognition of limits of knowledge and compromise. Older participants used dialectical reasoning more often than younger adults. Cognitive ability tests did not predict dialecticism for either younger or older participants.

#### **Institute of Psychology of Russian Academy of Education: Methods of prognosis and design of social situation for children with neurological illnesses**

**Bulanova, Olga Centre, Diagnostics and Consulting, Moscow, Russia**

Prognosis of children's predisposition to illnesses with help of experimental database analysis by means of neural networks and methods of multi-dimensional statistical analysis. We used "Intelligent Problem Solver" in STATISTICA Neural Networks package and received optimal instruments for classification. Neural networks for aim of prognosis and data analysis are effective modelling method allowing to relatively easily reproduce complicated non-linear dependencies. Networks on radial basic elements proved to be the most effective (80% of correct prognoses). In process of investigation we singled out most influential factors for prognosis of neurological illnesses, which ensures effective designing of rehabilitation conditions for development and improvement of a sick child's life standard.

#### **The comparison on the development of visual attention between the hearing impaired population and hearing population**

**Zhang, Xingli Developmental and Educational, Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China Shi, Jiannong developmental and educational, Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China Wang, Kenan For the Deaf, Beijing No.2 School, Beijing, People's Republic of China**

We used the visual search task to investigate the development of visual attention between the hearing impaired and hearing population. The two group participants were matched in age and IQ. The results showed that the visual attention developmental speed of the hearing impaired children was slower than that of the hearing ones. However, their selective skill improved with age. Therefore, in the adulthood, hearing impaired students showed the slight advantage in the selective attention skill over the hearing ones. The present study suggested that visual attention development depended on the integration of multimodal sensory information.

#### **FP-115: Organizational development**

##### **The dynamic process of person-environment fit in episodic organizational change: A longitudinal case study in China**

**Pan, Lushan School of Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China** While it is recognized that implementing organizational changes impact both employee and organizational health, there is a lack of research that focus on the interactions between the employee and changing environment. This study examines Person-Environment (P-E) fit during the changing period and takes a longitudinal perspective on P-E

fit. By examining how P-E fit are imbalanced and rebalanced through specific phases of the changing period, this research also provides insights about the role of employee's adaptation to organizational change as the key driver of shifts in P-E fit rebalancing.

#### **Unconscious conflicts of values as socio-psychological barriers to organizational development**

**Zakharova, Lyudmila Administration Psychology, NNSU, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia**

The presentation identifies the values, determining decision making of Russian managers and their influence on building the market organizational culture. Significant difference in officially accepted and de-facto affecting decision making values is found. 50% of managers agree that market culture values are the most efficient for their enterprise but only 14.5% use them in decision making. Unconscious conflict of values is a barrier for developing market relationships. This conflict leads to forming an amorphous organizational culture, reproduction of outdated management styles and block market oriented development.

#### **Logo-OD: The applicability of logotherapy as an Organisation Development (OD) intervention**

**Burger, Daniel Human Resource Management, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa Crous, Fredrik Human Resource Management, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa Roodt, Gert Human Resource Management, University of Johannesburg, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, South Africa**

This study investigated the applicability of logotherapy as an OD intervention by examining the relationship between the constructs of resistance to-readiness for change and meaning seeking, and determining whether a logotherapy-based intervention – or Logo-OD – would impact on resistance to change. A quasi-experimental design was applied to test the study's hypotheses. Whereas a significant relationship was established between the above-mentioned constructs, no significant effect of Logo-OD on resistance to change was observed. These results largely supported the primary conclusions emanating from the literature review: the role of Logo-OD is one of a positive trigger event for organisational change.

#### **Organization development in an Iranian industrial corporation: The diagnosis phase**

**Nouri, Aboughasem Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Samavatyan, Hossein Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Oreyzi, Hamid Reza Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Sanati, Javad Occupational HSE, Polyacryl of Iran Corporation, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Mojib, Mahmoud CEO, Polyacryl of Iran Corporation, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran** Based on the organization development literature, a long-term and multi-phased study was planned in an Iranian industrial corporation. In the first phase, the aim was to achieve the organization diagnosis. Following a comprehensive study of the system, identifying its key components and discussing with key members of the corporation, a questionnaire was developed and finalized after the pilot study. A classified random sample of 425 persons participated. The results indicated some significant degrees of congruence between the corporation and the personnel's goals. Implications for the next phase of a planned intervention as well as the relevant model are proposed.

#### **FP-116: Diversity management**

##### **Does age matter in leadership? Age relations between leaders and followers as determinants of leadership effectiveness**

**Kearney, Eric Bremen, Germany Voelpel, Sven JCLL, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany**

Despite the abundant literature on leadership, there is little knowledge of how leadership effectiveness may depend on age relations between leaders and followers. Given that in today's organizations there are often considerable age differences between leaders and followers (e.g., old leaders and young followers or vice versa), we present a comprehensive model of how leaders can adapt their leadership behaviors not only to the age of their followers, but especially to their own age relations with followers. Moreover, we present the results of two pertinent empirical studies and discuss the theoretical and managerial implications of our findings.

##### **Age as a factor in leadership situations**

**Muecke, Anja School of Business, University of Applied Sciences, Olten, Switzerland**

Demographic change will make it necessary to manage and maximise the performance and potential of a workforce that is growing older. Supervisors play a crucial role in the challenge to keep employees at all ages motivated and effective (Tuomi et al., 1997). However, little is known how "age" is perceived by supervisor in everyday leadership situations. 348 critical leadership situation were worked out using leadership diaries, interviews and workshops with 28 Swiss line managers. Attributional theory (e.g. Mitchell, 1982) and the theory of age effects by Lawrence (1987) were used as theoretical basis. Results will be presented.

##### **Diversity management and social representations of diversity**

**Cardu, Helene Fondements Pratiques Education, Universite Laval, Quebec, Canada Costalat-Founeau, Anne-Marie Psychologie, Université Montpellier III, Montpellier, France**

In this presentation, we describe the results of a study taking place in Canada (3 regions: Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada) which aims to analyse social representations of diversities and competencies in diversity management among Canadian managers ( $N=180$ ). Results were obtained via a multimethodological approach with both content analysis on managers' discourse and factorial and correlational analysis from questionnaires on diversity and competencies managers' representations. Results show the importance of cultural and regional variations on diversity management practices and representations. We highlight the relation between diversity and competencies representations and regional variations are described using the action and identity representation theoretical model (Costalat-Founeau, 2005) Our discussion will focus on international comparisons of diversity management models from Canada and France.

#### **FP-117: Environmental perception and cognition II**

##### **Environmental issues in Sudanese press: Psychological view**

**Ahmed, Asma Psychology, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan**

Abstract The Present study explores the wide range of Psychological significance of the press coverage of issues related to environment in the Sudan. The sample consists of three daily Sudanese national newspapers: Al- Ayyam, AlRai ElAam, and Al Sahafi ad- Dawli during year (2000). Content analysis method was used as a tool for the present study. The study showed that there were differences in environmental issues tackled by the press,



variation in forms of presentation concerning environmental issues, the prevailing attitudes regarding environmental issues were divided into negative and positive attitudes. There was a positive relation between the attitudes and both of the correct behavioral patterns and the behavioral trend concerning environmental issues.

#### Perceptions of genetically modified food and crops

**Shengelia, Tamara Milton Keynes, United Kingdom**  
Developments in agricultural biotechnology, namely, genetically modified (GM) crops and food are of a growing significance and resonance at both national and transnational level, and form part of our daily life. In this context, it is especially important to study research perceptions of these biotechnological innovations. The objective of this study is to explore perceptions of GM crops and food among young people in Georgia. The study employed a qualitative method to address these issues. Specifically a method of written accounts (essays) was used. Study provides insights about the interwoven character of the environmental cognition and perceptions of biotechnological innovations.

#### Ecological ethics and morality in perception of experts during globalization

**Mamonova, Olga Moscow, Russia Irina, Sosunova Scientific programs, IIUEPS, Moscow, Russia**  
The present study examined the phenomenon of ecological ethics and ecological morality in contemporary Russia on its way from totalitarian society to democracy. The main hypothesis of research is that in Russia the ecological morality is latent and is only a part of bigger system of values. Ecological morality is developed in the conditions of social-ecological tension or conflict and can be presented by the relation to environment. In-depth formal interviews were used, 100 experts participated in the research. The findings show that in spite of the serious concern about environment, experts are not ready to sacrifice to economic development.

#### FP-118: Business in the digital age: E-commerce, advertisement and digital marketing II

##### Impact of eroticism on product and brand recall in advertising

**Stachon-Wójcik, Maria Chemoelski, Poland Gorbaniuk, Oleg Psychologia Eksperymentalna, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin, Poland Szymona, Tomasz Psychologia Eksperymentalna, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin, Poland**  
The study of the impact of erotic content on brand recall was conducted in two stages among 200 respondents aged 19-35. The first stage examined the influence eroticism, sex of recipients and situational shame on brand recall. The second stage examined strength of erotic content, sex of actor and sex of recipient. It was concluded that: (1) strong eroticism in ads facilitate brand recall; (2) erotic content causes more mistakes in recognition of the advertised brands in the case of men; (3) ads featuring women facilitate better product and brand recognition; (4) sex of recipients moderates effectiveness of erotic ads.

##### Readability assessment of advertisements and signs using electronic paper

**Hishinuma, Takashi Tokyo, Japan Masuda, Takuya Design Science, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan Takahashi, Shihomi Design Science, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan Ohira, Yuko Design Science, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan Nakamura, Hiroomi Design Science, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan Yoshizawa, Yosuke Design Science, Chiba University,**

**Chiba, Japan Koyama, Shinichi Design Science, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan Hibino, Haruo Design Science, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan**

Electronic paper (E-paper) can be useful for advertisements and emergency signs because it is light and energy-saving. In order to develop E-paper, we tested the readability of the smallest-possible Japanese characters (composed of 12 pixels x 12 pixels; each pixel 4 mm x 4 mm) presented on the E-paper at the distance of 4 m from the observer, under different visual conditions (illumination and spacing). Our results showed that the minimal illumination was lower than 0.5 lux and the optimal character and line spacing was 25% and 50% respectively. Based on our results, we proposed layout designs for E-paper.

#### An exploratory study on the relationship between the goals of internet users and their behavior

**Gutschmidt, Anne Computer Science Department, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany Nerding, Friedemann W. Business Administration, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany Cap, Clemens H. Computer Science Department, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany**

An exploratory study was conducted to identify behavioral characteristics suitable for the automatic recognition of an Internet user's current goal. On an on-line newspaper, 20 participants solved tasks corresponding to the predefined goals Fact Finding, Information Gathering and Just Browsing. Their behavior was captured by recording every action in the browser, namely clicks on hyperlinks, the use of browser interface elements like the back button etc. The analysis of variance indicates that all three goals can be distinguished using behavioral characteristics such as the average time a user spends on a page and the number of news categories visited.

#### FP-119: Child and adolescent psychopathology III

##### Autism: Is there a spontaneous preference for details and not meaning?

**Müller, Christoph Köln, Germany Nußbeck, Susanne Department of Human Sciences, University of Cologne, Köln, Germany**

It was investigated if children with autism-spectrum-disorders (ASD) differ in their processing-style in terms of spontaneously preferring details instead of meaning. Subjects included 25 high-functioning children with ASD and 25 typically developing children comparable in age, IQ and sex. In two experiments children were asked to match a picture to one of two other pictures either by congruence in details but wrong meaningful relations or vice versa. Children with ASD matched items at a significantly higher rate congruent in details, although it was made sure that all subjects had recognized the meaningful relations. It is concluded that they tend to spontaneously focus on details despite of their knowledge of the meaning at hand.

##### Assessment of attention bias in children with separation anxiety disorder using an eye-movement paradigm

**In-Albon, Tina Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland Kossowsky, Joe Clinical Child and Adolescent, Institute of Psychology, Basel, Switzerland Schneider, Silvia Clinical Child and Adolescent, Institute of Psychology, Basel, Switzerland**

Objectives: Procedures such as the dot-probe-paradigm or the emotional Stroop-task capture only a snapshot of attention processes. In contrast, the advantage of an eye-movement paradigm is its assessing of a continuous measure of gaze. Methods: Eye-tracker methodology was used to investigate the attentional bias in children with separation

anxiety disorder in comparison to normal and clinical controls. Results: Preliminary results suggest that the attentional bias can be assessed with this eye-movement paradigm. No hypervigilance pattern was found, however, compared to normal controls, children with SAD showed a late avoidance of threatening pictures. Conclusions: Preliminary results partially support the hypervigilance-avoidance model.

#### Successful innovations for young people with autism spectrum/disorders (dispositions)

**Lawson, Christine Dept. of Psychology, CAMHS, Isle of Man, Southam, United Kingdom**

Lawson(2003) described a boy with Asperger syndrome and marked dyspraxia who drew people after forming specific Object Assembly items from the WISC-R(UK) and WAIS-R(UK). Also, he participated in activities which encouraged the fast apprehension of small numerosities associated with dots and schematic facial features. Noticeable improvements were shown concerning human figure drawings and arithmetic/mathematics alongside increasing maturity artistically and socially. Similar performances were demonstrated by individuals with autism spectrum disorders(ASD) receiving similar assessments and interventions presented by Lawson(2004 and 2005b) and by young people whose ASD characteristics were not acknowledged until adolescence discussed by Lawson(2005a) and in the presentation here.

#### Transgenerational transmission of traumata

**Ammon, Maria Psychoanalyse, Deutsche Akademie für, Berlin, Germany**

Transgenerational transmission of psychic trauma plays an important role in the etiology of many psychic disorders. First, the development and recognition of this concept in psychoanalysis is reviewed. Second, mechanisms of transgenerational transmission taking place in everyday interactions between parents and children are described. Third, family dynamics built around parental trauma are analyzed. Then an own study is reported, in which the interplay between parental trauma, transmission processes in the family and schizophrenia of a child in later life was investigated (M. Ammon 2002). Finally, recommendations for the psychoanalytic treatment of patients with transgenerational traumata are given.

#### FP-120: Self and identity in childhood and adolescence

##### Development of the gender concept in children in age of 3-6 years

**Shahni, Razieh Dept. of Psychology, Shahed University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Shairi, Mohammad psychology, shahed university, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran**

Developmental theorists believe that understanding of children from their environment is according to the level of their development. two hypothesis were designed; the first, children understanding of Gender in variant ages is different, and also development of the gender concept in children is function of their total development.(using comprehension model of Kohlberg's gender development) In this study, children in age of 3-6 years (n=120 in 4 groups) were investigated.Using instrument is Gender concept Interview of slaby, R. G. & Fery, k. s. Not only using descriptive statistics, but also to compare groups in questions according to chi-square test. The results revealed that two designed hypothesis are approved. Key words: Development, Gender, Child.



### Research on the features of Mongolian adolescent mental adaptation

**Yang, Yisheng** Department of psychology, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Hohhot, People's Republic of China

Adaptation scale for Adolescent was adopted to investigate 1768 Mongolian students' developmental trend and features of mental adaptation. The results showed that Mongolian adolescent mental adaptation had significant differences in gender, type of school, family source and grade. (1) Physiological adaptation and social adaptation of boys were significantly higher than girls, interpersonal adjustment was significantly lower; (2) In addition to the physiological adaptation, all the adaptation of students who were from key secondary school were significantly higher than general school; (3) The adaptation showed gradation that urban > township > rural; (4) With the higher grade, the level of mental adaptation showed undulated upward trend

### Psychological correlates of self's differentiation

**Clinciu, Aurel Ion** Dept. of Psychology, University Transilvania, Brasov, Romania

The survey was developed on 232 high school pupils and students from Brasov, using the instruments: Bowen's Scale of Self's Differentiation, Andreas & Bond's Defense Style Questionnaire, Clinciu's Self Perception and Body Self Perception, Sherer's Self Efficacy, Levenson's Multidimensional Locus of Control, Sperry's Questionnaire of Hemisphere Preference, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire. The defined hypotheses anticipate existence of some connections between level of self's differentiation (Witkin) and structure of defences, self-esteem or feeling of self-efficacy, hemispheric specialization, locus of control. Results confirm significant connections between criterium and studied variables. We finally built a regressive model ( $R=0.67$ ) combining the strongest predictors in an equation.

### FP-121: Cognitive and affective development in childhood and adolescence II

#### The developmental characteristics of children's faux pas detection and understanding in 5-to-8-year-olds

**Wang, Yifang** Department of Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Su, Yanjie** Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The operant definition of faux pas detection and understanding is whether individuals can recognize when someone unintentionally says something that would hurt or insult the other. One hundred and twenty 5-to-8-year-olds children's faux pas detection and understanding ability was measured through story-picture presentation in self-other, other-self, and other-other situations. The results showed that 7-to-8-year-olds had the ability to detect and understand faux pas. And the development of faux pas detection and understanding in 6-to-8-year-olds was synchronous in three situations, yet 5-year-olds performed significantly better in the other-self situation than did in the self-other situation.

#### Children's implicit and explicit knowledge about steady and accelerated speed in motions

**Ebersbach, Mirjam** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany  
**van Dooren, Wim** Educational Sciences, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium  
**Verschaffel, Lieven** Educational Sciences, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

This study investigated the development of implicit and explicit knowledge about two types of motions. Kindergartners, 2nd, 5th, and 10th graders judged the distances covered by vehicles travelling on a horizontal and an inclined plane, given information

about travel duration. Tasks were presented either as realistic situations, requiring action-based responses (implicit knowledge) or as word problems requiring quantified responses (explicit knowledge). Even a considerable proportion of 10th graders estimated the covered distances on the inclined plane as linearly related to travel duration, particularly in the word problems. The relation between implicit and explicit knowledge will be discussed.

#### Ostension production by children aged 7 to 24 months old

**Dimitrova, Nevena** Social and Political Sciences, Institute of Psychology, Lausanne, Switzerland  
Signs that the child produces (e.g. ostension) and which underly appropriation-differentiation of object's conventional (culturally determined) use transform thought development (Vygotsky 1934/1997, Moro & Rodriguez, 2005). Mother-object-child (children from 7 to 24 months old) interactions are observed longitudinally during play situations. Interactions are coded and sign productions are examined in order to trace out the developmental progression of object's conventional use. Preliminary results show that conventional use appropriation is acquired at 13 months but sign production was not investigated specifically. This study help clarify semiotic development (productions, functions etc.), essential in thought development processes.

### FP-122: Educational assessment II

#### Classificatory stream analysis in the prediction of expected reading readiness: Understanding student performance

**Cascallar, Eduardo** Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Brussels, Belgium  
**Musso, Mariel** Social and Behavioral Sciences, Leiden University and CONICET, Leiden, Netherlands

This research describes the application of a neural networks approach in the prediction of readiness for reading upon entry to primary education. Machine-learning techniques used offer an iterative methodology that is capable of discovering complex relationships and interactions in the inputs and outcomes. The approach maximized classification accuracy, and was able to model various outcome patterns from the over 700 students studied. Results based on hypotheses of student characteristics using these predictive modeling achieved a total accuracy of 98% in the identification of "students-below-readiness-threshold". The presentation explains the processes and the stream analysis technique utilized, and explores various alternative models.

#### Theory-making and scale-creating for investigating the value system and status of Iranian high-school; pre-university students' attitude toward globalization

**Lotfabad, Hossein** Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Nowroozi, Vahideh** Psychology, Globalization Project, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Brief Abstract Objective: Theory-making & scale creating for assessing value-system Method: Descriptive Results: Value system assessment skills Conclusions: Ten categories of individual values, family values, economic values, political values, social values, artistic values, scientific and theoretical values, religious identity values, national identity values, and worldviews (or globalization) values might be distinguished by conducting this value system assessment scale. Long Abstract The process of "globalization", which appeared after the 2nd World War in the most industrialized Western countries, is rapidly expanding across the world. This process has shown itself as one of the most challenging issues of the past and..

#### Measuring text reading comprehension in admitted university students: Validating retrieval contexts

**Castañeda Figueiras, Sandra** Postgraduate Psychology, National Autonomous University, México City, Mexico  
**González Lomelí, Daniel** Graduated Psychology, UNISON, Mexico, Mexico

The factorial structure of two retrieval contexts was tested (recognizing and remembering) of the Castañeda (1996) text comprehension test, in a sample of 187 students beginning five majors. Both subscales possess internal consistency. A confirmatory factorial analysis allowed to build a structural model integrated by two first order latent variables: recognizing and remembering, with statistical and practical goodness of fit ( $\chi^2=15, 17$  gl.,  $p=.54$ ,  $IBAN=.94$ ,  $IBBANN=.99$ ,  $IAC=.99$ ,  $RMSEA=.000$ ). Implications to improve admission examinations to majors in Mexico are discussed

### FP-123: Psychological disorders IV

#### Risk factors for postpartum depression among low income Brazilian women

**Andrade da Silva, Gabriela** Experimental Psychol, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil  
**Matos Viegas, Lia** Experimental Psychology, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil  
**Ota, Emma** Experimental Psychology, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Risk factors for postpartum depression (PPD) were investigated in a sample of 92 low income Brazilian mothers. Participants answered Edinborough Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) 2-4 months after delivery. PPD prevalence was 31.5% (cut-point 11/12). A linear regression showed that women with high EPDS scores were more likely to report bad relationship with parents during childhood ( $b=1.587$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), and high marital conflict ( $b=0.364$ ,  $p=0.014$ ). High social support was negatively correlated with EPDS scores, but it did not enter the final model. There was a high prevalence of PPD in our study associated with perceived relationships with past and present attachment figures.

#### The role of autobiographical memory in depression

**Claudio, Victor** Clinical Dept., ISPA, Lisbon, Portugal  
In this study we assess the relationship between the information processing and the major depression. The approach used, based on a cognitive perspective, relates emotions, depression and its memory characteristics. We used an autobiographical memory task applied to forty-two major depression subjects, twenty-eight panic subjects and fifty-one subjects without psychological disorder. We concluded about the existence of differences in the processing and evocation of information in function of the depression severity, the started and maintained depression are more related with the codification and evocation process, directed by the negative self-schemas, than the negative thoughts.

#### Rumination and worry in depressive and non-depressive persons: What makes the difference?

**Rischer, Angela** Tagesklinik, Psychiatrische Univ.-Klinik, Erlangen, Germany  
**Kornhuber, Johannes** Tagesklinik, Psychiatrische Univ.-Klinik, Erlangen, Germany

Both nonclinical and depressive persons ruminate and worry. What makes the difference? So far, only one study compared rumination and worry in a nonclinical and a clinical sample (Papageorgiou & Wells 1999a,b). Therefore, our aim was to compare repetitive thinking in depressive and nondepressive persons. Patients with Major Depression ( $n=104$ ) and nondepressive subjects ( $n=390$ ) were questioned with the Cognitive Intrusion Questionnaire (Watkins et al. 2005). We found a rumination/



worry profile that differed in both groups concerning specific appraisals, emotions and coping strategies. Implications for the treatment of rumination/worry and relapse prevention will be discussed.

**Detection of depression in cancer patients**

**Singer, Susanne** *Inst. für Sozialmedizin, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany* **Klein, Andrea** *Radiotherapy, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany* **Krauß, Oliver** *Psychiatrie, Park-Krankenhaus Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany* **Slesazeck, Heike** *Social Medicine, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany* **Schwarz, Reinhold** *Social Medicine, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany*

**Objectives:** To determine the ability of two screening methods - a questionnaire versus the view of the oncological team - to detect depression in tumour patients. **Methods:** 329 tumour patients completed the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and a clinical interview. Physicians and nurses assessed the mental health of the patients. Analysis was done using ROC statistics. **Results:** Physicians indicated 13 (AUC .486), nurses 9 (AUC .564), and the HADS 8 (AUC .802) of the 28 depressed patients as not being depressed. **Conclusions:** The HADS performed better in detecting depressed cancer patients than physicians and nurses did.

**FP-124: Innovation I**

**Future visions: Time-related characteristics of sustainable innovations and their innovators**

**Wastian, Monika** *Inst. für Soziologie, Techn. Universität München, München, Germany*  
In this qualitative-quantitative study we investigated how innovators in the field of mobility - 67 project managers, strategists and researchers (53 % in the private sector, 47 % in the public sector) - construct future visions for a sustainable mobility and how their constructions correlate with their individual time perspectives (future-oriented and present-hedonistic scales of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory). Innovators focused on short-term visions and were more optimistic for technical than for non-technical visions. Individual time perspectives predicted the innovativeness of the visions, the probability and time to put the visions into practice, and also attributions of responsibility for barriers.

**No climate for innovation without commitment**

**Feinstein, Ingrid** *Lehrstuhl Psychologie I, Universität Mannheim, Schöneck, Germany* **Bladowski, Beate** *Lehrstuhl Psychologie I, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany* **Madukanya, Virginia** *Lehrstuhl Psychologie I, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany*

Commitment and innovation are important determinants for companies' success. However, only few studies address the question, whether a causal relationship between these two exists. It is hypothesized that employees' commitment contributes to a positive climate for innovation. In order to test this hypothesis a longitudinal study was conducted in a pharmaceutical company in the context of an employee opinion survey. The results of the statistical analysis (cross-lagged model) provide evidence for a positive impact of commitment (t1) on innovation climate (t2). This finding emphasizes the importance of commitment as a prerequisite to climate for innovation and innovative behavior.

**Values as predictors of leadership, altruism and innovation**

**Rank, Johannes** *Management Dept., University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom* **Vogel, Jana** *Psychology, University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany*  
The purpose of this field study was to investigate the role of managers' and employees' values in influencing leadership, altruism and innovation. Based on theories of leadership and models of

values, we examined main and moderating effects of four individual-level values (universalism, benevolence, stimulation and self-direction). The sample was composed of 71 supervisor-subordinate dyads working in an electronics company in the Netherlands, Germany and Poland. Multiple hierarchical regression analyses revealed significant positive relationships between the values held by supervisors and subordinate ratings of their leadership behaviors. For example, universalism was associated with consideration, which in turn predicted altruistic subordinate behavior.

**The relationship between job satisfaction and innovative performance of Chinese science-technology talents**

**Jiang, Hong** *Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Sun, Jianmin** *School of Labor and HR, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Mu, Guibin** *School of Labor and HR, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

Innovation ability in Science and Technology is the country's core competency, and the Innovative Performance of Science-Technology Talents (STTs) is the basis of the whole organization and country innovation. Based on the statistical analysis of a sample of 5180 STTs from 30 provinces and seven national institutes of China, this paper analyzed the relationship between job satisfaction and innovative performance of the Science-Technology talents in China. The regression analysis result shows that job satisfaction of STTs leads to the innovative performance. This paper also analyzed the moderator effect of the district between the relationship of job satisfaction and innovative performance.

**High performance work system's diversified impact on firm's innovation performance in entrepreneurial firms**

**Zang, Zhi** *School of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China*

This study covered several linked fields: high performance work system (HPWS) in new ventures, development zones' entrepreneurial policy and status quo, entrepreneurial opportunities exploration and resource allocation, and entrepreneurial performance. We strongly supposed that new venture's HPWS had unique theory frame and particularity in the setting of national-level economic and technical development zone (ETDZ) in China. Author sampled 192 firms and 92 government officials in ETDZ. This report concluded with high performance work system's function pattern in high-tech new ventures, and ETDZ's entrepreneurial policy measures' effect on HPWS and new venture's procedural & performance. Job-related HPWS dimensions had a significant positive impact on innovation, opportunity & resources usage.

**FP-125: The impact of goals, goal-orientation, and volitional processes on learning I**

**The effect of student involvement in homework on academic outcomes: A study on Hong Kong primary school students**

**Tam, Vicky** *Dept. of Education Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR*

This research fills a research gap on the effect of homework involvement on academic outcomes by studying Chinese primary school students in Hong Kong. Data were collected from 2361 students studying at Primary One to Primary Six using self-report questionnaires. Results of Multivariate Analysis of Variance showed a significant interaction effect between homework involvement and grade level on academic outcomes. Whereas students at Senior Primary Level benefited from higher homework involvement, negative associations were found between homework involvement and aca-

ademic outcomes among Junior Primary students. Findings were discussed in terms of the views on homework in the Chinese cultural context.

**When it's not a matter of choice: Future goals and the utility value of schooling for students in Singapore's lower streams**

**Ortiga, Yasmin Patrice** *CRPP, National Inst. of Education, Singapore* **McInerney, Dennis** *CRPP, National Institute of Education, Singapore* **Liem, Arief** *CRPP, National Institute of Education, Singapore* **Manzano, Ann** *Adelaine* *CRPP, National Institute of Education, Singapore* **Lee, Jie Qi** *CRPP, National Institute of Education, Singapore*

For the lowest 25% of Singapore's secondary school cohort, life after graduation leads to only one path: the Institute of Technical Education (ITE). This study investigates how this affects these students' future goals and the role school plays in their lives. Based on interviews with 50 students and focus group discussions with 30 teachers, we discuss how students set future goals not based their own aspirations but what their examination results allow them to do. Using the theory of future time perspective, we also show how this can have negative effects on their motivation to do well in school.

**Activation and inhibition of self-regulated learning**

**Magno, Carlo** *Counseling and Educational Psy, De La Salle University-Manila, Manila, Philippines*

The study investigated the factors that activates and inhibits self-regulated learning (SRL). The factors that activate SRL are action control and self-determination while the inhibition includes anxiety, worry, fear of negative evaluation, and thought suppression (negative affect). A series of questionnaires measuring the constructs mentioned were administered to 1454 participants using a longitudinal design. It was found in the study that action control and self-determination activates SRL and negative affect has a negative effect on SRL. But it was also shown that in a separate model, experiencing negative affect leads to SRL especially if there are high activation factors.

**Goal attainment scaling: Practical application in educational psychology research**

**Woolfson, Richard** *Educational Psychology Service, Renfrewshire Council, Paisley, United Kingdom*

Educational psychologists often evaluate services for children and young people. One of the challenges is to find sufficiently sensitive measurement tools which are responsive to subtle changes in an individual's progress. This presentation discusses the use of Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS), devised by Kiresuk & Sherman (1968), in a three-year evaluation of an intervention which provided support for pupils at risk of school exclusion. The results show that GAS had major impact on both assessing and improving the effectiveness of the intervention. The session will discuss the practicalities of implementing this measurement technique in real-world research.

**FP-126: Substance abuse and addiction I**

**Types of recreational drug users: Exploring a hidden population online**

**Stetina, Birgit U.** *Forschung und Ausbildung, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria* **Jagsch, Reinhold** *Clinical, Biological and Diffe, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria* **Kryspin-Exner, Ilse** *Clinical, Biological and Diffe, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria*

**Objectives:** Intention of the study was to reach the hidden population of recreational drug users online and evaluate the possible existence of different types. **Methods:** An international cross-sectional



online-study surveying recreational drug users (N=9268) was carried out. The online obtained data was evaluated by means of statistical inference, descriptive and structure-discovering (cluster analysis) procedures. Results: Three different groups of recreational drug users were identified who differ regarding consumption patterns and demographic variables. Conclusions: Looking at the results it seems that the Internet could not only be a relatively new but also a better tool for this specific area of research.

#### The failure to anticipate regret and persistence in gambling

**Tochkov, Karin** Dept. of Psychology, Texas A&M University, Commerce, USA

Cognitive distortions have been identified as a major risk factor in problem gambling (Ladouceur, 2004). The present study focused on the failure to anticipate regret, and tested whether the gap between anticipated and actual regret is different for social (n=42) and problem gamblers (n=40). The results revealed that problem gamblers committed a larger error in predicting regret than social gamblers. Negative mood was found to affect the anticipation error of social but not of problem gamblers. The role of inaccurately anticipated regret as a possible contributor to excessive gambling and its implications for the treatment of pathological gambling are discussed.

#### A revised screening measure for cannabis misuse: The Cannabis Use Disorders Identification Test

**Adamson, Simon** Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand  
**Sellman, Doug** Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand  
**Kay-Lambkin, Frances** Centre for Brain & Mental, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia  
**Baker, Amanda** Centre for Brain&Mental He, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia  
**Lewin, Terry** Centre for Brain&Mental He, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia  
**Thornton, Louise** Centre for Brain&Mental He, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia  
**Kelly, Brian** Centre for Rural Mental Health, University of Newcastle, Orange, Australia

Objectives: To revise the CUDIT (Adamson & Sellman, 2003), originally developed by directly modifying the alcohol-oriented AUDIT. The original published findings of the CUDIT noted that whilst it performed adequately as a screening instrument some items were not optimal. Methods: 134 cannabis-using patients in a CBT clinical trial completed the t-CUDIT, a trial version containing the original items plus ten candidate substitute items at intake, with half completing a one week retest. Results: An improved version of the CUDIT was developed which showed good psychometric properties. Conclusions: The revised CUDIT-R is an effective screening tool for cannabis use disorders.

#### Dimensions of personality in cannabis users

**Akham Ebrahimi, Azizeh** Dept. of Clinical Psychology, IUMS, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Eftekhari, Mehrdad** Dept. of Psychiatry, IUMS, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Azimi, Hamed** Dept. of Psychiatry, IUMS, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Akham Ebrahimi, Azadeh** Students' affairs, Australian embassy in Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objective: The aim of this study is to examine Eysenck personality dimensions in a number of young cannabis users. Method: 100 regular cannabis users were selected and completed the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) which measures Neuroticism (N), extraversion-Introversion (E-I) and Psychoticism (P) dimensions of Eysenck personality structures. Results. The scores of 51%

of cannabis users were higher than mean in all dimensions of EPQ. Conclusion. This research reinforces our call for a public health information campaign about a drug which may young people still see as being risk-free. Psychiatric morbidity could be prevented by discouraging cannabis use among vulnerable youths.

#### FP-127: Gender and cultural influences on development

##### The prevalence of gender atypical behavior in Chinese school-aged children: A preliminary study

**Yu, Lu** Department of Education, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of Hong Kong  
**SAR Xie, Dong** Psychology and Counseling, University of Central Arkansas, Conway, Arkansas, USA

This study investigated the prevalence of gender atypical behaviors on a sample of Chinese school-aged children (6-12 years old) with a newly revised Child Play Behavior and Attitude Questionnaire (CPBAQ). Parents of 486 boys and 417 girls completed CPBAQ and a demographic information sheet. The frequency distribution and developmental trends for each gender-related behavior were analyzed. Results indicated that Chinese boys and girls had different developmental tendencies in their exhibition of gender atypical behaviors. Possible effects of Chinese specific culture and the one-child policy on Chinese children's gender atypical behavior were discussed.

##### Gender and generation differences on vertical and horizontal individualism-collectivism and religiosity among Turkish people

**Tapdemir, Nagihan** Ankara, Turkey  
**sakalli-ugurlu, nuray** psychology, metu, ankara, Turkey

This study investigated gender and generation differences on vertical and horizontal individualism-collectivism and religiosity. 225 Turkish families participated in the study and completed the measures of vertical and horizontal individualism-collectivism and religiosity. Results indicated a significant main effect on VC, VI, HC, HI. Mothers and fathers scored higher on VC than did their children. Children scored higher on VI than did their mothers. Fathers scored higher on VI than did mothers. Mothers were higher on HC than their children. Children scored higher on HI than did both their mothers and fathers. There was no significant difference between groups on religiosity.

##### Exploring the acculturation of young new arrivals in Hong Kong via the reconstruction of life space: An application of Lewinian Field Theory

**To, Chan** Curriculum and Instruction, Chinese Univer. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of Hong Kong  
**SAR Wong, Wan-chi** Curriculum and Instruction, Chinese University of HK, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of Macao SAR

This study attempted to integrate Lewin's field theory and Berry's framework of acculturation. 21 subjects participated in two in-depth interviews. The first interview consisted of an acculturation questionnaire and the co-construction of topological diagrams of life space before and after the immigration. In the second interview, acculturation styles identified by these two approaches were presented to the participants for an inter-subjective scrutiny. Results of the questionnaire indicated that all subjects were integrative in acculturation. Nonetheless, four different acculturation styles were identified from the topological diagrams, with "integration" occupying 52.38%. All participants except one held that what revealed via the Lewinian method was closer to the truth and more individualized.

##### Gender differences and developmental analysis of blatant and subtle prejudice in multicultural schools

**Fernandez Castillo, Antonio** Develop.-Education.

Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

The objective of this study is to seek dimensions that explain the arisen of social prejudice in childhood and to describe developmental and gender characteristics. The sample was composed of a total of 572 Spanish children aged 9-14. The results reveal, first, the presence of social prejudices in the childhood, as well as interesting differences according to age in the studied sample. The blatant prejudice scores decreased with increasing age, especially from the age of 12. This pattern was not followed in the case of subtle prejudice, which tended to maintain similar levels of intensity among the older children.

##### Sleuthing for gender differences in reading experience: A study with thriller-type short stories

**Schreier, Margrit** School of Humanities, Jacobs Univer. Bremen gGmbH, Bremen, Germany  
**Thies, Yvonne** School of Humanities, Jacobs Univer. Bremen gGmbH, Bremen, Germany  
**Odag, Oezen** School of Humanities, Jacobs Univer. Bremen gGmbH, Bremen, Germany

It is tested whether the reading experience (DV) of men and women varies with text topic (inner world orientation versus action orientation) and sex of main character. Readers' gender and affinity to literature are included as covariates. Four authentic thriller-type short stories were selected so as to represent the variation of the independent textual variables. 99 persons (59 women, 40 men; aged 20 to 66) participated in the study. Analyses of variance show that texts with a female main protagonists result in a more intense reading experience. Contrary to the hypotheses, readers' sex and gender have no effect.

#### FP-128: Language disorders

##### Importance of symbols in developing language

**Hathazi, Andrea** Special Education Department, UBB Cluj Napoca, Cluj Napoca, Romania

In the case of a child with severe impairment or reduced ability of acquiring and developing language abilities, the use of symbols in forming the necessary concepts, representations and structures is very important. The associations of symbols with oral or written language, the repetitions in the routines and activities, the feed-back and the immediate reward that it is given, control, anticipation and negotiation give the child the opportunity to understand meaning and signification of communication and implicit words. Symbols are the key when the natural process of learning language is affected from a certain reason.

##### Syntax, semantics and memory functioning in school-aged children with language learning impairment

**Spanoudis, George** Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus  
**Natsopoulos, Demetrios** Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

Two groups of children each of 22, aged 8 to 12, one with language learning impairment and one typically developing matched on age, nonverbal intelligence and varying significantly in verbal ability (receptive and expressive level) were tested on a battery of language (syntax and semantics) and memory (short-term, working and long-term memory) measures. The conventional statistical analysis indicated that the two groups differed significantly in all measures. A logistic regression analysis performed revealed that working and long-term memory functioning was the most robust discriminant markers of classification. The findings are



explained in relation to results stemming from the current literature.

#### Language acquisition of grammatical category: Plural form of nouns in Bulgarian children with dyslexia

*Todorova, Ekaterina Cognitive Science & Psychology, New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria*

The present study focuses on the realization of the morphological language capacity in a grammatical unit – the plural of nouns, with children with dyslexia. For the purposes of the study, a unique experimental instrument was constructed. The data has been processed by using the hi-squire test and ANOVA. The results indicate specific language performance in dyslexic children – over generalization errors, usage of non-existing phonetic rules and no clear distinction between the different forms of plural. These errors reveal not only specific deficit in children with dyslexia, but also the strategies which young children use to acquire this part of grammar.

#### The pattern of auditory deficit in adult dyslexic readers

*Fostick, Leah Ariel University Center, Ariel, Israel Bar-El, Sharona School of Education, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel Ben-Artzi, Elisheva Psychology, Kinneret College, Jordan Valley, Israel Bakhoff, Harvey Psychology, Ashkelon College, Ashkelon, Israel*

**Objectives:** To identify the pattern of auditory sensory/perceptual deficit in dyslexic readers. **Method:** Forty-six adult normal readers were compared with 51 adult dyslexic readers on cognitive, linguistic, and auditory psychophysical tasks. **Results:** Dyslexics showed significant deficits in (1) auditory and visually based linguistic tasks; (2) verbal, but not spatial, short-term and working memory; (3) three auditory temporal discrimination tasks, but no deficit in auditory thresholds or in intensity discrimination. **Conclusions:** Adult dyslexics with general auditory and visually based linguistic difficulties also present deficit in discrimination based on the auditory temporal, but not on an auditory intensity stimulus dimension.

#### A cross-linguistic study of reading and spelling in children with severe speech and physical impairment

*Larsson, Maria Dept. of Psychology, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden Dahlgren Sandberg, Annika psychology, göteborg university, GÖTEBORG, Sweden Smith, Martine Speech&Communication scie, Trinity college, Dublin, Ireland*

One Swedish- and one English-"speaking" group of 15 children with severe speech and physical impairment were tested on phonological awareness, memory, reading and writing. The aim was to study early reading and writing abilities and possible differences between the two groups that might depend on the structure of the spoken language, and to compare the relationship between phonological awareness and literacy abilities in the groups. The English-speaking children were more proficient in reading and less reliant on rhyming ability and phonological memory, suggesting greater use of the orthographic route to reading than the Swedish children.

#### FP-129: Entrepreneurship and management

##### "Guanxi" orientation and entrepreneur's ethical decision-making: Evidence from China

*Jin, Yanguhua School of Management, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China Yang, Jian Human Resource Department, Zhejiang Mobile Communication, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China*

Using situational judgment test, this study examined the relationship between "guanxi" orientation and entrepreneur's decision-making from a sample of 318 Chinese entrepreneurs. Structural equation modeling results demonstrated that entrepreneur's ethical decision-making involved ethical awareness, judgment, and behavior, "rent-seeking" guanxi affect ethical decision making negatively, but "favor-seeking" guanxi wouldn't. Cluster analysis distinguished entrepreneurs into four types with ethical behavior and "guanxi" orientation, that is, "favor-seeking ethic keepers", "guanxi oriented ethical actors", "neutral ethical actors", "guanxi oriented unethical actors". Organizational profitability of "favor-seeking ethic keepers" and "guanxi oriented ethical actors" were higher than "neutral ethical actors" and "guanxi oriented unethical actors" significantly.

##### An empirical research on the relationship between entrepreneurial intellectual capital and venture growth in hi-tech enterprises

*Zhang, Wei School of Management, Hangzhou Dian Zi University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China* Abstract: Intellectual capital is an important organizational knowledge asset. The study investigated small and medium technology new firms in china via multi-level behavioral questionnaires and verified the model of entrepreneurial intellectual capital structured by four dimensions of human capital, structural capital, customer capital and innovation capital. It revealed that entrepreneurial intellectual capital had a prominent positive effect on venture growth of technology new firms, and stated that the entrepreneurial intellectual capital would change dynamically according to different entrepreneurial stage and organizational background. **Keywords:** Entrepreneurial intellectual capital; Confirmatory factor analysis; Structural model; Venture growth

##### The Chinese undergraduate students' entrepreneurial cognition and entrepreneurial awareness

*Li, Lingji Educational college, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Hu, ping Public Administration School, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

This study investigated the Chinese undergraduate students' entrepreneurial cognition and the forming process characteristic of entrepreneurial awareness based on the previous researches about the career choice theory. Respondents were Mainland Chinese undergraduate students (N=105). Results indicated: (1) masculine trait of personality was significantly influencing the forming of entrepreneurial awareness, but the attachment type, gender, age, specialty had no relationship with the entrepreneurial awareness; (2) the developmental and reputational factor in the career value have interactive influence on the forming of entrepreneurial awareness, (3) entrepreneurial cognitive level was not relative with the entrepreneurial awareness. The author discussed the forming process of entrepreneurial awareness from individual, group and cultural factors and raise further issues for future research.

##### Decision-making processes in family-owned companies: A process-model for succession planning

*Eberhardt, Daniela Embrach, Switzerland* Objective of the study was the development of a process-model for succession planning in family-owned companies. The multi-level qualitative research was focused on the decision-making process of entrepreneurs and successors. Based on the results of a pre-study semi-structured interviews with entrepreneurs and successors (N = 22) and an expert panel had been used for content analysis and case comparisons. Decision-making processes in succession planning can be distinguished for

entrepreneurs and successors and be grouped in phases. The phase-specific decision has an impact on the handling of the situation as well as possible scenarios in the area of business administration and law.

##### The effects of organizational change and entrepreneurship strategies as mediated by organizational learning among Chinese firms

*Wang, Zhongming School of Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China Zang, Zhi School of Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China Li, Shiyang School of Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China*

Organizational change is crucial for global entrepreneurship among Chinese firms. In a field study supported by NSFC on organizational change, managers in local firms were interviewed and surveyed among two kinds of industries: information technology and automobile component manufacturing. A scale of organizational learning was distributed to test its mediating effects on change and entrepreneurship strategies. The results showed that the dimensions of organizational learning positively mediated the effects of organizational change strategy on performance whereas its influence on entrepreneurship strategies was largely depended upon venturing stages and types of industries. The implications of person-organization fit were highlighted.

#### FP-130: Effects of environmental and family contexts on developmental outcomes

##### Negative knowledge: How families learn from their children's mistakes

*Oser, Fritz Dept. of Education, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland Hattersley, Lisa Education, University, Fribourg, Switzerland*

On the basis of video analyses we developed a questionnaire on norm deviations (mistakes) of children/adolescents in families. We conducted a study with 100 families (50 with a child aged 9-11, 50 with a child aged 14-17) testing the questionnaire. The theoretical basis consists in the so-called negative knowledge, which protects a person from making the same mistakes again, gives security in similar situations and marks off opposites like cold and warm, in and out etc. The hypothesis is that families with a culture of mistakes enable a better development of their children than families without.

##### Examining the physical difficulties experienced by twins in Greece

*Markodimitraki, Maria Pre-School Education, University of Crete, Rethymnon, Greece Kyriotaki, Maria Pre-School Education, University of Crete, Rethymnon, Greece*

The aim of this developmentally oriented study was to explore the physical difficulties in 50 pairs of non-identical, pre-school twins. The data collection of this study derives from the administration of the questionnaire constructed by Pat Preedy (1994). It was found that the proportion of twin children experiencing difficulties with speech and language development was significantly higher than other physical difficulties experienced by twins of the same age. The implications of these results are discussed in terms of the main idea that some multiples may have special needs, but being a multiple in itself must not be regarded as a handicap.



### Relationship between mother distress and fetal growth during pregnancy

**Shafizadeh, Mohsen** *Physical Education & Sport, Tarbiat Moallem University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Mehdizadeh, Mehrzad** *MEDICAL SCHOOL, TEHRAN UNIVERSITY, TEHRAN, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The aim of present investigation was to study the relationship between mothers' distress and fetal growth. 106 pregnant women selected randomly and completed Depression Anxiety Stress Scale before ultrasound measurement of fetus. The results of structural equation model have shown that the overall model has been accepted ( $X^2 = 36.4$ ,  $d.f = 24$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ). In fact, by increasing mothers' stress and anxiety the fetus heart rate was increased and it decreased the height, weight, head circumference and width and femur length of fetus. In conclusion, one of the environmental variables that have negative effect on the fetus growth is mother distress, because it can stimulate the fetal autonomic nervous system through the mediating of heart rate.

### The impact of prenatal substance exposure on pediatric psychology

**Battaglia, Suzanne** *MCSTART, Salinas, USA*

**Objectives:** To offer evidenced-based early intervention services to improve developmental and neurobehavioral functioning for at risk young children prenatally exposed to alcohol or other drugs. **Methods:** The MCSTART multidisciplinary team in Salinas, California diagnoses and treats children with deficits resulting from trauma and substance exposure through medical assessment, psychological testing, occupational therapy, and customized psychotherapies focusing on attachment and social-emotional issues. **Results:** Significant functional improvements in deficit areas of social-emotional, motor skills, and communication occurred in 570 children served in 2005-06. **Conclusions:** Many substance-exposed children have derived benefit from accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment modalities targeted to their functional deficits.

### Talking to the child: Teaching the child being a tolerant person?

**Pakalniskiene, Vilmante** *Dept. of Psychology, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania*

**Objectives:** The literature suggests that tolerance towards refers to an attitude of openness. Family could play a big role in teaching tolerance. Drawing on the ideas from the literature, it seems that open atmosphere in the family could be the base for tolerance towards other people. **Methods:** 300 Lithuanian youths' (15-18 years) data were used. **Results:** Even though open atmosphere and open communication in the family are related to tolerance towards other people, latent profile analysis suggested some variation in this relation. **Conclusions:** It seems that there could be several ways how open atmosphere is related to tolerance.

### FP-131: Dyslexia and dyscalculia

#### The behavioural and neurophysiological effects of a computer-based morphological awareness training on the spelling and reading skills of young dyslexics

**Weiss, Silvana** *Learning and Instruction, ETH Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland* **Grabner, Roland** *Learning and Instruction, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland* **Kargl, Reinhard** *Reading and Spelling, LRS Graz, Graz, Austria* **Purgstaller, Christian** *Reading and Spelling, LRS Graz, Graz, Austria* **Fink, Andreas** *Differential Psychology, University of Graz, Graz, Austria*

Compared to phonological awareness little is known about the role of morphological awareness in dyslexia. This study examined the effects of a computer-based morphological training in children

with poor spelling and reading abilities. Thirty-five students (grades 3-9) were trained over 2-3 weeks and contrasted with a control group of 59 students. The training improved morphological awareness, spelling and reading skills with older students (grades 5-9) benefiting most. Furthermore, neurophysiological effects of the training were examined in a subsample by means of EEG. The results are interpreted within the framework of a step-model of learning to spell and read.

#### Dyslexia in different language systems: A comparison of Cantonese, Arabic and German speaking dyslexic children

**Witruk, Evelin** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany* **Raziq, Oafa** *Institute of Psychology, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany*

Working memory performances in Chinese, Moroccan and German dyslexic and normally-achieving children were compared and the language dependency of working memory functions was tested. Phonological and visual-spatial loop together with different automated Central Executive functions were investigated on the basis of four computerised, adaptive task sets, using non-language materials and accuracy-, reaction time measurement. The study involved 235 Chinese, Moroccan and German dyslexic and non-dyslexic children with an average age of 10.26 years. The findings support the assumption of a dyslexia specific deficit in working memory functions, the Chinese superiority in working memory performances and the cultural specific role of anxiety and motivation in dyslexics.

#### Comparison of neuropsychological aspect of dyslexic and normal children

**Faramarzi, Salar** *Dept. of Education, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Abedi, Ahmad** *education, university of isfahan, isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Hamidreza, Oreyzi** *education, university of isfahan, isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The aim of the Current research was to investigate and Compare neuropsychological of dyslexic and normal Third grade Children of Isfahan Schools. To administer The study, 118 Students were selected from Isfahan third grade students Population according to randomized multi-step cluster sampling that were Suspected to be dyslexic. Among them 30 students were selected by diagnostic tests (namely Wexler Children Intelligence tests and dyslexic recognition checklist) and compare with 30 normal children Via ex- post facto design by Nepsy test. Obtained data were analyzed by statistical method of t independent test. Findings indicate that dyslexic children were inferior relative to normal children in attention/ execution functions, language, Sensory motor, Spatial Processing and memory and learning and memory significantly.

#### Relationship between Attention Deficit Disorder (ADHD) and Dyslexia in assessing basic writing skills

**Ignatova, Albena** *Cognitive Science and Psycholog, New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria*

**Purpose:** to evaluate the ability for writing dictation in children with Dyslexia and ADHD. **Hypothesis:** there is difference between the mistakes the two diagnostic groups demonstrate. **Method:** includes 3 groups- dyslexia, ADHD and controls. **Groups:** consists of 20 boys and 20 girls at age between 9-12 years, diagnosed by the ICD-10 criteria. **All computations:** have done by SPSS (V.15). **Results:** No difference between groups according to dictation of letters ( $p = 0.862$ ). For all groups  $p < 0.0001$ . There are difference between dyslexia and ADHD in dictation words and sentences. There are difference between two experimental groups and controls in dictation.

#### Basic number processing difficulties and dyscalculia in children with Velo-Cardio-Facial Syndrome (22q11 deletion syndrome)

**de Smedt, Bert** *Dept. of Educational Sciences, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium* **Reynvoet, Bert** *Experimental Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium* **Swillen, Ann** *Centre for Human Genetics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium* **Verschaffel, Lieven** *Educational Sciences, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium* **Ghesquière, Pol** *Educational Sciences, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium*

It has been proposed that dyscalculia emerges due to impairments in basic number processing. We examined this hypothesis in Velo-Cardio-Facial Syndrome, a genetic disorder with a high prevalence of dyscalculia. Twenty-five children with VCFS and 25 individually matched controls participated. Children with VCFS showed a consistent pattern of deficits in number comparison, large addition/subtraction and the use of procedural back-up strategies, indicating an impaired quantity subsystem and intraparietal dysfunction. However, the verbal subsystem (number reading, multiplication and fact retrieval) was preserved. Furthermore, correlational data showed that basic number processing skills directly accounted for single-digit arithmetic performance and strategy use.

### FP-132: Death and dying

#### Effective use of metaphor and stories in grief therapy

**Leaver, Vincent** *Psychology - Counseling, Walden University, Ft. Myers, USA*

Effective use of metaphor and stories to guide and facilitate individual and group grief therapy is described in the context of hospice bereavement program. Presentation will include basic theory of metaphor therapy, sources of metaphors and stories appropriate for grief work, and how these are applied to grief concepts and theories. The issue of baseline and assessment in grief is addressed.

#### Healing from trauma reactions through indigenous health beliefs: A cultural psychological inquiry among the survivors of Kachchh earthquake

**Priya, Kumar Ravi** *Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India*

A study of the experience of trauma reactions and healing was conducted using ethnographic method and semi-structured interviews in the aftermath of an earthquake that hit Kachchh, India, in 2001. Constructivist grounded theory was used to analyze the survivors' narratives. Besides depression, 're-experiencing of the traumatic event' was the predominant trauma reaction. Survivors' socio-centric belief in karma (internalized duty towards family, community and nature) facilitated healing from trauma reactions by enabling the survivors realize a new meaning for their lives by motivating them to attain satisfaction or equanimity by working for and taking care of their family and community.

#### Suicide and suicidal behaviours: Social representation of health care professionals

**Roths, Inês** *Faculdade de Psicologia da UP, Porto, Portugal* **Henriques, Margarida** *Centro de Psicologia da UP, Faculdade de Psicologia da UP, Porto, Portugal*

This study intends to determine how Health Professionals explain suicide behaviours and to explore the differences between three different groups: Psychologists, Psychiatrists and other Physicians. The Free Association Technique is the method used for data collection and the Factorial Association Analysis is used to work and interpret the results. The results are consistent with a theoretical perspective based on integrated inter-



pretation, thus indicating a multifactor and complex causality phenomenon. The results based on different groups indicate that this is a modelling variable of differences in representational contents and provide significant clues for the planning of training strategies.

#### **Suicide prevention workshops: Do they influence the number of completed suicides?**

**Steyn, Renier** Graduate School of Business, University of South Africa, Unisa, South Africa

In this study the effect of Suicide Prevention Workshops (SPW's) on completed suicides in an organisational setting was assessed. Pearson product-moment correlations between the number of SPW's and the completed suicides were calculated. Analyzing the observations collected over a 6 year period and at 10 sites revealed a positive correlation between the number of SPW's and completed suicides ( $r=0.48$ ;  $p<0.01$ ;  $N=60$ ). It is concluded that SPW's have no positive effect on suicidal behaviour and that they may indeed have an adverse effect. Suggestions are made regarding the monitoring of SPW's and collection of data for future research.

#### **Religious beliefs and health: A study of Mumukshu's in Kashi**

**Shankar, Shail** Dept. of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India

Mumukshus are individuals who willingly come to Kashi/Varanasi for a natural death with the belief that "Kashyam marnam mukti (Death in Kashi is liberation)". Many of them have major health crisis. The present research explores how religious beliefs of mumukshu help them in living with their health problems. Unstructured interviews were conducted on forty mumukshus from various ashrams/religious institutions, located in Varanasi (India). Relational Content analysis reveals that religious beliefs were associated the peace of mind and sense of freedom from daily hassles of worldly life. Mumukshu were found to have low death anxiety and fear of disease that they have.

#### **FP-133: Cross-cultural differences**

##### **Work resources, work/family conflict and their consequences: A Chinese-British cross-cultural comparison**

**Lu, Luo** Dept. of Business Administration, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Chang, Ting-Ting** Industrial Management, Lunghwa University, Taoyuan, Taiwan

The aim of this research was to explore relations between work resources, work/family conflict, and work- and non-work related outcomes in a cross-cultural comparative context involving Taiwanese and British employees. For Both Taiwanese and British employees, work resources were negatively related to work/family conflict, but positively related to work satisfaction. Family-to-work conflict (WFC) was negatively related to family satisfaction, which in turn, was positively related to happiness. More importantly, we found that nation moderated the relationship between supervisory support and WFC: supervisory support had a stronger protective effect for Taiwanese than British.

##### **Cross-cultural differences in applicants' faking behaviors**

**Jansen, Anne** Institut für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Stadelmann, Eveline H.** Institut für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Hafsteinsson, Leifur G.** School of Business, Reykjavik University Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland **König, Cornelius J.** Institut für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Kleinmann, Martin** Institut für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

Objectives: Nearly all what we know about faking is based on US samples. This study examines whether the frequency and magnitude of faking among Swiss and Icelandic applicants parallels that of US applicants. Methods: Data of 416 Swiss and 245 Icelandic graduates who took part in surveys using the randomized-response technique were compared with data from the US. Results: Faking base rates in Switzerland and Iceland were comparable, but lower than those in the US. European applicants only engaged in mild faking behaviors. Serious faking (e.g. fabrication of information) was non-occurring. Conclusion: Differences are possibly due to different cultural values.

##### **Trust-building processes in context for German-Indonesian cooperation**

**Schwegler, Ulrike** Philosophische Fakultät, Universität Chemnitz, Korb, Germany

The aim of the present study is to identify characteristics and conditions of trust building procedures in contexts for German-Indonesian cooperation, specifically in German multinational companies operating in Jakarta, Indonesia. The proposed paper used qualitative research methods, comprising interviews with 25 Indonesian and 25 German managers. The results of the analysis support the assumption that there are differences regarding trust-related "signs and signals" between the samples. In addition, the findings serve to question accepted assumptions on the metric dimension of trust. Given that very little research has investigated the challenges of trust-building processes across cultural boundaries, this present study makes a relevant contribution to the field.

#### **FP-134: Personality and mental health II**

##### **Individual differences and the prevalence of psychiatric symptoms in medicine and psychology students**

**Bore, Miles** Psychology, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia **Ashley-Brown, Gillian** Psychology, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia **Gallagher, Emma** Psychology, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia **Powis, David** Psychology, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia

Poor mental health has been associated with low self-control, high neuroticism, low agreeableness, low conscientiousness, and introversion. We administered the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Spencer, 1982) as a measure of mental health to medical school students ( $n = 270$ ) and psychology students ( $n = 102$ ). Neuroticism and self-control were significant predictors of poor mental health. Of note, however, is that 24% of 1st Year Psychology students and 31% of the 1st Year Medical students produced BSI global scores greater than the BSI norm for adult psychiatric inpatients. Is this a psychometric artefact or a high-achiever norm?

##### **Existential trauma and the system of values**

**Mamcarz, Peter** Dept. of Health Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland **Popielski, Kazimierz** Health Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland **Suchocka, Lila** Health Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

The aim of this paper is to find a link between existential trauma and the system of values, as well as confirming the psychometric values of the Existential Trauma Questionnaire (KTE). In the research the following group of tests were applied to a random selection of people ( $n=170$ ): Cattell's Questionnaire, K. Popielski's Scale of Value Preferences, Popielski's Noodynamics Test, Popielski's Noopsychosomatic Symptoms List, and Mamcarz's KTE. Person's correlation factor  $r$  was applied, as

well as multiple regression analysis and analysis of variance. The conclusion of this paper gives the research results, corroborating the hypothesis of people who tend to experience trauma being in general functioning essentially different from the ones with low trauma vulnerability.

##### **Visual impairments and anxiety**

**Balyanin, Konstantin** IEAP, Moscow, Russia

Comparative experimental research between groups of graduating students of boarding schools for children with severe visual impairments and groups of students of the same age without vision disabilities showed differences in anxiety level. Higher level of personal anxiety is naturally typical for people with visual impairments, while higher level of reactive anxiety is discovered to be common for respondents without serious visual pathologies. Having known these psychological differences, some aspects of social and professional adaptation for people with visual impairments will be discussed.

#### **FP-135: Psychological theories I**

##### **Historiography of psychology: Challenges of postmodernism**

**Ye, Haosheng** Dept. of Psychology, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China

Traditional historiography of psychology (THP), in search for objective truth of history, adopted the correspondence theory of truth, and took the natural science model as its ideal. It regarded the development of psychology as a linear, one-dimensional and accumulative process, in which all the nations and cultures in different historical periods dealt with the same subject of psychology. In striking contrast with THP, postmodern historiography of psychology takes the history of psychology as a social construction. It claims that history of psychology is socially constructed by psychologists. The narratives of history are not representation of historical facts, but the construction of historians. Key Words: historiography; history of psychology; postmodernism; objectivity; subjectivity

##### **Maria Zambrano and hopeness psychology**

**Penaranda, Maria** Psicología Basica y Metodologi, Universidad de Murcia, Espinardo, Spain **Quiñones-Vidal, Elena** psicología basica y metodologi, Universidad de Murcia, Espinardo, Spain

Maria Zambrano (1904-1991) is an outstanding thinker summarizing the dramatic history of the 20th century, Spanish Civil War, liberal and democratic intelligence exile in Europe during the Second World War, democracy crisis by totalitarian regimes. She intended to change not only the way of current occidental thought since the Greeks and transformed the main categories of ethics and policy but also concepts such as person, people, democracy and intellectual commitment, mercy, etc. which she herself lived and used as her own thought.

##### **Environmental psychology and postmodernism**

**Imamichi, Tomoaki** Environmental Psychology, City University of New York, Hoboken, USA

Inspired by Kvale's (1992) Psychology and Postmodernism and the 2006 International Congress of Applied Psychology, this presentation is going to explore the relationship between Environmental Psychology and Postmodernism by examining its diverse roots, orientations, and directions. 2007 marked the 20 year anniversary of the Handbook of Environmental Psychology (Stokols & Altman, 1987) with a section: Environmental Psychology: Prospects for the Future, with provoking chapters by Barker, Wapner, Proshansky and Sommer. It also marked the 20 year anniversary of the Journal of Environmental Psychology special issue on Clark



University, with authors reflecting on the beginnings of environment-behavior research.

### Psychological anthropology and philosophical psychology

**Michailov, Michael Ch.** *Inst. für Physiologie, Inst. Umweltmedizin/ICSD e.V., München, Germany* **Neu, Eva** *Dept. Physiology, Inst. Umweltmedizin/ICSD e.V., Muenchen, Germany* **Weber, Germain** *Dept. Physiology, Inst. Umweltmedizin/ICSD e.V., Muenchen, Germany*

General anthropology (philosophical, pedagogical, medical) considers human from biophysics to theology [J.-Psychosom.-Res. 58/6:S85-6/2005]. Psychology has a central position in general and special anthropology (natural/social): Human interaction with nature/society. This way psychology must be implied obligatory in education of anthropological sciences (theology, philosophy, etc.). Philosophical psychology (Aristoteles, Kant) in context of ethics, epistemology, aesthetics, ought to develop holistic-multidimensional psychological anthropology incl. psychosomatics for better education and health in all countries according to UNO-Agenda-21 in frames of international university (Russel) [Congr.-Books: Int.-Congr.-Philos. 279-280/2003/ FISP-Istanbul; Int.-Congr.-Psychol., 1028.62/3028.96/2004/Beijing].

### FP-136: Sensory-motor interactions I

#### The impact of working memory load on the Simon effect

**Nattkemper, Dieter** *Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Aru, Jaan** *Department of Psychology, Humboldt-University Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

We studied the impact of working memory (WM) load on the Simon effect by requiring participants to memorize letters while responding to visual objects. In Experiment 1 stimuli and response keys were vertically arranged, and we obtained a Simon effect not being modulated by WM-load. In Experiment 2 where stimuli and response keys were horizontally arranged the Simon effect was modulated by WM-load: it was absent when WM-load was high. The key finding for understanding the differing pattern of results seems to be that the memory items evoked interference in the latter study but not so in the first study.

#### Dissociation between perception and action? Not if reality is an illusion!

**Gilster, René** *Inst. für Physiologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany* **Kuhtz-Buschbeck, Johann P.** *Institute of Physiology, Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel, Germany* **Ferstl, Roman** *Institute of Psychology, Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel, Germany* **Illert, Michael** *Institute of Physiology, Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel, Germany*

The two visual systems hypothesis (Milner and Goodale, 1995) has been tested by studies using "visual illusions". By abandoning the distinction between reality and illusion, we argue that dissociations between perception and action cannot be taken as evidence for the hypothesis. We used the Müller-Lyer and Ponzo illusions and show that 1) the same motor response (saccades) dissociates from perception for one illusion but not for the other 2) different motor responses (saccades and grasping) either dissociate or not for the same illusion. Dissociations can be explained by only one system that translates internal concepts to specific motor responses.

#### Explicit and implicit adjustments of drawing movements to changes in visuo-motor gain

**Sülzenbrück, Sandra** *Inst. für Arbeitsphysiologie, Dortmund, Germany* **Heuer, Herbert** *Transformierte Bewegungen, Institut f. Arbeitsphysiologie, Dortmund, Germany*

Adjustments of movements to changes of the visuo-motor gain can occur implicitly, with participants not being aware of them. We investigated the interplay of explicit information regarding changes of the visuo-motor gain and these implicit adjustments. In the experiment 24 participants had to draw circles of a constant size with a stylus on a writing pad. Movements had to be adjusted due to changes in visuo-motor gain occurring during drawing. Radii of drawn circles were analysed using ANOVAs. Results showed additivity of explicit and implicit adjustments even when these had opposite directions.

#### A response bias produces conflict-adaptation effects in the Simon task

**Wühr, Peter** *Psychologie und Sportwissen., Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany*

Stimulus-Response congruency effects are often smaller after an incongruent than after a congruent trial. This finding has been attributed to conflict-adaptation mechanisms that are able to gate the processing of relevant and/or irrelevant stimulus information. We investigated conflict-adaptation effects in two- and three-choice Simon tasks, where response conflict arises from noncorresponding stimulus and response locations. Results showed conflict adaptation (i.e. reduced costs from non-corresponding conditions after noncorresponding trials) in two-choice, but not in three-choice tasks. Results suggest that noncorresponding conditions in the Simon task induce a bias to respond incompatibly to stimulus location, which produces the conflict-adaptation effect in this task.

### FP-137: Risk and decision making II

#### Psychological distortions in multiple-criteria decision making

**Seri, Raffaello** *Dipt. di Economia, Università dell'Insubria, Varese, Italy* **Bernasconi, Michele** *Dipartimento di Economia, Università dell'Insubria, Varese, Italy* **Choirat, Christine** *Dept of Quantitative Methods, Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain*

We start from recent results about separable representations in magnitude ratio estimation that identify two different distortions, a sensorial and a cognitive one embodied respectively in two functions called "psychophysical" and "subjective weighting" functions. We investigate theoretically and empirically the presence of biases in a multiple-criteria decision method, the Analytic Hierarchy Process. Using the theory of matrix differentials, we are able to separate the contributions of sensorial and cognitive distortions and individual unexplained heterogeneity and to evaluate their relative weights. In particular we show that the customary implementation of the method allows for controlling the impact of cognitive biases.

#### Testing risky choice models

**Brandstätter, Eduard** *Sozial- und Wirtschaftspsych., Universität Linz, Linz, Austria*

I present a new method for investigating choice processes, called mind-reading. In a mind-reading experiment participants guess how most people had decided previously. Immediately after their guess (majority chose gamble A or B), participants receive feedback, whether their guess was right or wrong. They make 25 guesses, after each guess they get immediate feedback, and every five guesses they are requested to formulate the majority's choice rule. These choice rules indicate that participants often use simple heuristics, such as the priority heuristic (Brandstätter, Gigerenzer, & Hertwig, 2006). I

compare the results with those obtained from mouse-lab and think-aloud protocols.

#### Probability meaning of motivation: A theoretical and experimental study of Monty Hall Dilemma

**Yu, Daxiang** *Automation College, Nanchang HangKong University, Jiangxi Nanchang, People's Republic of China* **Zhuqing, Hu** *college of educational science, Jiangxi Normal University, Jiangxi Nanchang, People's Republic of China* **Qin, Qiu** *college of education science, Jiangxi normal University, Jiangxi Nanchang, People's Republic of China*

The study aimed at finding out the main factors that cause Monty Hall dilemma. A mathematical theorem, Probability Lumping Theorem, was presented and proved based on the axiom of probability and the mathematical structure of Monty Hall problem. Compared with the solution based on Bayes's theorem, the Monty Hall problem can be solved easily and intuitively with this theorem. An experiment was designed and performed. Sixty graduate students majored in science and technology volunteered to participate in the experiment. The results obtained demonstrate that failing to distinguish stochastic lumping and non-stochastic lumping of probability is the main factor that causes Monty Hall dilemma.

#### The cognitive processes underlying quantitative estimations: Comparing recent estimation models

**von Helversen, Bettina** *ABC, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany* **Rieskamp, Jörg** *ABC, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany*

Recently, Helversen & Rieskamp (in press, JEP: General) proposed a new heuristic model for quantitative estimation, the mapping model. For the present contribution the mapping model was tested against an exemplar model. In two experiments we investigated, how the task structure influences which model captures participants' estimations best. Our results show that prior cue knowledge is decisive. When knowing the direction of the cue-criterion correlation and the correlations' magnitude, the mapping model was best in describing participants' estimations. When knowledge about the cues was not available and hard to acquire, participants' estimations were better predicted by the exemplar model.

### FP-138: Risk perception

#### Students' competence in systemic thinking related to climate change: Computer-assisted assessment approach based on concept maps

**Boll, Thomas** *EMACS Research Unit, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg* **Faber, Théid** *EMACS Research Unit, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg* **Busana, Gilbert** *EMACS Research Unit, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg* **Martin, Romain** *EMACS Research Unit, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg* **Latour, Thibaud** *Centre for IT Innovation, CRP Henri Tudor, Luxembourg-Kirchberg, Luxembourg*

Study presents a computer-assisted approach for assessing student's competence in systemic thinking related to climate change. Using a concept map paradigm 800 13th-graders were shown 20 concepts (10 relevant, 10 irrelevant to the issue). Firstly, they had to select up to 10 concepts which they regarded as relevant and arranged them on the screen. Secondly, they had to draw arrows between them indicating causal relationships. Measures of systemic thinking were derived: Ratio of relevant/irrelevant concepts, ratio of correctly/incorrectly indicated causal relationships, complexity of causal modelling. Reliability and validity data are presented and further applications in assessment and education are outlined.



### From natural hazards to disasters: How human decisions exacerbate or mitigate risk

**Eiser, Richard** Dept. of Psychology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom  
Despite improved monitoring and prediction, worldwide losses from natural disasters continue to increase. Human activity contributes to this increase, through extreme weather events reflecting climate change, degradation of vulnerable ecosystems, and poor decision-making accentuating population risk exposure and vulnerability. Surveys of at-risk communities identify processes including: risk perception and trust in risk communicators; the impact of feedback and motivation on risk beliefs; how longer-term environmental consequences are weighed subjectively against short-term economic gain; (dis)empowerment of vulnerable communities and inequities in risk exposure. A theoretical synthesis of these psychological processes is presented with implications for future policy.

### Perception of climate change risks: A multi-agent simulation

**Seidl, Roman** CESR, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany  
**Ernst, Andreas** CESR, University of Kassel, Kassel, Germany  
Floods and drinking water shortages are likely consequences of future climate change. In order to understand how such risks are perceived, we developed and implemented a psychological process model. It is based on qualitative and quantitative data from interviews and questionnaires, and theoretical aspects of cognition and emotion in risk perception. It forms part of an integrated social science – natural science model that simulates the water cycle, including drinking water, in a large German river basin. We assess the spatial and temporal dynamics of risk perception and its relation to natural impacts and sustainability indicators under different climate scenarios.

### Risk perception assessment in Argentina: Research, results and relevance

**Mikulic, Isabel Maria** Faculty of Psychology, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
This presentation will illustrate why risk is a multifaceted concept and which factors determine how people think about risks and make their judgments about hazards in Argentina. As no measurement tools exist in Argentina, Rohrmann's Hazard Evaluation Questionnaire has been adapted and ecologically validated for a contrast-group design with representative samples of groups with specific societal, professional and cultural orientations. This instrument is based on respondents' view of their principal standpoint in risk situations. Results indicate that risk attitudes are multidimensional and that motivations for accepting risks vary considerably depending on the type of hazard. Potential implications for further research are discussed.

### FP-139: Social-cognitive mechanisms II

#### The social-cognitive mechanisms regulating adolescents' use of doping substances

**Mallia, Luca** Dept. of Psychology, Università 'La Sapienza', Rome, Italy  
**Lucidi, Fabio** of Psychology, Sapienza. University of Rome., Rome, Italy  
**Zelli, Arnaldo** Educ Sciences for PA & Spo, Univ. of Sport & Movem. Sci, Rome, Italy  
**Grano, Caterina** Psychology, Sapienza. University of Rome, Rome, Italy  
**Violani, Cristiano** Psychology, Sapienza. University of Rome, Rome, Italy  
The study assessed the longitudinal effects of social-cognitive mechanisms on the self-reported use of doping substances among Italian high school students. 1,232 students completed questionnaires measuring various psychological factors hypothesized to influence students' intention to use

substances. Of these, 762 filled out the same questionnaires three months later and also reported their use of substances. Adolescents' intention to use doping substances increased with stronger attitudes about doping, stronger beliefs that significant others would approve their use, a stronger conviction that doping use can be justified, and a lower capacity to resist situational pressure or personal desires. In turn, stronger intentions and moral disengagement contributed to a greater use of doping substances during the last three months.

#### Attentional bias and positive changes in breast cancer patients: A cross-sectional survey and an experimental study

**Chan, Michelle Wing Chiu** Department of Psychology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR  
**Ho, Samuel Mun Yin** Department of Psychology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR

Objectives. To investigate the relationship between attention to positive and negative information and self-perceived positive changes among women with breast cancer. Methods. Study 1 is a cross-sectional study. 150 eligible patients completed a set of psychological inventories. In Study 2, 60 eligible patients completed three experimental tasks measuring attentional bias (change-detection task, dot-probe task and affective-picture memory task) at the outpatient clinic. Results. Patients' attentional bias might influence the content valence of cancer-related cognitive processing, which in turn might affect self-perceived positive changes. Conclusion. Attentional style and cognitive processing may render as therapeutic levers in facilitating self-perceived positive changes.

#### The structure of the generalized health-related self-concept: A structural modelling approach

**Wiesmann, Ulrich** Inst. für Medizin Psychologie, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany  
**Niehörster, Gabriele** Institute for Medical Psychology, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany  
**Hannich, Hans-Joachim** Institute for Medical Psychology, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Starting out from Markus' dynamic self-concept theory, we explore health-related knowledge structures about the self that are generalized over different health-related areas and over experiences at different points in time. 436 college students (70.5% women) filled out the revised general health-related self-concept (GHSC) scale which assesses five dimensions: health-protective dispositions, health-protective motivation, vulnerability, health-risky habits, and external, avoidant motivation. Using structural equation modelling, we found support for a hierarchical factor structure. The five first-order factors, representing different health resources and deficits, are explained by a single second-order factor of GHSC.

#### Processes of change assessment in overweight and obese patients

**Andrés, Ana** Methodology Behavioral Science, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain  
**Saldaña, Carmina** Department of Personality, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain  
**Gómez, Juana** Methodology Behavioral Science, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Objectives. The aim of this study is to validate a processes of change scale, according to the trans-theoretical model, to be used with overweight and obese patients. Methods. The above mentioned questionnaire was specifically developed to be used among overweight and obese patients. It was applied to a clinical sample of overweight and obese people (n = 200) and to general sample (n = 200). Results. The psychometric properties of the scale obtained in this study are referred to

discrimination indexes, test reliability (Cronbach's alpha) and criterion validity. Conclusions. This study offers the validation of a processes of change questionnaire.

### FP-140: Special needs and strengths of particular learner groups: ADHD, at-risk-learners, and gifted students II

#### Appropriate strategies for gifted education to enhance affective development

**McCarthy, Sherri** Dept. of Psychology, Northern Arizona University, Yuma, USA  
**Stutler, Susan** Psychology, Northern Arizona Univ.-Yuma, Yuma, USA

Qualitative data was gathered on 9 pre-adolescent (age 11) enrolled in a gifted education program at an elementary school in the Southwestern U.S. Follow-up interviews 10 years later were used to determine educational experiences viewed as most important for affective development. Small-group discussions of books read in common with other gifted girls ("book talks") were perceived as most useful.

#### Relationship between goal-orientation and motivational self-regulation in the gifted students

**Safe, Diba** Special Education, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Bashash, Laaya** Special Education, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

This research examines the relationship between goal-orientation and motivational self-regulation strategies (mastery self talk, performance self talk, interest enhancement, environmental control and self-consequent). To this end 334 gifted high school students (172 girls and 162 boys) were participated in this study. Motivational Beliefs Scale about Mathematics (MBSM) and Self-Regulation Scale for Learning Mathematic (SRSLM) were used as measurement instruments. Validity and reliability of these scales were confirmed in the present study. Multiple regression analyses revealed that mastery goal orientation is the strongest predictor of motivational self-regulated strategies in gifted students. Results were interpreted in the light of self regulation models.

#### Inclusive education in Slovenia

**Adlesic, Irena** Crnomelj, Slovenia  
**Grah, Jana** School counseling, Primary school, Murska Sobota, Slovenia  
**Mataic Salamun, Mihaela** School counseling, Primary school, Beltinci, Slovenia  
**Jerman, Janez**

In Slovenia we take care of pupils with special needs. We have focused inclusive teams to help schools with pupils with special needs. Each team includes a psychologist, a teacher, a special pedagogue and social pedagogue or a speech therapist. We did a research in which we wanted to establish the inclusive climate in those schools. We made questionnaires for pupils, teachers and parents about positive and negative experiences with inclusive education. With statistical methods we established areas in which the parents, teachers and pupils (a pupil with special need and his/her schoolmates) have positive or negative opinions respectively. Result help us develop future programmes - for pupils, parents and teachers.

#### Validity of commonly-used measures of effort when used with adults demonstrating learning disabilities or AD/HD

**Lindstrom, Jennifer** RCLD, University of Georgia, Athens, USA  
**Lindstrom, William** RCLD, University of Georgia, Athens, USA  
**Gregg, Noel** RCLD, University of Georgia, Athens, USA  
**Coleman, Chris** RCLD, University of Georgia, Athens, USA



This study investigated the construct validity of the Word Memory Test (WMT; Green, 2003), the Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM; Tombaugh, 1996), and the Word Reading Test (WRT; Osmon et al., 2006) for the classification of adults. Four groups (N=20/group) were included: students with LD, LD-simulators, a control group, and an AD/HD clinical comparison group. ANOVAs and post hoc tests were used to determine the discriminatory capacity of each measure. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive validity, and negative predictive validity of each measure were determined. Findings question the validity of the WMT and the TOMM as measures of malingering.

### FP-141: Cooperation and prosocial behavior in childhood and adolescence

#### The importance of hermeneutics to developmental process

**Jardim, Maria** Faculdade de Ciências Humanas, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal  
**Oliveira, Jorge** Faculdade de Ciências Humanas, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal  
We shall focus on narratives hermeneutics to prove how this method helps to develop our moral in order to become an ethical human being. Hermeneutics is therefore a tool to go deeper inside our own personalities, ways of seeing the world and inter-acting with it. Interpretation and evaluation turn out to be self interpretation as well as self evaluation and the world we live asks to be re-interpreted by the subject.

#### Use six-step method to improve children's cooperation

**Wang, Lei** School of Psychology, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China  
**Zhou, Zongkui** school of psychology, CentralChina Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China  
**Liu, Jijun** school of psychology, CentralChina Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China  
What factors would influence the children's cooperation? The former researches have found the level of empathy, expression, strategies on clash played important roles. How to integrate those factors to improve children's cooperation? We used a 6-week program named "six-step method on children's clash". Two schools in suburb were involved; one as experimenting group. In each of the two schools we selected children in grade three and grade five. The results demonstrated that children in experimenting school used more effective strategies to resolve clash, while the controlling school students remain unchanged. This method can be applied to improve the children's cooperation. Key words: cooperation, children's clash, intervention, behavior training

#### Conceptual representation of early adolescents' prosocial behavior

**Kou, Yu** Inst. of Developm. Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Zhang, Qingpeng** Institute of Developmental Psy, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

This study focuses on the early adolescents' conceptual representation of prosocial behavior. 609 participants (average age=13.0, SD=1.49) were asked to assess 43 prosocial items those were nominated by early adolescents in focus group interview with the method of centrality rating. The paper exploring the conceptual structure with the method of hierarchical cluster analysis and exploring factor analysis. The results show: the concept of early adolescent's prosocial behavior was represented in a prototype model; their prototype of prosocial behavior was structures of four dimensions- commonweal and rule, personality trait, interpersonal relationship, and altruism; four opti-

mum examples are kin altruism, enhancing friendship and helping respectively.

### Self-perception, attachment, peer relations and parental peer management as predictors of prosocial behavior sub-types among Turkish female and male adolescents

**Bayraktar, Fatih** Dept. of Psychology, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey  
**Kumru, Asiye** Psychology, Abant İzzet Baysal Univer, Bolu, Turkey  
**Sayl, Melike** Psychology, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey  
This study investigated how individual, peer and parental variables related to proactive and reactive prosocial behaviors and how they differentiate among male and female adolescents. 1110 adolescents (650 girls, 550 boys) were recruited between 7th-10th grades in Ankara, Turkey. Individual variables, peer relations, perceived parental practices, and parental peer management styles were entered respectively in hierarchical regression analyses. Results revealed that the predictors of proactive and reactive prosocial behaviors differentiated among boys and girls. Finally, psychological control seems to be the indicator of authoritarian parental style functioned in the same way on prosocial behavior sub-types being remarkably different from Western cultures.

### FP-142: Memory processes III

#### Memory and music: Mozart effect or interference?

**Czerniawska, Ewa** Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland  
Four experiments concerning the role of music in memory processes are presented. The first experiment showed that English vocal decreased the recall of earlier memorized English words while instrumental music increased it. The second and third experiment demonstrated that the influence of music accompanying memorization or preceding recall was very weak, although in line with the hypothesized positive influence of Mozart and Abba, and negative of Chinese music. In the last investigation, no significant effects of music preceding or accompanying memorization were found. The results are discussed with reference to the Mozart effect and interference.

#### Origins of the enactment effect: A recall-based view

**Spranger, Tina** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany  
**Knopf, Monika** Institut für Psychologie, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany  
The basis of the enactment effect is still unclear. We suggest a recall-based view, focussing on differences in the recall process for verbally vs. subject-performed actions. Recall of action phrases was analysed as a function of encoding and age: Younger and older adults were tested in a within-subjects design using direct (experiment 1) as well as in a between-subjects design using delayed free recall (experiment 2). Experiment 3 was a replication of Experiment 1 with 7- and 10-year-olds. Across experiments subject-performed actions were consistently recalled faster than actions encoded verbally. Theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.

#### A simplified conjoint recognition paradigm for the measurement of verbatim and gist memory

**Stahl, Christoph** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
**Klauer, Christoph** Institute for Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
The distinction between verbatim and gist memory traces postulated by Fuzzy Trace theory has furthered our understanding of numerous phenomena in various fields, such as false memory research, research on reasoning and decision making, and

cognitive development. To measure verbatim and gist memory empirically, an experimental paradigm and multinomial measurement model has been proposed, but rarely applied. In the present article, a simplified Conjoint Recognition paradigm and multinomial model is introduced and validated as a measurement tool for the separate assessment of verbatim and gist memory processes. A Bayesian metacognitive framework is applied to validate guessing processes. Similarities and differences of the new paradigm and the Source Monitoring paradigm are also highlighted.

### FP-143: Agreement and information sharing in groups I

#### The communication bias toward preference-consistent information in groups: Dependent on decision preference salience and partner communication?

**Kerschreiter, Rudolf** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany  
**Seibold, Angelika** Psychology Department, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany  
**Schweizer, Tatjana** Psychology Department, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany  
**Mojzisch, Andreas** Institute of Psychology, Georg-August-University, Göttingen, Germany  
**Schulz-Hardt, Stefan** Institute of Psychology, Georg-August-University, Göttingen, Germany

This experiment focused on the communication of preference-consistent vs. preference-inconsistent information in groups. Participants worked on a decision-making task and exchanged information in written form with a bogus partner next door. We manipulated the salience of participants' decision preference and the amount of preference-consistent information contained in the handwritten information list participants received from their bogus partner. Results revealed a systematic bias toward preference-consistent communication: Participants mentioned, repeated, and asked for more preference-consistent information than preference-inconsistent information. This bias was slightly larger when decision preference salience was high and when the partner communicated predominantly preference-inconsistent information.

#### Supporting the collaborative drawing of inferences from distributed information in groups

**Meier, Anne** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
**Spada, Hans** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
Based on research on group decisions in "hidden profiles", the impact of information distribution as well as instructional support on collaborative inferences and solution quality in group problem-solving were investigated. In a first experiment (n=27 dyads), information distribution had a significant impact on the number of inferences drawn, with inferences from unshared, distributed information the most difficult. Instructional support positively affected solution quality. A follow-up experiment investigates the effectiveness of feedback based on an online analysis of inference patterns. Both experiments point towards the importance of individual-level cognitive processes also in group-level problem solving.

#### Don't tell me which candidate you prefer: The negative impact of learning the other group members' preferences on processing effort and decision quality

**Mojzisch, Andreas** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany  
**Schulz-Hardt, Stefan** University of Goettingen, Institute of Psychology, Goettingen, Germany  
Hidden profiles are decision tasks in which the superior alternative is hidden from group members when considering their prediscussion information. We propose a new explanation for the failure of



groups to solve hidden profiles. Accordingly, learning the other members' preferences reduces the effort devoted to processing the information exchanged and, hence, impedes the detection of the correct solution. The results of three experiments show that participants who were not informed about the other members' preferences were more likely to detect the correct solution than those who received bogus information about the others' preferences. This effect was mediated by processing effort.

**FP-144: Aging and health I**

**Motives and determinants of volunteering in older volunteers**

**Grano, Caterina** Dept. of Psychology, University 'La Sapienza', Rome, Italy **Lucidi, Fabio** Department of Psychology, Sapienza. University of Rome, Rome, Italy **Zelli, Arnaldo** Educ. Sciences for PA & Sp, Univ. Sport & Movem. Scien, Rome, Italy **Violani, Cristiano** Department of Psychology, Sapienza. University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Objects: Self-efficacy, and constructs from the theories of planned behavior (TPB) and self-determination theory (SDT) were combined in a study of older adults' volunteering. Motives from SDT were considered antecedents of TPB variables and self-efficacy. Methods: A longitudinal investigation was conducted with 615 older volunteers (Mage=66.32; 312 were males). SEM analyses were used. Results: The analysis yielded a very good model fit (CFI = .96; NNFI = .95; SRMSR = .04; RMSEA=.04). Findings suggest that SDT motives predict TPB variables and self-efficacy. General hypotheses from TPB were confirmed. Conclusions: The integration of SDT and TPB can result in a more complete understanding of volunteer behavior in older volunteers.

**Future orientations, age and self construals**

**Guler-Edwards, Ayca** Dept. of Psychology, Middle East. Tech. University, Ankara, Turkey **Imamoglu, E. Olcay** Psychology, Middle East Tech. University, Ankara, Turkey

The present research investigated the relation between future orientations, age, and self-construals by using Balanced Integration and Differentiation (BID) Model of Imamoglu. Four hundred four adults from different age groups (young, middle-aged, older) participated in the study. ANOVA tests indicated the effect of age on future orientations except for related-individuated respondents, representing the optimal development by the BID Model. Contrary to the other self types (i.e., separated patterning, related patterning, separated individuation), related-individuated respondents had open future perspective, low anxious and high playful attitudes towards future at all ages.

**Elderly perception of their quality of life – a Brazilian exploratory study using WHOQOL OLD**

**Silva, Eleonora** Psicologia, Universitas - FEPI, Taubate, Brazil

The purpose of the research was to evaluate how elderly perceive their quality of life. It has been conducted in a countryside region of Brazil, and the instrument used was the WHO scale. The sample was composed by 300 volunteers over 60 years of age. The results showed that most elderly find their lives meaningful and more than half believes they have a good quality of life even having health and financial problems. The most common complains were regarding quality of relationships and poor leisure. It is hoped the research can subsidy future social and psychological interventions with this population.

**FP-145: Aggression and violence at school I**

**Socio-emotional competencies in violent contexts: Evaluation of the multicomponent program Aulas en Paz**

**Jiménez, Manuela** Psychology, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia **Chaux, Enrique** Psychology, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia

Aulas en Paz is a multicomponent school-based program that promotes the development of socio-emotional competencies among children living in violent neighborhoods. It includes classroom sessions, peer group activities, family workshops, phone calls and home visits. This study seeks to evaluate its effectiveness. Eleven 4th and 5th-grade classrooms (440 students) in three schools in Bogotá, Colombia, were randomly assigned to three conditions: 1) multi-component program; 2) classroom sessions only; 3) control group. Measures of classroom climate, academic achievement and several socio-emotional competencies are being collected in a pre-test post-test quasiexperimental design. Results will be ready by the time of the conference.

**Aggressive teacher behavior in Germany and Japan: A cross-cultural study**

**Baudson (née Klein), Tanja Gabriele** Hochbegabtenforschung, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany **Stiensmeier-Pelster, Joachim** Pädagogische Psychologie, JLU Gießen, Gießen, Germany **Fujihara, Takehiro** School of Sociology, Kwansai Gakuin Daigaku, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan

"Violence at school" usually targets student aggression. Teachers' aggression against students has been largely ignored in empirical research, despite its serious consequences. Not only the amount, but also the type of aggression is determined by sociocultural norms: With group cohesion, subtlety of aggression increases as well. In addition, Japanese teachers, unlike their German counterparts, focus on managing their classes as much as on conveying knowledge. We expected Japanese teachers to show less and relatively more indirect aggression, which was partly confirmed by a survey of over 1,200 German and Japanese junior high school students. Implications of the results are discussed.

**Effects of teacher-student relationships on students' reports of school aggression and victimisation**

**Lucas Molina, Beatriz** Madrid, Spain **Martinez Arias, Rosario** DEVELOPMENTAL AND EDUCATIONAL, COMPLUTENSE UNIVERSITY OF MADR, MADRID, Spain

The effects of school factors on aggression and victimisation behaviour in primary school children has rarely been investigated. As yet there has been few studies focusing clearly on fundamental aspects of school, such as teacher-student relationships (Yoneyama & Naito, 2003). The present study aims to expand the knowledge in this field. Participants were 2050 children aged 8-13 from 27 primary schools of the Region of Madrid. Multiple regression analysis showed that both student aggression and victimisation were predicted by being victimised by teachers and by perceiving low support from them. These results highlight some important directions for future prevention programs.

**FP-146: Aggression and sexual abuse I**

**Outcome of the treatment program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for incest victims at Marillac Hills: A qualitative-quantitative analysis of cases**

**Agcaoili, Suzette** SWIDB, Dept. of Social Welfare & Devt, Quezon City, Philippines

Objective: This study analyzed the outcome of treatment program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development to twenty-one minor incest victim-survivors in Marillac Hills, Alabang, Muntinglupa City. Methods: There were 21 father-daughter incestuous cases provided with bio-psychosocial intervention programs, and used the qualitative-quantitative in-depth, multiple case-study analysis, and combination of descriptive-correlational method. Results: The Spearman's correlation is 0.569 or 0.57 at .01 level of significance (2 tailed) of the Total Score of Piers-Harris-2 Self-Concept and the total score of Client Satisfaction Questionnaire-8, concluded that there's a moderately high significant correlation between the two variables.

**Attitudes toward victims of rape: A comparison on different times and places**

**Jasso-Lara, Martha Julia** Special Education Needs, UAPNEE, Chihuahua, Mexico **Luna Hernandez, Jesus Rene** SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS, UAPNEE, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico

Although many laws against sexual violence have been reinforced in recent years, victims of rape are still being stereotyped and discriminated. Pictures of two women, one considered as attractive and other as not attractive, and different scenarios were associated to an attitude scale designed to measure how respondents perceive and react to female victims of rape. Data was gathered originally in 1995 in three cities of the north of Mexico and is compared to 2007 responses to a similar instrument in Ciudad Juarez. Overall, the main effects are with the type of picture shown and the interaction picture-scenario.

**Sibling abuse**

**Carvalho Relva, Ines** Telões, Portugal **Monteiro Fernandes, Otilia** Education and Psychologie, UTAD, Vila Real, Portugal

In this work we have studied the maltreatment amongst siblings, a reality which is not well known in Portugal, but with a wide range of investigation in other countries. The aim of this study is to verify if in the gathered sample any kind of aggression amongst siblings exists. First characterize the various forms of child maltreatment and the risk factors which are implied. We use qualitative and quantitative methods. On quantitative research we use a questionnaire applied to younger who have siblings. We also use an interview. We have found that there are many situations of maltreatment amongst siblings.

**FP-147: Theoretical and philosophical psychology I**

**Cultural bases of psychological theories: A challenge for intergrating world psychology**

**Mironenko, Irina** Dept. of Social Psychology, SPb Univers. Humanities, St. Petersburg, Russia

World psychological science is integrating. The time when psychological empires lived relatively independent one from another is over and a structure of an integrate psychological science is emerging. Russian psychology is facing a challenge to join the international mainstream. Gathering together psychological knowledge demands laying bare differences in implicit cultural bases of psychological theories. Things which are not stated in scientific reasoning but taken for granted must be taken into



account to promote mutual understanding between psychological schools. A system of implicit beliefs about human nature underlying Russian psychology is compared to the one underlying Western psychological theories.

### The problem of consciousness in psychology, philosophy and religion: Three ways or one?

**Bogoslovskiy, Stanislav** Dept. of Chemistry, State Technological University, Moscow, Russia

The aim is comparison of approaches in the study of consciousness in psychology, philosophy and religion. "Vanishing subjectivity" paradox; "subjective coloring"; laboratory equipment limitations; social consciousness as a censor of ideas. New opportunities of interdisciplinary approaches in the study of consciousness. The place of ethics in the study.

### Psychology in search for new methods and approaches

**Smirnov, Sergey** Department of Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia **Kornilova, Tatiana** Department of Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Contemporary discussion on psychology methods has committed two substantive errors. The first one is connected to separating and confronting two psychologies, exploratory (descriptive) and explanatory (causal) ones. The second one is connected to assertion of the so-called unbreakable connection between experimental psychology and positivism. Recognition of ideas of pluralism in psychological literature should mean acceptance of multiple methods instead of rejection of methods already mastered by a professional psychology. Any psychological method predetermines a selection of explanatory principles only with regard to making inferences about a sought after empirically based discovery, but not to content-driven foundations of psychological explanation.

### FP-148: Career: Its meaning and development

**Has the meaning of "career" shifted?: A vignette study exploring four generations' career-related attitudes**

**Dries, Nicky** AROR, Vrije Universiteit Bruxelles, Brussel, Belgium **Pepermans, Roland** AROR, VUB, Brussel, Belgium **de Kerpel, Evelien** AROR, VUB, Brussel, Belgium

This study examined whether different generations hold different beliefs about career. Career type, career success evaluation and importance attached to organizational security were scrutinized for each generation. 750 people completed a vignette task (5x2), rating the career success of 32 fictitious people. The majority of participants still had rather "traditional" careers, although younger generations displayed larger discrepancies between career preferences and actual career situation. Overall, satisfaction appeared to be the overriding criterion used to evaluate other people's career success. No significant differences were found between generations.

### An exploratory factor analysis of career management in teachers of middle school

**Zhang, Shuhua** School of Management, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China **Sun, Lili** School of Management, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China **Yi, Weijing** School of Management, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China

**Abstract Objective:** The study aims at developing the Career Management Inventory for teachers of middle school. **Method:** According to the results of 200 teachers by exploratory factor analysis, the Organizational Career Management (OCM) is

consist of occupational exploration, career plan, morality culture, occupational development, teaching tactic and interrelationship; The individual career management inventory (ICM) is consist of justice in assessment and promotion, occupation development facilitation and learning sustainment. **Conclusion:** The inventory had good internal consistency and reliability level. **Key Words:** Organizational career management, Individual career management, Exploratory factor analysis

### General perceived self-efficacy and locus of control as mediating factors to the perception of career-related barriers

**Dragova, Sonya** Cognitive Science & Psychology, New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria

The study investigates the relationship between general self-efficacy and locus of control and the perception of barriers to career development. Studied categories of barriers are: social, attitudinal and interactional barriers. Research methods include: Inventories of perceived barrier hindrance; General perceived self-efficacy scale of Schwarzer and Jerusalem; Spector's Occupational locus of control method. The sample consists of 879 participants from Bulgaria, Poland and Russia. Results show that participants ascribe average hindrance to career-related barriers. The expected relationship is confirmed to some extent. It is more salient in the Bulgarian sample and does not exist in the Russian one.

### Comparison of general aptitudes and career motives in three levels of jobs in Saipa car company

**Oreyzi, Hamid Reza** Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Golparvar, Mohsen** psychology, Khorasgan University, Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Amiri, A.** Tehran, Saipa car company, Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Three levels of careers in career ladder development was identified in 80 Jobs (240 position). Aptitudes were identified by administering General Aptitude Test Battery on Owners of these positions. Aptitudes were compared in three levels. Findings indicate that higher level positions need certain aptitudes also, career motives were significantly different. Implications for selection decisions discuss.

### FP-149: Depression and loneliness in old age

#### Development of a screening scale for geriatric depression

**Heidenblut, Sonja** Fachbereich 2, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany **Zank, Susanne** Fachbereich 2, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany **Schacke, Claudia** Fachbereich 2, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany

**Purpose:** Purpose is the development of a new depression-scale, that is particularly suitable for the use on geriatric inpatients. **Methods:** From an empirically proved Item-pool a short scale was constructed considering the discriminatory power of the items as well as the intended form and content of the instrument. The Scale was validated among a sample of N=300 geriatric inpatients, using a structured clinical interview as gold standard criterion for depression. **Results:** Preliminary findings show promising psychometrical qualities for the new instrument. Reliability and validity as well as the effectiveness of the scale as a screening-instrument will be presented.

### Autobiographical memory specificity in older adults with major depression

**Latorre Postigo, Jose Miguel** Dept. of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine (UCLM), Albacete, Spain **Serrano Selva, Juan Pedro** Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine (UCLM), Albacete, Spain **Ros Segura, Laura**

Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine (UCLM), Albacete, Spain **Aguilar Corcoles, Maria Jose** Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine (UCLM), Albacete, Spain **Navarro Bravo, Beatriz** Health Psychology, Faculty of Medicine (UCLM), Albacete, Spain

Increased recall of categorical autobiographical memories is a phenomenon present in depressed young adults. The aim of this study was to compare the autobiographical memory performance in older adults with major depression compared to non-depressed older adults, using the Autobiographical Memory Test procedures (Williams & Broadbent, 1986). Thirty-three older adults with major depression and thirty-three non-depressed older adults were asked to generate specific memories in response to a series of positive and negative cue words. Evidence of overgeneral memory (OGM) was found for the depressed group. While OGM effect size in depressed young adult is  $d = 1.12$  (Williams et al., 2007) effect size in older adult sample is  $d = 0.88$ .

### Therapeutic usefulness life review focused on life events specific positives (ReVISEP) in the treatment of major depression in old age

**Serrano Selva, Juan Pedro** Psicología, Facultad de Medicina, Albacete, Spain **Latorre, Jose Miguel** Psicología, Facultad de Medicina, Albacete, Spain **Ros, Laura** Psicología, Facultad de Medicina, Albacete, Spain **Navarro Bravo, Beatriz** Psicología, Facultad de Medicina, Albacete, Spain **Córcoles, José** Psicología, Facultad de Medicina, Albacete, Spain

The technique ReVISEP has shown its effectiveness in improving mood in the elderly with depressive symptoms (Serrano Latorre, Gatz and Montañés, 2004). The aim of this study was to examine the efficacy of ReVISEP in the treatment of TDM in the elderly, in the context of the Primary Care. 16 elderly [15 women, mean age = 76.4 (SD = 8.6). The subjects after four sessions ReVISEP found a statistically significant increase in the specific memory, showed fewer depressive symptoms and improved life satisfaction.

### FP-150: Risk assessment in young offenders II

#### Patterns of elevated PAI validity indices across assessment contexts and presenting psychopathology: Implications for assessment

**Yoxall, Jacqueline** School of Psychology, Bond University, Robina, Australia **Bahr, Mark** School of Psychology, Bond University, Robina, Queensland, Australia

**Objective:** To determine whether elevations of validity indices on the Personality Assessment Inventory (Morey, 1991) vary across assessment contexts and types of clinical presentation. **Method:** A review of 400 cases presenting across different forensic contexts (worker's compensation claims, victims of crime compensation claims, personal injury compensation claims; and pre-sentence) where the PAI was administered as part of a psycho-legal evaluation. **Discriminant function analysis** was employed. **Results & Conclusions:** Base rates for elevation of validity indices on the PAI may vary across assessment context and reported psychopathology. Implications for assessment using the PAI are discussed.

### Leaking as a warning sign in cases of school shootings and Severe Targeted School Violence (STSV)

**Bondü, Rebecca** Erz.wissenschaft u. Psychol, Free University Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Döltzsch, Claudia** Erz.wissenschaft u. Psychol, Free University Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Scheithauer, Herbert** Erz.wissenschaft u. Psychol, Free University Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Several studies have identified warning signs of school shootings and STSV in American samples.



The transferability of these results to German cases has long been questionable. Prior announcements of the offences called "leaking" and other warning signs such as violent fantasies, depressive tendencies or access to weapons may be valuable starting-points for a threat assessment approach. We present data on German single cases based on analyses of files of inquiry within the Berlin Leaking-Project. Comparisons of German and American data reveal both overlaps and specifics in the samples with regard to leaking and other risk factors preceding the offences.

#### Gambling, risk and vulnerability

**Chadee, Derek** *Psychological Research Centre, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago*

This paper assesses the relationship between gambling and risk factors of teenagers. Among the risk factors are low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; transitions and mobility; and perceived availability of the following: drugs, substance use, crime, violence, gangs and delinquency. The main hypothesis of the study is: the greater the perceived risk the more likely teenagers are to participate in gambling and other delinquent behaviour. A sample of 850 secondary school teenagers in the 14-16 age cohort in a Caribbean country is studied using the survey design. Results are discussed in the context of prevent of occurrence of gambling problem, identifying risk indicators and reduce vulnerability.

#### The effect of self-awareness intervention programme on children's self-perception and antisocial behaviour

**Shulruf, Boaz** *Faculty of Education, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand*

This study measured the effect of an intervention programme aiming at altering at-risk primary students' self-perception and social awareness as an avenue to mainstream citizenship rather than delinquency. The students participated in an intervention programme operated once weekly over four months. Programme activities were focused on raising awareness of antisocial and anti-environmental behaviours and awareness of personal life quality. The evaluation applied a mixed-methods approach using both quantitative and qualitative data. Evidence for improvement in children's self-perception was identified as well as effective methods facilitating such changes. It was concluded that focused self-awareness intervention programmes may positively affect antisocial behaviour

### FP-151: Risk and uncertainty

#### Personality and decision-making in neuropsychological tasks measuring decisions under risk and decisions under ambiguity

**Brand, Matthias** *Inst. Physiolog. Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany* **Altstötter-Gleich, Christine** *Differential Psychology, University of Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany*

In this contribution we firstly report a study in which we assessed 58 healthy volunteers (30 males) with two neuropsychological decision-making tasks, the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) and the Game of Dice Task (GDT) and several specific personality traits. We found strong correlations between performance in the GDT and specific core facets of perfectionism while other personality traits were unrelated to decision-making under risk. IGT performance was unrelated to all personality traits assessed. Thereafter, we compare data of patients with pathological gambling, anorexia and bulimia nervosa, showing that impulsivity and perfectionism are related to decision-making, but not other personality traits.

#### The role of risk in intertemporal choice

**Sun, Yan** *Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Li, Shu** *Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

The purpose of this study is to examine the preference change of intertemporal choice caused by risk. Different versions (i.e., certain vs uncertain) of the questionnaires on time discounting were presented to undergraduate students to evaluate the degree of discounting future. Previous research found that adding a time delay to all the alternatives will decrease the degree of time discounting. Thus, introducing an external uncertainty will also decrease the degree of time discounting if risk and delay were psychologically interchangeable. However, our three experiments indicated adding uncertainty to all the intertemporal alternatives will increase the degree of time discounting.

#### A fuzzy logic model of successful coping with uncertainty

**Eierdanz, Frank** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany* **Lantermann, Ernst-Dieter** *Universität Kassel, Institut für Psychologie, Kassel, Germany* **Gerhold, Lars** *Freie Universität Berlin, Institut Futur, Berlin, Germany* **Döring-Seipel, Elke** *Universität Kassel, Institut für Psychologie, Kassel, Germany*

People are facing many uncertainties in modern times, for instance uncertain employments, weaker social systems, terrorism and global change. Some people manage to cope well with individual uncertainties and apply active coping strategies. Other people appraise uncertainty as a threat and stay passive. The paper presents a Fuzzy Logic Model of coping with uncertainty based on psychological stress theories and developed from qualitative interview data. Purpose of the model is (i) to show that Fuzzy Logic offers a method to quantify and systemize qualitative interview data and (ii) to predict successful or non-successful coping with uncertainty.

#### When people chase risk, and when they don't: Role of regret personality and regret behavior

**Lai, Zhigang** *Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Shi, Kan** *Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

This study focused on the temporal dynamics of the relationship between regret personality and risk taking behaviors. We developed a model concerning regret orientation, regret behavior and risk preference to examine how people with different regret orientations make decision under different uncertainties. Survey was conducted among 121 undergraduates. Results showed that, generally, participants with higher regret orientation exhibited higher risk avoidance, but when the regret under the gain frame was induced, participants with higher regret orientation contrarily exhibited higher risk taking behavior. This is a very interesting preference reversal. The same effect was not found under the loss frame.

### FP-152: Psychotherapy - Research and treatment methods V

#### Phenomenological analysis of the use of voice training for Parkinson's patients

**Janzen, Henry L.** *Educational Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada* **Wiens, Harold** *Department of Music, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada*

The purpose of this research study was to examine the effects of the use of voice training as a therapeutic intervention for Parkinson's patients. Two pilot studies with high stress subjects and

depressed patients showed positive effects. Ten Parkinson's participants were given 15 voice training sessions. The final session was a performance concert in which all patients sang one of their favorite songs. In-depth interviews were analyzed by qualitative methods. Our results confirmed the therapeutic effect of voice training, including a lessening of motor tremors and an increased feeling of greater satisfaction of life.

#### Narrativity of decision-making in psychotherapy

**Polkinghorne, Donald** *Dept. of Education, Univ. of Southern California, Pasadena, USA*

In psychotherapy, therapists are required to make ongoing decisions in response to changing client actions. The paper explores two modes of deciding how to respond—the paradigmatic and narrative modes. In the paradigmatic mode, decisions are informed by identifying a client action as an instance of a type. In considering the appropriate response, the therapist selects the type of response determined to be helpful to the type of client action. In the narrative mode, decisions are informed by their contribution to the distinctive story of a particular unfolding client-therapist interaction. Narrative decision-making emphasizes the in-situational meaning of the therapist's response.

#### Peculiarities of open and closed space perception in the process of motor action regulation

**Polyanychko, Olena** *Physical Education, IAPM, Kyiv, Ukraine*

The abstract focuses on the characteristics that are the highlights of perception of the open and closed space involved in the motor action control. Open space perception depends on the atmospheric pressure, on casual lack of landmarks, on phobias. Closed space perception depends on its depth, on compulsory motion restriction, on comprehension of landmarks, on body postures change, and on phobias. The skills acquired in a specific space type are not transferable to a different kind of motor action. Therefore, the means is provided to reach the adequate perception of the reflected space for the purpose of motion control, casual trauma prevention, and elimination of phobias and illusions related to the space perception in motor action regulation.

#### An integrated, multidimensional method for the treatment of trauma in children and adolescents

**Schlauch-Rigby, Gisela** *Service, Psychological Counseling, Yakima, USA*

The effectiveness of an integrated, multidimensional therapeutic method for the treatment of sexual abuse trauma in female subjects, ages 6-16, is demonstrated. Therapy consists of five phases. Key points of intervention are explained and graphed. Developmental stages, one at the beginning of treatment, and one during which the abuse occurred, are assessed. The uncovering of the abuse and abreaction, and the client's awareness of a change from an 'abuse influenced' schema to a more 'normative' schema, results in symptom reduction and increased social-, and psychological functioning. Results, reported by the client, caregiver and therapist, are correlated.

### FP-153: Evolutionary issues

#### Mothers baby, fathers maybe: A multinomial model for the estimation of nonpaternity rates

**Wolf, Michael** *Inst. für Exp. Psychologie, Universität Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany* **Musch, Jochen** *Exp. Psychology, University of Duesseldorf, Duesseldorf, Germany* **Erdfelder, Edgar** *Psychology III, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany*

Knowing the prevalence of nonpaternity in a population is of considerable interest to evolutionary psychologists; its exact determination is however costly. We present a multinomial model



allowing to estimate nonpaternity rates by means of Mendelian inconsistencies using easy-to-collect phenotype data. Our model allows for an asymptotically unbiased and efficient estimate of nonpaternity rates in a population even though the single genetic markers on which the model is based have low efficiency for detecting nonpaternity in individuals. In a reanalysis of data sets from different countries and decades, the proposed model is successfully validated against more expensive methods.

#### **Innovation: Novel behaviours in humans and non-human animals from an evolutionary perspective**

**Toelch, Ulf** *Innovation, Univeriteit Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands* **Bruce, Matthew J.** *Behavioural Biology, Universiteit Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands* **Meeus, Marius T.H.** *Organisational Sciences, Univeriteit Tilburg, Tilburg, Netherlands* **Reader, Simon M.** *Behavioural Biology, Universiteit Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands*

Innovation, the production of novel behaviour patterns not previously found in a population, is puzzling since innovations are often costly and their benefits hard to assess. We investigated the conditions promoting innovation by testing human participants in a 3D computer game where they could discover several behavioural strategies that lead to differential rewards. Before playing, players saw high-scores that were manipulated according to experimental treatment. We found that more novel strategies were discovered when social aspiration levels increased. We discuss these results in relation to social intelligence hypotheses and in comparison with our findings on innovation in non-human animals.

#### **High cost helping behaviour is driven by benevolence rather than altruism**

**Ferguson, Eamonn** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom* **Lawrence, Claire** *Psychology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom* **Farrell, Kathleen** *Psychology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, Germany*

Is human helping behaviour driven by altruistic or egoistic motives that are dependent on the cost of the behaviour? Theorizing in economics, psychology and biological suggests that benevolence should predict high cost helping and empathy (altruistic motive) low cost helping. These predictions were supported across 3 studies (prospective, cross-sectional and experimental) contrasting altruistic (empathy, societal benefit), egoistic (hedonism) and benevolent (both donor recipient benefit) motivations for high (blood donation) and low cost (fundraising) helping behaviours. The results provide the first integration across these different theoretical perspectives (economic, psychology and biology). Implications for models of human altruism are drawn

#### **FP-154: Educational environment, resilience, and problem behaviors in childhood and youth**

##### **Community and Individual aspects of Russian youth resilience**

**Makhnatch, Alexander** *Inst. of Psychology, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Russia* **Laktionova, Anna** *Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Psychology, Moscow, Russia*

The resilience of four groups of adolescents (age of 15-19 years) was investigated. Sample was: high school students, orphans, students with emotional and behavioral difficulties, university students (n=233). The interrelation of individual and community aspects of teens' resilience was investigated: coping stress behaviour, achievements motivation, a locus of control, acceptance/nonacceptance of

self/others, domination/dependence, level of emotional comfort/discomfort (individual aspects). The interrelation of social and individual aspects with resilience of adolescents was found. Among social aspects the most important for resilience of teenagers are a community and peers. The family is secondary on the value. The differences between groups are presented.

#### **Future time perspective, coping and risk behaviours among Latin American adolescents**

**Chau, Cecilia** *Psychology, PUCP, Lima, Peru* **Herrera, Dora** *Psychology, PUCP, Lima, Peru*

The aims: to know the relations of future time perspective (FTP), coping and risk behaviours in adolescents from high schools in Peru. The participants were 419 students (230 males and 189 females), 16 years old average. Instruments: Method of Induction Motivacional (PTF), Time Perspective of Zimbardo, Questionnaire of problems and coping across the situations, PRAI (Version Rr). The study used descriptive and inferential statistics. Results are compared by variance analysis. Significant differences were found between private and public schools with respect to their future time perspective and hedonistic present. The stressors of male and female students differ significantly (future and parents). The proneness to be a problematic drinker is higher than in other risk areas

#### **Relations between behaviour problems at age 8 and adjustment at age 9: The influence of the child-teacher relationship**

**Rydell, Ann-Margret** *Dept of Psychology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden* **Bohlin, Gunilla** *Dept of Psychology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden* **Diamantopoulou, Sofia** *Dept. of Psychology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden* **Thorell, Lisa** *Dept of Psychology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden* We investigated the effects of the teacher relationship on children's adaptation. At 8 years, parents and teachers rated behavior problems of 130 children using the Rutter CBQ and ADHD-criteria. Teachers rated the child-teacher relationship using the Pianta STRS. At age 9 teachers rated behaviour problems and peer relations were assessed in a sociometric procedure. Effects of the teacher relationship were studied in regression analyses. There were independent effects of conflicted teacher relations on later adjustment. Further, there were protective effects of teacher closeness and exacerbating effects of teacher conflicts for children with high problem levels at age 8.

#### **FP-155: The impact of students' family background on learning I**

##### **The educational and psychological support of educators to include learners from child-headed homes in urban classrooms**

**Pillay, Jace** *Faculty of Education, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa* **Taggart, Nadia**

The purpose of this inquiry was to determine what educational and psychological support educators need to include learners from child-headed homes in their classrooms and schools. A qualitative research design was used to collect data from several stakeholders in different schools in Gauteng. On the basis of the negative experiences of the educators we argue that educators need to be supported within a framework of critical and community educational psychology if they are to be successful in educating learners from child-headed homes. Several recommendations on how this could be accomplished are made.

#### **Parental involvement in schooling: The perceptions and attitude of secondary school teachers in a local government area in Nigeria**

**Omoteso, Bonke** *Dept. of Educ. Found & Couns, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria*

This study investigated how secondary school teachers in a Local Government Area (LGA) in Nigeria perceived parental involvement in their children's schooling. It also examined their attitude to parental involvement. A sample of 120 teachers was randomly selected from this LGA. An instrument titled "Questionnaire on Parental Involvement" was used to collect data from the teachers. Data were analysed using simple percentages, correlation and t-test. Analyses revealed that large proportion of the teachers perceived parental involvement in their schools as fair and most of the teachers were favourably disposed to parents being involved in their children's academic and other school activities.

#### **Educational and social exclusion: The social context as a school failure setting**

**Serna, Cristina** *Psychology, University Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, Spain* **Yubero, Santiago** *Psychology, University Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, Spain* **Larrañaga, Elisa** *Psychology, University Castilla-La Mancha, Cuenca, Spain*

Previous research has related different socio-cultural factors with the academic performance. This work explores the relation of adolescents' academic motivation and expectations with the laboral, economical and educational situation of their families. 1016 Spanish students from secondary schools (12 to 18 year-old) completed measures to assess this relation. The outcomes have been organised into eight categories according with the level of risk of school failure that has been established through two objective indicators (number of repetitions and failed subjects) and a perceptive one (personal valuation of achievement). Contingencies and correlational analyses showed different directions depended on diverse socio-cultural factors. The logistic regression confirmed the results obtained at descriptive level.

#### **FP-156: Psychopharmacology II**

##### **Adverse effects of midazolam premedication on children's post-operative cognitive function**

**Millar, Keith** *Psychological Medicine, Glasgow University, Glasgow, United Kingdom* **Asbury, John** *Anaesthesia, Glasgow University, Glasgow, United Kingdom* **Bowman, Adrian** *Statistics, Glasgow University, Glasgow, United Kingdom* **Hosey, Marie** *Therese Paediatric Dentistry, Glasgow University, Glasgow, United Kingdom* **Musiello, Toni** *Psychological Medicine, Glasgow University, Glasgow, United Kingdom* **Welbury, Richard** *Paediatric Dentistry, Glasgow University, Glasgow, United Kingdom*

Administration of midazolam to children before surgery reduces their anxiety, but it is unknown whether the drug impairs post-operative cognition. We conducted a randomised controlled trial of cognitive function before and after midazolam premedication in 179 children aged 5 to 10 years having day-surgery with general anaesthesia. Reaction time, psychomotor co-ordination and recall were significantly impaired at the time of discharge when compared to placebo. When tested 48 hours later, children who had received midazolam continued to show significantly impaired recall. The results confirm the risk to children's safety and well-being in the days following anaesthesia with midazolam premedication.



**Effects of methylphenidate on oculomotor prediction as a function of Dopamine Transporter (DAT1) genotype**

**Ettinger, Ulrich** Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom **Joaber, Ridha** Douglas Hospital, McGill University, Montreal, Canada **Pintsov, Oliver** Centre for Neuroimaging Scienc, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom **de Guzman, Rosherrie** Douglas Hospital, McGill University, Montreal, Canada **O'Driscoll, Gillian** Department of Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Canada Methylphenidate, a stimulant drug that blocks reuptake of both dopamine and noradrenaline by inhibiting the dopamine transporter, is known to improve cognitive function. We investigated methylphenidate effects on predictive oculomotor control as a function of dopamine transporter (DAT1) genotype. 29 healthy male volunteers were administered 20mg oral methylphenidate in a repeated-measures, double-blind, placebo-controlled design. Saccades to predictable and non-predictable visual targets were recorded. Methylphenidate improved saccadic amplitude, particularly in 9R-carriers and on non-predictive saccades. Methylphenidate effects on saccadic latency were moderated by order of administration, with participants who received methylphenidate first showing a carry-over effect into the second session.

**Cognitive effects of creatine ethyl ester supplementation**

**Ling, Jonathan** Dept. of Psychology, Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme, United Kingdom **Kritikos, Minos** Psychology, Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme, United Kingdom **Stephens, Richard** Psychology, Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme, United Kingdom Objectives: Supplementation with creatine-based substances to enhance athletic performance has become widespread. Until recently, the effects of creatine supplementation on cognitive performance had rarely been examined. Methods: The current study investigated whether creatine ethyl ester supplementation would improve performance in five cognitive tasks in a double-blind, placebo controlled study. Results: Results showed that in three out of five tasks creatine dosing led to a significant improvement over the placebo condition. Conclusions: Creatine supplementation appears to improve some areas of cognitive performance. This improvement is discussed in the context of research examining the influence of brain energy capacity on cognitive performance.

**FP-157: Eyewitness identification and credibility**

**Hugo Münsterberg's (1908) on the witness stand: A pioneering work on the psychology of eyewitness testimony?**

**Sporer, Siegfried L.** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany In many textbooks, Hugo Münsterberg's (1908) "On the Witness Stand" is celebrated as the key work that marks the beginnings of psychology and law. Some also note that Münsterberg's book was criticized by legal scholars which may have been the cause why psychology and law was not as successful as it might have been. To assess Münsterberg's influence, I review the origins of (experimental) psychological research at the first decades of the 20th century in Central Europe and compare these developments with those in the United States. Much can be learned from the successes and failures of those times.

**Eyewitness identification dilemma: Video portrayal vs. photo array in target-absent line-up**

**Pateraki, Eleni** PSYCHOLOGY, DERRE COLLEGE, ATHENS-Ag.Paraskevi, Greece **Nega, Chrisanthi** PSYCHOLOGY, DERRE COLLEGE, ATHENS-Ag.Paraskevi, Greece **Chiotis, Georgios** Dept. of Psychology, City University, London, United Kingdom The present experiment investigated whether agreement between the modes of presenting a crime and identifying it affects recognition accuracy in target-present lineup. Ninety-six undergraduate students were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: video presentation-video identification, photo sequence presentation-photo identification, video presentation-photo identification and photo sequence presentation-video identification. Results showed better recognition when presentation and identification modes were identical. Additionally, participants identified overall more accurately the perpetrator in the video portrayal mode, with more accurate nonchoosers in the target-absent condition. Findings underline the importance of matching presentation and identification modes and reveal the superiority of video portrayal of suspects over photo presentation in identification.

**Eyewitness identification: Cultural differences in susceptibility to weapon focus**

**Lorenz, Jan L.** Pädagogische Psychologie, Tech. Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany **Yan, Song** Cognitive Psychology, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany The presentation addresses a study conducted in Germany and China, examining an interaction of two variables influencing eye-witness identifications: 'weapon-focus' and culture. 160 mockwitnesses watched a video-presentation depicting a criminal act with or without gun-use. They described the culprit and identified him in a sequential line-up. Free descriptive measures (ANOVA) and final identification frequencies ( $\chi^2$ ) support the hypothesis that East-Asians are less impaired by a gun's presence in their ability to describe and identify culprits than 'Westerners'. The results indicate that there are cultural differences in susceptibility to weapon focus. Design issues, theoretical and practical implications will be addressed.

**An ERP study of the acquired process about self-referring information**

**Ding, Xiaopan** Psychology, School of Education, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China **Fu, Genyue** psychology, school of education, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China

Prior ERP studies used to compare the incidentally acquired information with the concealed autobiographical information. The present study aims to explore the process of how to acquire self-referring information. In the mock-spy task, ten subjects were told to pretend spy and investigated every week for three times. They need to respond on true, fictitious, irrelevant, and target items. The EEG was recorded from 128 scalp sites using electrodes mounted in HydroCel GSN cap. The results shows that the differences between the P300 which elicited by the true and fictitious self-referring information become smaller after two weeks.

**FP-158: Ethnic and race issues II**

**Relationship of socio-economic status, accommodation type and marital status with mental health well being among Turkish migrant women in the UK**

**Kakir, Gulferm** Dept. of Educational Sciences, Middle East Technical Univ., Ankara, Turkey The purpose of this study was to analyse the relationship of marital status, accommodation type, employment status, and income level of migrant

women living in the UK with their mental health well being. A sample of 232 Turkish migrant women completed the questionnaire including demographic questions and General Health Questionnaire. Factorial ANOVA results suggested that employment status were associated with mental health well being of migrant women. However, marital status, accommodation type, and income level of migrant women had no significant effect on their mental health well being. Implications of these findings are drawn for practice and further research.

**Multiculturalism and cultural, social and political integration: The case of the immigrant Chinese Community in Bilbao (Basque Country)**

**Rubio Ardanaz, Eduardo** Psicología Social, University of Basque Country, Leioa, Spain **Fang, Xiao** Director, Chinese Studies Center, Bilbao, Spain **Rubio Ardanaz, Juan Antonio** Antropología Social, University of Extremadura, Bilbao, Spain

The degree of integration of the Chinese immigrant community was analyzed by considering cultural, social and political parameters, which allowed for a comparison with the local native population. The study was realized in Bilbao, Basque Country, where data was compiled on the Chinese immigrant community by means of ethnographic techniques, either with interviews or by direct observation. All data was analyzed qualitatively. Findings indicate correlated levels of participation with the local community, whether it be high or low, leading to the conclusion that increased participation facilitates integration and a mutually enriching multiculturalism.

**Having more humane and responsible citizens by teaching them history**

**Guerra, Elida** Psychology, UAQ, Queretaro, Mexico **Guerra, Gabriela** Master in Education, Universidad Contemporanea, Queretaro, Mexico **Salinas, Rolando Javier** Psychology, UAQ, Queretaro, Mexico

This article suggests a didactic approach to promote the development of a more humane and informed citizenship at schools. Our findings show that a new perspective on the way lessons of the Colonization and Independence of Mexico are presented promoted on high school students to make the essential connection between history and the choices they confront in their own lives. It engaged students in an examination of identity, racism and intolerance, as well as the need to be responsible of their own actions since they affect the community as a whole. Students realized that the problem is collective as well as the solutions.

**Race encoding within São Paulo undergraduates: A contextual comparison**

**Nascimento, Leandro** São Paulo, Brazil **Marui Cosenti, Leonardo Antonio** Psicologia Experimental, Instituto de Psicologia, USP, São Paulo, Brazil **Macedo Gonçalves, Diego** Departamento de Fisiologia, Centro de Biociencias, UFRN, São Paulo, Brazil **Otta, Emma** Psicologia Experimental, Instituto de Psicologia, USP, São Paulo, Brazil **Yamamoto, Maria Emilia** Departamento de Fisiologia, Centro de Biociencias, UFRN, Natal, Brazil

To compare context influences in race encoding, the race variation of Kurzban et al. (2001. Can race be erased?, PNAS, 98, 15387-15392) experiment was applied in São Paulo. 84 undergraduates were exposed to a sequence of sentences, each paired with one of eight speakers' photos, and afterwards asked to attribute the sentences to the speakers' photographs. Participants formed two groups, control and coalition clued. Analyzing the errors effect size, the race encoding difference between the groups was inverted, in comparison to the original experiment: the encoding was higher in coalition clued group. Context was revealed essential for race encoding.



### FP-159: Multisensory processing

#### Effects of spatial compatibility and consistency across simultaneously executed saccades and manual responses

**Huestegge, Lynn** *Inst. für Psychologie, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany* **Koch, Iring** *Inst. für Psychologie, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany*

In the present study, we search for underlying mechanisms of between-task crosstalk. In a series of experiments, subjects responded to auditory stimuli with manual responses, saccade responses, or both. The spatial compatibility of response locations with the imperative auditory stimulus was systematically varied. Overall, the systematic introduction of response-code conflict between tasks modulated the pattern of dual-task performance. However, the consistency of spatial response codes across tasks could override the adverse effects of S-R incompatibility. We propose response-code confusability as an underlying mechanism of crosstalk, which is modulated by the spatial cross-task consistency of response codes.

#### Visual, proprioceptive, and inertial cue-weighting in travelled distance perception

**Campos, Jennifer** *Inst. Biologische Kybernetik, Max-Planck-Institut, Tübingen, Germany* **Butler, John** *Biological Cybernetics, Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany* **Mohler, Betty** *Biological Cybernetics, Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany* **Bülthoff, Heinrich** *Biological Cybernetics, Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany*

When moving through space, visual, proprioceptive, and inertial information contribute to the perception of distance travelled, yet little is known about how each are weighted when simultaneously available. In this study participants moved through a large, fully tracked space by either walking or being passively driven by a robotic wheelchair (proprioception removed) and were asked to judge the distance travelled. Visually travelled distances (presented via a head-mounted display) were either congruent or incongruent with the proprioceptive/inertial inputs. Responses reflect a higher weighting of body-based cues during walking and a relatively equal weighting of inertial and visual cues during passive movement.

#### Spatial attention affects the processing of tactile and visual stimuli presented at the tip of a tool: An event-related potential study

**Yue, Zhenzhu** *University of Hamburg, biological psy. and neuropsych., Hamburg, Germany* **Bischof, Gérard-Nisal** *University of Hamburg, biological psy. and neuropsych., Hamburg, Germany* **Zhou, Xiaolin** *Department of Psychology, University of Peking, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Spence, Charles** *Department of Experimental Psy, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom* **Röder, Brigitte** *University of Hamburg, biological psy. and neuropsych., Hamburg, Germany*

An ERP experiment was conducted in order to investigate crossmodal links in spatial attention during tool-use. Vibrations were delivered from the tips of two sticks, held in either a crossed or an uncrossed posture, while visual stimuli were presented along the length of each tool. Participants had to detect tactile deviant stimuli at the end of one stick, while ignoring all other stimuli. Somatosensory and visual ERPs were enhanced to tactile and visual stimuli presented at the tip of the attended tool. These results suggest that tool-use results in a shift of visuospatial attention towards the tip of the tool.

#### Ignoring complex tactile patterns: Tactile versus visual negative priming

**Frings, Christian** *Inst. Verhaltenspsychologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany*  
In a Negative Priming (NP) task, participants selectively respond to targets accompanied by distractors; repeating a distractor as the target usually impairs performance. Here I analyze this phenomenon in the tactile domain (participants identify complex vibro-tactile patterns), and furthermore compare tactile NP with visual NP. Results showed that tactile NP 1) produces larger effect sizes than visual NP and 2) is observed under conditions, in which visual NP is not (constantly absent probe distractors). It is discussed whether tactile and visual NP reflects modality-free selection.

### FP-160: Need assessment and treatment of offenders

#### Moral development of solo juvenile sex offenders

**Stams, Geert Jan** *Education, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands* **van Vugt, Eveline** *Education, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

This study compared moral development of solo juvenile male sex offenders ( $n = 20$ ) and juvenile male non-offenders ( $n = 76$ ), aged 13 to 19, from lower socioeconomic and educational backgrounds. Moral judgment was assessed with the Sociomoral Reflection Measure – Short Form (SRM-SF), with questions added on sexual offending and the offender's own victim(s). No differences in moral judgment were found. However, lower stages of moral judgment were observed when the offenders' own victim was involved, confirming specific moral deficits in solo juvenile sex offenders. Delay in moral judgment proved to be associated with cognitive distortions.

#### How juveniles attribute their delinquent behavior: A presentation of preliminary results

**Ricijas, Neven** *Dept. for Behavioral Disorders, Faculty of Educ. and Rehab., Zagreb, Croatia*

The main goal of this research is a development of Criminal Attribution Scale for Juvenile Delinquents. The Scale was constructed in a preliminary research with the Weiner attribution theory and Risk / Need perspective of criminal behavior as theoretical background. Research was conducted on a sample of 108 male juvenile delinquents in the city of Zagreb, and included juvenile delinquents within three types of sanctions: (1) probation, (2) open institution facility, (3) closed institution facility. Results will be presented within the context of attribution categories and differences according to the type of sanction and intensity of criminal activity.

#### Psychological rehabilitation of children in conflict with law

**Rath, Pratap** *Psychology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, India* **Mohapatra, Kasturi** *Social Activism, Open Learning Systems, Bhubaneswar, India*

The Maslow's (1954) model emphasized biological needs instead of the right to life with dignity (RLD) as primary. This is unfortunately allowing many abuses to be seen as acceptable if the biological needs are met. In a paradigm shift, emphasizing RLD, 50 children ( $< 18$  years), alleged to have committed offenses were released on bail from Observation Homes. Initially, the attitude of the Home authorities, the children themselves and the parents were negative. Repeated intervention emphasizing the RLD yielded substantial change in attitude. For long-term impact, the children are being given vocational training and support for entrepreneurship.

#### Characterizing adolescents' deviant group identity

**Zhang, Chunmei** *Dept. of Psychology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China* **Zou, Hong** *Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

This research aimed to exam whether delinquent group would fulfill important function for delinquent adolescents, namely, deviant group identity, and it contribute to their delinquency and delinquent association. 13 incarcerated youths from Hubei juvenile prison were selected through theory sampling of qualitative research, and by line-by-line coding analyzing, the results showed that there were five important components: group figure categorizing identification, interacting experience and sense of coherent affiliations, group reputation management, group norms, and positive feeling and commitment to group, which could be called the characters of deviant group identity. The characters of juveniles' deviant group identity were discussed.

#### The "Hits" keep coming: Examining parole practices for violent offenders in New York State

**Marquez, Carla** *Social\_Personality Psychology, CUNY Graduate Center, New York, USA* **Fine, Michelle** *Social-Personality Psychology, CUNY Graduate Center, New York, USA* **Boudin, Kathy** *Not Applicable, Columbia University, New York, USA* **DeVeaux, Mikail** *Not Applicable, Muslim Re-entry Initiative, New York, USA* **Martinez, Migdalia** *Not Applicable, Not Applicable, New York, USA* **Pass, Michael G.** *Not Applicable, John Jay College, New York, USA* **Waters, William E.** *Not Applicable, The Osbourne Association Inc., New York, USA* **White, Sharon** *Not Applicable, Not Applicable, New York, USA* **Wilkins, Cheryl** *Not Applicable, Lehman College, New York, USA* **Vargas, Felipe** *Not Applicable, The Doe Fund, Inc., New York, USA*

Since 1995, there has been an "unofficial" practice of denying parole to people convicted of violent felonies, based primarily on the nature of the original crime. These "hits" have forced people to serve lengthy prison sentences despite maintaining clean institutional records and undergoing extreme transformations behind prison walls. This study examines these parole procedures. By analyzing narratives of 34 women and men convicted of violent crimes (namely murder), who have stayed out of prison post-release, we are able to operationalize the process and offer evidence of transformation and rehabilitation. Finally, we offer suggestions for revisions to the current parole process.

### FP-161: Negative affect

#### The share of somatization, anxiety, social maladjustment, and depression in predicting addiction potential among theoretical high school male students in Freidan City

**Moradi, Azam** *Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Ghamarani, Amir** *psychology, isfahan university, isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Oreizi, Hamid Reza** *psychology, isfahan university, isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Rezaie, Sedigheh** *psychology, isfahan university, isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The purpose of this study was determine the share of somatization, anxiety, social maladjustment, and depression in predicting addiction potential among high school male students. The sample consisted of 220 students who were selected randomly from high school male students in Freidan city. addiction potential and psychological characteristics measured by APS and GHQ-28. Results of stepwise regression showed that anxiety and somatization variables are best predictors for addiction potential respectively (for both  $P=0.00$ ); but adding social maladjustment, and depression to former variables can't increase the predicting power of addiction potential significantly.



### Acculturation stress and homesickness of Turkish migrants in Germany

**Uslucan, Hacı-Halil** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany*

The psychological well-being of migrants is one of the neglected domains both of clinical psychology and health psychology. This empirical study with 357 Turkish people in Berlin at the age of 13 to 66 specify the psychological burdens of Turkish migrants exemplified at acculturation stress, feelings of homesickness and depression. The results show high psychological strain both by the first working migrant generation and the next generations. Personal resources like high self-esteem and social supporting networks could buffer the pains of homesickness and depression. The results have implications both to clinical-psychological praxis as well as to social policy of immigration.

### Individuals with paraplegia from spinal cord injury: Self-esteem and depressive symptoms

**Pschouli, Pavlina** *Occupational therapy, Techn.ed.inst.of athens, Volos, Greece Kleffaras, George* *Dept. of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece*

The present study aimed at investigating the differences in depressive symptomatology among low, moderate and high self-esteem individuals with spinal cord injuries. 96 paraplegic adults (aged 16 to 71) responded to the Pichot-Questionnaire-of-Depressive-Symptoms and the Rosenberg-Self-Esteem-Scale. Statistically significant differences were found among low, moderate and high self-esteem paraplegic individuals in terms of how depressed they feel. Furthermore depressive symptomatology was not related to the period of time an individual lives with the spinal cord injury. Finally an important protection against depression appeared to be the individual's active participation to social events and happenings. Implications for counselling and rehabilitation are discussed.

### Depressive symptoms and all-cause mortality after heart transplantation

**Havik, Odd Erik** *Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway Sivertsen, Borge* *Department of Clinical psychol, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway*

Heart transplantation (HTx) is associated with increased depression. However, the impact of depression on the prognosis for HTx-patients has not been sufficiently established. The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of depression on mortality in 147 HTx-patients. Depressive symptoms assessed by Beck's Depression Inventory at inclusion increased the risk of mortality during a 5 years follow-up period. This remained significant after adjusting for several risk factors. The adjusted relative risk associated with depression was comparable to the adjusted relative risk associated with time since HTx. Conclusion: Depression predicts mortality independent of somatic and lifestyle risk factors.

### The effect of systematic desensitization on test anxiety and school performance of girl third grade guidance school students in Behbahan

**Mehrabzade Honarmand, Mahnaz** *Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran Kazemian Moghaddam, Kobra* *Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran*

This research aimed at studying the effect of systematic desensitization method on test anxiety and the performance of girl third grade guidance school students. The participants of the study included 42 students suffering from test anxiety. These students were selected using the multi-phase method. The instrument in this study were: Spielberger's Test Anxiety Questionnaire. Besides descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation,

in order to analysis the data, inferential statistics like MANOVA were also used. The results showed that systematic desensitization method decrease test anxiety and improve educational performance of experimental group in compare with the control group.

### The comparative and study mentalhealth on street women and normal women

**Alavi, Tahere Ferdowsy** *University, Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran Gharaie, Vajihah* *Psychology, Payamenoor University, Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran*

Main objective in this research is study and comparative mental health in street women and normal women in Mashhad. A comparative -causative design was use. Sample group was composed of 60 women, who were randomly allocated into two groups. In this study we used GHQ questionnaire (physical symptom, anxiety, depression, social dysfunction). The data analysis was taken place using SPSS version and independent t-test was used. The results revealed that there was a significant difference ( $\alpha=0/05$ ) between two groups in mental health scores. The average mental health scores in four substest was significantly high in street women. So mental health street women is lower than normal women.

## FP-162: Working memory II

### Working memory and the language system: fMRI evidence for a procedural model of verbal working memory

**Fiebach, Christian** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

The functional neuroanatomy of the verbal working memory system is generally described in the context of Baddeley's multi component model of working memory, i.e., as a phonological loop consisting of a passive phonological store and a subvocal articulatory rehearsal system. However, this model fails to account for lexical effects on working memory performance, observed in behavioral studies, and is partly incompatible with neurocognitive models of language. In this talk, I will present a series of studies that explore how different language systems in the brain contribute to verbal working memory. The results support procedural, or active memory, models of working memory.

### The neural signature of multi-item working memory

**Axmacher, Nikolai** *Inst. für Epileptologie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany Elger, Christian* *Department of Epileptology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany Fell, Jürgen* *Department of Epileptology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany*

Recent data suggest that the medial temporal lobe (MTL) may play a role for working memory (WM), but the underlying neural mechanisms have remained unknown. Using intracranial EEG (iEEG) in epilepsy patients and functional MRI in control subjects, we found evidence for sustained activity in the MTL during multi-item WM. Phase-synchronization between the inferior temporal cortex and the MTL increased with load, but smaller regions showed correlated BOLD responses with the MTL. Cross-frequency coupling of gamma power to theta phase was more prominent with increasing load, consistent with a computer model where individual items are represented by wavelet cycles.

### Effects of shape similarity in short-term visual recognition

**Mate, Judit** *Psicologia Bàsica, Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain Baques, Josep* *Psicologia Bàsica, Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelo, Spain*

The aim of this research was to examine the effects of shape similarity in visual working memory using a span recognition task of Chinese characters. Shape similarity among items was manipulated at encoding and retrieval in order to assess in which phase similarity impairs performance in a greater degree. Moreover, half of the participants were required to suppress articulation. Results revealed a significant main effect of suppression and also a significant interaction between phases, showing the greatest effect when items were dissimilar at encoding but similar at retrieval. Visual similarity effects and the role of verbal contribution to recognition of similar and dissimilar items are discussed.

### Links between working memory and episodic memory in a virtual environment

**Plancher, Gaen** *Descartes CNRS, University Paris, Boulogne-Billancourt, France Gyselincq, Valerie* *LPNCog, University ParisDescartes CNRS, Boulogne-Billancourt, France Nicolas, Serge* *LPNCog, University ParisDescartes CNRS, Boulogne-Billancourt, France*

In order to expand our knowledge about the links between working memory and episodic memory, the effect of a verbal memory load was tested on the recall of episodic memory components within an ecological virtual environment. 58 undergraduate psychology students navigated in a virtual town and half of them had concurrently to count the number of two kinds of garbage. Subjects' memory of the elements (factual), their position (spatial) and their sequence (temporal) was tested. Results show that the load of working memory reduces temporal episodic recall, but not factual nor spatial recall. Thus, verbal component of working memory contributes to the construction of temporal episodic traces.

### Working memory declined by normal aging: What kind of tasks are the most damaged by this process?

**Rodríguez, Raquel** *Metodología de las CC del Comp, UNED, Madrid, Spain González Marqués, Javier* *Psicología Básica II, UCM - Facultad de Psicología, Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), Spain*

The main decrements on memory performance by aging were in working memory. Our aim was to analyse alterations in different working memory tasks. 71 individuals, between 55 to 75 years old, were evaluated in the following tasks: Digit span, Spatial span, Letters and numbers, Mental control, Stroop test, D2 test, Trail Making Test, a searching task, a switching task, a dual task and a task based on the Daneman and Carpenters task (1980). We found statistical significant differences in a few tasks. Our experiment provides evidence that age is a crucial factor in working memory, especially from 65 years old.

### Spatial learning with navigation assistance

**Münzer, Stefan** *Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany Zimmer, Hubert* *Department of Psychology, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany Baus, Jörg* *Computer Science Department, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany*

Navigation assistance systems provide support for wayfinding at the cost of spatial learning (Münzer et al., 2006, J. Environm. Psy.). The goal of the study was to support incidental spatial learning. First-time visitors to an university campus took a guided tour. Across a series of experiments, the wayfinding presentation on their navigation assistance varied with respect to modality (verbal, visual), perspective (egocentric, allocentric), alignment (north-aligned, rotated), and completeness of information. While route knowledge was not affected, better survey knowledge was acquired with allocentric spatial information. Thus information presented on assistance systems contribute to incidental orientation learning. In addition, large



individual differences were found which were related to visuo-spatial working memory capacity.

### FP-163: Memory processes IV

#### Influence of response-stimulus interval (RSI) on sequence learning

**Chambaran, Stephanie** SRSC, *Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium* **Destrebecqz, Arnaud** SRSC, *Universite Libre de Bruxelles, BRUXELLES, Belgium* **Ginhac, Dominique** LE21, *Universite de Bourgogne, DIJON, France* **Cleeremans, Axel** SRSC, *Universite Libre de Bruxelles, BRUXELLES, Belgium* We investigated the role of response-stimulus intervals (RSI) on sequence learning in serial reaction time tasks. We assumed that random RSIs would disturb chunk formation and have detrimental effects on learning. In two experiments, we compared sequence learning using random and constant RSIs. Moreover, the RSI average values could be either short (Expt. 1) or long (Expt. 2). Our results reveal that (1) random RSIs had no impact on SRT performance; (2) recognition of sequence fragments was only observed with constant RSIs. It is therefore argued that sequence temporal organization is mandatory for explicit sequence learning to take place.

#### The emergence of awareness during learning

**Rose, Michael** Medizin, *Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany*

The development of explicit, aware memory during incidental learning offers a new perspective on consciousness. Here, we were able to show that the emergence of awareness during incidental learning is accompanied by an increase of high frequency coupling between distant brain areas as observed with EEG and increased neural activity as indexed by fMRI. More importantly, the increase in neural coupling and fMRI signal increase was observed even before awareness occurred behaviourally. Thus, our data provides direct evidence for the notion of large scale coupling as the basis for conscious awareness and the temporal precedence strongly suggests causality.

#### Examining the strategy hypothesis: On the functional relation between explicit knowledge and implicit visuomotor adaptation

**Hegele, Mathias** *Bewegungskoordination, Insitut für Arbeitsphysiologie, Dortmund, Germany* **Heuer, Herbert** *Movement coordination, Insitut f. Arbeitsphysiologie, Dortmund, Germany*

According to the strategy hypothesis, deliberate strategic adjustments based on explicit knowledge of visuomotor regularities should facilitate adaptation to novel visuomotor relations. In the present set of experiments, we examined the characteristics of implicit and explicit adaptive shifts and tried to elucidate the hypothesis' scope of validity. Subjects performed aiming movements to targets of different amplitude and direction while visuomotor relations were manipulated. Results showed different generalization characteristics of implicit and explicit adaptive shifts as well as a more complete adaptation for subjects who accumulated more explicit knowledge. Potential preconditions for the generation of explicit knowledge are discussed.

#### Context-sensitive adjustments of cognitive control: Conflict-adaptation effects are modulated by processing demands of the ongoing task

**Fischer, Rico** *Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany* **Dreissbach, Gesine** *Department of Psychology, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany* **Goschke, Thomas** *Department of Psychology, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany*

Adjustments of cognitive control due to interference from irrelevant stimulus attributes have repeatedly

been shown. Here we investigated how these control adjustments are modulated by the processing demands of a primary task. A primary number comparison task was combined with a Simon task. Control adjustments revealed sequential modulations of the Simon effect. In addition, we found sequential modulations of the numerical distance effect and an interaction of both effects. Therefore, not only response conflict due to interference from task irrelevant features but also processing demands of task relevant features determine the level of control adjustment in the subsequent trial.

#### Autobiographical memory and self of Chinese college students

**Wang, Qiaohong** *rm 619 34A bldg, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

This study aimed to investigate the characteristics of autobiographical memories of Chinese college students. Participants reported memory events cued by emotion words, together with the emotional valences and strengths. The results indicated that memories related to others were more specific than those related to self. Emotional strengths were lower for the negative memories than those for positive ones, which was possibly a strategic self-defense mechanism. The results suggested that significant others might be important in self-construal for Chinese students therefore such memories were more specific, while the generic retrieval of memories related to self might save the cognitive resources.

#### Transfer and rule based learning problem solving

**Meo, Maria** *Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy* **Marucci, Francesco S.** *Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy*

Main goals of this study were: 1) to investigate the high processes related to transfer of learning in problem solving, 2) to evaluate the plausibility of Anderson's Theory of learning, in order to investigate if rule based learning is the preferential way used by child cognitive system during information processing. Problem solving tasks with figural, verbal and numeric stimuli are used to transfer knowledge in different domain. Anderson's theory is evaluated comparing effectiveness of rule-based text versus descriptive text in training sessions of all tasks. Results indicate that people took advantage by rule based training

### FP-164: Mental health and counseling II

#### Counselling in the Greek culture

**Malikiosi-Loizos, Maria** *Early Childhood Education, University of Athens, Athens, Greece* **Christodoulidi, Fevronia** *School of Education, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom*

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the helping relationship patterns of Greeks, with the ultimate goal of generating a culture-specific counselling model. A questionnaire designed to cover situations of natural helping and counselling styles was administered to N=265 Greeks, 17 to 55 years old. Multiple correspondence and cluster analyses showed Greeks offering and receiving emotional support from their immediate family, using a more active influencing style of helping, based on advice and directives. The findings suggest various culture-specific factors that illuminate the possible implications for training and the shaping of the counselling profession within the Greek cultural context.

#### Culture-sensitive and resource oriented peer-groups (CROP-G) as a community based intervention for trauma survivors: A pilot randomized trial with asylum seekers and refugees from Chechnya

**Renner, Walter** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria* **Peltzer, Karl** *Social Aspects of HIV/AIDS and, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa*

Objectives. Testing culturally sensitive peer-counselling. Methods. N=94 Chechens were randomized to 2 peer-counselling (CROP-G), 2 Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT), 2 wait-list control groups, and to an individual short intervention. Measures: Hopkins-Symptom-Checklist (HSCL-25), Harvard-Trauma-Questionnaire (HTQ), Post-traumatic-Growth-Inventory (PGI). (Repeated-measures ANOVA, pre/post/follow-up design). Results. On HSCL-25 and HTQ, CROP-G and CBT groups did not differ significantly from each other, but were significantly superior to the waiting condition (effect sizes around 1.00). Individual short treatment was not effective. Regarding PGI-scores, none of the interventions worked sufficiently. Conclusions. As CROP-G are a promising alternative where psychotherapy is unavailable, larger trials are strongly recommended.

#### Assessment of sociocultural issues in the delivery of culturally appropriate mental health services

**Yamada, Ann Marie** *Los Angeles, USA*

This presentation introduces an interview-based assessment tool to illicit social and cultural issues affecting mental health service delivery. A mixed-method design was used to develop the instrument. Surveys and in-depth narratives (using grounded theory) from 20 diverse patients with severe mental illness attending a mental health rehabilitation program were analyzed. Subtle sociocultural experiences and internalized stigma expressed by patients were classified into six themes and social support and stigma were the most salient issues. Use of our newly developed assessment tool may aid clinicians to examine the relevance of their interventions for the diverse groups they encounter in everyday practice.

#### Use of non-conventional venues to extend counseling services in a majority world country: An exploratory study in Goa, India

**Desouza, Karl St. Xaviers College, Goa, India**

Indian society is in transition. They are becoming more westernized. At the same time due to stigma traditional venues and models of counseling have not gained acceptance either at the clinic or hospital. On the other hand spaces where people used to traditionally go to seek psychological help, at the temple or village well is diminishing. The objective of this study was to explore areas in which counseling services could be made accessible to a larger segment of the people, using western and traditional Indian models. For this study interviews and focus group discussion was carried out.

#### Some representations on health: Observations from a focus group study from India (Bihar)

**Verma, Jyoti** *Psychology, Patna University, Patna, India*

The objective was to study the culture specific representations of health. Method comprised of focus group discussions in camera with 35 Bihari, Indians. Results, suggested that in common sense understanding, health referred to being able to perform one's social and professional duties and clinically, health represented mental and physical fitness. The culture specific categories of food as Satwik (balanced, non-vegetarian food), rajasic (rich food which exhilarates body's metabolic rate) and tamsik (toxic, rotten food) had important implications for health. In conclusion, health was a holistic concept referring to a harmonious functioning of



mind and body while Biharis believed in a traditional and modern conceptualization health.

**Diversity in Community Mass Syndrome (CMS)**  
**Singh, Anita Puri** Dept. of Psychology, Girls P.G. College, Bhopal, India

The Community Mass Syndrome (CMS) was first reported in fifteen century as "Tarantism" in context to normal behavior in Germany and rest of Europe where it was known as St.Vitus's dance. With time some symptoms were added or eliminated, changing its form to religious to political to commercial adding diversity. Since 12th to 13th century in Hajj, the feast of fools etc are the symbol of religious CMS. The carnival tradition, the Mardi Gras still flourishes in Belgium, Italy, France, and West Germany. The Political CMS is observed all over the world. The objective of this study was to explore the evidence based diversity in community mass syndrome.

**FP-165: Organizational diagnostics and development**

**Learning organizations and individuals: Learning organizational anchors**

**Glaveanu, Vlad-Petre** Faculty of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania  
 The main assertion of this theoretical paper is that the path of organizational learning is closely related to the beliefs and expectations adults have regarding learning in organizational settings. These "implicit theories" lead to the formation of psycho-behavioral anchors such as: the Self-Sufficiency Anchor, the External Anchor, the Situational Anchor, the Discovery Anchor, the Maintenance Anchor and the Expansion Anchor. Each is discussed from the point of view of the learning process and its outcomes, at both an individual and organizational level. Identifying these learning anchors is a central task for psychologists involved in personnel selection and adult learning programs.

**Methods and tools: A case study of organizational culture diagnosing to a private company in China**

**Yongrui, Li** School of Management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Juan, Qin** School of Management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Jidong, Liu** School of Management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Yangyingxue, Li** School of Management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Zhihong, Xiao** School of Management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Changhai, Wang** School of Management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

In order to investigate the status quo of a private company in China, and to provide its organizational change with basically theoretical foundations. Structural interview, coding, and questionnaire as the diagnosing methods/tools were used. Results showed that the conclusions by qualitative methods of structural interview, coding and by quantitative of questionnaire reinforced and explained each other, but couldn't be replaced by the other. Both the methods combining qualitative tools with quantitative ones, and the questionnaire self-developed in this study could be used for reference in the field of organizational diagnosing and change.

**Practical evaluation of questionnaire results for organizational quality management**

**Oesterreich, Rainer** Computer Science, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany  
 Employee and customer enquiries often are conducted to compare the quality of organizational

units. At the Technische Universität Berlin, a methodical concept was developed and established to evaluate courses. This concept is generally appropriate for benchmarking organizational units, e.g. departments in a company. The evaluation results in standardized integer values having the following characteristics. Positive/negative integers designate ratings above/below the mean, differences of the integers are directly linked to Cohen's systematic of effect sizes, and the differences' significance is readily identifiable. Strengths and shortcomings within each unit, and changes for the better and for the worse can easily be identified.

**Human resources as the basic component of contemporary business context: The experience of an application of the ontopsychological method**

**Kaluga, Vladimir** HR-Management, Consulting Group FOIL, Moscow, Russia

In most cases the enterprise analysis demonstrates the impossibility to explain the processes in the organization if the psychic dynamics is not taken into account. The knowledge and capacity to exact analysis of the psychic activity permit to manage and create any function necessary to organization. The actuality of the application of ontopsychological knowledge in the field of hr-management is connected with the effectiveness of instruments of Ontopsychology that make possible the in-depth analysis of a human potential of an enterprise, rapidly reaction to the changes and rationally use of intuition, that is demonstrated by the application of the ontopsychological method in the field of business consulting in Russia.

**A measurement of Fuzzy Delphi Theory to personal communication dyad referral reward programs**

**Liu, Fangyi** Business Administration, NTUST, Mituo Township, Taiwan  
**Hung, Yi-Jung** Operations and Marketing, Swire Coca-Cola (S&D) Ltd., Mituo Township, Kaohsiung Coun, Taiwan

Word of mouth (WOM) communication dyad, at one time viewed as a psychological and sociological phenomenon to be observed and described, is increasingly considered a cognitive marketing tool to be managed. Because referral reward programs reward existing customers and build the customer base, firms use them to encourage customers to make recommendations to others. In this research, by fuzzy Delphi theory, it provides a basis for identifying what is understood, hence, exploitable of the designs in personal referral reward programs. Overall, this proposed examine the importance weights of WOM motivations, personal referral reward attributes, and management technologies of referral likelihood.

**Application of rough sets and neural networks to the study of competency assessment**

**Yu, Jiayuan** Department of Psychology, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China

The objective of this study was to explore whether rough sets(RS) and neural networks(NN) could be applied in the competency assessment. The rating scale which included 21 attributes was used for assessing 195 civil servants' competency. The data was discretized with seven methods and reduced with two ways in RS. The 14 reduced groups of attributes were set up prediction models with NN and ordinal regression respectively. The results showed RS and NN could predict competency more accuracy than ordinal regression.

**FP-166: Occupational stress and burnout**

**Occupational stressors and stress outcomes in Canadian academic staff: Preliminary findings**

**Catano, Victor** Dept. of Psychology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada  
**Francis, Lori** Psychology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada  
**Haines, Ted** Occupational Health, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada  
**Kirpalani, Haresh** Occupational Health, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada  
**Shannon, Harry** Occupational Epidemiology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada  
**Stringer, Bernadette** Occupational Health, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada  
**Lozanski, Lorna** Occupational Health & Safe, Canadian Association of Univer, Ottawa, Canada  
 Surveys in UK and Australia universities demonstrate high occupational stress levels. To investigate occupational stressors and stress outcomes at Canadian universities. Randomly selected staff from 56 universities were surveyed via web-based questionnaires. Response rate was 27%. On the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), 13% of the 1470 respondents reported high distress. 22% reported elevated stress-related symptoms on the Physical Health Questionnaire. In regression analyses, less secure employment status and work-life imbalance strongly predicted job dissatisfaction; work-life imbalance strongly predicted increased GHQ scores. Despite the low response rate, the results are consistent with other research. Strategies to improve stress outcomes are needed.

**Prevention of teacher burnout begins in the university: A training for teachers students**

**Wangler, Jutta** Psychosomatische Medizin und P, Universitaetsklinikum Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
**Vogelbacher, Angelika** Zentrum für Lehrerbildung, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
**Bohnsack, Antje** Zentrum für Lehrerbildung, Universitaet Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany  
**Bauer, Joachim** Psychosomatische Medizin, Universitaetsklinikum Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Previous studies from our group showed high rates of mental health problems and burnout in German school teachers. In an attempt to contribute to health prevention, around 400 teacher students in the second year of their studies received the offer to take part in a prevention training program in order to improve behavior, body language, and to optimize the appropriate use of the voice in the classroom. The intervention (84 participants) was accompanied with a survey of the students mental health (GHQ). Our data show i. that teacher students report a remarkable degree of mental stress and ii. highly appreciate the offered program.

**Burnout and organizational factors in hospitals affecting nurses**

**Lu, Jinky Leilanie** National Institutes of Health, Manila, Philippines  
**Lu, Yung Chang** Human Resource and Management, Sophia Mineral Services, Quezon City, Philippines

This is a cross sectional study which looked into the interaction between situational factors, role stressors, hazard exposure and personal factors among. More than half (58.5%) of the respondents have reported being ill from work in the past 12 months, and 59.3% have said that they have missed work because of an illness. After multiple regression analysis, organizational role stress (p= .000), migraine (p= .001), age (p= .018) and illness in the past 12 months (p= .000) were found to be significant predictors of burnout. Significant interactions were also found between self-efficacy and hazard exposure, self-efficacy and organizational role stress. The contribution of the study is seen in advancing new concepts burnout.



### Stress in university teachers and possibilities of coping with it

**Bulotaitė, Laima** *General Psychology, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania* **Pociute, Birutė** *General Psychology, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania* **Blūmas, Remigijus** *General Psychology, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania*

Roles, competences and life of university academic staff are changing under the influence of education reform, social and economical changes. The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between stress factors in university teachers everyday work, job satisfaction, somatic complaints and to ascertain teachers' stress-coping strategies. Teachers from different faculties of Vilnius University participated in the study. A specially designed questionnaire, Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire and Coping Strategies Questionnaire were used. The results of this research prove the necessity for stress management programs for university teachers in order to decrease the negative consequences of stress.

### Burnout in relation to the motivational needs of workers in the business process outsourcing industry

**Lohumi, Shama** *UCOL, CIIS, Mohali, India*

**Objectives:** To identify the relationship between the motivational needs of BPO workers (power, achievement and affiliation) with burnout. **Method:** Questionnaire survey of 80 BPO workers in India, utilising a range of established psychological inventory tools. Data was analysed with ANOVA. **Results:** The extent of depersonalisation and personal accomplishment in workers varied according to their different motivational needs, and was also gender sensitive. **Conclusion:** The motivational needs of prospective BPO workers should be assessed prior to their appointment to reduce the incidence of burnout.

### FP-167: Organizational citizenship behavior: Personal and situational factors

#### Personal characteristics as predictors of organizational citizenship behavior in Thailand

**Smithikrai, Chuchai** *Dept. of Psychology, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand*

This study aimed to examine whether relationships between personal characteristics and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) in Thailand are similar to those in western context. The sample consisted of 1,933 persons working in government offices and private companies in Thailand. Survey questionnaires were used to assess OCB, personality traits, and demographics. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were used to test the hypotheses. Unlike the western findings, the results indicated that extraversion, among personality traits, appeared to play the most significant role in determining OCB and its facets. Furthermore, the results showed that demographic variables exerted small but significant effects in predicting OCB.

### Is empowering leadership always welcomed by employees?: That depends on what they think and how they feel

**Yang, Jane** *Dept. of Management, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of: Hong Kong SAR* **Huang, Xu** *Dept of Management & Marke, Hong Kong Polytechnic Universi, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of: Macao SAR*

We investigate organizational cynicism and trust in supervisor as psychological states leading to organization-directed citizenship behavior (OCBO) and voice behavior, and the moderating role of empowering leadership climate. Data were collected from 267 employees nested within 54 groups from a Fortune-500 company. Hierarchical Linear Modeling results indicate that cynicism is negatively

related to supervisor-rated OCBO, and high levels of empowering leadership climate make this association stronger; trust is positively related to supervisor-rated voice behavior, and high levels of empowering leadership climate make this association weaker. Whether empowering leadership facilitates employees' proactive behavior appears to depend on their attitudes and feelings.

### Work environment characteristics and its motivating effect: A preliminary study in knowledge workers

**Wu, Zhiming** *School of Economics & Managmt., Tsinghua University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Wu, Xin** *School of Economics & Managemt, Beihang University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

The current study explored the motivating effect of work environment characteristics in knowledge workers. Specifically, we empirically investigated the impact of work environment characteristics on psychological empowerment, task performance and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). 277 knowledge workers and their supervisors in high-tech organizations participated in this study. The results showed that the "achievement and growth" dimension of work environment characteristics was positively related to both psychological empowerment and OCB; the "work meaningfulness" dimension of work environment characteristics was positively related to both psychological empowerment and task performance; the "social support" dimension of work environment characteristics had a positive effect on OCB.

### The influence of positive characteristics on organizational citizenship behaviors

**Goel, Abhishek** *Organizational Behavior, IIM Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, India* **Vohra, Neharika** *Organizational Behavior, IIM Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, India*

This study tested the relationship of dispositional optimism, resilience, hope, subjective well-being, and generalized self-efficacy with engagement in organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB). Superior's ratings for an individual's OCB and positive characteristics and individuals' self-report of characteristics were collected for 334 respondents. Regression analysis of data from independent sources showed small but significant positive relationship between hope, resilience, SWB and OCB. Individuals who were low or high on certain characteristics showed negative relationship with engagement in OCB. The relationship between positive characteristics and OCBs of an individual was strong when the superiors' rating was considered for both. Implications for theory, measurement of behaviors, and practice have emerged.

### The relationship between organizational citizenship behaviours (OCBs) and counterproductive work behaviours (CWBs) of Malaysian automotive workers

**Mehdad, Ali** *Khorasgan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Arifin, Zainal** *Psychology, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, KL, Malaysia* **Rozmi, Ismail** *Psychology, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, KL, Malaysia*

The main purpose of this research is the study of the relationship between OCBs and CWBs and related dimensions. Also this research compare the OCBs levels and CWBs scores between women and men workers and Standardize the OCB and CWB measures in Malaysia. This research is the first phase of researches which will be conducted in Asian developing countries because of the lack of same research in these countries. This research is a cross-sectional field survey study. The subjects are 300 workers. The results show that there is a negative relationship between OCBs and CWBs. This result is consistent with findings in western countries.

### Citizenship performance: Relative importance of personal and situational antecedents

**Wesche, Jenny Sarah** *Dep. of Social Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany* **Muck, Peter M.** *Work and Organisation, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany*

A comparative analysis of antecedents of citizenship performance from different categories (organization, team, leadership, task, personality, and attitudes) was performed based on self-report data of 101 job incumbents. Citizenship performance was assessed by a newly developed German measure based on the three-dimensional hierarchical model originally proposed by Coleman and Borman (2000). The new instrument showed satisfactory reliability. Internal and external construct validity were confirmed. Dominance analysis (Azen & Budescu, 2003) was applied to evaluate the relative importance of the different predictors with regard to variance accounted for. Conscientiousness dominated all other personal and situational antecedents in all possible subsets.

### Country image and organizational attractiveness: A marketing perspective

**Froese, Fabian** *Business School, Korea University, Seoul, Republic of Korea* **Vo, Anne** *Management, Wollongong University, Wollongong, Australia*

In today's globalized world, multinational companies need to attract talent not only in the domestic market but also in overseas markets. This study introduces the country image framework from the marketing literature to the recruitment context in order to examine why foreign companies are (not) attractive to local job seekers exemplified for the case of Japanese companies in Vietnam. Survey results of more than 300 participants confirmed the robustness of our postulated framework. Image of human resource practices, image of Japanese people, and general country image predicted attractiveness of Japanese companies. Detailed explanations and practical implications are provided.

### FP-168: Organizational commitment

#### Organizational climate and job commitment among Nigerian workers

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

The study was aimed at examining the relationship between organizational climate variables and job commitment among Nigerian workers. Data were collected from 600 workers randomly selected from three industries in Lagos, Nigeria. The sample included 450 junior workers, 90 supervisors and 60 managers. Analysing data with the Pearson's product-moment correlation shows that all the nine dimensions of organizational climate are positively and significantly related to job commitment at  $p < .01$  respectively. The implication of the results is that the Nigerian organizational climate facilitates job commitment.

#### Downsizing: The impact of fairness on commitment

**Jacobs, Gabriele** *Personnel and Organisation, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands* **van Dierendonck, Dirk** *Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands*

The experience of a dismissal has a serious impact not only on victims, but also on survivors. We provide a meta-analytic overview of the impact of fairness on organizational commitment for survivors and victims after a downsizing operation. Among 34 samples (including 10534 persons), a positive overall relationship was found for fairness and organizational commitment ( $\rho = .39$ ). Procedural fairness is more strongly related to commitment in the downsizing context than distributive



fairness ( $\rho = .41$  vs.  $\rho = .31$ ). Furthermore, indications were found that survivors are more sensitive for procedural fairness, whereas victims are more sensitive for distributive fairness.

#### Antecedents and consequences of service quality in public administrations

**Gehring, Frank** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany* **Hertel, Guido** *Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany*

Public organizations are increasingly perceived as service providers. However, service quality has only marginally been examined in the public sector. As part of an organizational development project in the administration of a large university, administration employees and their in-house clients (scientific and non-scientific staff, university students) participated in an online survey (N=3500). As potential antecedents of service quality, employees' work satisfaction and motivation were measured. As potential consequences, clients' Organizational Citizenship Behavior and affective commitment towards university were taken into account. Using regression and path-analyses, we analyzed whether the relationship of employee and client data is mediated by service quality.

#### Antecedents of organizational commitment among higher level employees

**Suman, Shanti** *Dept. of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India*

This study investigated the role of various antecedents of organizational commitment (OC) among employees of higher level. Personal (age, nature and locus of control) and perceived organizational (job characteristics and organizational structure) characteristics of employees were studied as the antecedents of OC. 140 employees from a Public Sector production organization participated in this study. Multiple linear regression (simultaneous) analysis was carried out in order to estimate the relative impact of various antecedents on employees' OC. Results indicated that perceived job characteristics were the most dominant predictor of OC followed by perceived organizational structure and locus of control. However, the contributions of age and tenure were found to be insignificant.

#### Escalation of commitment as planned behavior

**Soucek, Roman** *Lehrstuhl für Psychologie, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Nürnberg, Germany* **Beutner, Susanne** *Lehrstuhl für Psychologie, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Nürnberg, Germany*

Escalation of commitment describes continuing investments into a failing course of action. The present study examined escalating commitment from the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behavior. Ninety-six subjects participated in an interactive computer-based investment scenario with repeated negative feedback. Results show the particular relevance of both the attitude towards further investments and the subjective norm for escalation behavior. Furthermore, the results reveal a change in attitude and subjective norm during an escalation of commitment. In particular, subjects remain committed to a losing course of action, although their attitude and subjective norm towards further investments significantly decline.

#### The chicken-and-egg problem in the climate-firm performance link

**Winkler, Silvan** *Arbeits- & Organisationspsy., Psychologisches Institut, Zurich, Switzerland* **Kleinmann, Martin** *Arbeits- & Organisationspsy., Psychologisches Institut, Zurich, Switzerland*

The objective of this research project was to determine the causal order of the relation between engagement climate and firm performance (financial performance, customer satisfaction, turnover). Analysis was conducted within one single firm,

allowing the observation of stable, homogenous entities. Data from 35 market areas from a Swiss financial service provider was analyzed for three consecutive years. Lagged analysis was used permitting exploration of priority in likely causal orderings. Analysis revealed statistically significant and stable relationships across various time lags. The reciprocal relationship between employee engagement and financial performance is consistent with previous research on the organizational level of analysis.

#### Poster Session Tuesday Morning 09:00

#### How child maltreatment experiences relate to adult sexual offenders' emotional appraisals

**Abbiati, Milena** *Faculté de Droit, Université de Genève, Genève, Switzerland* **Mezzo, Belinda** *CHUV, SMPP, Prilly, Switzerland* **Gravier, Bruno** *CHUV, SMPP, Prilly, Switzerland*

This study aims at exploring the emotional reactions expressed by sexual offenders about their childhood traumatic events and the impact of child abuse experiences. Until now, 54 sexual offenders were assessed, using a semi-structured clinical questionnaire. Correspondence factorial analyses indicate that victimizations in childhood influence further sexual offenders' emotional appraisal of traumatic life events; notably reducing acknowledgement and reinforcing denial of their traumatic experiences. We conclude that maltreatment in childhood is one factor of vulnerability which has to be considered in further sexual delinquency prevention.

#### The influence of psychosocial stress on the expression of clock genes

**Abbruzzese, Elvira A** *Psychological Institute, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland* **Birchler, Thomas** *Clinical Immunology, University Hospital of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland* **Fontana, Adriano** *Clinical Immunology, University Hospital of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland* **Ulrike, Ehlert** *Psychological Institute, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland*

The Circadian Clock strongly influences behavioral, biochemical and physiological circadian processes. The neuronal structure of the SCN acts as central pacemaker and synchronizes the expression of clock genes in the peripheral cells by neuronal and/or hormonal signalling. First data report on the coherence of physiological and/or psychological disturbances and diseases and the disruption of the circadian clock. Currently we are analyzing gene expression of the clock genes Per1 and Per2 in thirty healthy men before, during and after a psychosocial stress test as well as in a control situation. First data will be presented at the conference.

#### The effect of academic acceleration, on the socio-emotional and the cognitive development of the gifted and talented children

**Abraham, Azza** *Dept. of Education, Al-Neelini University, Khartoum, Sudan*

The study aims to design a scale for measuring the effect of academic acceleration, on the socio-emotional and the cognitive development of the gifted and talented children. Either by early admission or by grade skipping, in the Sudan. The subjects in the sample are (60) males 83.3%, Females 16.7%. The researcher used some statistical methods for processing data. Of these were the frequencies, percentage ratios, average standard deviation, T-Test, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, and Spearman's Correlation Coefficient. (SPSS). The researcher found that, the measurement has showed high indicators of validity and reliability. This makes it a good measurement for the effect of academic acceleration on the socio-emotional and cognitive development.

#### The relationship between long proceedings of divorce for a woman who acted to divorce; her mental health

**Adibrad, Nastaran** *Dept. of Counseling Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Adibrad, Mojtaba** *Counseling Psychology, Abbas Abad-Sarfraz, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
This search has been done on 60 women who had acted to divorce & they responded to General Health Questioner, some questions about their characteristics & the proceedings of their divorce. The result showed that the 32% of the reasons for women's divorced were physical abuses & 38% were husbands abnormal behaviors. There was a significant relationship between the length of the divorce proceedings for woman & her depression ( $P < 0.05$ ) & anxiety ( $P < 0.01$ ). The result indicated that there was a relationship between the length of divorce proceedings & mental disorder in women who acted to divorce.

#### The effect of group cognitive behavioral training on self-esteem and mental health in infertile women

**Aghaei Jeshvaghani, Asghar** *Khorasgan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Atashpour, Sayed Hamid** *Psychology, University Khorasgan-Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Khayatan, Shahin** *Psychology, University Khorasgan-Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Almasi, Maryam** *Psychology, University Khorasgan-Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

This study has addressed the effect of group cognitive-behavioral training on self-esteem and mental health in infertile women. The method was quasi-experimental. The statistical population was infertile women in Isfahan. The sample size comprised 15 subjects (treatment group) and 15 subjects (control group) selected randomly. The treatment group only received 8 weekly sessions of cognitive-behavioral training. The measurement instrument comprised two questionnaires: Cooper Smith's self-esteem, mental health (GHQ). Results: The mean scores of self-esteem and mental health of the training group was significantly higher than the control group ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

#### Burnout (Emotional exhaustion) in doctors of two hospitals of the city of Lima: Peru

**Aguilar Angeletti, Ana** *Dept. of Psychology, Cayetano Heredia University, Lima, Peru* **Gutierrez, Ramiro** *Psychology, Cayetano Heredia University, Lima, Peru* **Ojeda, GianCarlo** *Psychology, Cayetano Heredia University, Lima, Peru*

Fifty-four doctors from two hospitals of Lima, Peru were studied in order to identify the relations between the three dimensions of Burnout (Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalization and Personal Accomplishment), Social-Demographic-Labour Characteristics, and Working Environment. There is a greater presence of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization in men than in women, unmarried, contracted and internal of medicine of the hospitals. The dimension personal accomplishment appears with greater averages in women, married, named doctors and resident doctors. The working environment protects them of the emotional exhaustion, the depersonalization; and; it favours the personal accomplishment.

#### Relationship of worry and eating behaviors in young women

**Ahlawat, Aditi** *Dept. of Psychology, Delhi University, Noida, India* **Singh, Jayshree** *Department of Psychology, MataSundri College for Women., New Delhi, India*

The participants in the study were divided into high and low worry groups on the basis of Student Worry Questionnaire-30 (SWQ-30) and correlated with the Eating Attitude Test-26 (EAT-26). 13.77 % of the sample showed unhealthy eating and 5% had



highly abnormal eating behaviors; 30% indicated high-worry and 70% low worry levels; a significant difference ( $F = 7.281$  at  $p < 0.01$ ) between the groups on correlations of scores was found which established the relationship between the abnormal eating attitudes and high worry levels in the sample.

#### Geriatric centres: Emotional indicators older people

**Aizpuru Sanz, Alaitz** Psychology Faculty, University of Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain **Lizaso, Izarne** Psychology, University of Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain **Sanchez de Miguel, Manuel** Psychology, University of Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain

Few studies have investigated systematically emotional situation of older adults living in geriatric centres. This study claims to analyze several emotional indicators of 121 older adults (89 females and 32 males,  $Mage = 82.21$ ) from a geriatric centre. After examination of cognitive status (MMSE), anxiety (GADS, HAS) and depression (GADS, GDS/15) levels were tested in 56 participants. 21% showed signs of anxiety and 10% signs of depression. These results are consistent with findings of previous studies. Authors emphasize the need of psycho-affective intervention in these cases.

#### The search for adolescent health-related advice in the cyber space: An examination of online usage by Southern African youths

**Akand, Bo GSB**, The University, Marine Parade, South Africa **Adebo, Will GSB**, The University, Marine Parade, South Africa

In Africa, youths go online to look for information on sexuality and health; however, there is scanty of literature about the online usage of children. Following Borzekowski, Fobil and Ashante (2005), we explored and provided latest information, regarding online practice of youths in Maseru, Johannesburg and Tshwane, concerning gathering of internet-based literature on sexuality and health. Half of the population had gone online (50%) Of all these Internet users, 59% had sought online health information, and this percentage cut across in all the cities by gender, age, ethnicity. These youth revealed interest, high motivation, and positive perceptions of online health-related information.

#### When our memories fail us: Exploring the accuracy and inaccuracy of memory

**Alberts, Joyce** Dept. of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

**Objectives:** Susceptibility to false memories was examined in relation to the ability to ignore irrelevant information. Specifically, whether children and adults demonstrating less-efficient inhibitory control produce more false memories. **Method:** Greater percentage of Stroop interference was classified as less-efficient inhibition, whereas lesser Stroop interference was classified as more-efficient inhibition. The intrusion of non-presented lure-words was classified as false memories. **Results:** Statistical analyses revealed less-efficient inhibitors produced significantly more false memories than more-efficient inhibitors. **Conclusion:** The results of this study provide evidential support for the hypothesis that inhibitory control plays a crucial role in memory, particularly in false memories.

#### The study of comparison between hardness; multiple coping styles in MS (multiple sclerosis) patients Iranian

**Aliakbari, Mahnaz** Dept. of Psychology, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Aliakbari Dehkordi, Mahnaz** PSYCHOLOGY, PAYAME NOOR UNIVERSITY, TEHRAN, Islamic Republic of Iran The main idea of following research is about different type of coping style and its relationship with coping style in multiple sclerosis patients. The number of cases is 102 all staying in Tehran and

supporting by MS society whom selected randomly To measure hardness, inventory (Maddi& kobasa, 1984) And coping style inventory with stress (Anderl & parker 1990) have been used. Results are shown that the number of those patients who are using coping style in order to cover stress & also those who have a high rate of hardness, are following problem .focused coping more than other group.

#### Comparative study of religious attitude's influence on mental health among residents of nursing homes and unresidential aged

**Aliakbari, Mahnaz** Dept. of Psychology, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Aliakbari Dehkordi, Mahnaz** PSYCHOLOGY, PAYAME NOOR UNIVERSITY, TEHRAN, Islamic Republic of Iran **Aghababaei, M.** PSYCHOLOGY, PAYAME NOOR UNIVERSITY, TEHRAN, Islamic Republic of Iran

The main purpose of this research is a comparative study of resident aged and unhesitant aged in respect of mental health and the effect of religious attitude on it. In this research, a sample including of 100 persons of resident aged and unhesitant aged selected by the use of random sampling and available sample methods and studied with attention of purposes and assumptions. The measurement tools in this research were included General Health Questionnaire (GHQ = 12) and Religious Orientation Test. The result show there is significant relation between mental health and religious attitude also there is significant difference between subjects.

#### Dimensions of school health from the teachers' point of view

**Altenstein, Christine** Inst. für Medizin. Psychologie, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany **Wiesmann, Ulrich** Western-Pomerania, Institute of Medical Psycholog, Greifswald, Germany **Möbius, Kati** Western-Pomerania, Institute of Medical Psycholog, Greifswald, Germany **Hannich, Hans-Joachim** Western-Pomerania, Institute of Medical Psycholog, Greifswald, Germany

We wanted to identify health relevant features of the school system from the teachers' point of view. 553 teachers filled out a 112-item questionnaire generated by a focus group. Using PCA, we found a four-component solution which accounted for 37.4% of the total variance. The components were interpreted as Cooperation at the workplace, Professionalization of handling work-related stresses and strains, Support during work-related stresses and strains and Organization of the school business. We conclude that interventions should be interdisciplinary and multidimensional instead of focusing specific needs at the individual teacher level.

#### Relationship between visuospatial impairment and facial recognition ability in parkinsons disease: Mediator variables

**Amayra, Imanol** Dept. of Psychology, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain **Maranon, Daniel** Dept. of Psychology, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain **Martinez, Silvia** Psychology, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain **Uterga, Juan Maria** Neurology, Basurto Hospital, Bilbao, Spain

The aim of the present study was to examine the role of processing speed (PS) and three executive function measures as mediators between visuospatial impairment and facial recognition ability in Parkinsons disease (PD) without dementia following the method described by Baron and Kenny (1986). The Judgment of Line Orientation Test (JLO), Benton Facial Recognition Test (BFRT), Five Point test, Verbal Fluency, Stroop Test and the Trail Making Test were administered to thirty PD patients and thirty matched normal controls. The results confirm the mediating role of PS and

three executive function measures in JLO and BFRT only in PD patients.

#### Social skill therapy for college student with social adjustment difficulty

**Ambarini, Tri Kurniati** Psychology, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

social adjustment was crucial to gain mental health. people who cant do social adjustment experience stress and depression. This effect become more worst for Indonesian college student, which in transition phase from high school to college. the pressure not just from their self but also from environment. this research aim to improve the social skill of the student, so they can do social adjusment, through social skill therapy. these therapy applying using group therapy. the group consist 6 person who having same problem. their felt incapable to do social adjusment.

#### Emotional priming-of-popout in visual search

**Amunts, Liana** Psychology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel **Lamy, Dominique** Psychology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

When searching for an unpredictable singleton along a simple dimension, target feature repetition speeds search, an effect known as Priming-of-Popout (PoP). We present the first report of emotional-PoP (ePoP). This effect occurred for valenced expressions, not for neutral ones. Target emotion repetition did not reduce search slopes, suggesting that ePoP does not affect attentional priority. While the face-in-the-crowd effect (FCE) - search slope reduction for angry relative to neutral faces - was similar with upright and inverted faces, face inversion eliminated ePoP. The contrast between ePoP and FCE challenges the notion that emotional salience cannot be dissociated from physical salience.

#### Anxiety, depression, somatic symptoms, social dysfunctions and social demographic variables as predictors of physical health in graduate students

**Angelucci, Luisa** Dept. de Psicología, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Caracas, Venezuela

**OBJECTIVE:** Analyze the influence of gender, marital status, age, body mass index, smoking habits, anxiety, depression, somatic symptoms and social dysfunctions on physical health. **METHOD:** Using a non-experimental, cross-sectional design, a path analysis was performed on data from 631 graduate students in Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Caracas, Venezuela. **RESULTS:** Low level of problems in physical health and depression, and moderate levels of anxiety, somatic symptoms and social dysfunctions were found. The gender, anxiety, somatic symptoms and social dysfunctions directly influenced physical health. **CONCLUSION:** Physical Health is explained through gender and mental health indicators.

#### Effects of error types on error negativity

**Armbrecht, Anne-Simone** Differential Psychology, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany **Gibbons, Henning** Differential Psychol, Institute for Psychology, Göttingen, Germany **Stahl, Jutta** Differential Psychol, Institute for Psychology, Göttingen, Germany

According to response-conflict theory, the magnitude of error negativity (Ne/ERN) is associated with the strength of conflicting response processes. In an electrophysiological study, 30 participants performed a 3-digit flanker task, combined with an adaptive stop-signal paradigm. Due to number of conflicting responses and delayed response activation, Ne/ERN should vary with error types and with delay between digit and stop-signal onsets. Ne/ERN differences were not expected for single-errors (hand or stop errors), but between single- and double-errors (hand and stop errors), and for longer stop-signal delay, as well. The results supported aspects of response-conflict and reinfor-



cement-learning theories of Ne/ERN, supported by DFG Sta 1035/1-1.

#### Exploring the construct validity and factor structure of the Persian translation of the Sternberg Triarchic Abilities Test (STAT) with Iranian students: Using confirmatory factor analysis

**Asgari, Ali** Educational Psychology, Tehran University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Sadat Musavi, Parastoo** Psychology, Hesabi Research Institute, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shahruzi, Razi** Shahruzi Psychology, Hessabi Research Institute, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Azizi, leila** Psychology, Hessabi Research, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Faraji, Hamidreza** Psychology, Hessabi Research institute, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The study aimed to investigate construct validity and factor structure of the Sternberg Triarchic Abilities Test (STAT) in Iranian population. 428 (133 male and 294 female) Iranian junior high students were measured using the STAT's grades 4-5. Using Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the test and Analytical, Practical and Creative subtests were .91, .83, .80 & .71 respectively. CFA results, based on LISREL, confirmed the STAT's construct validity and showed the second-order factor which added three first-order factors (the 9 sections) fit the data better and was aligned with Sternberg theory. The significance differences between the 3 grades of junior high students' means showed STAT's differential validity.

#### Alignment effects in spatial reasoning about described scenes

**Avraamides, Marios** Dept. of Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus **Kelly, Jonathan** Psychology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA **Kyranidou, Melina** Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

**Objectives:** The study examined the presence of encoding and retrieval alignment effects with reasoning about linguistically-encoded spatial locations. **Methods:** Participants encoded in memory object locations and then pointed to them from imagined perspectives. Testing occurred either in the same or in an adjacent room. **Results:** A performance advantage for the imagined perspective aligned with the learning orientation occurred in both testing conditions. An independent advantage for the perspective aligned with the orientation of the participants at test was present but only with same room testing. These findings document the presence of distinct alignment effects due to encoding and retrieval.

#### Internalizing disorders in dyslexic children

**Bétrisey, Carine** Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland **Ribeiro, Bruna** Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland **Leonova, Tamara** Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

The study explores internalizing disorders in French-speaking dyslexic children. The assumption is that dyslexic children show higher depressive and anxiety scores than non-dyslexic. Non dyslexic children were compared to dyslexic children attending traditional school and dyslexic children attending special school. Their depression and anxiety were measured by the CDI and the R-CMAS. Results of the MANOVA did not reveal any difference in symptoms of dyslexics versus non-dyslexic children (Group  $F(10, 48) = .59$   $p > .05$ , Sex  $p > .05$ , interaction  $p > .05$ ). There is no difference between internalizing symptoms in dyslexic and control children.

#### Stability of rater judgments in holistic and analytic essay-coding in primary school

**Böhme, Katrin** IQB, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Robitzsch, Alexander** IQB, HU Berlin, Berlin, Germany

The judgment of writing ability is an important aspect in the assessment of productive language skills in primary school. In a nationwide representative German sample of 3rd and 4th graders ( $N = 5,382$ ) data of narrative, argumentative and informative writing were collected. Trained raters coded the student essays twice with a time-lag of approx. 12 weeks using a combined coding approach including analytic and holistic ratings. Findings of variance decomposition according to Generalizability theory as well as results of IRT-modeling show no systematic shifts over time but effects attributable to individual raters or single variables.

#### Risk and security perceptions during the FIFA World Cup 2006

**Baasch, Stefanie** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany

The SWC 2006 was labeled as one of the major security challenge in Germany. In the public discussion the main fields of threat were terrorism, hooliganism and right-wing extremism. This contribution represents the results of an empirical study which compares estimations of local experts, the security discourse in the local media and official statements in governmental publications on the basis of a case study in Hamburg. It focuses on similarities and differences in risk perceptions, attitudes towards security measures as well as their legitimating. The study demonstrates the effect of event driven security policies.

#### Screening for clinical depression in Iranian post-MI patients with the Beck Depression Inventory for Primary Care

**Bagherian, Reza** Psychiatry, Isfahan Univ. of Med. Sciences, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this study was to ascertain psychometric properties of BDI-PC in screening for clinical depression in the post MI patients. The BDI-PC and Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) were administered to 176 post MI. Also the structured interview for DSM-IV was used to diagnose clinical depression. Cronbach's alpha of the BDI-PC was 0.88, and the construct validity of BDI-PC was 0.86.8. A BDI-PC cutoff score of 5 and above yielded 91% maximum clinical efficiency with 84% sensitivity and 97% specificity rates, respectively, for identifying patients with and without clinical depression. The BDI-PC proved as an effective case-finding instrument for screening clinical depression among post-MI patients.

#### The effect of educational games on the IQ of the mentally retarded children

**Bahrololoomi, Mohamad Hossein** Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

This research is an experimental one and its design is up to the pretest-post test, control group design with utilization of randomization. of 187 educable mentally retarded children seven to fourteen years old and living in Shiraz, 64 people were selected randomly, and according to Veksler's intelligence Test equalized into two matched groups: experimental and control. educational games were done in experimental group tests for 12 weeks. Results: 1. educational games caused, significantly, the IQ improvement of educable mentally retarded children. 2. the people who made higher score of intelligence in primary test, showed more improved IQ at the end of the experimental course.

#### Are there effective smoking cessation interventions that help women remain smoke free?

**Bahrs, Darlene** Stop Smoking Program at SFGH, SF Department of Public Health, San Francisco, USA Smoking rates for the general population in the USA have declined over the past 20 years, yet have increased for women (USDHHS, 2004). Additionally, there is evidence that women have less success quitting and remaining abstinent for longer periods of time than do men (Fiore, et al., 1989). The paper reviewed the literature on interventions that effectively help women quit smoking. Methods that appear most promising are telephone quit lines, proactive recruitment techniques, antidepressant medication, and comprehensive cessation programs. Research methodological limitations will be addressed. Future studies should give greater attention to relapse prevention efforts and the social and contextual conditions that reinforce smoking behavior.

#### Neural and cognitive mechanisms of addiction

**Baker, Travis** Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada **Holroyd, Clay** **Stockwell, Tim** **Barnes, Gordon**

Drawing on recent biologically inspired models of addiction, the specific aim of this project tested the hypothesis that many of the cognitive and behavioral impairments attributed to addiction result from the impact of abnormal reinforcement learning signals carried by the midbrain dopamine system on frontal brain areas involved in cognitive control and decision making. We propose that this disturbance of the dopamine system may result not only from extended drug abuse, but may exist even before the addiction develops in individuals who are at a high risk of becoming addicted. We tested this hypothesis with electrophysiological measures and Addiction Inventory data.

#### Coping strategies in two samples of Mexican adolescents living in poverty conditions

**Barcelata, Blanca** Psychology Faculty, National Autonomous University, México City, Mexico

The objective of the study was to assess coping strategies in adolescents with and without emotional problems living in poverty. The participants were 80 male and female adolescents, aged 13 to 17 years old, 40 adolescents attending mental health institute from a psychological services, and 40 high school adolescents from a public school. T Student values (1.245, p. 05) show significant differences. Adolescent with emotional problems use avoidant coping. The adolescent students use active strategies such as social support from pairs and family. The study confirms that avoidant strategies are related to psychological problems, and that active ones work as stress-environmental moderators, which might serve as help to Mexican adolescents.

#### Nonshared environment in Russian adolescent twins

**Barsky, Philipp** Developmental Behavior Genetics, Psychological Institute of RAE, Moscow, Russia **Lobaskova, Marina** Devel. Behavior Genetics, Psychological Institute of RAE, Moscow, Russia **Gindina, Elena** Developmental Behavior Genetics, Psychological Institute of RAE, Moscow, Russia **Malykh, Sergey** Developmental Behavior Genetic, Psychological Institute of RAE, Moscow, Russia **Kobanov, Vladimir** Developmental Behavior Genetics, Psychological Institute of RAE, Moscow, Russia

There exists well documented evidence of genetic influence on measures of family environment (Plomin & Bergeman, 1991), as well as of importance of nonshared environment in development (Plomin & Daniels, 1987). However, no research of this kind was previously reported for Russian sample. We have collected scores on Russian version of Sibling Inventory of Differential Experi-



ence (SIDE: Daniels & Plomin, 1985) from Russian 11-17-years old monozygotic and dizygotic (of same-sex and of different-sex) twin pairs, 225 pairs in overall. Model-fitting was used to investigate genetic, shared environmental and nonshared environmental effects on SIDE factors.

#### Neural mechanisms underlying the integration of costs and benefits in decision making

**Basten, Ulrike** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany* **Biele, Guido** *for Human Development, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany* **Stippich, Christoph** *Neuroradiology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany* **Heekeren, Hauke R.** *for Human Development, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany* **Fiebach, Christian J.** *Psychology, Neurology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

Neural processes underlying cost-benefit integration in decision making were determined by identifying brain regions whose activity covaries with integration difficulty. Twelve subjects were trained to associate stimulus-characteristics with financial consequences and decided in a fMRI study to accept or reject three types of stimuli: pure gain, pure loss, or combinations of gain and loss. Decisions about combined outcomes activated medial and dorsolateral PFC. Decision difficulty modulated response times and brain activation independent of absolute gain-/loss-magnitude and behavioral choice. Easier integrative decisions were associated with increased ventromedial PFC activation, suggesting ventromedial PFC as a neural basis for cost-benefit integration.

#### The relationship between socio-economic status, physical health and perceived physical health

**Bazzazian, Saeideh** *Human Science, Islamic Azad University, Abhar, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Rajaei, Yadollah** *Human Science, Islamic Azad University, Abhar, Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran* This study investigated the relationship between socio-economic status (SES) (income, education, and occupation), physical health and perceived physical health. 150 employees completed physical Health Checklist (PLC) and demographic information form. Data were analyzed using One-Way ANOVA and Chi-Square. According to the results, there were significant relation between indexes of SES, physical health and perceived physical health. Significant differences were found between men and women in perceived physical health but not in physical health. Finding under sure the connection between SES and physical health and can be helpful in planning appropriate policies for promoting public health.

#### Social representations about inclusion in official documents and their implications on the implementation of inclusive public politics in education

**Bellico da Costa, Anna Edith** *Mestrado em Educação, FAE / UEMG, Belo Horizonte, Brazil* Objectives: to identify the social representations regarding the inclusive public politics; b) to analyze current implications of these representations in implementation of inclusive actions. Methodology: bibliography research about social representations and documental analysis of the legislation on inclusion. Results: 1. multiple social representations about inclusion concept linked with some social exclusion; 2. the inclusion concept in the documents always goes from the passive acceptance of "segregation"; 3. punctual inclusive politics, contingencies for the exclusion; 4. education while "normalization" of the differences as inclusion instrument. Preview analysis of the practical social representations of them can facilitate the execution of inclusive politics.

#### Relationship between anxiety, depression, perceived exertion and level of physical function in patients undergoing routine rehabilitation after valvular heart replacement

**Bertolotti, Giorgio** *Psychology, Maugeri Foundation, Tradate, Italy*

Literature on valvular heart surgery patients contains almost no information on the role played by psychological variables on outcomes of in hospital multidisciplinary rehabilitation programme. Aims: explore relationship between anxiety, depression, perceived exertion and the level of physical function as measured by the 6-minutewalkingtest. SF-36 assessed quality of life at 45days after discharge. 95patients were enrolled in a multidisciplinary rehabilitation programme led to significant improvement in metres walked at the 6MWT, RPE scores, STAI-XI and Depression Questionnaire (DQ) scores in both sexes and all age groups. Higher depression at the end of rehabilitation negatively influenced quality of life (SF36-PCS  $p=.006$ ). Results recommends screening to assess depression in valvular heart surgery patients.

#### Socio-economic and academic correlates of Anaemia among adolescent girl students at secondary school level in rural India: A study

**Berwal, Sandeep** *Dept. of Distance Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India* Out of thousand adolescent girls tested for Haemoglobin, 746 were found Anaemic. Incidence was significantly higher amongst those having low scholastic achievements, poor economic background, and illiterate mothers. No significant difference between urban and rural subjects was observed. Significant association of Anaemia with socio-economic status, poor school attendance, high drop-out rate, low academic achievement and mother's education indicates the need to develop strategies for intensive community education, better nutrition and diet, and awareness about regular intake of Iron-folic acid supplements during menstruation. The study has its implications for school administrators, health specialists, parents, government and community leaders.

#### Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT): Attitudes, knowledge and experience of patients

**Besani, Chiara** *Inst. of Neuroscience, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland* **Hevey, David** *School of Psychology, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland* **Mangaang, Maeve** *Research, St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland* **Lucey, Jim V.** *ECT, St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland* Objectives: to examine the relationships between ECT patients' knowledge of the treatment, attitudes towards ECT, experience of side-effects, and perceived improvement in quality of life (QOL). Methods: Questionnaire data from a sample of 64 patients were analysed using standard multiple regression. Results: Although 87% of the sample experienced side-effects after ECT, almost 80% believed the treatment improved their QOL. Perceived improvement in QOL explained 20% ( $p<.05$ ) of the variance in attitudes. Conclusion: Perceived improvements in QOL after ECT are associated with positive attitudes towards the treatment. Results are considered in relation to previous literature on attitudes towards ECT.

#### Psychological benefits of high self-complexity for women with and without children

**Besta, Tomasz** *Dept. of Psychology, School of Social Psychology, Wejherowo, Poland* **Barczak, Agata** *Dept. of Psychology, School of Social Psychology, Wejherowo, Poland* **Bazinska, Róża** *Psychology, Warsaw School of Social Psycho, Sopot, Poland* The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationships between Self-Complexity (based on Linville's model) and various psychological variables linked to well-being. We hypothesized that those relationships may be moderated by the type

of the group: young mothers (where one social role is salient) and young women without children. Sample consisted of 80 participants (40 mothers). Regression analysis showed Self-Complexity to be significant predictor of perceived increase of one's resources, Depression, Self-Esteem, Self-Reliance, perceived decrease of resources and emotional style of coping with stressful events. Last four results were moderated by the type of the group.

#### The strengths and difficulties questionnaire in a community sample of children and adolescents in Switzerland

**Betrissey, Carine** *Dept. de Psychologie, Université de Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland* **Corpataux, Joanne** *Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland* **Leonova, Tamara** *Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland*

Our goal was to validate the French version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire completed by teachers (N = 574) of children and adolescents aged 6-16. SDQ is a brief measure for screening behavioural and emotional problems in children and adolescents aged 4 - 16. Our data provide evidence for five-factor solution. Internal consistency and interrater reliability of different subscales were found to be satisfactory. The results suggest that teacher-report form of the SDQ is a reliable screening measure for the purpose of identifying behavioural and emotional problems in a community sample of children and adolescents aged 6 - 16.

#### Non-invasive brain stimulation and psychology: New approaches on cognitive and behavioral investigations

**Boggio, Paulo** *Psychology, Universidade Mackenzie, Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) and transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) are both non-invasive and painless techniques to modulate brain function that can be applied to conscious human being. Using these techniques, it is possible to generate virtual transient lesions in healthy people or modulate the brain activity, increasing or decreasing cortical excitability related to the stimulated areas. In this paper we present a series of studies in which broad aspects of psychology (such as neuropsychological functions (memory and executive functions) and behavior (response to emotional stimuli and food, alcohol and tobacco cue-induced craving)) have been evaluated following or during the application of TMS or tDCS.

#### The current state of parental alienation syndrome in Spain (PAS)

**Bonasa Jimenez, Pilar** *Centre de Diagnostic Tarragona, Tarragona, Spain* **Cartil Ferré, Conxita** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **Espada Sánchez, Carme** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **Adan Chavarria, Pilar** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **Punset Decoppet, Vanessa** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **López Carrillo, Andreu** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **López Novella, Judit** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **Checa Casado, Maria** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **Viola Pardina, Elena** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain* **Vázquez Orellana, Nuria** *FAMILY EXPERT WORKING TEAM, OFF. COLLEGE OF PSYCHOLOGIST, Tarragona, Spain*



The target of our investigation is to know the state of PAS in Spain. The methodology to be followed consists in search for information about PAS until December 2007, through articles, associations, courses, bibliographies, opinions, court sentences, etc. Principally through the internet and on-line databases. Latterly a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the information will be carried out to determine its position with respect to the PAS controversy. Even though PAS is known in Spain, it's still a phenomena in process of evolution to consolidation. There's still no agreement between professionals about its existence as a syndrome.

#### **Body and affect words: Valence, cognitive specificity and temporal change among young women**

**Bone, Meagan E.** Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada **Davis, Ron** Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada **Gomes, Lezlie** Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada

This study examines the relationship between extreme attitudes and schematic functioning in the development eating disorders. Over the course of two phases (pre- and post-psychoeducational intervention) participants provided demographic information, valence ratings of stimulus words, and self-report ratings on measures of eating disorder symptomatology, affect, and self-esteem. A significant relationship between scores of eating disorder symptomatology, body mass index, and the valence and extremity ascribed to body-related stimuli was found. Additionally, self-esteem was found to moderate this relationship. Post-treatment assessment revealed that participants reported significant reductions in eating and body image concerns and rated "thin body" stimuli more moderately.

#### **Longitudinal assessment of quality of life, coping and social support in women with breast cancer and their caregivers**

**Bonnaud-Antignac, Angélique** ERSSCA, Faculty of Medicine, Nantes, France **Sabille-Rivain, Véronique** Biostatistiques, Faculty of Pharmacy, NANTES, France **Hardouin, Jean-Benoît** Biostatistiques, Faculty of Pharmacy, NANTES, France **Hartmann, Anne** LAUREPS/CRPCC, Université Rennes 2, RENNES, France

This study was conducted through the Regional Center Against Cancer in Loire-Atlantique (France). It focused on quality of life, coping and social support both in one hundred women treated surgically for breast cancer and their associated caregivers. Target psychological parameters were longitudinally evaluated before surgery, after radiotherapy/chemotherapy treatments, and six months later. Our first hypothesis was that the patient's quality of life is partially predictable by their "research of social support" coping dimension. Our second hypothesis was that a significant correlation exists in terms of coping between these patients and their caregivers, that was effectively confirmed by our results.

#### **Interdisciplinary evaluation of 5th year medical students capabilities to announce cancer diagnosis based on simulated and filmed consultations**

**Bonnaud-Antignac, Angélique** ERSSCA, Faculty of Medicine, Nantes, France **Supiot, Stéphane** Département de radiothérapie, CLCC, NANTES, France **Campion, Loïc** Unité de Biostatistiques, CLCC, NANTES, France

This study was conducted on the Nantes University's Faculty of Medicine (France). Its goal was to perform an interdisciplinary evaluation of the pedagogical objectives defined for 5th year's students, i.e. (1) memorize the 6-point protocol for disclosing a cancer diagnosis, (2) use appropriate communication techniques, (3) cope with

difficulties encountered in unsettling situation. This evaluation used dedicated questionnaires, simulated/filmed consultations, and real-time analyses by a physician/psychologist duet. Our hypothesis was that such integrated/interactive course may improve the self-assessed competences in the field of cancer diagnosis disclosure (patient-centred approach), which was demonstrated by our first results collected from 104 students.

#### **Self-esteem as a resource for coping with developmental tasks in emerging adulthood**

**Born, Aristi** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany **Krause, Daniela** Department of Psychology, University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany

This study explores the significance of developmental tasks for emerging adults in Germany. It focuses on the ambivalent feeling of having reached adulthood (Arnett, 2000) as well as on self-esteem as a multidimensional resource that eases coping with these tasks and increases well-being. Regression and structural analyses based on the questionnaire data of 80 males and 80 females between 17 and 24 years old show e.g. that a stronger or weaker ambivalent feeling of adulthood predicts the various dimensions of self-esteem, the pattern of developmental tasks, and their predictive power for well-being in a differentiated way.

#### **Testing the Caregiver Stress Model with the caregivers of children with Leukemia**

**Bozo, Özlem** Psychology, Middle East Technical Uni., Ankara, Turkey **Demirtepe, Dilek** Psychology, Middle East Technical Uni., Ankara, Turkey

This study tests Caregiver Stress Model (Pearlin, et al., 1990) in caregivers of children with leukemia. According to model, primary stressors (caregiving tasks, problematic behaviors etc.) and secondary stressors (problems in daily life, interpersonal relationships etc.) impact on the health outcomes; and coping and social support mediate the process. Obtained data will be used to test six mediation models. The expected results are: (1) both primary stressors and secondary stressors will negatively affect outcome variables (depression, anxiety, general physical health), and (2) coping and social support will mediate the relationship between primary and secondary stressors, and the outcome variables.

#### **The effect of dispositional optimism on posttraumatic growth: Testing the moderator role of ways of coping between dispositional optimism and posttraumatic growth in Turkish breast cancer patients**

**Bozo, Özlem** Psychology, Middle East Technical Uni., Ankara, Turkey **Büyüka, Canan** Psychology, Middle East Technical Uni., Ankara, Turkey **Gündo, Elçin** Psychology, Middle East Technical Uni., Ankara, Turkey

This study examined the relationship between dispositional optimism and posttraumatic growth (PTG) in postoperative breast cancer patients and the moderator effect of coping strategies on this relationship. Participants were 104 women receiving postoperative chemotherapy/radiotherapy in hospitals. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses indicated that dispositional optimism predicts PTG; although both predicting PTG, compared to problem focused coping, emotion-focused coping has more power in predicting PTG; and the patients being in love are more likely to develop PTG. Nevertheless, coping strategies were not moderating the relationship between dispositional optimism and PTG. Strengths and limitations were discussed.

#### **Ventromedial prefrontal cortex processing during emotional evaluation in late-onset depression: A longitudinal fMRI-study**

**Brassen, Stefanie** Inst. Neurowiss. Systeme, UKE Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany **Kalisch, Raffael** Inst. for Systems Neuroscience, UKE, Hamburg, Germany **Weber-Fahr, Wolfgang** Translational Imaging, ZI, Hamburg, Germany **Braus, Dieter F.** Psychiatry, HSK Wiesbaden, Wiesbaden, Germany **Büchel, Christian** Inst. for Systems Neuroscience, UKE, Hamburg, Germany

Objective: Given reported structural changes in aging we wondered whether highly prevalent but understudied late-onset depression (LOD) is accompanied by similar functional alterations in the ventromedial PFC (vmPFC) as observed in younger patients. Method: A homogeneous sample of LOD patients and healthy controls were scanned during emotional evaluation using fMRI. LOD patients were rescanned after 7 months. Results: LOD patients showed an altered pattern of vmPFC functioning which was positively correlated with disease severity and which had normalised at follow-up. Conclusions: These findings indicate vmPFC dysfunction as a biological state marker of geriatric depression.

#### **Influences on the civic engagement of adolescents in Thailand**

**Braverman, Marc** HDfS, Corvallis, USA **Sutabutra, Harin** Secretariat, Thailand Parliament, Bangkok, Thailand

Objectives: To investigate influences of parenting, school characteristics, media exposure, and traditional Thai cultural variables on adolescents' civic engagement in Thailand. Methods: Stepwise regressions on group-administered data from 1,105 students, 15-18, in Bangkok. Dependent variables: civic knowledge, skills, attitudes, participation. Independent variables: parents' civic attitudes, parenting practices, school characteristics, media exposure, cultural values of respect, group cohesion, wisdom. Results: Thai cultural values predicted components of engagement most strongly. Other independent variables significantly predicted aspects of civic attitudes, participation, engagement. Conclusions: Development of adolescents' civic engagement differs in Thailand compared to Western societies. Cross-national research on youth civic engagement should incorporate cultural characteristics.

#### **The structure of the causal attribution belief network of patients with obesity**

**Brogan, Amy** School of Psychology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland **Hevey, David** School of Psychology, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Objectives: To explore the structure of causal attributions in 72 (22 male, 50 female) obese individuals. Methods: Participants completed a questionnaire based on the matrix grid network analysis technique. Inductive Eliminative Analysis and multidimensional scaling were used to produce the network. Results: 70% of participants endorsed the network, which indicated Traumatic events, Family Problems, and Addictive personality were perceived as distal causes of Over-eating and Comfort eating, while More passive behaviours, Less physical activity, Over-eating, and Comfort eating were proximal causes of Obesity. Family history did not contribute. Conclusions: Obese individuals hold a highly consensual and complex representation of obesity.

#### **Reasons for misdiagnosis of bipolar disorder**

**Bruchmueller, Katrin** Klin. Kinder- u. Jugendpschol., Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland **Meyer, Thomas D.** School of Neurology, Neurobiol, Newcastle University, Newcastle, United Kingdom

Objectives: Bipolar disorders are often not recognized. It was hypothesized that this occurs because



clinicians do not strictly adhere to DSM-IV criteria. Instead, subjective explanations for manic symptoms ("being in love") and the absence of a prototypic symptom ("reduced sleep") may increase the likelihood of misdiagnosis. Methods: A case vignette was sent to 400 psychotherapists. This vignette described a case of bipolar disorder but was varied in respect to the two factors named above. Results and Conclusion: Both subjective explanations and the absence of prototypic symptoms influenced the frequency of misdiagnosis.

#### Effect of acute exercise on the concentration of testosterone in the saliva and the reaction to fearful faces in high school students

**Budde, Henning** Department of Movement, Institute of Sports Science, Berlin, Germany **Pietrassyk-Kendziorra, Sascha** Department of Movement- and Tr, Institute of Sports Science, Berlin, Germany **Voelcker-Rehage, Claudia** Department of Movement- and Tr, Institute of Sports Science, Berlin, Germany Several studies show decreased anxiety reactions after an acute aerobic physical stress. Cognitive functions in students are negatively affected by fear (Aronen et al., 2005). The response to threatening stimuli appears to be dependent on the testosterone concentration (Schultheiss & Wirth 2007). In our study we questioned whether a standardized exercise performed in school breaks can lower anxious behaviour (test: dot probe; measuring attentional bias; fearful faces vs. neutral) and improve cognitive performance (d2-test, Letter-Digit-Span) compared to control and whether these changes are dependent on the testosterone levels in the saliva. The study included 25 students of the 9th grade.

#### A web-based quality control system for assessment processes

**Busana, Gilbert** EMACS Research Unit, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg **Koenig, Vincent** EMACS research unit, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg **Martin, Romain** EMACS research unit, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg **Latour, Thibaud** Technologies de l'information, CRP Henri Tudor, Luxembourg-Kirchberg, Luxembourg **Plichart, Patrick** CITI department, CRP Henri Tudor, Luxembourg, Luxembourg **Jadoul, Reynald** CITI department, CRP Henri Tudor, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

At a time where more and more education systems are heading towards output-oriented systems, the existence and availability of high quality assessment instruments for an ever-growing variety of measurable competencies becomes more and more important. As these assessment instruments will be the most important steering instruments in output-oriented systems, the question of the quality of these instruments but also the question of the quality of the assessment process into which these instruments are embedded has to be risen. The aim of this communication is to present a quality control system for assessment processes integrated into a computer based testing platform (TAO).

#### Perceptions of vulnerability and preparedness for terrorism and emergencies: A preliminary Australian study

**Caponecchia, Carlo** School of Safety Science, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia The perception that "it won't happen to me" has been identified as a significant challenge for counter terrorism efforts in Australia. The current study examines perceptions of Sydney residents regarding the likelihood of personally experiencing emergency events (terrorism, natural disasters), compared to the likelihood of others in Sydney, and other parts of Australia, experiencing these events. The degree to which personal perceptions of vulnerability is related to knowledge of local emergency plans and degree of personal preparations was also assessed.

Data will be discussed in terms of the importance of personal risk perception in managing a community's emergency response.

#### Construct validation of a graduating examination for psychologists

**Castañeda Figueiras, Sandra** Postgraduate Psychology, National Autonomous University, México City, Mexico

With answers from 456 clinic psychologists, 231 educative and 255 labour psychologists to major graduating examination, construct validity for cognitive demand and cultural background features was established. By means of a confirmatory factorial analysis, the models generated practical fit indexes that back them up: in clinic psychology seven levels of cognitive demands that explained the 89.2% of the variance were validated (IBBAN=.91, IBBANN=.89, CFI=.92 0 and RMSEA=0.08); educational psychology model validated five that explained 87% (IBBAN=.93, IBBANN=.97, IAC=.97 and RMSEA=0.06) and labour model validated five, explaining 99% of the variance (IBBAN=.93, IBBANN=.97, CFI=.97 and RMSEA=0.06). Cultural background indirectly explained scores.

#### Personality traits moderate the impact of chronic stress on depression-like behaviors and hippocampal neurogenesis

**Castro, Jorge** Brain and Mind Institute, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland **Varea, Emilio** Histology Department, UMH, San Juan de Alicante, Spain **Marquez, Cristina** Brain and Mind Institute, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland **Cordero, Maria** Brain and Mind Institute, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland **Sandi, Carmen** Brain and Mind Institute, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland Emerging evidence in humans and rodents has associated the anxiety trait with both resilience and vulnerability to stress-induced depression. We hypothesize that a combination of personality traits might help characterizing predispositions to develop depression-like alterations and changes in hippocampal neurogenesis following chronic stress. Sprague-Dawley rats were behaviorally characterized and three principal traits identified and named: anxiety, exploration and activity. After exposure to chronic stress, depression-like behaviors and hippocampal neurogenesis were evaluated. The results indicate that both the direction and intensity of the impact of stress on behavior are dependent on traits configuration and correspond to different patterns of neurogenesis impairment.

#### Perceived stress and licit psychoactive substance consumption among employees

**Cerclé, Alain** Sciences Humaines/Psychologie, Université Haute Bretagne, Rennes, France **Pain, Karine** Sciences Humaines/Psychologie, Université Haute Bretagne, Rennes cedex, France Many studies reveal (Cooper, 1991; Cerclé, 1998; Burck, 2002) undoubted relations between usual stress and licit psychoactive substance uses (alcohol, tobacco, medicine...). However, the direct link between the event stressors and the substance consumption is not clearly demonstrated. But, the transactional stress models or the substance use models (Lazarus, 1993; Frone, 1999) both show the mediator role of a cognitive variable: the perceived stress. That's what our study, realised in France, in the hospital field (n = 203 employees), confirms, according to the statistic methods of factorial analysis.

#### Superficial processing in question-answering activities

**Cerdan, Raquel** Faculty of Psychology, Catholic University Valencia, Valencia, Spain **Gilbert, Ramiro** Faculty of Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

Some strategies to answer questions (i.e., copying verbatim information corresponding to the wording of the question) are not always helpful to find the right answer. We designed an experiment manipulating questions and texts so that the wording of half of the questions corresponds to sentences in the text, but these do not have the right answer. 40 secondary school students were measured on comprehension level and then performed a question-answering task. Preliminary data show that in half of the manipulated questions poor level comprehension students copied the information from the wrong locations, without awareness of the correction of their answers.

#### The assessment of the quality of the learning outcome in vocational courses

**Cervai, Sara** Dept. of Political Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy **Fabbro, Barbara** Anna Political Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy **Cian, Luca** Political Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Inside Leonardo da Vinci Action, it has been developed a theoretical model aimed to analyze the learning outcome of HTE courses (Higher Technical Education). It takes in consideration the variety of the stakeholders and the role of the expectations in order to evaluate quality. We used both customer satisfaction both service quality strategies to assess the quality level. Focus groups, semi structured interviews, and questionnaires were used to test different indicators of the learning outcome. Particular attention was given to the influence of the Image of the school. The model was tested inside schools from 5 countries (Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Lithuania and Bulgaria).

#### Peculiarities of investigative interviews in child sexual abuse cases: Lithuanian perspective

**Cesniene, Ilona** Department of Psychology, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania **Grigutyte, Neringa** Department of Psychology, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Forensic interviewing of children in an adapted for child's needs interview room started in Lithuania only three years ago. The aim of this study is to explore the experience of investigative interviewing of children alleged in sexual abuse. 50 videotaped interviews were analyzed with regard to verbal and nonverbal behavior of children. The effectiveness of interviews depending on children's willingness to testify, question type and complexity, stage of interview and some other variables as well as implications for further practice are discussed.

#### Who comes first? Balance and emotional ambivalence

**Chang, Yenping** Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Lin, Yicheng** Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Huang, Chinlan** General Education, NTUST, Taipei, Taiwan **Cheng, Yi** Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Chen, Mengting** Inst. of Behavioral Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan City, Taiwan

What would you like to do if you win a 500-million-dollar lottery prize? In the current study, participants were asked to prioritize their top three choices imagining if they do win the prize. These responses were then classified into 3 categories, including instant pleasure, altruism, and prolonged pleasure. Their attachment tendencies were also measured. Results showed if one chose to take instant pleasure at beginning, he/she would show the highest ambivalent score. However, if one took instant pleasure at last, his/her ambivalence score lowered significantly. The findings supported that orderly balancing the self and "something bigger than the self" reduced emotional ambivalence in life effectively.



### Effects of intrinsic and extrinsic cues on judgments of learning

**Chen, Gongxiang** Dept. of Psychology, University of Jinan, Jinan, People's Republic of China **Fu, Xiaolan** Division of Cognitive Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
Four experiments were conducted to examine the effects of the intrinsic cue (relatedness) and the extrinsic cues (presentation order and presentation time) on judgments of learning (JOLs) by using paired-associate learning. These cues were presented in three modes: between-participants, blocked-list, and mixed-list. The results showed that relatedness influenced JOLs no matter how it was presented. The time required to produce judgments was longer for unrelated items than for related items, which suggested that a mnemonic cue, namely ease of processing, might exert influence on JOLs. The effects of extrinsic cues were unstable in the present four experiments.

### Prevalence of insomnia of nursing and midwifery students

**Cheraghi, Fatemeh** Faculty of Nursing, Hamadan University of Medical, Hamadan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shamsaei, Farshid** nursing, Hamedan University of medical, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran  
Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of sleeping problems in the nursing and midwifery students. Methods: This research is a descriptive study. The participants consist of 321 individual were selected by census sampling. Data were collected by questionnaire. Results: Nearly one-fourth of suffered nursing and midwifery students from insomnia. The percentage was significantly higher among women (28.1%) than among Men (18.1%). Conclusion: Sleep disorders distracted the physical and mental health of student's Emotional stress and anxiety are some factors of sleep disorders, with recognizing these factors, we can operate effective interventions.

### Alexithymia and basic hope among prisoners

**Chmielewska, Anna** Inst. for Social Studies, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland **Wawrzyniak, Malgorzata** Psychology, SWPS, Warsaw, Poland  
The purpose of the research was to determine the level of alexithymia and basic hope among prisoners. Study 1 included male and Study 2 included female inmates. The test subjects have been divided into three groups according to their end of isolation perspectives defined as the beginning, middle or end of the incarceration period. It was found that the level of basic hope is high. The high level of alexithymia in both tests differs depending on the end of isolation perspectives, but the higher level has been found in group, which have been in the middle of the incarceration period.

### Assessment style and learning motivation

**Cocorada, Elena** Psychology, University Transilvania, Brasov, Romania **Luca, Marcela Rodica** Psychology, University Transilvania, Brasov, Romania  
Article presents a bi-dimensional model of the evaluative behaviors with the axis: the degree of Exigency and the Direction of assessment. The evaluation styles are categorized in normative, formative, populist, and conventional. The perceived evaluative styles of five teachers were measured by 385 students in relationship with their learning motivation. The formative and the conventional perceived styles are associated with the perception of the task control; populist perceived style is associated with extrinsic motivation; normative style is associated with intrinsic motivation. There are differences between the perceptions of the students in the same class according to their learning performances.

### Factorial structure of the screen for child anxiety related emotional disorders

**Cosi, Sandra** psicologia, universitat rovir a i virgili, Tarragona, Spain **Canals, Josepa** psicologia, universitat rovir a i virgili, Tarragona, Spain **Chico, Eliseo** psicologia, universitat rovir a i virgili, Tarragona, Spain **Vigil, Andreu** Psicologia, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain  
The SCARED is a wide used self-reported instrument to screen anxiety disorders and to diagnose the different types of anxiety disorders. Nevertheless different studies have shown that there is a lack of consensus about their factorial structure. We administered SCARED to a sample of 1490 children and split the sample into two random subsamples used for exploratory (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). EFA on one subsample showed a four factor structure that was confirmed by a restricted CFA on the other subsample. The factorial structure of SCARED seem to replicate the four categories of anxiety disorders proposed by DSM-IV.

### Undergraduate students' attitudes towards online versus face-to-face counseling

**Cui, Lixia** Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
[Abstract] Objective: To study undergraduates' attitudes towards online versus face-to-face counseling and accelerate their changes. Methods: We sent 608 questionnaire packets including four scales to five universities to investigate the undergraduate Students' attitudes towards online versus face-to-face counseling to examined the influence of gender, grades, experience (ever counseling or never), and personal psychological variables (i.e., stigma, social anxiety, and self-concealment) on these two kinds of attitudes. Results: The stigma, self-concealment and communication apprehension could predict attitude towards face-to-face counseling, but they could not predict attitudes towards online counseling. Conclusion: Online counseling can alleviate risk factors and promote students' asking help behaviors.

### Voters' susceptibility to a multidimensional attractiveness-gender bias in electoral politics

**Dörfler, Rebecca** Neufahrn, Germany **Agthe, Maria** Department of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany **Spörrle, Matthias** Department of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany **Försterling, Friedrich** Department of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany  
Since elections are of high societal importance, we tested whether voter and candidate characteristics bias voting decisions. Using a 2 (respondent sex) X 2 (stimulus person sex) X 3 (stimulus person attractiveness: high, average, low) between-subjects design, participants (N = 173) evaluated fictitious candidates on various scales. Consistent with hypotheses derived from evolutionary psychology and previous findings (FPA, 2007), analyses yielded a three-way interaction indicating an overall preference for attractive opposite-sex candidates, while favoring less attractive same-sex targets. Implications for elections are discussed.

### Subjective well being on young adult and relatedness to emotional intelligence, optimism and self esteem

**Dachlan, Rostiana** Dept. of Psychology, Tarumanagara University, Jakarta, Indonesia  
This research is aimed to describe subjective well being (SWB) on young adult based on personality characteristics, such as Emotional Intelligence, Self Esteem and Optimism. Data were collected from 160 university students by using questionnaires and to be analyzed based on statistic techniques. The results showed the level of SWB participants is high (mean = 3,096, SD = 0,2644; the range of the scale

is 4). The connection between personality characteristics and SWB is significant {  $F(3,1.706) = 45,905$ ;  $p < 0,01$  } and all independent variables accounted 47% to SWB. This research also found the modes of positive affect participants is 'blessing' and the modes of negative affect is 'confusing'.

### Effect of social and family factors on committing suicide among university students in Iran

**Dadkhah, Asghar** Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University of Welfare & Rehab., Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Pourmohammadi, Moloud** Lolagar hospital, University of Iran Medical sci, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Motamedi, Seyyed Hadi** clinical psychology, University of welfare & Re, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
Committing suicide among the young people, especially university students is a great social problem. It is also a matter of concern for mental health specialists. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between social and family factors and the idea of committing suicide among university students in Iran. 100 university students (50 male, 50 female) from University of Welfare and Rehabilitation sciences were randomly selected and participated in the study. The samples were taken randomly. So it was found out that the singles were more inclined to commit suicide than the married ones. Divorce, failure in education, and family background also increase it. Among the other increasing factors old age and female sex should be indicated

### Prediction of the school performance following from the WISC-III test

**Dan, Jiri** Dept. of Psychology, Faculty of Art and Letters, Ruzomberok, Slovak Republic  
The WISC-III test was localized on the population in the Czech Republic. The sample of the population covered 1455 children at the age of 6;0 to 16;11, 1015 of them were pupils of the elementary schools. In our survey the school performance is represented by the average marks, the mark in maths and the teachers evaluation of loud reading. The multiple stepwise regression analysis method was used. The value and importance of the subtests in WISC-III, Czech Edition as predictors of the school performance varies in the individual years.

### The impact of Transactional Analysis (T.A) method on increasing self-knowledge and marital compatibility of incompatible couples

**Danesh, Esmat** psychology, shahid behashti, Karaj, Islamic Republic of Iran **Saliminia, Narguesse** psychology, shahid behashti, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran  
The aim of this pseudo-experimental research was to determine the effect of the Transactional Analysis method on increasing marital compatibility of incompatible couples. 14 married couples were chosen among the couples were volunteer, and randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Spanier's dyadic adjustment scale and the questionnaire of self-knowledge were used as the research tools. The results indicated that: the Transactional Analysis, increased self-knowledge and marital compatibility of the experimental group compared to pretreatment and compared to the control group, and activates behaviors derived from adult ego-state more than behaviors derived from the parent and the child ego-states.

### Dissociation major risk factor for the development of secondary traumatization

**Daniels, Judith** Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, Universitätsklinik Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany  
Objectives: The role of dissociative processing in the development of secondary traumatization was investigated. Methods An online-study was conducted with a sample of German-speaking therapists (n=1.124). Secondary traumatization was



measured with a German questionnaire (FST,  $\alpha = .94$ ). Peritraumatic dissociation was evaluated with a set of items derived from scientific literature (PD,  $\alpha = .79$ ). Results The two instruments correlate with Kendall-Tau- $b = .390$  ( $p < .000$ ). The effect size for this correlation is .85. PD predicted FST scores in a hierarchical regression analysis with  $R^2 = .29$ . Conclusions Ideosyncratic peritraumatic processing of client's trauma material predicts secondary traumatization better than work setting, work experience or education. Specialized supervision is advised.

#### Improving metacognitive monitoring and regulation by means of collaborative tests

**de Carvalho Filho, Moises Kirk** *Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan*

This study investigated the effects of metacognitive skills, test types, and test social conditions on students' test performances and monitoring processes. Undergraduates were categorized according to their metacognitive skills and had their test performances and monitoring processes in two types of tests compared in individual and collaborative test conditions. Results showed that low-metacognitive students' monitoring was improved when tests were taken collaboratively. Consequently, although in individual tests, high-metacognitive students presented higher performance and confidence, those differences disappeared when students took tests collaboratively. The discussion focuses on the results' educational implications and gives specific suggestions on how to improve academic assessment.

#### The place of the clinical psychology in our time: Singularities in the world of globalization

**de Farias, Francisco Ramos** *Fundamentos da Educ., UNIRIO / PPGMS, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*  
**Tarré de Oliveira, Gilsa F.** *Depto de Psicologia, UNESA, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

Objectives: reflections about the uses of transference in the clinic experience nowadays. Methods: rescue freudian's concept of transference: as an obstacle in the course of the speech, full of passion, but also full of the presence of the analyst. Results: transference, if used properly, can be an effective tool: allow patients to reexperience and reenact old singular feelings through the relationship with their therapist. Conclusions transference is a key point that can orientate our practice according its ethical proposal: preserve the singularity of the subject. It's worthwhile to remember Freud's recommendation: individual psychology can't be separated of social psychology.

#### The aesthetic of suffering and of satisfaction in psychological clinic of contemporaneity

**de Farias, Francisco Ramos** *Fundamentos da Educ., UNIRIO / PPGMS, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

Objectives: Starting from inquiry on the situations of clinic experience in the current times, it points to analyse the changes of the psychological clinic of news symptoms. Method: Suffering and satisfaction are analysed for distinct tracks: in the history of patient and on enjoyment of caption of aesthetic pain as experience pleasant. Results: It was found that the pain is reverted in pleasure and the suffering changes in satisfaction on the life experiences. Conclusions: Sublimation, joy and pain are devices that define the life in contemporary age. The symptoms present a aesthetic based on forgotten differences.

#### Psychological peculiarities of political socialization of students

**Dembitska, Natalia** *Dep. of Social Psychology, G.S. Kostyuk Institute, Kyiv, Ukraine*

The investigation exposes the political socialization as a process of forming and development of personalities political qualities, which is based on

the interiorization of the semantic-symbolic order of the Ukrainian political culture and the next subject-object personality realization in relationships with political authority. These relationships must be based on constructive partner principals. The presupposition about contradictory of student's political representation maintenance in conditions of political system's transformations and the hypothesis about ties between semantical-symbolical characteristics of political representations and peculiarities of psychological involving in the political life of students has been confirmed.

#### A meta-analysis of neuroimaging studies reporting Amygdala Activation

**Derix, Johanna** *Epilepsie-Zentrum, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany*  
**Wentlandt, Johanna** *Epilepsy Center, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany*  
**Mutschler, Isabella** *Department of Psychiatry, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland*  
**Eickhoff, Simon** *C&O Institute, University of Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany*  
**Schulze-Binlage, Andreas** *Ball, Tonio* *Epilepsy Center, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany*

Amygdala function is in the focus of interest of many neuroimaging studies, in particular in the context of emotion research. We have conducted a coordinate-based meta-analysis of previous neuroimaging studies reporting amygdala activation, determining the probability of reported activation peaks to belong to the amygdala using a probabilistic map (Amunts et al., 2005). We find that 1/3 of reported amygdala peaks are not probabilistically assigned to the amygdala complex, but to neighboring structures, including the hippocampus. Therefore, across studies, previously reported amygdala activation most likely represents a mixture of true amygdala responses and of responses originating from outside the amygdala.

#### Psychological aspects involved in drug allergy

**Diaconescu, Liliana Veronica** *Dept. of Medical Psychology, University of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania*

Objective: Analysis of some of the psychic factors involved in allergic type reactions. Methods: In the study were included 55 patients with drug allergic type reactions and 55 patients with no drug allergy. The subjects underwent the tests: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Perceived Stress Scale, Life Event Stress Scale. Results: The patients with drug allergy present a higher anxiety score (77%), a higher grade of depression (54%), higher scores at Life Event Stress Scale (with many stressful events in precursory months before the drug allergy) and also elevated scores of perceived stress. Conclusions: Personality traits, such as stress vulnerability, individual reactivity to stress, anxiety, depression and phobia have a certain influence upon the allergic reactions.

#### Attentional mechanisms in the generation of sympathy

**Dickert, Stephan** *Max Planck Institute, Bonn, Germany*  
**Slovic, Paul** *Psychology, Decision Research, Eugene, USA*

The effects of emotions on attention are well documented, but the effects of attention on emotions have only recently been studied (Fenske & Raymond, 2006). We tested whether sympathy depends on the ability to visually attend to victims in need. In a 2x2 repeated-measures design, participants expressed more sympathy for victims shown alone (vs. part of a group) and when sympathy judgements were made online (while attending) vs. from memory. Our results indicate that attentional mechanisms are an ingredient in the generation of sympathy, and have important implications for theoretical and applied research on attention, emotion, and charitable behavior.

#### Blood Pressure and pain: The everyday suffering in hypotension

**Dietel, Anja** *Biological Psychology, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany*  
**Duschek, Stefan** *Biological Psychology, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany*  
**Schandry, Rainer** *Biological Psychology, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich, Germany*

Recent studies have shown that hypotension is accompanied by higher sensitivity to experimental pain. This study investigated whether these findings can be confirmed by the everyday experience of pain. Twenty-nine hypotensive and 33 normotensive participants of a study assessing laboratory heat pain sensitivity additionally rated everyday pain experienced over the last 2 months. Hypotensives did not report a higher frequency, but significantly higher mean everyday pain intensity and impairment than normotensives (T-test). Correlation analysis revealed a significant association between laboratory pain sensitivity and everyday pain. Results underline that a condition that is commonly perceived as beneficial may deserve clinical attention.

#### The effect of the guilty movement polygraph tests on lie detection: A variation of the guilty knowledge test

**Ding, Xiaopan** *Psychology, School of Education, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China*  
**Fu, Genyue** *Psychology, School of Education, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China*  
**Ma, Yan** *Psychology, School of Education, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China*

This study developed a new variation of Guilty Knowledge Test (GKT) - Guilty Movement Test (GMT) which is based on the feature-matching theory and emphasizing the criminal action of the guilt. Thirty-six subjects were randomly assigned to one of the 3 experimental groups - guilty, innocent, and innocent knowledgeable of the crime. Study results indicated that the GMT not only improved the accuracy of judging the innocent knowledgeable group (75%) but remained highly accurate in judging the innocent (91.7%) and guilty (100%) groups as well.

#### Emotions affected attention performance in adolescents with learning disabilities

**Dong, Yan** *Institute of Psychology, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China*  
**Yu, Guoliang** *Institute of Psychology, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

Using feedback of performance induced emotions, this study examined emotions affected performance of selective and sustained attention in adolescents with learning disabilities. Experiment 1 examined emotions affect on selective attention using visual search task. Experiment 2 examined emotions affect on sustained attention using CPT-AX task. The results showed that: (a) Subjects had better selective attention performance in positive low-arousal emotions than in negative emotions. (b) Subjects with negative high-arousal emotions had more errors of commission and less inhibit ability than those with other emotions for sustained attention. The positive high-arousal emotions upgraded the  $\beta$  value and consumed more cognitive resources.

#### The emotion evoking effect of emotional faces in challenging cognitive tasks

**Dong, Guangheng** *Department of Psychology, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian, People's Republic of China*  
**Yang, Lizhu** *Department of Psychology, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian, People's Republic of China*  
**Shen, Yue** *Department of Psychology, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian, People's Republic of China*

Event-related potentials were used to study the emotion evoking effect of emotional faces in



different conditions. The Participants (13 normal adults) performed two kinds of tasks. In the first task, there were pictures of single face they had to focus on, but don't need to react. The second task, they had to decide whether faces presented in pairs were same or different, and press relative keys immediately. In task one, significant main effect was found for different emotional faces (positive, neutral, negative); but in task two, no significant main effect was found. We gave a deep discussion about the results.

#### How much suspense is good for the recipe?

**Dreisörner, Thomas** *Pädagogische Psychologie, GEMl für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany* **Sickert, Janine** *Pädagogische Psychologie, GEMl für Psychologie, Göttingen, Germany*

We compare two computer based test procedures for the diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children. Thirty children diagnosed with ADHD and a control group completed the "Testbatterie zur Aufmerksamkeitsprüfung" (TAP, Zimmermann & Fimm, 1993) and the adapted version for children called KITAP (2005). In contrast to the TAP the KITAP exhibits a more suspenseful user interface. Our study examines if both test procedures differentiate well between children with and without ADHD. We discuss the criteria a test procedure for diagnosing children with ADHD need to satisfy.

#### Peer pressure or social support?: An empirical analysis of internet-based self-injury support groups

**Eichenberg, Christiane** *Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany*

Self-injuring (SI) adolescents using online-groups are viewed with concern because of possible detrimental effects on coping. To assess the impact of SI-forums, an online-study was conducted with N=300 adolescents. Focus was to survey subjective impact of these forums, relationships and symptoms. Results mainly showed that among a sample of highly impacted adolescents (using BSI and PTSS-10) constructive motivation and communication are essential in forum-use. Merely among 8%, participation in forums frequently set off SI, 64% exhibited increased motivation to seek professional help. Overall findings demonstrated that users of SI-forums largely experience social support -more than within families, according to self-evaluations.

#### Emotional reasoning as social information processing in preschool and first grade children

**Eivers, Areana** *Inst. of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway* **Brendgen, Mara** *Department of Psychology, University of Quebec, Montreal, Montreal, Canada* **Borge, Anne Inger Helmen** *Institute of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway*

The present study compared emotional reasoning responses of preschool and first grade children to two hypothetical scenarios depicting emotionally challenging events. It was hypothesised that both children rated as high in prosocial and antisocial behaviour, by parents and teachers, would show significantly different emotional reasoning patterns than other children already in preschool, but more obviously at school-age. 487 Norwegian children, aged 28 to 89 months ( $M = 65.6$ ,  $s.d. = 14.1$ ), were interviewed. Parents and teachers rated behaviour. Significant differences in emotional reasoning were found, particularly for antisocial and school-aged children. Links to social information processing theory are discussed.

#### The effects of internalization of corporate principles and confidence in superiors on employees' job attitudes

**Enami, Junko** *Behavior Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashihiroshima-City, Japan* **Ura, Mitsuhiro** *Behavior Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashihiroshima-city, Japan* **Isobe, Chikae** *Behavior Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashihiroshima-city, Japan* **Orimo, Hiroya** *head office, Human With, Inc., Tokyo, Japan*

In order to examine the effects of internalization of corporate principles and confidence in superiors on employees' job attitudes, we conducted an employee satisfaction survey ( $n=184$ ). Two (high or low internalization of corporate principles)  $\times$  2 (high or low confidence in superiors) ANCOVAs on employees' job attitudes (covariate was a loyalty to the company) were conducted. Results showed the main effect of confidence in superior and a two-way interaction effects on employees' career perspective were significant. These results suggest that not only internalization of corporate principles but also good relationship with superiors is necessary to clarify employees' career perspectives.

#### How to present evidence in a criminal trial: Order effects in judicial decision making

**Enescu, Raluca** *Lausanne, Switzerland*

Contrary to social impression formation and according to studies using legal evidence, it has been hypothesized that a recency effect would influence the verdict's choice. Six groups among the total amount of swiss criminal judges ( $N = 1840$ ) have been constituted, each of them receiving a filmed mock trial with one order of evidence stemming from the combination of two discriminating witnesses and one incriminating expert. Results show a recency effect based on a witness whose audience in the last position provoked significantly more acquittals. The defense should be consulted in the choice of evidence order in a criminal trial.

#### Relations between personal norm and car use in facilitating and inhibiting contexts

**Eriksson, Louise** *Dept. of Psychology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden* **Garvill, Jörgen** *Department of Psychology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden* **Nordlund, Annika M.** *Department of Psychology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden*

Contextual factors may put boundaries on the relation between attitudinal factors and behavior. Since distance is an important contextual factor for travel mode choices, the relation between a personal norm to reduce car use and self-reported car use for individuals living at different distance from various destinations were analyzed in a sample of car users ( $N = 658$ ). A significant relation between personal norm and car use was generally found for individuals living at an intermediate distance indicating that attitudinal factors and behavior is mainly related when the context is neither too facilitating nor too inhibiting.

#### Focusing on resources of health: The contribution of the salutogenesis for health promotion and education

**Eriksson, Monica** *Health Promotion Programme, Folkhalsan Research Centre, Helsinki, Finland* **Lindstrom, Bengt** *Health Promotion Programme, Folkhalsan Research Centre, Helsinki, Finland*

Objective: Provide a comprehensive understanding of the salutogenic concept Sense of Coherence and the relation with health. Methods: A worldwide systematic and analytical research synthesis 1992-2003 based on 458 scientific papers and 13 doctoral theses. Results: The synthesis, the most extensive available to date, shows SOC is strongly related to perceived good health, especially mental health. SOC seems to have a main, moderating or mediating role in the explanation of health.

Further, the SOC reduces stress and predicts good health and quality of life. The salutogenic framework could guide public health, health promotion and education, in a new direction.

#### Psychological effects of noise in elementary school children

**Estrada Rodriguez, Cesáreo** *Facultad de Psicología, UNAM, México City, Mexico*

Objectives. Identify the psychological effects of noise in elementary school children. Methods. The descriptive study was conducted in eight elementary school classrooms in 189 pupils. The evaluation included recording noise in the classrooms and measuring its psychological effects. SEM was used to analyze the data. Results. The impact of noise and physical design from an emotional effect and on reading comprehension was identified, also identifying a direct influence of emotional impact on comprehension, as well as the influence of age on speech intelligibility and the influence of speech intelligibility on pupils' reading comprehension ( $\chi^2 = 52.32$   $P = 0.00$   $CFI = 0.90$   $RMSEA = 0.11$ ). Conclusions. This initial empirical analysis is consistent with the theoretical premises.

#### Berlin stays fit: Motivational and volitional strategies for mental and physical exercise of elderly women

**Evers, Andrea** *Inst. für Psychiatrie, Charité CBF, Berlin, Germany* **Klusmann, Verena** *Psychiatry, Charité CBF, Berlin, Germany* **Schwarzer, Ralf** *Health Psychology, FU Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Dimeo, Fernando** *Sports Medicine, Charité CBF, Berlin, Germany* **Reischies, Friedel** *Psychiatry, Charité CBF, Berlin, Germany* **Heuser, Isabella** *Psychiatry, Charité CBF, Berlin, Germany*

This randomized controlled trial aims at assisting 252 elderly women in performing a demanding new health behaviour, either attending a fitness training or a computer course, for 6 months, 3 times a week. We expect beneficial cognitive effects in those women who attend their courses regularly. To promote motivational and volitional strategies, we conducted a planning (after 1.5 months) and a feedback intervention (after 4 months) to bridge the intention-behaviour gap. Preliminary results (ANCOVA; Regression analyses) indicate that these interventions have differential effects on adherence to the behaviour and on psychosocial outcomes.

#### The relation between time management and subjective well-being in undergraduate students

**Fan, Cuiying** *School of Psychology, Huanzhong Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China* **Liu, Huashan** *School of Psychology, Huanzhong Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei, People's Republic of China* **Zhou, Zongkui** *School of Psychology, Huanzhong Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei, People's Republic of China* **Sun, Xiaojun** *School of Psychology, Huanzhong Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei, People's Republic of China*

The objective of the present study is to explore the relation between time management and objective well-being in Chinese undergraduate students. Data were collected from 520 students. Correlation analysis, variance analysis and regression analysis were applied to explore the data. Results suggest that the relation between time management disposition and subjective well-being is significant across the gender and grade level; undergraduate student's time supervision and time effect feelings can positively predict their subjective well-being significantly, time effect feeling can positively predict positive feeling and affective balance significantly, meanwhile, negatively predict negative feeling significantly.



### An experimental study on the relationship between interference and affective priming

**Fang, Ping** Dept. of Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Chen, Manqi** Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Jiang, Yuan** Sport Psychology, Beijing Sport University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Li, Yang** Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

In order to investigate the relationship between interference and affective priming, present study uses cue-target paradigm to arrange supraliminal affective priming and subliminal affective priming under interference and without interference. The research shows that: 1) there are significance supraliminal affective priming and subliminal affective priming under both conditions; 2) interference decreases the effect of supraliminal affective priming but can't moderate the effects of subliminal affective priming. The results suggest that supraliminal and subliminal affective priming are dependent differently on attention, they may belong to different processing systems.

### The influence of feedback types on cognition in different post-feedback interval

**Fang, Ping** Dept. of Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Li, Yang** Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Chen, Manqi** Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Jiang, Yuan** Psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

This study explored the influence of feedback types on cognitions in different post-feedback interval, which consists of a lab experiments with 99 High-middle-school students in different levels of self-regulated learning competence (SRLC), and a field experiment with 60 additional High-middle-school students. The results showed that: in short post-feedback interval, the feedback types and SRLC had no effects on reaction accuracy, and only positive feedback extended reaction time significantly; while the feedback types and SRLC had interaction on reaction accuracy in long post-feedback interval. It is concluded that SRLC could adjust the process of feedbacks affected cognition in long post-feedback interval.

### A research on cognitive generating mechanism of organizational justice: An attributional perspective

**Fang, Xuemei** Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

The current organizational justice literature focuses on relationship between perceived justice and the associated behavioral consequences without really examining the process that leads to the determination of why a certain event is fair or unfair. The present study proposes an attributional process as the cognitive antecedent to perceived justice. The result suggests causal attribution is an important cognitive antecedent of judgment of justice.

### Gender differences in non-fatal suicide attempts among psychiatric and medical patients in Pakistan

**Farooqi, Yasmin** Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

This research investigates gender differences in non-fatal suicide attempts; nature of precipitants and methods used by Pakistani psychiatric and medical patients. The sample was composed of 30 psychiatric and 20 medical patients (25 males and 25 females). A questionnaire and psychiatric / medical records were used. The research findings suggest that female patients have a higher rate of non-fatal suicide attempts with less violent methods as compared to their male counterparts. These results have implications for helping professionals in

screening those at risk for suicide and for gender sensitive treatment and management of suicide cases.

### Relationship between identity style, commitment, and friendship

**Fartash, Soheila** Dept. Educational Psychology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Hejazi Mughari, Elahe** educational psychology, university of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran The purpose of this study is to investigate the relation between identity style and commitment with quality of friendship among the students in third grade of high school. 400 participants from nineteen educational districts were chosen randomly. Three questionnaires were used: Identity style inventory, the quality of friendship, the reciprocity of friendship. The results indicated that informational style is able to predict the variances of three components of friendship quality (intimacy and self-disclosure, loyalty and trust, and reciprocity). Normative style and diffuse/avoidant style are not able to predict the components of friendship quality. Key words: identity style, commitment, quality of friendship.

### Violence experienced by youths involved with drug traffic

**Feffermann, Marisa** Health Institut of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Objectives: To present the violence to which these Youths are submitted. Methods: four-year field study carried out among youngsters inserted in drug traffic in the outskirts of São Paulo. Results: The violence which is associated: the drug, "crack" - that causes high dependence degree; the police which acts in a cruel and corruptible way; the drug traffic, with its dispute for the dealing-points and its exemplary punishments; the violence perpetrated by these youngsters - victims and, in many cases, executioners. Conclusions: Fear, bribery, corruption permeate this reality. In fact, they are the mechanisms of crime and power.

### Climate for innovation in companies: A multilevel approach on the analysis of antecedents and consequences

**Feinstein, Ingrid** Lehrstuhl Psychologie I, Universität Mannheim, Schöneck, Germany

Three studies were conducted in several large to middle-sized German companies to analyze various variables predicting or resulting from climate for innovation that theory and empirical studies so far propose. In the literature perspectives are taken exclusively either for the individual, group or organizational level. Here a thoroughly multilevel perspective is taken. The scope was first to verify whether isomorphism can be assumed across levels. In study 2 and 3 antecedents and consequences were to be localized on the level of functioning. Results suggest isomorphism. Differences can be observed with respect to antecedents.

### Influence of job-role quality, anger and social support on health in working women

**Feldman, Lya** Ciencia y Tecnología del Compo, Simon Bolívar University, Caracas, Venezuela **Angelucci, Luisa** Ciencia y Tecnología del Compo, Simon Bolívar University, Caracas, Venezuela

Objective: To analyze how job-role quality, anger and social support influence direct and indirectly on the presence of symptoms report, risk habits of health and cholesterol Method: Using a non-experimental, cross-sectional design, a path analysis was performed in a sample of 402 working women in Caracas, Venezuela. Results: Health risk habits, job support and job rewards were associated with more symptoms. Indirect relationships between Job-role quality were observed and the number of symptoms is mediated by job support. Conclusion: The findings allowed to verify relations in the health

area, emotions and role quality in working women and can be very useful for intervention programs in organizational settings.

### Relationship between the sense of loneliness and mental health of college students

**Feng, Huiru** Dept. of Psychology, Kaifeng University, Kaifeng, People's Republic of China

AIM: To explore the relationship between the sense of loneliness and mental health of college students with different sexes, majors and grades. METH-ODS: The College Student Loneliness Structure Questionnaire and SCL-90 Symptom Self-Report Scale were used to measure and get data. RE-SULTS: 330 valid questionnaires were involved in the result analysis. The social loneliness and development loneliness were correlated significantly with mental health, which had strong positively prediction power on nine factors of SCL-90 Symptom Self-Report Scale. CONCLUSION: Those students with higher-level loneliness have lower levels mental health. College should strengthen the education and mental regulation on loneliness.

### Emotional responses to visual pictures with controlled facial muscle activation

**Ferreira, Ana** Dept. of Psychology, ISCTE, Lisboa, Portugal **Esteves, Francisco** Psychology, ISCTE, Lisboa, Portugal

The aim of the present experiment was to investigate effects of the manipulation of facial muscles on the emotional responses of the participants. Sixty student volunteers were exposed to 21 pictures from the International Affective Picture System, depicting different contents and previously evaluated as positive, negative and neutral. Stimuli were exposed for six seconds and randomly presented. Two manipulations of the Zygomatic muscle (inhibition and activation) were compared to a control condition (without manipulation). In general, a clear differentiation between positive, negative and neutral pictures was obtained on all measures, and zygomatic manipulation was associated with lower emotionality.

### Behaviour disorders and the search of identity by an adolescent twin: Study case

**Ferreira, Olga Rita** Psychiatry and Mental Health, Hospital Nossa Sr.ª do Rosário, Barreiro, Portugal

The author looks to expand on the subject of the identity construction of a 17 years old adolescent female twin who has started a psychiatric and psychological treatment for behaviour disorders, such as nervous anorexia and suicide attempt. The method used is the Case Study, considering the evolution of counselling sessions over 6 months. The objective is to comprehend the symptoms, considering the effects of being a twin on the development of identity and during the stage of adolescence. The need to differentiate from her twin sister has been observed, resulting in difficulties on this process such as behavioural symptoms.

### Presenteeism and positive organizational behavior

**Ferreira, Aristides** IEP, Minho University, Carvoeira-Mafra, Portugal **Fructuoso Martinez, Luis** Psicologia, Universidade Lusíada, Lisboa, Portugal **Vieira da Cunha, João** Faculdade de Economia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal **Manuel Sousa, Luis** DGRH, Hospital Curry Cabral, Lisboa, Portugal

In this study, we evaluate the relation between two dimensions of presenteeism ('completing work' and 'avoided distraction') and one construct associated with positive organizational behavior (hope). The sample consists of 158 workers mainly from research and health-related areas submitted to the Stanford Presenteeism Scale (SPS-6) and the hope scale. Results show that 'avoided distraction' is associated with the low hope cluster workers. On



the other hand, high hope cluster workers reveal higher values in 'completing work'. Moreover, psychological causes of presenteeism – anxiety and depression – seem to be associated with low levels in the hope scale.

#### **Affective priming of emotional facial expressions independent of perceptual similarity**

**Fesche, Arne** Berlin, Germany **Werheid, Katja** Klinische Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Kovács, Gyula** Dept. Cognitive Science, Budapest Univ. Techn. and Econ., Budapest, Hungary **Sommer, Werner** Biologische Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany  
In our study we investigated affective priming, the acceleration of responses following the second of two sequentially presented, affectively congruent faces. Morphed faces were used to disentangle affective and perceptual similarity. Twenty-six participants were presented with either congruent or incongruent pairs of face morphs, having identical physical distance, in an emotion discrimination task. Reactions to affectively congruent pairs were faster and more accurate as compared to incongruent pairs, even if they were of equal perceptual similarity. Our results indicate that congruent pairs are processed more efficiently, and that this processing advantage is due to affective and not perceptual priming.

#### **An initial imprinting of the self-help groups of narcotics anonymous and alcoholics anonymous in Greece**

**Flora, Katerina** Dept. of Psychology, Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, Greece  
The purpose of this study is the representation of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) in Greece. This study is a survey. The sample is 82 members who filled a 55-item questionnaire. We made a quantitative analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences 12 and a qualitative thematic analysis. The findings present demographic features, data concerning substance abuse, group participation, uncovered needs and opinions about professionals. The findings present the profile of the people who approach AA and NA and signify the necessity for recognising their needs and for the linking of the mental health professionals with the groups.

#### **The impact of alcohol and drug intoxication on Canadian perpetrators' memories of violent crimes**

**Foellmi, Melodie** Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada **Griesel, Dorothee** Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada **Ternes, Meg** Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada **Cooper, Barry** Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada **Yuille, John** Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada  
Many violent crimes are committed by offenders under the influence, yet field research in this area is scarce. This study examines the impact of drug and alcohol consumption on perpetrators' memories of their own acts of violence. One hundred fifty inmates were asked to recall acts of instrumental and reactive violence. These violent acts will be compared for quantity of details and differences in rate of intoxication at the time. The types of substances will be analyzed in relation to type of violence, as well as quantity of details recalled. Implications for the criminal justice system will be discussed.

#### **The financing of care at mental health: Challenges to public health system from Brazil** **Freire, Flávia Helena** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **Amarante, Paulo** ENSP, FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **Porto, Sílvia** ENSP, FIOCRUZ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Objective: To discuss financing of Brazilian Public Health Care System and analyze its implications to the mode of producing care at substitutive web of mental health care. Method: Theoretical review about substitutive model to mental health care and analyses of normative documents that regulate the financing of Public Health Care System. Results: Financing model has been characterized by procedures focused on disease and diagnosis code. The substitutive clinic requires differentiate and singular modes of inventing lives of persons in mental disorder. Conclusion: Financing system shows inadequate to provide new kind of care required at substitutive web of mental health care.

#### **Existential threat changes motives of pro-environmental behaviour**

**Fritsche, Immo** Jena, Germany  
Motives of pro-environmental behaviour are proposed to change under conditions in which people perceive threat to their individual existence. In line with terror management theory mortality salience increased the relative importance of anthropocentric (protecting humans) compared to biocentric (protecting nature) pro-environmental motivation in Study 1. In Study 2 people indicated both more altruistic and more biospheric but less egoistic environmental concern following a death reminder. I will discuss societal and theoretical implications of these findings focussing on the meaning of nature under conditions of threat.

#### **Emotional expressions within the N-back working memory paradigm: Performance in early Parkinsons disease**

**Fusari, Anna** Basic Psychology II, UNED Univ. Nac. Ed.a Distancia, Madrid, Spain **García Rodríguez, Beatriz** Basic Psychology II, UNED Univ.Nac.Ed.a Distancia, Madrid, Spain **Elgring, Heiner** Psychology, Julius Maximilian University, Würzburg, Germany **Molina Arjona, José Antonio** Neurology, Hospital XII de Octubre, Würzburg, Germany  
Associated with dorsolateral prefrontal cortex impairments, working memory (WM) deficits have been found in patients with Parkinsons disease (PD). The purpose of this study was to assess WM performance in early and unmedicated PD patients with emotional facial expressions stimuli. Participants were 20 de novo unmedicated PD patients and 40 controls. Subjects were tested on an emotional N-back task in one control task (0-back) and three experimental tasks (1-, 2-, 3-back). Results showed an impaired performance of PD patients inversely related to task difficulty. The N-back paradigm with emotional expressions may be a preclinical marker for the detection of PD.

#### **School inspection in Germany: Initial data on the quality of school inspection as an instrument for diagnosing school quality**

**Gaertner, Holger** Inst. für Schulqualität, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany  
School inspection is a new instrument of quality assurance in Germany. This study examines the reliability and validity of inspection results. The data are based on inspection reports from 218 schools in the years 2005 to 2007. Analyses show that a priori assignments of inspectors' quality ratings to dimensions of quality do not meet classical reliability criteria ( $0.18 < \alpha < 0.79$ ). As a consequence, criterion validity is expected to be low. Moreover, not only unreliable dimensions but almost all composite quality measures failed to show associations with school-level aggregated results from achievement tests. These results suggest

that inspection instruments must be improved considerably.

#### **Productive versus active aging: Differential effects on personal wellbeing and cognitive abilities**

**García Rodríguez, Beatriz** Dept. of Basic Psychology II, UNED, Madrid, Spain **Sarabia, Carmen** Fusari, Anna Basic Psychology II, UNED, Madrid, Spain **Elgring, Heiner** Department of Psychology, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany  
We investigate to what extent a professional activity in aging influences cognitive abilities and subjectively reported personal wellbeing. We tested three groups of participants: productive elderly, retired/active elderly and younger controls. Participants wellbeing personal state was assessed by questionnaires and cognitive abilities by executive functions tasks (WCST, n-back task). Our results show mainly two things: 1) productive elderly report a better personal wellbeing than retired/active elderly, similar to the younger control group, 2) cognitive abilities keep stable in productive aging, starting to decay when subjects retire. Moreover, no intergroup differences were found in cognitive abilities performance of productive elderly and younger controls.

#### **Preliminary psychometric data of the questionnaire of school anxiety**

**García-Fernández, José Manuel** Developmental and Educational, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain **Inglés, Cándido J.** Developmental and Educational, University of Miguel Hernandez, Elche, Spain **Martínez-Monteagudo, Carmen** Developmental and Educational, University of Miguel Hernandez, Elche, Spain **Redondo, Jesús** Developmental and Educational, University of Miguel Hernandez, Elche, Spain  
Objective: This study evaluated the reliability and validity of the Questionnaire of School Anxiety (QSA; García-Fernández e Inglés, 2006). Method: The CAE was administered to 1,409 adolescents (47.9% males) from 12 to 18 years. Results: The exploratory factor analysis revealed a four-factor structure: Anxiety faced with School Failure and Punishment, Anxiety faced with Aggression, Anxiety faced with Social Evaluation, Anxiety faced with School Evaluation, which accounted for the 74.92% of the total variance. The confirmatory factor analysis revealed a good fit for the four-factor model. The internal consistency was high (.93). Conclusion: The CAE shows promise as a screening instrument for school anxiety.

#### **The influence of causal knowledge and empirical evidence on causal inference and decision making**

**García Retamero, Rocio** Experimental Psychology, Granada, Spain **Maldonado, Antonio** Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain **Perales, Jose Cesar** Dept. Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain **Mueller, Stephanie** Experimental Psychology, Institut of Psychology, Granada, Spain **Cándido, Antonio** Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain **Catena, Andrés** Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain  
The independent and joint effects of prior causal beliefs and observed cause-effect covariation on causal judgment and decision-making were analyzed in several experiments. Prior causal beliefs were the main factor guiding participants' inferences and decisions when no covariation data were available. However, training with valid neutral cues that were not causally linked to the effect abolished the influence of prior causal beliefs. Whereas current theoretical frameworks mainly focused either on causal or covariation knowledge, our research shows that both factors are required to



explain the flexibility and complexity of human causal inferences and decisions.

#### The role of emotional maturity in the development of Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) among adolescents

**Garg, Niyati D. H. 217, Niyati Garg, Meerut, India**  
**Sharma, Vandana** Meerut College, Department of Psychology, Meerut, India

In the present study emotional stability, emotional progression, social adjustment, personality integration and independence were selected as independent variables and IBS as dependent variable. The sample consist of 200 adolescents (100 IBS and 100 non IBS). Rome II criteria was applied for screening IBS students and Emotional Maturity Scale by Singh and Bhargava to measure variables related to emotional maturity. Multiple regression analysis was employed. Findings revealed that emotional stability and social adjustment were contributing in the development of IBS with beta value (.27 and .20), t-value (3.24 and 2.49) and multiple R (.42) which is significant at .01 level of confidence. Result indicates that IBS group lacks emotional stability and social adjustment.

#### Study on the influence of the environment sounds on the human creativeness

**Gatej, Emil-Razvan** Dept. of Psychology, Bucharest University, Bucharest, Romania **Mihai, Madalina-Andreea** Psychology, Bucharest University, Bucharest, Romania

The objective of this study is to reveal the influence of the environment sounds on the human creativeness. The experiment means the testing of the assumption on two lots comprising 40 subjects each. The study shows the effect of natural environment sounds presented as a relaxing method, then the effect of urban and industrial noises and sounds, on the creativeness tested in a specific way. The obtained results will be examined with the "T Test" procedure for independent samples. These results will show the influence of the environmental conditions on the development of human creative skills.

#### Future time perspective in health behavior change: Moderation of the intention-behavior relation

**Gellert, Paul** Berlin, Germany **Ziegelmann, Jochen Philipp** Health Psychology, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Reuter, Tabea** Health Psychology, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Wiedemann, Amelie Ulrike** Health Psychology, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Lippke, Sonia** Health Psychology, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Objectives: Bridging the intention-behavior gap by planning, and assessing future time perspective (FTP) as moderator. Method: 78 workers of a German railway company participated in a health change intervention. Social-cognitive and behavior variables were assessed by questionnaires prior to and 1 month after intervention. Bootstrapping resampling was used for statistical analyses. Results: Planning mediates the intention-behavior relation. Controlling for age, FTP moderates the effect of planning on physical activity, but not the effect of intention on planning. Conclusions: Planning is not related to physical activity in same intensity in all individuals, but depends on the level of future time perspective.

#### Recognition of speech emotional prosody valence in stimuli of different time structure (aging aspects)

**Gelman, Victor** ICT, Med. Acad. for Postgrad. Stud., St. Petersburg, Russia **Dmitrieva, Elena** Bioacoustics, Inst. Evol. Physiol. RAS, St-Petersburg, Russia  
The impact of ageing on recognition of emotions' valences in speech signals of different durations was

examined. Neural mechanisms underlying emotional prosody perception were studied by comparing the reaction time and accuracy of recognition. The ANOVA of the data revealed "emotion's valence", "stimuli duration", "age" and "gender" factors to be highly significant for speech emotions' recognition. The signal temporal structure affected more strongly the valence evaluation in the eldest group (51-65-year-olds). Threshold duration in this group was longer indicating the weakening of human ability to process the speech affective intonation with ageing. The support of RFH grant: 07-06-00821a.

#### The relation of medical and psychological risk factors to cardiovascular disease

**Gholamali Lavassani, Massoud** Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: This study investigated the relation of medical and psychological risk factors to cardiovascular disease in 100 Iranian patients. Methods: Finally the data of 72 men aged 35 to 65 years were considered appropriate for evaluation. Multiple regression analysis examined relationship of coronary artery disease with blood glucose and lipids, cigarette smoking, hypertension, body mass index, heart disease precedent, trait anxiety, stress, anger, hope and type A behavior. Results: The results showed that only heart disease precedent, hypertension, and stress have significant coefficients (P

#### Epistemological beliefs, motivation, and learning strategies as predictors of medical students' academic success

**Giesler, Marianne** Inst. für Medizin. Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany **Fabry, Götz** Medical Psychology, Albert-Ludwigs-University, Freiburg, Germany

Objectives: This research analyzes the relationships between epistemological beliefs, motivation, and learning strategies and the extent to which these variables predict academic success of medical students. Methods Two cohorts of medical students (N approx. 300) completed questionnaires assessing the aforementioned learner characteristics at three occasions during their first year of study. Academic success was measured by open-answer- and multiple-choice-questions. Results Use of the learning strategy "critical review" declines during the first year of medical education and strategies such as "effort" and "attention" are most important in predicting academic success. Results of further analyses currently being performed will also be reported.

#### Optimism and pessimism about the future of the environment: An 18-nation study

**Gifford, Robert** Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada **Scannell, Leila** Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada **Kormos, Christine** Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada

Perceptions of current, and expectations of future, environmental conditions were investigated at the local, national, and global spatial levels with a sample of 3130 community participants in 18 nations. Current environmental perceptions showed spatial bias ("things are worse over there") in 15 of 18 countries, and future expectations showed temporal bias ("things will get worse") in all countries except one. Assessments of current national conditions were positively associated with an expert ranking of national environmental quality. Aside from the intrinsic value of understanding global trends in environmental assessments, the results have important implications for policy and risk management strategies.

#### Measuring workplace bullying in Japan

**Giorgi, Gabriele** Psychology, University of Firenze, Firenze, Italy **Asakura, Takashi** Health Psychology, Tokyo Gakugei University, Tokyo, Japan **Ando, Mikayo** Counseling Psychology, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan

This research addresses the prevalence of bullying in Japan. The agreed method used in bullying surveys, the operational classification method, has been employed. Furthermore a two step cluster approach was used to analyze the data, which was obtained by using the Negative Acts Questionnaire Revised (NAQ-R) administered to employees in Japan (n > 700.). The results showed that when comparing the traditional operational classification method with the two step cluster analysis there was a high overlap in identifying bullying victims and non victims. Furthermore bullying prevalence in Japan appeared to be quite elevated, higher than other European Countries.

#### Do children with deficits in basic cognitive functions profit from mixed age primary schools?

**Goelitz, Dietmar** Inst. für Psychologie, Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, Lüneburg, Germany **Hasselhorn, Marcus** DIPF, Bildung und Entwicklung, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

The study examines if children with deficits in working memory, phonological awareness or counting knowledge profit in academic skills when taught in age mixed schools in grade 1 and 2. Cognitive functions were measured at the beginning of the first grade in age mixed (N= 564) and age homogenous schools (N= 476). Achievement measures were taken during grades 1 to 4. The results indicate interactions between cognitive deficits and mixing: risk children profit from mixed age classes in the language domain, but should be taught in age homogenous classes when having deficits in phonological awareness. Research consequences are discussed.

#### Confirmatory analysis of a social-cognitive model of sexual risk behaviour: A contribute to the explanation of condom use

**Gomes, Alexandra** FCHS - Psicologia, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal **Nunes, Cristina** FCHS - Psicologia, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal

Contribute to socio-cognitive models that explain sexual risk behaviour by including demographic, intrapersonal, interpersonal and situational variables. 165 questionnaires were applied to university students. Exploratory and confirmatory analyses were made to confirm the applicability of the constructed model. The confirmatory analysis, with intrapersonal, interpersonal and situational variables adjusted on the fit measures. Attitudes had the higher predictive value to explain previous condom use, and the one explaining the intention was the previous behaviour of use. Further studies are necessary to integrate a contextualized and interpersonal vision on the condom use behaviour in order to increase the effectiveness of prevention programs.

#### The Kuwait University anxiety scale: Psychometric properties under item response theory

**Gomez Benito, Juana** Metodología C. Comportamiento, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain **Hidalgo, M. Dolores** Metodología C. Comportamiento, Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain **Tomás-Sábado, Joaquín** Esc. Univ. Enf. Gimbernat, Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

The Kuwait University Anxiety Scale (KUAS) developed by Abdel-Khalek (2000) was analyzed in an item response framework, using both dichotomous and polytomous models. Several models were applied: Graded Response Model (Samejima, 1969), Generalized Partial Credit Model (Muraki,



1992), Partial Credit Model (Masters, 1982), Dichotomous Logistic Model (2-parameters) (Birnbaum, 1968). The results indicated that the items satisfy the assumptions of generalized partial credit model. Moreover, test precision at different points along the latent trait continuum is presented. Finally, are showed item information function in order to examine the contribution of each item on test information function.

#### **Social identity theory: A historical review from the perspectives of social and industrial and organizational psychology**

**Goncu, Asli** *Inst. of Psychology, Middle East Technical Univ., Ankara, Turkey*

The present study aims to summarize the literature regarding Social Identity Theory (SIT) in the context of social psychology as well as in relation to Industrial and Organizational Psychology. The present research firstly summarizes the development and main assumptions of SIT. In addition, the research regarding SIT, main findings and application fields in the social psychological research are explained. Finally, organizational identification as a research area stimulated by SIT in the Industrial and Organizational Psychology literature is summarized along with the main findings and relevant concepts (i.e. identification with the work-group, identification with the leader).

#### **That's it we're having more insulation! Will householders change behaviours and attitudes after being shown an infrared image of their homes leaking heat?**

**Goodhew, Julie** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom* **Auburn, Tim** *Psychology, University of Plymouth, PLYMOUTH, United Kingdom* **Pahl, Sabine** *Psychology, University of Plymouth, PLYMOUTH, United Kingdom*

This longitudinal pilot study explored the impact of infrared images (of homes leaking heat) on energy consumption and attitudes. British householders were randomly allocated to three groups: image + carbon footprint, carbon footprint or control. We measured qualitative (interviews) and quantitative data (attitudes, intentions, behaviours, actual energy usage). Participants had high environmental awareness but attitudes did not correlate with carbon emissions. Interview data suggest specific links between information in the image and energy saving behaviours. Follow up measures are currently being analysed. The data will help evaluate and develop the use of infrared images as prompts for energy saving behaviours.

#### **Informational and energetic models of influence of activity results on emotions**

**Gorbatkow, Aleksander** *Pedagogic University of Kielce, Kielce, Poland*

Influences of activity results on emotions are mediated by "informational" (competence, abilities) and "energetic" ("expenses" necessary for activity performance) factors. Proposed "informational" and "energetic" models of these influences differ from each other by ratio nonmonotonous asymmetrical curves of positive and negative emotions. Considered dependences determine contrast of nonlinear sinusoidal dynamics of emotional balance with growth by functioning results (fall-growth-fall in the first model and growth-fall-growth in the second one) and mutual resemblance of emotional activation curves. Modal zones (corresponding with "ordinary" activities) of two models are characterized by similar bell-shaped curves of positive emotions and contrary linear trends of monotonous curves of another three emotional dimensions.

#### **An investigation of the influence of "informational" and "energetic" activity factors on emotions**

**Gorbatkow, Aleksander** *Pedagogic University of Kielce, Kielce, Poland*

This study tested "informational" and "energetic" models of influences of activity parameters on emotions (in "modal zones", relevant to "ordinary" activities). The undergraduate students estimated emotions experienced in task-solving process. Informational (skills) and energetic (difficulty-wearisomeness) activity factors were assessed as independent variables. Results revealed that influences of skills and difficulty-wearisomeness on emotions can be described by similar symmetrical single-peaked curves of positive emotions, monotonous curves of negative emotions (accordingly, descending and ascending), asymmetrical single-peaked curves of emotional balance (accordingly, with ascending and descending tendencies) and monotonous curves of emotional activation (accordingly, descending and ascending). These findings supported the hypotheses of the study.

#### **Determinants of school achievement: Hints from a twin study**

**Gottschling, Juliana** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany* **Spinath, Frank M.** *Psychology, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany* **Spinath, Birgit** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany* **Wolf, Heike** *Psychology, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany*

The study presented is part of CoSMoS, a twin study about Cognitive Ability, Self-Reported Motivation, and School Achievement (Spinath & Wolf, 2006), which provides data from more than 400 pairs of monozygotic and dizygotic twin children. As a first step we examined the complex phenotypic interrelations between several individual and familial determinants of school achievement (e.g., motivation and parenting style). To elucidate the sources of individual differences in these variables and to gain a deeper understanding of the sources of their interrelations, we additionally conducted univariate and multivariate genetic analyses. Results and implications for future research are discussed.

#### **Measuring uncertainty in the observation and evaluation process in assessment centres.**

##### **Possible antecedents of uncertainty and its relationship to rating accuracy**

**Greco, Riccardo** *Köln, Germany* **Maier, Günter W.** *Abteilung für Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany* **Stump, Thorsten** *Abteilung für Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany*

The purpose of this study was first to research possible antecedents (expertise of observer, criteria-dimension-fit) of uncertainty occurring throughout the observation and evaluation process in assessment centres and to investigate its relationship to rating accuracy. Therefore observers with different levels of experience (N=56) observed and judged video-taped exercises and rated their uncertainty for each assessed dimension. In a second step rating accuracy was measured and correlated with the established level of uncertainty. Results indicate that uncertainty largely depends on expertise of observer, especially regarding dimensions with a high fit to the criteria. However, a correlation between uncertainty and rating accuracy cannot be confirmed.

#### **Mental health, quality of life and the coping of stress of undergraduate students from Brazil**

**Grubits Freire, Heloisa Bruna** *Dept. of Psychology, Dom Bosco Catholic University, Campo Grande, Brazil*

A cross-sectional study was carried out in a sample of 466 undergraduate students who were attending their first and last year in 5 major areas of

knowledge. To assess their Mental Health (MH), GHQ-60, SF-36 for Quality of Life (QoL), Billings & Moos Coping Scale to measure coping strategies to deal with stressful events were used. The students did better in the physical component of QoL than in the mental one. They predominantly used active strategies to cope with stressful events. There were gender differences as regards MH and QoL performances. The worst MH scores were for males from Human and Social Sciences.

#### **Relationship between the values of organizational culture and human resource management practices from a gender perspective**

**Grueso, Merlin Patricia** *CIDI, Univ. Pontificia Bolivariana, Palmira, Colombia* **Anton, Concha** *Salamanca, Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain*

The purpose of this research was to identify the values of the organizational culture which take effect in the implementation of human resources practices regarded as fair from a gender perspective. It used a sample of employees from three organizations in Cali Colombia and was administered through a questionnaire that analyzed five values of the corporate culture and six best human resource practices from gender perspective. The results indicate that the values power distance, masculinity - femininity, uncertainty tolerance, individualism - collectivism and long term - short term orientation, predicting significantly implement good human resources practices from gender perspective although differently.

#### **The relationship between moral characteristics and abilities of gifted persons**

**Gudzik, Svetlana** *Psychology Department, BSPU, Minsk, Belarus*

One of the important tasks that faces scientists and practical workers with gifted children is how to preserve the high level of abilities through all life cycle of gifted person. In the context of this task the revealing of the connections between the abilities (general and special) and moral characteristics of personality let us to determine the benefits for personal and social activities of gifted person's potential realization. In the paper the results of investigation of moral characteristics and different abilities of gifted children are presented and discussed. Some comparisons are made with the group of ordinary children.

#### **Informal caregivers of elderly people: Social network and life satisfaction**

**Guerra, Sara** *Dept. of Health Sciences, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal* **Vicente, Henrique** *Health Sciences, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal* **Figueiredo, Daniela** *Health Sciences, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal* **Sousa, Liliana** *Health Sciences, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal*

This study aims at characterizing informal carers of elderly people's networks and its impact on satisfaction with life. IARSP-R (Analysis Instrument of Social Network) and SWLS (Satisfaction with Life Scale) were administered to 30 carers of elderly dependent people. Main findings suggest that: i) caregivers' tend not to include the elderly person as a member of their network; ii) networks are based on family and neighbours; iii) life satisfaction is positively correlated with the number of friends and relatives in the network. Caregivers' networks need to be strengthening, mainly through making use of the potential of the already existing ties.

#### **Effectiveness of humanistic child and adolescent psychotherapy**

**Hölldampf, Dagmar** *Psychology, University of Education, Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany* **Theresa, Jakob** *Psychology, University of Education, Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany* **Behr, Michael**



*Psychology, University of Education, Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany*

Meta analysis about Child- and Adolescent-Psychotherapy show considerable differences. Over the past 50 plus years, humanistic child and adolescent psychotherapy has been the subject of over 100 studies reporting pre-post results. The authors are using meta-analysis methods to statistically combine the results of these studies. The following hypothesis are surveyed: Children and adolescents who participate in humanistic psychotherapies show significant amounts of change over time; in randomized clinical trials against untreated control groups, children who participate in humanistic psychotherapies typically show substantially more change than comparable untreated clients.

#### **Neuroimaging of therapeutic effects in schizophrenia**

**Habel, Ute** *Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany* **Koch, Kathrin** *Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, University of Jena, Jena, Germany* **Kellermann, Thilo** *Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany* **Reske, Martina** *Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany* **Fromann, Nicole** *Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, University of Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany* **Wölwer, Wolfgang** *Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, University of Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany* **Zilles, Karl** *Neuroscience and Biophysics, Research Center Jülich, Jülich, Germany* **Shah, N Jon** *Neuroscience and Biophysics, Research Center Jülich, Jülich, Germany* **Schneider, Frank** *Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany*

Objectives: Longitudinal neuroimaging studies addressing therapeutic effects on the cerebral dysfunctions underlying emotion and cognitive deficits are lacking. Methods: Repeated fMRI was used during long-term studies testing psychotherapeutic effects of a Training of Affect Recognition and a training of attention as well as pharmacotherapy effects on the neural correlates of these processes. Results: A specific behavioural improvement could be observed in trained patients only. In parallel, an activation increase was observed in occipital, frontal and parietal areas in patients who had undergone training compared to those who had not. Conclusion: Specific training effects are probably reflecting more efficient use of attentional, perceptual or cognitive strategies.

#### **Choosing how many options to choose from: Does it depend on affective priming?**

**Hafenbrädl, Sebastian** *HEC, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland* **White, Chris M.** *HEC, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland* **Hoffrage, Ulrich** *HEC, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland*

When making purchase decisions, how many options do people wish to choose from (i.e., what is their desired-set-size, or DSS)? An experiment examined the extent to which DSS depended on: whether participants approached the issue in a computational or affective frame of mind (manipulated via priming), and the number (5 vs. 10) and type of items they could select. Participants also reported their willingness-to-pay (WTP) for the selected items. The results suggest that participants who received computational priming were, as predicted, sensitive to the number of items, whereas those who received affective priming were not, again as predicted.

#### **Mentoring and privacy: The relationship of environmental privacy and personal disclosure**

**Hager, Mark J.** *Psychology, Russell Center 6, Menlo College, Atherton, USA*

This study examined the interaction of perceived privacy with academic and psychological mentoring

outcomes in a school-based mentoring program in the USA. College students (N=42; 28 female) mentoring elementary and secondary students were surveyed about their perceptions of privacy in different campus settings. Chi square analyses confirmed higher levels of acoustic and visual privacy were significantly related to increased psychosocial mentoring activities while low levels of acoustic and visual privacy were related to increased academic activities ( $p < .0001$  and  $p < .0005$ ). The interaction of privacy and self-disclosure has significant implications for program design, mentor training and outcomes assessment.

#### **Internet child pornography: The psychology and psychophysiology of viewing child pornography**

**Haines, Janet** *School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia*  
The aim of this study was to examine the psychophysiological and psychological processes associated with viewing Internet child pornography. A comparison was made between those with and without a history of child sex offending. In both cases, criminal charges for viewing child pornography were being faced. A guided imagery methodology was used to examine responses to personal experiences. Fundamental differences in the response to viewing child pornography were noted with non-offending being associated with a strong tension reduction process. Results have implications for understanding the motivations for this behaviour and providing explanations for the court.

#### **Does the presence of a weapon shrink the functional field of view?**

**Hakoda, Yuji** *Dept. of Psychology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan* **Yamakawa, Akio** *Department of Psychology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan* **Nobata, Tomoe** *Department of Psychology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan* **Ninose, Yuri** *Department of Computer Science, Fukuoka University, Fukuoka, Japan*

This research investigated the effect of a weapon on the functional field of view. Two series of affective pictures consisting of negative pictures with and without a weapon were presented to the participants. They were required to identify the letter presented at the fixation point along with the numbers occurring at each corner. Results revealed that the identification of the numbers was significantly low in the case of negative pictures with a weapon as opposed to that of negative pictures without one. This result indicates that the existence of a weapon shrinks the functional field of view.

#### **The investigation of secondary traumatic stress levels observed in emergency service personnel in terms of dissociation level, perceived social support and coping strategies**

**Haksal, Pinar** *Ankara, Turkey* **Dag, Ihsan** *Psychology Department, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey*

In this study, secondary traumatic stress levels of health personnel working at emergency services are examined in terms of dissociation level, perceived social support and coping strategies. Health personnel working at hospital polyclinics were included in the study for comparison purposes. 159 emergency service worker and 153 polyclinic worker received five scales to investigate the relationship between work place and post-traumatic stress symptoms, psychopathology symptoms, dissociation level, perceived social support and coping strategies. Among the analysis, post-traumatic stress symptoms, psychopathology symptoms and dissociation levels of the employers at polyclinics were significantly higher than that of the employers at emergency services.

#### **The psychosocial adaptation for displaced youth (age 16-20) Alsalam area Rabak, White Nile State Sudan**

**Hamadain, Osman** *Psychology, University of Blue Nile, Edamzine, Sudan*

The aim of this study is to examine the psychosocial adaptation for displaced youth because of wars or others (age 16-20) Alsalam area Rabak, White Nile State Sudan. Hugh.M.Bell questionnaire for adaptation was used for a random sample 200 persons analyzed by SPSS. The outcomes are: 1. There were statistical significant differences in psychosocial adaptation between displaced youth. a. Worked or do not in favor of worked. b. Ethnic groups, in social dimension in favor of Arabs, Southerners, Noba. c. Educated and non educated. d. Age. e. Time spent in displaced area. 2. No differences in the causes of displacement.

#### **Personal-organizational orientation of needs for job application and its effect**

**Han, Ying** *Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Wang, Lei** *Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

This study explored different job application need orientations using a self-developed questionnaire. A total of 285 employees or applicants participated in the survey. Two factors were identified by EFA, named as "personal need orientation" ( $\alpha=.76$ ) and "organizational need orientation" ( $\alpha=.72$ ), both significantly correlated to work value, self-efficacy or individualism/collectivism. The hierarchy regression analysis showed that personal-need-orientated individuals have a lower level of job satisfaction and higher level of turnover intention; organizational-need-orientation individuals have a lower level of turnover intention but no significant correlation with job satisfaction. The findings may help organizations reduce turnover rate.

#### **A new strategy for learning highly-similar concepts**

**Hannon, Brenda** *Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, USA*

In educational settings, students are often expected to learn pairs of concepts, such as fluid intelligence/crystallized intelligence. For many students these concepts are difficult to learn because they have similar definitions that are easy to confuse. The challenge of learning these similar, yet often confused concepts is further complicated by the fact that students are often examined about differences between the concepts. This research tests the efficacy of a new strategy—called differential+associative processing—for learning highly similar concepts. The results revealed that differential+associative processing is better than elaboration and that it might even spontaneous transfer to new contexts.

#### **The role of deliberate practice in the acquisition of AOC e-sports expertise**

**Hao, Ning** *Dept. of Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China* **Wu, Qinglin** *Department of Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China*

This study explored the role of deliberate practice in the domain of AOC E-sports by analyzing the appraisal of 16 different domain activities made by 97 top experts. Then 271 players of 3 different skill levels were selected as subjects to investigate how the accumulative time spent on deliberate practice activities affects the player's skill level. The study shows that there are 3 kinds of deliberate practice activities in the AOC E-sport domain and that the time different subjects spent on these activities causes significant differences. We suggest that the time spent on deliberate practice activities



can effectively forecast the player's skill level while experience can't be used as a predictor.

#### The method of the measurement about fear of crime by a projective technique

**Harada, Akira** Koshien Junior College, Hyogo, Japan  
**Toda, Hidetoshi** Graduate School of Humanities, Koshien University, Takarazuka, Hyogo, Japan  
**Kagemura, Yukihiko** Graduate School of Humanities, Koshien University, Takarazuka, Hyogo, Japan  
**Sugasawa, Hironari** Graduate School of Humanities, Koshien University, Takarazuka, Hyogo, Japan  
 This study attempted to measure fear and risk perception of crime by a projective method. The experiment of constructing a desirable town for participants to live in was submitted. On the sheet that a virtual town area including their home was printed, the participants arranged the cards that the elements of a town were painted, for example, house, hospital, parking, bank and so on. After the construction was finished, they were asked where they have felt fear and risk perception of crime. The result suggested the relation between a position of home and a location of feeling them.

#### Self-Regulation as a predictor of delinquent behavior and socially inconsiderate behavior

**Harada, Chika** Education & Human Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan  
**Yoshizawa, Hiroyuki** Faculty of Education, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University, Gifu, Japan  
**Yoshida, Toshikazu** Education & Human Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

This study focused on the temperament and ability facets of self-regulation, and examined their effect on delinquent and socially inconsiderate behavior. Temperament was assessed by the Behavioral Inhibition System / Behavioral Approach System scales, and the Effortful Control scale, and ability was assessed by the Social Self-Regulation (SSR) scale. Data were collected from 414 high school students, and 227 college students in Japan. Results of structural equation modeling revealed that the direct effect of SSR was stronger than temperament, and different factors of self-regulation influence delinquent behavior versus merely socially inconsiderate behavior. These differences and similarities were discussed.

#### Context and information reduction

**Harsanyi, Geza** Institute of Psychology, Humboldt University at Berlin, Berlin, Germany  
**Frensch, Peter A.** Institute of Psychology, Humboldt University at Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Individuals learn to optimize performance speed by reducing task-irrelevant information (Haider & Frensch, 1996). The nature of context affecting information reduction was investigated. Participants performed two categories of the same task, for one category information reduction was valid, for the second information reduction was invalid. The categories were indicated by contextual cues, which were either arbitrary for the task (Experiment 1) or were structural components of the task (Experiment 2). Results suggest that the categories were not discriminated on the basis of surface characteristics. Rather the categories were established, and information reduction was learned when structural characteristics affect task-processing.

#### Interaction of organizational environment and employees personality characteristics as predictor of counterproductive workplace behaviors in employees of an Iranian industrial company

**Hashemi Sheykhabani, Sayedesmaeil** Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Shokrkon, Hossein** Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Neissi, Abdolkazem** Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz,

**Islamic Republic of Iran**  
**Shehni Yeilagh, Manijeh** Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Haghighi, Jamal** Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran

Interaction relationships of important environmental variables and personality characteristics to counterproductive behaviors were investigated. 546 employees randomly selected were surveyed. Moderated regression analyses showed that personality characteristics moderated relationships between environmental variables and counterproductive behaviors. That is, the relationships between environmental variables and counterproductive behaviors were stronger for individuals high in trait anxiety and anger and low in agreeableness and conscientiousness than for individuals low in trait anxiety and anger and high in agreeableness and conscientiousness. Personality characteristics did not moderate the relationships of organizational constraints and counterproductive behaviors. In addition, trait anger and conscientiousness moderated the relationship of distributive justice to counterproductive work behaviors, but trait anxiety did not.

#### Behavioral outcomes associates with emotional contagion: A study among direct selling agents

**Hashim, Junaidah** Business Admin., KENMS, Intern. Islamic University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
**Wok, Saodah** DEPT OF COMMUNICATION, KHSIRK, INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITI, KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

This study investigates how members in the group are affected by the happiness of their high achievers, what factors influence the emotional contagion to occur, and what are the effects of emotional contagion on group and organization. A total of 86 respondents participated in this study. It is found that emotional contagion is positively related with personal outcomes, it has an impact on both the group and the team. Emotional contagion is also related to organizational outcomes. The findings of this research expand previous researches by identifying the outcomes of emotional contagion on personal, groups, and organization.

#### Correlation between JIFP and prefrontal activity: A NIRS study

**Hashimoto, Teruo** Psychology, Keio Univ., Yokohama, Japan  
**Yoshimitsu, Kaeko** Psychology, Keio Univ., Tokyo, Japan  
**Omori, Takahide** Psychology, Keio Univ., Tokyo, Japan  
**Kojima, Shozo** Psychology, Keio Univ., Tokyo, Japan

JIFP (Japanese version of IFEEL (Infant Facial Expressions of Emotion from Looking at Pictures)) was used to study the reactions of potential caregivers (14 university students) to the varied emotions of infants, as revealed in their interpretations of a set of 30 pictures of 1-year-olds. The prefrontal activity was simultaneously measured by the near infrared spectroscopy which can easily measure neural response. This study was approved by the ethical committee of Keio university. The interpretations was quantified, and its correlation with prefrontal activity showed emotion-related and/or attachment-related processes. This preliminary study suggests the usefulness of JIFP for screening the aptitude for child rearing is suggested.

#### Motives of criminal behavior among prison inmate in Khartoum state, Sudan

**Hassan, Khalid** Psychology, Elneelein, Khartoum, Sudan

This research was conducted on (300) inmates (216) males, (83) Females to examine the motives of criminal. To fulfill this aim, the researchers administered scale for measuring motives of criminal behavior. The collected data were analyzed statistically by T-test for on sample, Mann Whitney test, One Way Analysis (ANOVA) and product

moment correlation. The results showed that: Economic motives were predominantly higher compared to psychological and social motives. No significant statistical differences were found in criminal behavior related to gender. There were significant statistical differences on motives of criminal behavior among inmates attributed to the type of crime, and there was negative correlation between crime motives and education level.

#### Intelligence testing among students in greater Khartoum

**Hassan, Hajshrif** Psychology, Wight Nil, Khartoum, Sudan

This study examines intelligence testing among students in greater Khartoum, Sudan. The sample of study (N= 5549) selected randomly from primary, secondary schools and universities. The Standard Progressive Matrices was applied to both males (N=2961) and females (N=2588) and their age is ranged between 9-20 years. The study showed that (a) scores of intelligence increased with the increase of age (b) significant differences in intelligence scores between males and female participants was found in age group 10,11, 12, 13 and 18 years and no significant differences in other ones.

#### Disproportionate allocation of cognitive resources during thought suppression in depressed individuals

**Hattori, Yosuke** Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan  
**Karasawa, Minoru** Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

Depressed individuals often fail to control their unwanted thoughts. In order to reveal psychological mechanisms underlying this phenomenon, we compared response latencies among depressed and non-depressed college students under a lexical decision task. Seventy-three participants judged whether a presented letter string was a word or not while thinking or not thinking various concepts. The depressed individuals showed a better performance than the non-depressed, only under the suppression instruction, suggesting that the depressed failed to allocate cognitive resource to the main task in this condition. Implications for the study of cognitive processes taking place among the depressed are discussed.

#### The ERPs N400 variation by difference of semantic relation between words

**Hayashi, Nao** Dept. of Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan  
**Koyama, Takamasa** Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan  
**Kawahara, Yuri** Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan

The effect of difference of semantic connection and relation between words on semantic priming was investigated by a specific word in a series of successively presented words. Ten participants were asked to judge semantic connection and relation under 3 condition of word connections antonym, category and syntactic. Results showed that reaction time was shortest the under the antonym condition and the longest under the same category condition. This phenomenon suggested that priming effect were larger in order of antonym > syntactic > category on RT. Therefore the number of expected items would effect on difference of semantic priming. The N400 results showed that attenuation were not occurred on type of non-related target.

#### The BDNF Val66Met polymorphism influences olfactory processing

**Hedner, Margareta** Dept. of Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden  
**Nilsson, Lars-Göran** Psychology, Cognitive Psychology, Stockholm, Sweden  
**Olofsson, Jonas** Psychology, Psychology, Umeå, Sweden  
**Hummel, Thomas**



Otorhinolaryngology, Otorhinolaryngology, Dresden, Germany **Eriksson, Elias** Pharmacology, Pharmacology, Göteborg, Sweden **Melchoir, Lydia** Pharmacology, Pharmacology, Göteborg, Sweden **Larsson, Maria** Psychology, Psychology, Stockholm, Sweden

This study explored the relationship between allelic variations of the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and olfactory memory in normal subjects ( $n=827$ ). Participants were derived from the Betula project, a large-scale population-based study focusing on memory and aging. Preliminary data suggest that the BDNF Val66Met polymorphism affects the individual variation in olfactory proficiency, such that met/met carriers were significantly poorer in identifying odors than val/val carriers. The Val66-Met effect did not interact with age, suggesting that the genetic effect is independent of the well-known aging effect on olfactory functioning.

#### Effectiveness of leadership styles in the non-profit sector: Results from a multi-sample study

**Hehn, Verena** FB Psychologie, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany **Rowold, Jens** 2: Applied and Work Psychology, WWU Münster, FB Psychologie, Münster, Germany

It seems important to compare and contrast several leadership theories both from a theoretical and empirical perspective. Consequently, the present study contributes to the nomological network of six leadership styles: Transactional, transformational, and ethical leadership, LMX, initiating structure and consideration. Based on data from several samples (i.e., public and private industries, profit and non-profit organizations) from the CoLeS (Context and Leadership Styles) project, evidence for criterion-oriented validity of these leadership styles is presented. Implications for leadership theory and practice are discussed.

#### Evaluation of the cognitive, behavioral and physiological responses to two versions of the Stroop test

**Hernandez, Melba** Behavioral Science and Tech., Simon Bolivar University, Caracas, Venezuela

Two Stroop test versions were used to evaluate physiological, behavioral and cognitive responding. Participants: 100 Venezuelan engineering students aged 18-25. Method: participants were exposed to both classically and computer administered Stroop tests. Blood pressure, heart rate, and ratings of test difficulty and state-anxiety were obtained after each test. Results: significant differences were observed in both cardiovascular response and perceived test difficulty relative to the two Stroop versions. Classically administered Stroop tests elicited greater physiological reactivity and higher ratings of test difficulty. No significant correlations between perceived test difficulty and state-anxiety were found; by contrast, a relationship was observed between perceived test difficulty and high physiological reactions.

#### Relation between temporal perspective and motivation towards the socio-labour integration of minors under judicial measures

**Hernandez, Bernardo** Psicología Social, Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain **Ruiz, Cristina** Psicología Social, Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain **Martín, Ana** Psicología Social, Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain **Hernández Feraud, Estefanía** Psicología Social, Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain

The study of the social rehabilitation processes of minors under judicial measures has revealed the importance of cognitive and motivational variables in the efficiency of the intervention programs. This work analyses the relation between the temporal perspective and the motivation to realize behaviours related to the socio-labour integration. The questionnaires were administered individually to

171 minors under judicial measures. It was found positive and significant correlations between orientation to the future, negative past and positive past measures and motivation measures, but hedonistic present and fatalistic present measures did not correlate with those of motivation.

#### The parent version of the preschool Social Skills Rating Scale (SSRS) – Analysis of factorial structure and psychometric properties with a German sample

**Hess, Markus** Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Wille, Nora** Gesundheitswissenschaften, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany **Scheithauer, Herbert** Erz.wiss u. Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Kleiber, Dieter** Erz.wiss. und Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Kocalevent, Rüya** Erz.wiss. und Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Ravens-Sieberer, Ulrike** Gesundheitswissenschaften, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

The Social Skills Rating Scale (SSRS) is a commonly used tool for measuring social skills. However recent studies have questioned the factorial structure of the SSRS (parent version). Therefore the present study tested the factorial structure of the parent version of the preschool SSRS with a German sample of 365 children (mean age 4.5 years) stemming from the BELLA-study. We conducted explorative factor analyses based on an ordinal data level. In addition internal consistencies, item-total, and inter-item correlations were used for scale construction. We will present a revision of the original 4-factor structure of the social skills scale with a reduced item pool.

#### Effects of leadership styles on branch-level profit

**Hessmer, Stefan** Inst. für Arbeitspsychologie, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany **Rowold, Jens** Arbeitspsychologie Prof. Hell, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany

Over the last 50 years, several leadership theories emerged. Empirical research demonstrated the positive relationship between each of these leadership styles and performance. However, empirical research that compares and contrasts the relative effects of these leadership styles on outcome criteria is virtually nonexistent. Thus, the present study compared the simultaneous effect of six leadership styles (initiating structure/consideration, transactional/transformational leadership, LMX, and ethical leadership) on objective performance (i.e., profit). Followers ( $N = 855$ ) assessed these leadership styles of their respective supervisor ( $N = 178$ ), who was the head of one branch of an international bank company. Results revealed that LMX, initiating structure and transformational leadership both contributed to branch-level profit, independently from each other.

#### Learning by note-taking vs. learning by drawing as a follow-up strategy for learning from texts

**Hilbert, Tatjana** School and Instrut. Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany **Nückles, Matthias** School and Instructional Psych, University of Goettingen, GEM, Göttingen, Germany **Gierk, Benjamin** School and Instructional Psych, University of Goettingen, GEM, Göttingen, Germany **Zander, Steffi** School and Instructional Psych, University of Goettingen, GEM, Göttingen, Germany

Learner-generated drawings or notes are successful strategies for learning from texts. In a 2x2-experiment, on the one hand, we varied whether learners were instructed to take notes on six short texts or to draw an illustration of the texts' contents. On the other hand, learners were either allowed to use their notes/illustration for answering the posttest or not. Preliminary results showed that learners were better able to draw conclusions from the learning texts when they were allowed to use their notes/illustrations in the posttest. Also, drawing led to a more

coherent knowledge of the texts contents than note-taking.

#### Selective attention to visual motion is modulated by emotional distractors

**Hindi Attar, Catherine** Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Rose, Michael** Dep. of Systems Neuroscience, University Med. Center Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany **Büchel, Christian** University Med. Center Hamburg, University of Leipzig, Hamburg, Germany **Müller, Matthias M.** Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

There is an ongoing debate over the extent to which selective attention can prevent the processing of task-irrelevant emotional distractors. In this fMRI study subjects attended a display of moving random dots and were asked to detect short intervals of coherent motions under two levels of task difficulty. Concurrently, neutral and emotional faces were presented in the background which were always task-irrelevant. Within motion-sensitive area MT we observed a significantly steeper decrease in activation with increasing task demands for fearful face distractors compared to neutral. This finding implicate a prioritized processing of unattended threat-related stimuli despite sparse attentional resources.

#### Different effects of Schubert's and Berlioz's music on emotion and incidental psychophysical responses

**Hirooka, Mizuho** Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan **Kawahara, Yuri** psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan **Mochizuki, Toshiko** psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan

To examine effects of music on emotion and incidental psychophysical responses, we recorded blood volume pulse (BVP) and respiration (RESP) while the subject listened to Schubert's and Berlioz's music. After the music presentation, Multiple Mood Scale (MMS) test was done. When the Schubert's music was presented, there were increases in BVP rate and RESP amplitude, and MMS test revealed introverted and affirmative emotion. When Berlioz's music was presented, there were decreases in BVP rate and RESP amplitude, and MMS test revealed extroverted and negative emotion. Thus, Schubert's music appears to be relaxing while Berlioz's music appears to make one nervous.

#### Which aspects of assessment-tasks matter for student learning?: The role of expectations and conceptions of assessment

**Hirschfeld, Gerrit** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany **von Brachel, Ruth** Psychology, Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

This paper investigates how students' expectations of particular assessment-tasks (e.g. 'naming definitions', 'justifying an own opinion') and conceptions of assessment (e.g. 'assessment as feedback', 'ignoring assessment results) influence the quantity and quality of students' learning. 356 students from different German universities completed an online-questionnaire about their expectations, conceptions and use of individual and cooperative learning strategies. In a SEM-model the assessed five expectation-factors and four conception-factors predicted significantly how much time students spent learning and which strategies they used. Implications for a model of self-regulated learning that contains both short-term (expectations) and long-term (conceptions) factors are discussed.



### Validity of an implicit association test for assessing the big five personality dimensions

**Hirschmüller, Sarah** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Stopfer, Juliane** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Back, Mitja** Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Schmukle, Stefan** Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Egloff, Boris** Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

The Implicit Association Test was adapted to measure the Big Five personality dimensions. We present a behavioral study that aimed at assessing the predictive validity of this Big Five-IAT: Participants were observed and videotaped in a variety of socially relevant situations. Behavioral criteria were derived to represent the five dimensions as well as varying degrees of automaticity and control. Results demonstrate that the IAT shows incremental predictive validity for neuroticism and extraversion but not for the other dimensions. Moreover these findings were not due to general effects of valence. Implications for theory and measurement of implicit self-concepts are discussed.

### Measuring mathematics in pre-school age: Rasch model analyses for determining the dimensionality of competences

**Hirschmann, Nicole** Psychology, Vienna University, Wien, Austria **Deimann, Pia** Psychology, Vienna University, Wien, Austria **Kastner-Koller, Ursula** Psychology, Vienna University, Wien, Austria

Based on research concerning numerical abilities of preschool-children, an item pool for the assessment of mathematical abilities of three- to six-year-olds was constructed. Five scales were shown to conform to the assumptions of the Rasch model. They exhibited high reliabilities and good criterion-validities. Only low correlations with achievements in spatial and logical thinking emerged. Age-progress of the children could be represented well with the scales. Due to floor- and ceiling-effects however, none of the scales seemed appropriate for developmental diagnosis. Therefore, a new scale with an age-dependent starting-point was constructed, which also conformed to the assumptions of the Rasch model.

### Individualized assessment of quality of life in old age

**Holzhausen, Martin** Berlin, Germany **Martus, Peter** Biometry & Clin. Epidemiol, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany **Tesch-Römer, Clemens** Director, Dt. Zentrum für Altersfragen, Berlin, Germany

Many elderly suffer from multiple chronic health-conditions. To avoid floor effects, assessment of quality of life should focus on life-satisfaction instead of function-related variables. A questionnaire was developed that enables participants to individually define domains constituting their quality of life. This individualized approach was chosen due to vast heterogeneity of impairments and resources in old age. Domain-specific ratings of satisfaction and importance are integrated into an overall life-satisfaction score. The questionnaire was successfully pilot-tested and pre-validated in an elderly sample. It allows for comparison of sum-scores as well as for detailed individual trajectories of domain-specific and content changes over time.

### Attachment behavior style: Different influence on attribution and emotion

**Hu, Ping** Public Administration School, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Guan, Yu** Public Administration School, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Two studies examined attachment behavior style difference in attribution and emotion. The results indicated that (1) the attachment behavior had clear

and significant influences on the social relationship satisfaction; (2) the attachment behavior styles had influences on both attribution and emotion. Regression analysis indicated behavior reactive was explained by two attachment behavior styles, two kinds of reactive emotion and one attribution dimension. These findings are consistent with the idea that adults with different internal working models of attachment are predisposed to think, feel and reactive differently in their relationships.

### Relation among trauma, trait coping, and students' suicide attitude after super typhoon Saomai

**Huang, Xiaozhong** Institute of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua City, People's Republic of China **Li, Weijian** Institute of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua City, Zhejiang province, People's Republic of China

Based on theory of ego psychology model and relational model of stress, the present study was to explore the relation among trauma, trait coping, and students' suicide attitude after super typhoon Saomai. With 650 participants (10-18 years old) around landing places of Saomai, Post-trauma Symptom Reaction Questionnaire, Trait Coping Styles Questionnaire, and Suicide Attitude Questionnaire were used. The results indicated that (a) post-trauma symptom reaction had direct effect on suicide attitude; (b) the cognitive dimension of post-trauma symptom reaction had significant predictive effect on suicide attitude. The results took sides with relational model of stress, coping had the contextual feature. cognitive therapy is recommended to adopt for traumatic students.

### Women managers' careers in information technology field: A cross-cultural comparison between China and Finland

**Huang, Jiehua** School of Business, Lappeenranta University, Lappeenranta, Finland **Aaltio, Iiris** School of Business and Economi, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

This study explores women managers' career in information technology (IT) in China and Finland. Used Q-methodology, in-depth interview and interpretive analysis as background methodology, which are based theoretical on a feminist standpoint, cultural sensitive career theory and Individual Difference Theory of Gender and IT, this study links the real experience of women IT managers' career with the concrete historical, political, and economic structures of nation and organization. Results show the career scripts and guanxi (network) bases of women managers in cross-cultural context, which imply the gendered nature of IT and cultural notions of what is an ideal woman. Implications for HRM are discussed.

### Emotions in the process of risky decision making: Spontaneous verbal expressions

**Huber, Odilo W.** Psychology Department, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland **Bär, Arlette S.** Psychology Department, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

An experiment investigates spontaneous verbal expressions of emotions during information search in quasi-naturalistic risky scenarios. 198 Subjects got a scarce description of the decision situation. Subsequently they asked questions, and got matching answers. Spontaneous verbal statements were recorded and later coded regarding emotional content. As expected, respective emotions were connected with evaluation of positive and negative consequences. Further, process related negative emotions emerged due to risk taking in choice, and positive ones if subjects terminated the process with the choice of an alternative after having successfully searched for possibilities to defuse its risky negative outcome.

### General knowledge and need for cognition – Is there a mediating role of behavioral habits?

**Huic, Aleksandra** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Urch, Drazen** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Tonkovic, Masa** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Tomisa, Tia** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Ljubotina, Damir** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Sverko, Dina** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Personality and behavioral correlates of general knowledge were examined. General knowledge was assessed with an advanced vocabulary test (consisting of words of latin and greek origin). Need for Cognition Scale (Cacioppo and Petty, 1992) was administered, along with questions about behavioral habits in relation to theaters, museums, movies and libraries. We also assessed the respondents exposure to different kinds of media information – TV, radio, Internet, daily news, scientific and entertainment magazines and books. Total of 600 respondents (50% male and 50% female; 49% high school and 51% higher education) participated in the study. Applied and theoretical implications are discussed.

### Self-consciousness and different ways of measuring stress

**Huic, Aleksandra** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Kamenov, Zeljka** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Jokic-Begic, Natasa** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Lauri Korajlija, Anita** Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Self-consciousness is a tendency of the individual to focus onto him/herself. It consists of two factors – private and public self-consciousness. Research that tried to link self-consciousness with levels of stress is inconclusive. The aim of this study was to examine individual differences in self-consciousness in relation to different ways of stress measurement. Self-consciousness scale was administered together with three instruments measuring levels of stress. 418 individuals, aged 22 to 68, participated in the study. Relations among measured variables are discussed with regard to Trapnell and Campbell's (1999) distinction to two self-consciousness motives-rumination and reflection.

### Different perspectives in treating post-traumatic stress disorder patients after mass disasters and terrorist attacks

**Icoz, Ferhat** Dept. of Psychology, Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey

This poster is a comparative archival research on treatment methods of victims of mass disaster and terrorism, focusing on different instances from the U.S.A, Israel, Turkey, Finland and Germany. This poster contains three parts, firstly briefly introducing PTSD, secondly introducing different incidents from these countries and symptoms that were revealed after the incident, and lastly compares methods used in different incidents. The aim of this research is to identify different methods and perspectives used in different incidents in different countries, to compare possible problems during treatment and outcomes for patients of these treatment methods.

### Environmental competence in destination marathon runners

**Imamichi, Tomoaki** Environmental Psychology, City University of New York, Hoboken, USA

This project will examine environmental competence (the ability to deal with one's surroundings in an effective and stimulating manner) via destination marathon runners. A semi-structured interview of destination marathon runners will provide insight into environmental competence: how they have dealt with an unfamiliar environment and with the challenge of the marathon. In order to successfully



(bodily and experientially) complete a destination marathon, the smooth transition with one's surroundings is essential. Planning and dwelling practices to achieve this smooth transition, and bodily and experiential aspects are examined; concepts of flow and restorative environments are reevaluated.

**Preliminary psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the questionnaire about interpersonal difficulties for adolescents**

**Inglés, Candido J.** Dept. of Health Psychology, Universidad Miguel Hernandez, Elche, Spain  
**Castanheira, Joao** Health Psychology, Miguel Hernandez University, Elche, Alicante, Spain  
**Ribeiro, Filipe** Health Psychology, Miguel Hernandez University, Elche, Alicante, Spain  
**García Fernandez, Jose M.** Psychology, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain

This study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Questionnaire about Interpersonal Difficulties for Adolescents (QIDA) in a sample of Portuguese adolescents. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a four-factor structure of the QIDA in the Portuguese sample: Assertiveness, Heterosexual Relationships, Public Speaking, and Family and Friends Relationships. Internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.91$ ) and test-retest reliability ( $r = 0.84$ ) were appropriate. The results revealed a clear and predictable pattern of relationships between the QIDA and the Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents, the School Anxiety Questionnaire and the International Personality Item Pool.

**The roll of encoding strategies on face recognition memory**

**Ito, Yoshie** Institute of HSC, Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan

This study investigated the influence of facial expressions and encoding strategies on recognition memory. Participants looked some happy and neutral faces they had never seen before, and judged with distinctive feature judgment assumed to be isolated of facial features, or distinctive expression judgment supposed to lead the configural processing of the faces. About thirty minutes later, an unexpected recognition test was carried out. In this retrieval, upright or inverted faces were presented. The results showed changing expressions between encoding and retrieval decreased the recognition performance. Furthermore, the encoding strategies did not influence the memory performance.

**Verbal abuse and cognition in the developing mind**

**Ittyerah, Miriam** CNRS/ MNHN 5145, Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France  
**Kochar, Reema** Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi, India  
**Babu, Nandita** Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

The study investigated the detrimental effects of verbal abuse on children. A Verbal abuse scale was administered to abused and non-abused children of three age-groups (8 years, 11 years, 15 years) and self-reported measures of verbal abuse were collected from 180 children. The Cognitive Assessment Schedule was administered. Results indicated that overall boys performed better than the girls and abused children performed poorly than the non-abused children. Developmental changes were found for the attention and coding tasks, whereas gender differences were seen only for the attention tasks. Therefore verbal abuse has consequences that are detrimental to development.

**Determinants of public opinion on sentences and their preference for different types of sentences**

**Ivišić, Ines** Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia  
**Franč, Renata** psychology, Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia  
**Sakic, Vlado** psychology, Institute of Social Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia

The aim of study was to examine the sociodemographic variables, crime attributions and sentencing goals as determinants of opinions on sentences and preference of sentence for burglary. Data (N=1004) were analyzed by discriminant analysis. Depending on the type of dependent variable canonic correlation related to the first significant function ranged from .25 to .36 while classification results showed that in average from 49% to 66.1% of cases were correctly classified. Definition of first function showed to be related to the type of dependent variable, but in each case it was mostly defined by punishment or rehabilitation as sentencing goals.

**Unexpected action effects elicit deviance-related brain potentials and cause attentional distraction**

**Iwanaga, Mio** Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan  
**Nittono, Hiroshi** Cognitive Psychophysiology Lab, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan

To examine how people perceive the effects of their actions, we recorded event-related potentials during a self-paced, random generation task. Sixteen participants randomly pressed one of two buttons once every 1–2 s. Each press triggered either a 1000 or 2000 Hz tone. The button-tone combination was initially fixed, and then became variable. When a press produced a tone that was initially associated with the opposite button ( $p = .15$ ), N2, P300, and a positive slow wave occurred. Intervals between each press increased after mismatched tones compared with matched ones. Action effects that differ from the expectation cause attentional distraction.

**Everyday life heroes (in white): The end of a dream job? Burnout of general practitioners (GP)**

**Iwanowa, Anna** Institut für Psychologie, Innsbruck, Austria

This study focuses on the investigation of burnout and mental health by GP. The specific resources, requirements and demands in the job of GP as well as socio-demographic variables were explored by interviews and questionnaires. A total of 2,500 completed questionnaires were returned and evaluated. Job burnout was measured by MBI and general health by the GHQ. A new questionnaire of specific job requirements was developed and used to test the linkage between job characteristics, exhaustion, cynicism and a perception of low personal accomplishment and general health. The mediating role of burnout was tested with Structural equation modelling analysis.

**Differences in perceptions of the ward atmosphere among patients and staff in psychiatric inpatient care**

**Jørgensen, Kjetil Nordbø** Dept. of Psychology, Norwegian Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Trondheim, Norway  
**Rømme, Vidat** Dept. of Psychology, Norwegian Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Trondheim, Norway  
**Rundmo, Torbjørn** Dept. of Psychology, Norwegian Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Trondheim, Norway

Previous research using the Ward Atmosphere Scale (WAS) has shown that patients and staff from the same wards may perceive the treatment environment differently. The aim of the present study was to replicate the finding that patients and staff may respond differently to the WAS, and furthermore to assess the level of agreement between their scores. 65 patients and 60 staff members from four different ward units completed the Ward Atmosphere Scale questionnaire. Significant differences between patients' and staff's scores were found. Staff tended to view the ward environment in a more positive way than patients.

**The utility of the personality-interest test in predicting changes in chronic fatigue in adolescents: A two-year longitudinal study**

**Janowski, Konrad** Milano, Italy  
**Luszczak, Krzysztof** Dep. of Clinical Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland  
**Szewczyk, Leszek** Dep. of Clinical Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

The objective of this study was to evaluate the potential utility of Personality-Interest Test in predicting changes in chronic fatigue in adolescents. 103 high school students took part in the study and were evaluated by means of the Personality-Interest Test and Cumulative Fatigue Index on their first year at high school and two years later. The initial levels of fatigue were found non-significant in predicting the change in the level of fatigue. Three subscales from the Personality-Interest Test were found to predict the future change in fatigue: pro-social attitudes, linguistic and literary interests and the preference for living and work in the countryside.

**The relationship between emotion regulation strategy and memory of children**

**Jiang, Yuan** Sport Psychology, Beijing Sport University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Shen, Deli** Psychology, Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin, People's Republic of China  
**Bai, Xuejun** Psychology, Tianjin Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

In this study, 336 students from grade five in the primary school and grade two in the junior and senior school participate in the experiment. The study is about the relationship between emotion regulation strategy and memory. The results of the study indicate: Recognition RT of the subjects who adopt cognitive reappraisal is faster than expression suppression whether word or figure condition. There is no significant difference in recognition RT between word and figure condition when the subjects adopt expression suppression; recognition RT of word condition is faster than the one of figure condition when the subjects adopt cognition reappraisal.

**Time as a key factor for a new dynamic model of job satisfaction: Theoretical concept and empirical data**

**Jiménez, Paul** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Graz, Graz, Austria

The aspect of job satisfaction has been seen as a relatively static concept. The estimation of changes which influence job satisfaction has to be explained in a new way: A new instrument which makes it possible to relate dynamic changes to job satisfaction and also the latest results in research - from a representative survey in Austria with 1500 persons - are presented. The scale of development-estimations shows a high internal consistency with  $r > .8$ . The correlations with external scales show different validity in the expected direction. The scale helps to analyse the work situation and also to implement intervention strategies.

**Danger Ideation Reduction Therapy (DIRT): Preliminary findings with three obsessive-compulsive checkers**

**Jones, Mairwen** Behav. & Community Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia  
**Menzies, Ross** Behavioural & Community HI, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe Sydney, Australia  
**Vaccaro, Lisa** Behavioural & Community HI, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe Sydney, Australia

Objectives: Investigated a new treatment package for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) checkers. Methods: Three OCD checkers received eight to 14 individual sessions of Danger Ideation Reduction Therapy (DIRT). Assessment with the Maudsley Obsessional-Compulsive Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory-II and Global Assessment of



Severity was conducted at pre, post and follow-up. Results: DIRT was associated with significant decreases in OCD symptoms across all measures and was maintained over the four-month follow-up period in all three cases. Conclusions: Strong support for the efficacy of DIRT was found. All three cases had a longstanding OCD history (12-30 yrs), yet still responded rapidly to DIRT.

#### Psychometric properties of two generalized anxiety disorder questionnaires in Mexican residents

**Jurado, Samuel** Facultad de Psicología, UNAM, México, Mexico **Campos, Patricia** Psicología Aplicada, INP/RFM, México, D.F., Mexico

Objective: determine reliability and validation of the PSWQ and GAD-Q-IV in residents of México City. Methods: 1504 participants (733 men and 771 women), between 12 and 78 years old ( $X=26.35$ ,  $SD=12.38$ ) answered the Spanish version of both questionnaires. Cronbach's Alfa for the PSWQ was .76. Concurrent validity between the PSWQ and GAD-Q-IV was Spearman  $Rho = .53$ . Conclusions: Both instruments are psychometrically relevant to assess the construct of worry.

#### Some personal correlates of justice sensitivity

**Jurkin, Marina** Dept. of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia **Cubela Adoric, Vera** Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia

The aim of this study was to investigate how the justice sensitivity from victim, observer and beneficiary perspectives relates to justice beliefs, Machiavellianism, empathy and anonymity. A questionnaire package was administered in a group of 178 students at the University of Zadar, Croatia. The relationships with justice variables and empathy were similar for the three perspectives. Machiavellianism correlated negatively with beneficiary and observer sensitivity, whereas the anonymity was associated with the victim and observer perspectives. These results provided partial support for previous findings and suggest that future research would benefit from exploring justice sensitivity in different cultures.

#### Age differences in social emotions recognition

**Justo, Marilene** Psychology, University of the Algarve, Olhão, Portugal **Simão, Cláudia** Psychology, University of the Algarve, Olhão, Portugal **Martins, Ana** Psychology, University of the Algarve, Olhão, Portugal

The main objective of this study was to understand age effect in social emotion (Arrogance, Guilt and Jealousy) recognition. A hundred and one participants were distributed by age groups (children, adolescents and adults). They had to recognize 27 photos representing social emotions. It was asked the dominant emotion in each photo. All participants were screened with cognitive tests. Our results suggest that age has an influence in the recognition of social emotions in study.

#### Computer-assisted cognitive training as a trauma-unspecific intervention for posttraumatic stress disorder

**König, Dorothea** Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria **Lueger-Schuster, Brigitte** Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria **Kryspin-Exner, Ilse** Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Objectives: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) often produces impairments of cognitive functions such as concentration and memory. The aim of the pilot study was to evaluate a computer-assisted cognitive training (CCT) in patients with PTSD. Methods: Using the programme COGPACK ten sessions were arranged focusing on exercises regarding concentration and memory. Results: After the CCT objective and subjective evaluations

of the patients' cognitive capacity indicated significant improvements, symptomatology was significantly decreased. Secondary effects such as increasing self-esteem were observed. Conclusions: The evaluation of the CCT provides first indications of the effectiveness of a trauma-unspecific intervention for patients with PTSD.

#### Investigation of responsibility attitude's validity and reliability

**Kabirmezah, Sanaz** Tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Mahmood Ali, Majid** TABRIZ UNIVERSITY, PSYCHOLOGY, tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Sharifi, Mohammad Amin** TABRIZ UNIVERSITY, PSYCHOLOGY, tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran

At the present research, the validity and reliability of Responsibility Attitude Scale (RAS) was studied. The result of this research showed that RAS had acceptable validity coefficient. In this research, correlation between Responsibility Attitude Scale, Maudsley Obsessional and Compulsive Inventory and between Responsibility Attitude Scale, Dysfunctional Attitude Scale were 0.45 and 0.51, respectively, also validity of the RAS was evaluated by exploratory factor analysis. In the second research 76 students from Tabriz took part in order to study reliability of RAS. The test-retest reliability coefficient of the scale in one-week interval, correlation odd and even items and splitting were 0.84, 0.92, and 0.61 respectively. The internal consistency of the RAS was 0.94.

#### Self-regulation for learning in primary school: Relations to achievement goals and school adaptation

**Kambara, Masahiko** Educational Psychology, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan **Taketsuna, Seiichiro** Psychology, Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Japan **Ogata, Ryoko** Psychology, Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Japan **Takizawa, Eri** Psychology, Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Japan **Saito, Sumiko** Psychology, Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Japan **Sakai, Fujiko** Psychology, Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Japan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relations of self-regulation to achievement goals and children's school adaptation. In study I, a questionnaire on self-regulation for learning was administered to 131 sixth-grade students. Factor analysis revealed that self-regulation for learning was constructed by three factors: general, concentration and self-reward. In study II, 111 sixth-grade students answered a questionnaire on self-regulation for learning, learning strategies, achievement goals and school adaptation. Path analysis showed the positive effect of mastery-approach goal on general self regulation and also the latter had positive effect on learning behaviors, mastery-avoidance goal showed negative effect on learning behaviors.

#### Executive control of attention benefits from positive emotion: ERP evidence

**Kanske, Philipp** Inst. für Neuropsychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany **Kotz, Sonja A.** Neuropsychology, Max Planck Inst Cogn Brain Sci, Leipzig, Germany

We previously showed that executive control of attention is more efficient in the presence of emotionally negative words (Kanske & Kotz, 2007). Here we addressed the question whether executive attention also benefits from positive emotion. Emotionally positive words (e.g. kiss, happiness) were presented in a version of the flanker task. The RT conflict effect (incongruent-congruent) was reduced in emotional trials, the conflict N200, indexing conflict processing, was enlarged. These results resemble those for negative words suggesting that executive control of attention is more efficient in both emotionally salient positive and negative situations.

#### Methods to assess preschool age children reactions to bombing

**Kapor Stanulovic, Nila** Dept. of Psychology, University of Novi Pazar, Novi Pazar, Serbia **Stanulovic, Ada** Center for research, University of Novi Pazar, Novi Pazar,

Preschool children's cognitive functioning is limited to operations characteristic for preoperational stage of cognitive development. This means that they cognitively function best when given concrete visual tasks. In addition, preschool children have limited capacity to differentiate among various emotional states and often have poorly developed vocabulary to name own feelings. A visual scale that allows a child to express the intensity of own emotional state by pointing out on a visual scale its intensity resolves the above mentioned limitations. Data from a study assessing the amount of fear reactions to the experience of bombing will be presented in which a visual scale to describe the intensity of fear has been used.

#### The place attachment and the mental representations of a public space in a Turkish big city

**Karakus, Pelin** Dept. of Social Psychology, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey **Göregenli, Melek** Social Psychology, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

The study aims to determine the mental representations and levels of place attachment of a public space (Fair area-Kültürpark) in one of the big cities of Turkey, Izmir. The data has been collected with hand-drawn mental maps, semi-structural interview forms (Francescatti & Mebane, 1973; Lynch, 1960; Manzo, 2005) and questionnaires (Lalli, 1992). Interviews, maps and questionnaires were conducted with 279 people (135 women and 144 men). The results show that people who live in Izmir generally evaluate this public space as an important part of their personal, cultural and symbolic history and they think this public space should be conserved and be improved according to upcoming interests and demands.

#### Supervisor behavior and employees' job neglect: A study of Australian employees

**Karimi, Leila** Research and Development, Helen Macpherson Institute, Melbourne, Australia

We investigated the extent to which supervisor behavior is associated with employees' job neglect. We also investigated the efficacy of the Kidwell-Robie measure of job neglect in a non-U.S. sample. Australian employees from three organizations reported on their supervisor's behavior, as well as their levels of job neglect. Results from correlation and multiple regression analysis support our hypothesis that both positive and negative supervisor behavior is associated with job neglect. Our findings provide additional evidence for the important effects supervisors can have on employees.

#### Psychological constitution of effectivity of self-learning

**Kasatkina, Olga** Psychologie of Education, MSUPE, Moscow, Russia

The goal of this research is to understand the psychological aspect of self-study and find a method that would simplify the process and give more results. The methods used: 1) the theoretical analyses; chosen the "Mind Maps" (T. Buzan) (the "MM"-method); 2) an empirical research (a forming experiment). The data were processed with the help of content analyses and expert evaluation. The students were taught the "MM"-method and used it on the purpose of self-learning. The results of the experiment held prove that using the "MM"-method makes the process of self-learning more productive, which has a positive impact on the level of knowledge of students.



### Measurement invariance between a traditional and a web-based application of the German Anxiety Sensitivity Index-3 and its psychometric quality

**Kemper, Christoph** Psychology, Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany

Web-based psychometric research using adaptations of paper-and-pencil personality/psychopathology measures is on the rise. Although web-based versions may be reliable and valid, they may not necessarily measure the same constructs as their traditional antecedents. Measurement invariance is rarely tested. Within a confirmatory factor-analytic framework, measurement invariance of a traditional and a web-based version of the Anxiety Sensitivity Index-3 (ASI-3; Taylor, Zvolensky, Cox, Deacon, Heimberg & Ledley et al., 2007) was evaluated and fully confirmed ( $N=3360$ ). Reliability and validity coefficients are reported. The ASI-3 displayed sound psychometric properties irrespective of its mode of application. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.

### Obligations and duties: Hong Kong students' conceptions of citizenship responsibilities

**Kennedy, Kerry** Curriculum & Instruction, The HK Institute of Education, Tai Po, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR

Citizenship responsibilities have been measured in different ways. Little attention has been paid to how adolescents as future citizens construct these responsibilities. This paper will report on a project concerned with adolescents in Hong Kong and how they understood the responsibilities of 'good citizens'. Drawing on data from the IEA Civic Education Study, all items relating to student conceptions of the 'good citizen' were re-analyzed using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. A 3-factor model was identified showing adequate fit to the data. This model suggested that students identified obligations and duties as the main responsibilities of citizens.

### Effect of mental simulation training on educational performance between talented and normal students in Iran

**Khalili, Fatemeh** Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Minakari, Mahmood** Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Pakdamani, Shahla** Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose was to investigate how intelligence could modulate the effect of mental simulation on educational performance. Hypotheses: educational performance improve with mental simulation strategies. Instruments, for educational performance we used EPT(Taylor,1999) and for mental simulation training, different strategy. Sampling .208 talented and normal students were selected, then divided to 4 categories. Results: Educational performance improved with mental simulation training. It could regulate five skills which form educational performance. Based on investigating the effects of IQ, talented students used more outcome simulation and normal student used more process simulation. Outcome simulation is more interesting for talented student because they used process simulation apparently.

### Tele-therapy: An approach to provide mental health services to remote and rural areas

**Kharkwal, Meena** Haucourt Moulaine, France

Mental health services are totally unavailable to rural and remote India. Mental illnesses are still considered as life long handicap and most of the time remain untreated. The objective of the present study was to find out how the patients from remote areas can be benefited by tele-therapy. The area of present study includes a town and surrounding villages of Himalayan region. The data base is

patients records from researcher's private practice. The findings of the study show that it is possible to provide professional mental health services to rural and remote areas through telecommunication and one trained worker in community. The probable misuse of this approach has also been discussed.

### Earthquake behavior rules for disable people

**Kirakosyan, Hasmik** Psychology, Urartu University, Yerevan, Armenia

In Armenia disabled people comprise 4.4% of the population while the people with psychical problems comprise 0.5% of the population. In absolute numbers they are 141368 and 15998 respectively. Therefore our purpose is to develop the earthquake behavior rules and relevant techniques for those people. The problem may be solved as follows: • Study and outline the safety means for people with physical and psychical defects • Develop guidelines for the guardians of those people • Teach the people and their guardians for behavior rules through lectures and workshops. The necessary assistance and safety means are selected and implemented at several special schools.

### Increased rumination is associated with poor internalisation of personal strivings

**Kirkegaard Thomsen, Dorthe** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark **Tønnesvang, Jan** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark **Schnieber, Anette** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark **Hammershøj Olesen, Martin** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark

Individual differences in rumination may be explained by differing degrees of internalization of personal strivings in self-regulation processes. Six-hundred-and-seventy-seven students completed an e-based survey including the Rumination-Reflection Questionnaire, listed five important personal strivings and rated these on four questions measuring internalisation (extrinsic, introjected, identified, intrinsic). Correlations showed that a higher degree of rumination was associated with more extrinsic strivings ( $r(674)=0.21$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), more introjected strivings ( $r(675)=0.30$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), less identified strivings ( $r(675)=-0.15$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) and less intrinsic strivings ( $r(675)=-0.15$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). The results suggest that theories of rumination should include self-regulation processes and motivation.

### The employability development of business students

**Kirovova, Iva** Management Dept., Faculty of Economics, Ostrava, Czech Republic

The educational system should enhance graduates' employability. Graduates need to be equipped with the knowledge, skills, and personal qualities required by organizations and the labor market. Objective: To determine how students perceive the effectiveness of their university studies. Hypothesis: Students evaluate what they gain through university studies in accordance with employability characteristics. Setting for the study: Faculty of Economics, Technical University of Ostrava. Methods: questionnaire, focus group. Respondents:  $N=190$ , MA students (final year) specializing in management. Results: Significant differences exist between the general employability characteristics now required and those developed through university studies.

### Risk and protective factors for juvenile delinquencies in children with pervasive developmental disorders: Findings from life-story research

**Kita, Yosuke** Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan **Tanaka, Mari** Graduate school of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan **Kikuchi, Takekatsu** Graduate school of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

Based on life-stories that reflect their internal worlds, this study explores risk and protective factors for juvenile delinquency in children with pervasive developmental disorders (PDD). Life-story interviews have been continuously conducted with an adolescent boy with PDD who committed an assault. We have identified two risk factors, poor acquisition of social skills and unstable family and school environment, and one protective factor, presence of stable relationships and emotional bonds. These factors demonstrate three actions for comprehensive support for them: to teach social skills, to put in place measures to control a delinquent activity, and to support their internal worlds.

### Mood states and processing of stereotype information

**Kitamura, Hideya** Sociology, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan **Sato, Shigetaka** Sociology, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

The influence of processing of stereotype information on the recipients' mood states were investigated. Forty-three participants were presented with information which was congruent or incongruent of the stereotype (the university clubs), and their affective responses were measured by self-rating scales and electrodermal activities. The results showed the level of elaborative thinking functioned as a moderate variable. Highs in elaborative thinking kept their attention level throughout the difficult task including incongruent information, while lows in elaborative thinking did not keep their effort and were most pleasant when they read congruent information of stereotypes. The relation of affect with cognitive performance was discussed.

### Underactivation of left occipitotemporal cortex in developmental dyslexia: General or specific?

**Klackl, Johannes** Salzburg, Austria **Wimmer, Heinz** NW Fakultät, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria **Kronbichler, Martin** Psychologie, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

The reduced left occipitotemporal (OT) activation characteristic for dyslexic reading may be specific to words or reflect a general dysfunction. 13 dyslexics and 15 controls participated in a functional MRI study. They had to detect the presence of two identical adjacent characters in words and strings of consonants and false fonts. Controls, but not dyslexics, exhibited increasing OT activation from false font strings to consonant strings to words. The group difference was largest for words and smallest, but still reliable, for false fonts. This pattern speaks for a general OT dysfunction which becomes most evident for words.

### Measurement equivalence of written C-tests and multiple-choice C-tests

**Klemmert, Hella** Bundesagentur für Arbeit, Nürnberg, Germany

C-Tests are integrative written tests of general language proficiency based on the concept of reduced redundancy. Multiple-Choice (MC) C-Tests offer economical advantages, but their validity is unclear. Therefore  $n=1061$  customers of the Psychological Service of the German Federal Employment Agency completed an established German C-Test and a computerized MC-Version in randomized order. Confirmatory factor analyses and item response theory analyses revealed separable but highly correlated constructs ( $r=.95$ ). The MC-Version is not biased with respect to sex, age or German language proficiency. Due to the positive results now an English MC C-Test is under development. Preliminary results will be presented.



### Rasch-scalability of a revised German version of the Family Relations Test

**Kleylein, Meike** *Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany* **Hommers, Wilfried** *Department of Psychology I, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany*

The Family Relations Test is used to compare parents in matters of custody and visitation disputes. Therefore, the psychometric properties of a revised German version of the Family Relations Test were examined using item response theory. The difference scores "Mother minus Father" of the scales "Positive", "Negative", "Dependency", "Sum of positive and negative", and "Emotional balance" were obtained from a sample of 922 children between 3 and 8 years in age. The results showed that the scales "Positive" and "Dependency" were consistent with the Rasch-model after eliminating items. Rasch-scalability of the difference scales was compared with classical approach.

### Measurement differences of verbal cognitive ability tests in native speakers vs. second-language speakers

**Klinck, Dorothea** *Psychologischer Dienst, Bundesagentur für Arbeit, Nürnberg, Germany*

What do verbal cognitive ability tests measure when applied to second-language speakers in comparison to native speakers? Scores of verbal, numerical and figural ability tests completed by 65000 second-language and 115000 first-language clients of the German Federal Employment Agency were analysed using SEM: Intercorrelations between the different verbal tests are of comparable size in both groups, but in the second-language speakers the verbal ability construct is more clearly separated from the figural and numerical ability construct. Therefore with second-language speakers a verbal overall-score can be computed, but it reflects more language proficiency aspects and should not be aggregated with nonverbal scores.

### Development and evaluation of a computerized adaptive test for the measurement of stress perception (Stress-CAT)

**Kocalevent, Rüya-Daniela** *AB Psychosoziale Prävention, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Becker, Janine** *Psychosomatik, Charité, Berlin, Germany* **Rose, Matthias** *QualityMetric Incorporated, QualityMetric Incorporated, Richmond, USA* **Walter, Otto** *Psychological Institute IV, Westfälische Wilhelms-, Münster, Germany* **Fliege, Herbert** *Psychosomatik, Charité, Berlin, Germany* **J.B., Björner** *HealthLab, QualityMetric, Richmond, Germany* **Kleiber, Dieter** *AB Psychosoziale Prävention, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany* **Klapp, Burghard** *Psychosomatik, Charité, Berlin, Germany*

This study aimed to develop and evaluate the first computerized adaptive test for the measurement of stress perception in terms of two dimensions: exposure to stress and stress reaction. 1,092 psychosomatic in- and outpatients were studied. In the first simulation study CAT scores could be estimated with a high measurement precision (SE<0.32) using 7.0 +/- 2.3 stress reaction items and 11.6 +/- 1.7 stress reaction items. Second simulation study reanalyzed real patients data: 5.6 +/- 2.1 for the dimension stress reaction and 10.0 +/- 4.9 for the dimension stress exposure. Cut-off scores to differentiate between healthy and subjects and patients with high stress levels were developed.

### Questionnaire modification to increase diagnostic accuracy

**Koehn, Stefan** *Dept. of Health Innovation, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Australia* **Morris, Tony** *School of HMRP, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia*

Psychological measurements commonly involve either state or trait assessments. The study's purpose was to examine flow state in tennis by

employing a measure consisting of intensity and frequency scales to increase diagnostic value. Results on dispositional flow showed a mean of 3.75 (response format 1 to 5; 3=some of the time). Using a bipolar flow-state measure (-5=strongly disagree; +5=strongly agree), in combination with a frequency scale (1=never; 7=always) revealed a range from -10.52 to 30.39 (M=10.92). In conclusion, highly negative scores indicated the absence of positive experiences over time, which assists in detecting participants for interventions to increase flow experiences.

### The influence of different trait measures of absorption on the assessment of dispositional flow experiences in sport

**Koehn, Stefan** *Dept. of Health Innovation, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Australia* **Morris, Tony** *School of HMRP, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia* **Watt, Anthony P.** *School of Education, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia*

The study's purpose was to examine the relationship between dispositional flow (DFS-2) and absorption. Previous results (Koehn, Morris, & Watt, 2005) showed nearly zero correlation ( $r=.01$ ) between flow and the Tellegen Absorption Scale (TAS), a general trait measure of absorption. Participants (N=320) were physical education students who completed the DFS-2 and a sport-specific absorption questionnaire. The sport absorption measure showed a strong correlation ( $r=.71$ ) with dispositional flow, supporting the connection between both constructs as proposed by Jackson and Csikszentmihalyi (1999). In conclusion, the results indicated the importance of context specific measures when assessing relationships of personality traits in sport.

### The "blind spot" in personnel selection: The role of unconscious factors in job interviews

**Kolominski, Stephan** *Psychologie, Fernuniversität Hagen, Hagen, Germany*

In personnel selection unconscious factors are rarely investigated. The theoretical part of this work relates different psychological approaches (e.g. organizational-, social-, neuro- and cognitive-psychological issues) to unconscious decisions in the job interview. Human-Resource-Managers (N=26) were asked in semi-structured interviews about hard and soft factors (e.g. work qualification and stereotypes) underlying their decisions based on selection interviews. The results of this study give hints to the impact of unconscious factors in job interviews and in personnel selection.

### Psychiatric disorders and childhood trauma in German prisoners with antisocial personality disorder

**Kopp, Daniel** *Greifswald, Germany* **Dudeck, Manuela** *Psychiatrie Stralsund, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität, Greifswald, Germany* **Spitzer, Carsten** *Kuwert, Philip* **Barnow, Sven** *Orlob, Stefan* **Lüth, Holger** **Freyberger, Harald J.**

Given the high prevalence of mental disorders and trauma among prisoners reported in recent studies, the comorbidity and childhood trauma experiences in criminals with antisocial personality disorder were investigated. Associations of antisocial personality disorder and early traumatic experiences with the age at first conviction and the duration of prison sentences over lifespan were examined. High rates of comorbid lifetime and current disorders as well as childhood trauma experiences were found. Physical abuse and neglect in childhood and adolescence were positively correlated with duration of prison sentences over lifespan, antisocial personality disorder was negatively correlated with the age at first conviction.

### The moderating effect of marital satisfaction on the relationship between type-A personality and the level of blood pressure

**Korkmaz, Melike Nuray** *Dept. of Psychology, Middle East Technical Univ., Ankara, Turkey* **Bozo, Özlem** *Psychology, Middle East Technical Uni., Ankara, Turkey* **Onur, Seda** *Psychology, Middle East Technical Uni., Ankara, Turkey*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of Type A personality and marital satisfaction on hypertension. The sample of the study consisted of 100 participants provided from Ankara by ad hoc sampling (49 men, 51 women). All participants completed Medical History Questionnaire Blood Pressure Battery, Type-A Behaviors Inventory, and Dyadic Adjustment Scale. Moreover, blood pressure levels of participants were measured before and after the administration of questionnaires. Moderated regression analysis was performed to test the hypotheses. The results indicated that Type A personality, marital satisfaction, and their interaction did not significantly predict the level of blood pressure.

### Emotional interference in health anxiety and the moderating role of working memory load

**Kornadt, Anna** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany* **Schmidt, Erika** *Psychologisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany* **Witthöft, Michael** *Clinical Psychology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany* **Bailer, Josef** *Clinical Psychology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany*

Objectives: Though proposed in cognitive-behavioral models of health anxiety (HA), there is no clear evidence of selective attention to threat cues in HA. Therefore we investigated the moderating effect of working memory load (WML) on selective attention in HA. Method: An emotional stroop task (EST) with high and low WML was administered to students high in either HA (N=27) or depression (D; N=28), and controls (CG; N=29). Results: Compared to CG and D, students with HA show a significantly larger EST effect for symptom words only during low WML. Discussion: Implications regarding refinements of cognitive models of HA are presented.

### Peculiarities of time identity of Latvian people's

**Korniseva, Alona** *Dept. of Social Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia*

Each epoch demands definite social roles and task of a person is to correlate peculiarities of epoch and personal period of his development for successful performance of these roles. Time orientation means adequate usage of social roles which are demand of time. Research on the problem of time demonstrates that there are differences between psychological and social time. The objectives of the research are directed on discovering influence of personal and social factors on peculiarities of time orientation and life strategy. The results of this study confirms the significance of personal and social factors in the individual's time orientation, time attitude and views of past, present and future objects.

### The priming effect of negative emotional words on a dichotic listening task

**Kouri, Katherine** *Ilioupolis, Greece*

Following the attenuation theory (Treisman, 1960), the present experiment investigated whether negative emotional words, verified by GSR measure, had a priming effect in comparison to neutral words on a dichotic listening task. Forty-eight undergraduates received in the attended channel either a passage or a list of neutral words. The non-attended message for both conditions consisted of a mixture of neutral and emotional words (Affective Norms of English Words) controlled for length and



abstractedness. Participants were tested on an implicit (word fragment) memory test having words from the non-attended message mixed with new of relative meaning. Results showed overall superiority of emotional words over neutral, with greater effect on the list condition.

#### **Remembered or forgotten?: The collective remembering the Holocaust and the crimes of the communist systems**

**Kovacs, Monika** Faculty of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

The aim of the study was to examine what kind of differences are there between generations as regards their picture of history? How is the memory of the Holocaust related to the memory of communism? A representative sample of the Hungarian population was surveyed. Most of the people simple do not communicate about the past with members of their family and with friends, however there is a visible difference between different age groups concerning their knowledge level and involvement in discussing the historical past. While on the political level – in public discourse - it seems there is a strong division in facing the past, it does not exist on the personal level.

#### **The interaction between parent-child relationships and siblings' personality traits**

**Kozlova, Irina** Psychological Institute, Moscow, Russia

The aims of the present study were to compare intrapair similarity of siblings in personality traits and to estimate parental influences on personality development. Subjects: 70 nonstep families with 2 children. Siblings' age ranged from 12 to 22 years old. Methods: EPI; Sensation Seeking Scale; Parent-child interaction questionnaire. The sibling correlations obtained for sensation seeking scale were significant. Paternal neuroticism was related to older sibling neuroticism. Maternal locus of control correlated with older sibling's locus of control. Influences of father-child relationships on personality traits of both older and younger siblings were less in comparison with maternal influences

#### **Assessing implicit self-esteem with affective priming procedures: Improving reliability by using pictures of participants as primes**

**Krause, Sascha** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Schmukle, Stefan** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Back, Mitja** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Egloff, Boris** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

Research on implicit self-esteem suggests that affective priming does often not allow for a reliable assessment of interindividual differences. In two studies, we analyzed the reliability of affective priming procedures with an adaptive response-window. In Study 1 (N=76) initials served as primes. Results revealed neither a significant priming effect nor an adequate reliability. In Study 2 (N=85) pictures of participants were used as primes. In contrast to Study 1, we found both a significant priming effect and a moderately high reliability. Implications of these findings for the improvement of affective priming procedures and the assessment of implicit self-esteem are discussed.

#### **Feedback processing and moral decision making in adolescents with behavioral problems: An EEG study**

**Kreuter, Joerg** Kognitive Neuropsychologie, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Witt, Lisa** Kognitive Neuropsychologie, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Tamm, Sascha** Kognitive Neuropsychologie, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Boesel, Rainer** Kognitive Neuropsychologie, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Berlin, Germany

12 male adolescents recruited from youth welfare services (attended because of delinquency, drug abuse, etc.) passed the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) and a short personality screening based on NEO-PI-R items. All participants obtained remarkable scores for sensation-seeking but showed inconspicuous IGT performance compared to same-aged controls (cf. Witt et al., 2007). In addition these adolescents were requested to imagine moral dilemmas in order to make judgements about proposed action alternatives (cf. Kreuter et al., 2007). EEG data show increased theta power at frontal electrodes when rejecting proposed impersonal alternatives. This can be interpreted as high effort in generating desirable solutions.

#### **Fair School Comparisons – Using previous knowledge as additional covariate for the adjustment of school achievement scores**

**Kroehne, Ulf** Inst. für Methodologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany **Nagengast, Benjamin** Department of methodologie, FSU Jena, Jena, Germany

The value of school comparative tasks relies on the fairness of the reference scores for the expected outcome of participating classes. From the theory of individual and average causal effects different adjustment methods for such fair references can be derived. In the "Thüringer Kompetenztests" references are estimated based on a saturated regression model. In our longitudinal approach previous knowledge from recent tests can be used as additional covariates. Pre-knowledge can be included in two different ways: Predicting a) performance or b) class membership of each scholar based on previous knowledge. The effects of different parameterizations are presented with empirical data and in a Monte Carlo Simulations.

#### **An evaluation of a Norwegian vocational rehabilitation program**

**Krogstadmo, Borghild** Dept. of Psychology, Norwegian Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Trondheim, Norway **Rundmo, Torbjørn** Dept. of Psychology, Norwegian Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Trondheim, Norway

The main focus for this study is to evaluate a vocational rehabilitation program. According to a theory on vocational rehabilitation, health conditions and other factors will influence the rehabilitation process. The result is based on a self completion questionnaire carried out among participant in a vocational rehabilitation program (n = 94). The questionnaire was distributed at three different times. The response rate was 100%. The results showed that only optimism about the future was a significant predictor for the benefit of the vocational rehabilitation program. The oldest participants showed the least degree of optimism about the future during the program.

#### **The impact of ipsative and social standards on affective reactions depends on the goal**

**Krohn, Jeanette** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany **Faisst, Scarlett** Psychologie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität, Greifswald, Germany **Kücübalaban, Pinar** Psychologie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität, Greifswald, Germany **Sperrhacker, Katrin** Psychologie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität, Greifswald, Germany **Schildhauer, Katja** Psychologie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität, Greifswald, Germany **Schönpflug, Martin** Psychologie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität, Greifswald, Germany

We investigated, if the emotional consequences of social and ipsative standards during goal attainment depend on the nature of the goal. 278 students were randomly assigned to one cell in a 2 (above vs. below social standard) x 2 (above vs. below ipsative standard) design. They received both, a performance and qualitative goal scenario. Anticipated intensity of affective reactions was assessed. A three-way ANOVA revealed significant toway inter-

actions between the nature of the goal and both standards. Descriptive analyses suggest a stronger impact of social standards for performance goals and a stronger impact of ipsative standards for qualitative goals.

#### **The dimensions of the perception of Polish politicians' personalities**

**Krukowska, Anna** Experimental Psychol, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland **Gorbaniuk, Oleg** Experimental Psychol, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland **Baszczyk, Ewa** Experimental Psychol, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

The aim of the undertaken research was to set the basic dimensions of personalities, with which the Polish politicians are perceived. The research was conducted in the stream of the trait theory, using the material found in Polish lexical research by Szarota (1995), with the extension of the adjectives specific for politicians. 700 people, aged 18-75, were describing 24 politicians with a scale of 148 adjectives. The analysis of 24 factor structures let us extract some common dimensions of the politicians' perceived personalities: Competence, Extraversion, Agreeableness. The fourth dimension, Honesty, has only been found in 7 of 24 factor structures.

#### **Investigating the structure of attention: How do characteristics of attention and concentration tests influence their relationship?**

**Krumm, Stefan** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany **Schmidt-Atzert, Lothar** Department of Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Studies examining the structure of concentration and attention seldom considered different test modi as a source of variance. We examined 110 participants and administered concentration and attention tests in five different modi (paper-pencil, self-paced item-blocks, self-paced single items, force-paced item-blocks, force-paced single items). Original versions of different tests correlated only moderately; tests corresponding in terms of modus showed strong correlations. A model was established with two test factors and three modus factors. The latter accounted for 60% of variance. Apparently, the validity of attention and concentration tests strongly depends on specific task characteristics.

#### **Coordination as a crucial component of performances in a sustained attention test: The digit-symbol substitution test**

**Krumm, Stefan** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany **Schmidt-Atzert, Lothar** Department of Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Different researchers proposed a mechanism responsible for the coordination of single processes. It was also considered as a component of paper-pencil sustained attention (SA) tests. Previous research identified single processes in the Digit-Symbol-Substitution-Test (DSST), which is regarded as a SA test. In study 1 (n=199) we predicted the overall DSST performance with its single processes. Validity results confirmed that the residual reflected the coordination of single processes. Study 2 (n=132) showed that gains over practice in the DSST can also be attributed to the coordination of single processes. This represented the first evidence for a coordination mechanism in SA tests.

#### **The influence of anxiety on memory processes and the role of music in mood modification**

**Kudlik, Agata** Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between anxiety and memory and the influence of music on mood. We assumed that high - state anxious would have lower memory results in



general and better remembering of threatening words. The experiment was carried out on adolescents with STAI and different emotional words list. High - state anxious achieved lower general memory results than low - state anxious at a tendency level. Both low and high state anxiety was connected with neutral and positive words preference. Relaxing and threatening music had an influence on mood's dimensions, measured by UMACL.

#### The predictive ability for pupil's achievement in mathematics

**Kuku, Hamdon** Dept. of Psychology, University of Kordofan, Elobied, Sudan

The predictive ability for pupil's achievement in mathematics This study examines the predictive ability for pupils' achievement in mathematics by using three instruments namely, The Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM), Torrance Battery for Creativity (TBC) and Mathematical Intelligence Indicator (MII). The instruments were applied to a group of (210) pupils both males (107) and females (103) selected randomly from Kordofan Basic schools. The results of the study showed a significant positive correlation between both SPM, MII and pupils achievement in mathematics ( $P < 0.05$ ), and significant positive correlation between the fluency and flexibility dimension of the TBC and pupil's achievement in mathematics ( $P < 0.01$ ).

#### Posttraumatic symptoms were worst among quake victims with injuries following the Chi-chi quake in Taiwan

**Kuo, Hsien-Wen** Dept. of Public Health, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

Objectives: We investigate the posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and psychological health status among earthquake victims one year after the quake. Method 272 quake victims from temporary housing units were interviewed. PTSD was assessed using the Davidson Trauma Scale, Chinese version. Psychological health status was measured using the Chinese Health Questionnaire. Results Based on linear and logistic regression models, age and injury were the only two factors that significantly affected post-traumatic symptoms and CHQ total scores. Conclusion It is vitally important to continue providing psychological counseling and social support for quake victims, particularly victims who sustained an injury.

#### Correlation between adolescent illicit drug use and family characteristics in Taiwan

**Kuo, Hsien-Hwa** Nursing Dept., Tao Yuan General Hospital, Tau-Yuan, Taiwan

Objective: The relationship between adolescent illicit drug use and family characteristics in Taiwan was investigated. Methods 12,327 students were selected using stratified sampling and interviewed using a structured questionnaire which included demographic information, life style behavior, history of illicit drug use and achievement in school. Results 1.6% of prevalence rate with illicit drug use was reported from study adolescents. Multivariate analysis, adjusted for covariates, revealed that the risk of illicit drug use among adolescents correlated significantly with low levels of trust from their parents ( $OR = 3.1$ ). Conclusion It is necessary to create a better level of awareness and understanding of the issues and risk factors regarding adolescent drug use.

#### Minimization of answer distortion in personality questionnaires: Does the ipsative OPQ32i capture normative variances?

**Kusch, Rene Immanuel** Inst. für Sozialwissenschaften, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität, Hamburg, Germany  
**Deller, Jürgen** Business Psychology, Leuphana University, Lüneburg, Germany  
**Beauducel, André**

*Humanities and Social Sciences, Helmut-Schmidt-University, Hamburg, Germany*  
**Albrecht, Anne-Grit** Business Psychology, Leuphana University, Lüneburg, Germany

Ipsative personality questionnaires can reduce the effects of social desirability. However, the answering-format induces artificial dependencies, which raises questions about its normative interpretability. In a field study 145 German speaking expatriates were assessed with the ipsative OPQ32i (SHL, 1999) and the normative NEO-PI-R (Ostendorf & Angleitner, 2004) in seven countries. A significant set correlation shows that the OPQ32i captures normative variances ( $R_{2shrunken} = 0.99$ ). According to a multi-trait-multi-method matrix relationships between scales and factors of both instruments are interpretable conceptually. Therefore, ipsative questionnaires seem to be applicable for inter-individual comparisons if some specific conditions are met.

#### Temperamental determinants of depletion of self: Control resources in the emotional control situation

**Kwapis, Krzysztof** Dept. of Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

The aim of the research is answering the question what kind of an increase in energy features of temperament favours an increased depletion of self-control resources and what kind of the increase in these features favours retaining self-control resources in the situation of repression of emotions. The research will investigate the relation between temperament features and depletion of emotional resources. The research is an experiment with participation of students. The regression analysis will be used for the purpose of analyzing of the data. The research is in progress, the results will be presented during the conference.

#### Culturally-derived protective factors in blacks at risk for suicide

**Kyle, Jennifer** Dept. of Social Science, BMCC - CUNY, New York, USA

For Black youth age 15-24, suicide is the 3rd leading cause of death. The following study hypothesizes that the rise in the rate of suicide is attributable to the erosion of culturally derived protective factors for Blacks. A battery of self-report instruments were chosen to assess the following variables: suicidality, family, social support and protective factors. Data analysis was performed using logistic regression to investigate relationships between the predictor (independent) variables and to estimate the probability of the outcome variable i.e. suicidal behaviors. Family involvement and spiritual faith are significantly related to, and predictive of lifetime suicidal ideation.

#### Symbolic variables involved in the use of private-cars

**López Sáez, Mercedes** Dept. of Social Psychology, UNED, Madrid, Spain  
**Lois, David** Social Psychology, UNED, Madrid, Spain

The excessive use of private vehicles has negative consequences in terms of environmental impact, health and social well-being. The traditional approach to these problems has focused almost exclusively on their technical aspects, neglecting the existing psychosocial aspects. The study takes into account, through structural equations methodology, symbolic variables in private-car use, and related to several transportation motives. Sample: 501 participants, from cities varying in population size. Main results displayed the influence of socio-affective and instrumental aspects on the emotion elicited by car use. The effect of emotion displayed a predictive power of 12% of the variance of car use.

#### The relationship between time management disposition and test anxiety of undergraduates

**Lan, Yujuan** Psychology, Huazhong normal university, Wuhan, People's Republic of China

Objective: To explore the relationship between time management disposition and test anxiety. Method: 302 undergraduates were investigated by adolescence time management disposition inventory (ATMD) and the test anxiety inventory (TAI). Results: (1) The grade differences in time management disposition is significant. (2) The general appraisal of time management disposition, time efficacy and time monitor had significantly negative correlations with test anxiety and its two components. (3) Time efficacy was a direct predictor for test anxiety, while time value and time monitor had indirect effects on test anxiety by time efficacy. Conclusion: The test anxiety of undergraduates related to their time management disposition, especially related to their time efficacy.

#### Is the correlation between test anxiety and test performance rooted in feelings of low competence in test anxious individuals?

**Lang, Jonas W. B.** Inst. für Psychologie, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany  
**Lang, Jessica** no affiliation, no affiliation, Aachen, Germany

Researchers disagree whether the correlation between test anxiety and test performance is causal or explainable by third variables. A core idea in causal theories is that test anxious individuals perceive themselves to be incompetent. We designed two studies ( $N = 415$ ) with high school students experimentally heightening feelings of competence using a priming intervention. The association between one component of test anxiety - test worry - and test performance diminished in the priming conditions (Study 1:  $p < .03$ ; Study 2:  $p < .01$ ) suggesting that the association is rooted in a causal low competence mechanism. Findings for the other component of test anxiety - test emotionality - were mixed.

#### Impacts of organizational leadership and culture on organizational trust: The moderating role of job cadre

**Lawal, Olufemi** Psychology, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ogun State, Nigeria

This study sampled 362 junior and 192 middle cadre employees towards investigating the extent to which their work performance orientations and their ratings of their immediate superior's leadership quality may dictate the amount of cognitive and affective trusts they hold for the superiors. Data analysis via two separate 2X2X2 ANOVA revealed significant main influences of leadership quality and performance orientation on both affective and cognitive trusts. The interaction between leadership quality and employee cadre was significant on affective trust but not on cognitive trust. Mean comparisons and post hoc shed more light on the directions of the significant influences.

#### What are the core attributes of humanity?

**Lee, Sau-Lai** Dept. of Psychology, Nanyang Technological Univ., Singapore, Singapore  
**Lau, Ivy**

**Yee-Man** Sch of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University, Singapore, Singapore  
The aim of this research is to study the core attributes of humanity. In Study 1, we asked participants to list characteristics that can define humanity, differentiate human from robot, or differentiate human from animal. In Study 2, we asked the participants to rate a set of entities on their humanity. Some of these entities lacked the important attributes in defining humanity as suggested by the results of Study 1. We found three kinds of attributes are important in defining humanity and individuals rates entities without these attributes as less human.



### Attitudes reflecting national identity in Lithuanian young people population

**Lekavičienė, Rosita** Dept. of Psychology, Kaunas University, Kaunas, Lithuania **Antiniene, Dalia** Dept. of Psychology, Kaunas University, Kaunas, Lithuania The aim of the research is to determine the content and peculiarities of national identity among Lithuanian youth. The goals of the research are: to analyze from the phenomenological point of view the structure of their national identity and to determine indicators representing the cultural context of the country. National identity attitudes were investigated employing an original, anonymous close-type questionnaire. The structure of the national identity was established with the help of multistage factorial validation. We discovered that the attitudes rather clearly polarize into the components reflecting modern and traditional attitudes towards nationality. Multidimensional Scaling was used to obtain the model of gradation of national identity expression.

### Discrimination of facial emotional expressions during early perceptual processing indexed by the N170 ERP component

**Leleu, Arnaud** Laboratoire PSY.CO EA1780, Université de Rouen, Mont St. Aignan Cedex, France **Drouin, Héloïse** Université de Rouen, Laboratoire PSY.CO EA1780, Mont Saint Aignan Cedex, France **Charvin, Heidi** Université de Rouen, Laboratoire PSY.CO EA1780, Mont Saint Aignan Cedex, France **Fiori, Nicole** Université Paris V, UPR 640, CNRS, Boulogne-Billancourt, France **Bernard, Christian** Université de Rouen, Laboratoire PSY.CO EA1780, Mont Saint Aignan Cedex, France **Lalonde, Robert** Université de Rouen, U614, IFRMP 23, Rouen, France **Rebai, Mohamed** Université de Rouen, Laboratoire PSY.CO EA1780, Mont Saint Aignan Cedex, France Objectives: determine how the valence of emotional expressions could have an effect during early perceptual processing when subjects had to compare two expressions. Methods: 18 subjects performed the discrimination expression task. ANOVAs were used on behavioral and electrophysiological data. Results: Electrophysiological data indicate a valence effect as early as the perceptual encoding stage reflected by the N170. This effect led a reduction of electrophysiological and behavioral responses when a negative expression is primed. Conclusions: There is an effect of emotional valence during early perceptual stage whereas expression is not yet categorized. This effect modulates behavioral responses of subjects.

### Self-esteem in French-speaking dyslexic children of special school

**Leonova, Tamara** Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland **Grilo, Gaëlle** Department of Psychology, University of Strasbourg, Fribourg, France Researchers have given little attention to self-perceptions in dyslexic children. To date, the results are inconsistent and external validity of these studies is limited to English-speaking dyslexics. There is no study focused to the self-esteem in pupils with dyslexia in special schools. Our study explored self-esteem in French-speaking dyslexics attending special school in Switzerland. Thirty-five dyslexics children were compared on different subscales of self-esteem (Harter, 1985) to 31 children without dyslexia. Results suggest no significant difference for the perceived social and physical competence ratings, appearance and general self-worth ratings. However, on the cognitive subscale, dyslexics tend to have lower self-esteem than normal children of the same age and sex.

### Effectiveness of meditation and music technique as a mechanism of wellness for incarcerated drug addicts

**Leuterio, Ray** Dept of Psychology, Colegio San Juan de Letran, Calamba City, Philippines This research studied the effectiveness of Meditation and Music technique as a mechanism of wellness for incarcerated drug addicts. The design is a multiple pretest-posttest randomized control group design. 30 selected drug addicts from the Bureau of Correction were assigned and matched to 2 treatment groups and a control group. Three mixed ANOVAs with Tukey's HSD found that meditation with music significantly improved on measures of anxiety and depression while the meditation group improved significantly on psychological health. The study suggests that meditation and music technique are effective in creating change on the wellness measures among incarcerated drug addicts

### Attention resources competition accounting for specific spatial working memory affected by emotional context

**Li, Xuebing** Key lab of mental health, Psychology of institute, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Ouyang, Zhengzheng** School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China **Luo, Yue-jia** State lab Cogn Neurosci learn, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

To explore how emotional context selectively modulates dissociating spatial and verbal working memory (WM), event-related potentials were recorded from 16 subjects during WM tasks (n-back) and control tasks (visual search). Parietal P300 of the spatial WM task was impaired in emotional context (both negative and positive) relative to neutral context. This effect was not observed for verbal WM. In control tasks, the P300 of both verbal and spatial tasks were affected by emotional context. The results suggest a specific disruption of spatial WM by emotional context, indicating more attention resources competition between emotional distraction processing and spatial WM.

### Social Desirability Response (SDR) in China: Dimension analysis and situation effects

**Li, Feng** Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The Balanced Inventory of Desirability Response (BIDR) was administered in three studies to explore the dimensions and situation effects of SDR. In the first study, four dimensions were extracted by EFA (N=683) which indicated the split of enhancement and denial on both self-deception and impression management. Then in the different job analysis situations, only was the scores of enhancement and denial of impression management significantly higher when declaring that the results of job analysis were for salary reform (N=123). But in the third study, there was significant difference on four dimensions between the applicants' scores (N=55) and non-applicants' (N=64).

### A comparative study of different types of scales with online survey and paper-and-pencil assessment

**Li, Yuhui** School of Human Resource, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Ma, Lili** Psychology, Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Ye, Jieyou** Psychology, Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Zhang, Jianxin** Psychology, Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The study aimed to examine the equivalency of two administration methods (paper-and-pencil and Internet) of NEO-FFI, General Attitude Scale (GAS), and Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory (CPAI). A total of 3074 participants in mainland

China took part in the study with in-group and between-group design. Analyses with IRT, SEM, and mean differences supported the equivalence of Internet and traditional paper-and-pencil administrations of personality tests (NEO-FFI and CPAI), but differences found in GAS. In conclusion, the application of personality scale on the internet was proved in this study, but for attitude scale, we need to choose prudently.

### Screening executive dysfunction in Parkinson's disease with the Frontal Assessment Battery

**Lima, Cesar** Psychology, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal **Meireles, Laura** Psychology, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal **Fonseca, Rosália** Psychology, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal **Garrett, Carolina** Faculty of Medicine, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal **Castro, São Luís** Psychology, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

The Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB; Dubois, Slachevsky, Litvan and Pillon, 2000) is a short tool for the assessment of executive functions. We compared the performance on the FAB test by normal controls (N = 122) and patients with Parkinson's disease (PD; N = 50). Correlations with formal measures of executive functioning were also carried out. We observed that FAB scores are lower in PD as compared to controls and correlate with performances in verbal fluency, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test and Trail Making Test. These results show that the FAB test is a useful tool to identify executive dysfunction in PD.

### The health effects of indoor air quality in two workplaces

**Lin, Ping-Yi** Nottingham, United Kingdom **Kuo, Hsien-Wen** College of Public Health, Environmental Health, Taichung, Taiwan

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to investigate the health effects related to indoor air quality in two kinds of building. Methods Indoor air pollution, sick building syndrome (SBS) and quality of life (QOL) of employees were measured in two kinds of workplace, hospital center and office in high building. Results QOL scores in workplace were affected by satisfaction toward indoor air quality in office, work stress and perceived indoor pollution score and severity of SBS. Conclusions The health effects related to indoor air pollution are chronic not acute, therefore, follow up is needed in this study.

### Factorial structure of the CES-D Scale among Chinese high school students

**Ling, Yu** Medical Psychological Research, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Changsha, People's Republic of China **Wei, Yong** Test Development Department, Education Examination Board, Changsha, People's Republic of China

The Chinese version of CES-D was completed by 1044 Chinese high school students residing in urban area and rural area. Confirmatory factor analyses were employed to obtain a final solution. The results of confirmatory factor analyses ( $\chi^2/df = 4.344/GFI=0.934/IFI=0.915/CFI=0.915/NNFI=0.900/RMSEA=0.057$ ) indicated that the original four factors provide a reasonable good fit for Chinese high school students: depressed affect, positive affect, somatic-retardation, interpersonal relationship.

### Trait anxiety modulation of neural responses to automatic and elaborated processing of threat-related pictures

**Lipka, Judith** Biolog. und Klin. Psychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany **Miltner, Wolfgang H. R.** Jena, Germany **Straube, Thomas** LS für Biolog. & Klin. Psy, Institut für Psychologie, Jena, Germany Using fMRI, we investigated effects of trait anxiety on BOLD-signal changes during explicit and



implicit emotional processing of threat-related versus neutral pictures. Thirty-eight healthy volunteers participated in this study. Higher levels of trait anxiety proved to be correlated with relative signal increases in the insula during the explicit condition only, whereas moderate levels of anxiety predicted augmented signal intensity of the dorsal ACC during the implicit condition. Thus trait anxiety may interact with attentional focus to determine brain responses to threat-related information. Furthermore, activation in the insula and ACC might represent main mediators of individual differences in the anxious phenotype.

#### The event-related potentials study of deceptive responses to characters and pictures

**Liu, Hongguang** Elementary Education College, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The event-related potentials (ERPs) of 20 healthy subjects were recorded during deceptive responses and truthful responses to the two kinds of stimuli. We come to the following conclusions: 1. Executive control process of deceptive responses includes a series of sub-task, which might consume the limit psychological resources. The amplitude of P300 evoked by deceptive responses is smaller than truthful responses. 2. Pictures can activate more related information than characters, and the speed is faster than the latter. 3. Comparing to characters, the cognitive process of pictures showed picture superiority effect during deceptive responding too.

#### The junior middle school students' mathematical estimation performance and its relationship with their metacognitive ability

**Liu, Xiaozhen** Psychology Department, Shandong Normal University, Jinan, People's Republic of China  
This research aims to explore the middle school students' mathematical estimation performances and its relationship with metacognitive ability by using estimation tasks and the questionnaire of metacognition to test 547 middle school students in Grade seven, eight and nine. The results showed that: the junior middle school students' mathematical estimation ability is generally low; there is a strong positive correlation between estimation performance and metacognitive ability. Among the four factors of metacognition, self-consciousness had positive correlations with measurement estimation, computational estimation; plan had strong correlations with numerical estimation, computational estimation. Self-consciousness had significant predictable effect on the students' estimation performance.

#### Developing measure of team emotional climate in China

**Liu, Xiaoyu** Labor and Human Resources, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Sun, Jianmin** Labor and Human Resources, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China  
**Härtel, Charmine E.J.**

A four-factor theory of workgroup emotional climate is derived from a review of the organizational climate and emotion literature, and the procedures used to operationalize this model into a survey measure is described. Data attesting to the underlying factor structure, internal homogeneity, predictive validity and factor replicability across workgroups of the measure are presented. An initial sample of 396 workgroup members provides the data for the exploratory factor analysis of this measure. Responses from 334 workgroup members are subsequently used to apply confirmatory factor analysis techniques. The resulting four-factor, 18-item questionnaire demonstrates robust psychometric properties, with acceptable reliability and validity.

#### Effects of emotional activation on state-dependent learning in daily life

**Loeffler, Simone Nadine** Biolog. und Diff. Psychologie, Institut für Psychologie, Freiburg, Germany  
**Braner, Mike** Biolog. und Diff. Psychologie, Institut für Psychologie, Freiburg, Germany  
**Peper, Martin** Neuropsychologie, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

The aim of the study was to investigate interactions of emotional state and declarative memory in natural settings to evaluate the validity of laboratory results. We used the Freiburg Monitoring System for recording subjective state and physiological measures to trigger palmtop presentations of to-be memorized word lists ( $N=70$ ). Analyses of variance showed significant differences for the number and valence of remembered words depending on the valence of the learning situation and on the intensity of physiological activation. The results illuminate the ecological validity of laboratory studies of mood state-dependent learning suggesting a more differentiated view than previous work.

#### Emotional experience and regulation of action by coping with stress: Functional and conceptual issues

**Loos, Helga** Dept. Educational Psychology, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil  
**Fernandes, Rosseline** Educational Psychology, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil

From a self-regulatory view, our objective is to understand the role of emotional processing when coping with stress, disagreeing with the self-deprecatory roles of emotion in traditional coping research. 51 children (aged 9-14) from a public school in Curitiba/Brazil were asked for a true-life stressful situation. Sadness (42%), followed by anger (31%) and fear (21%), were the most common experienced emotions. Despite this, many children also managed the problem directly and successful. According to a functional perspective, emotion should be analyzed as a 'factor' of coping, because any emotional experience activates reorganization and action programs, towards an adaptive solution.

#### Deaf children performance in the Universal Nonverbal Intelligence Test

**Lopes, Ederaldo** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Lopes, Renata Ferrarez** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Borges, Claudia** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Damas Cardoso, Carolina** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Oliveira, Flávia** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Almeida, Ana Paula** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Pacheco, Ana Carolina** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil

The goal of this work was to carry out an ipsative analysis of deaf children through the Universal Nonverbal Intelligence Test (UNIT). Fifteen girls and 4 boys from a music school took part in this research. Teh Compuscore data show the only meaningful difference in the frequency of cognitive characteristics was found in the comparison of the items of the secondary scale, Cochran's  $Q = 11.8$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p < 0.001$ . Analyzed as a whole, the ipsative data show that these deaf children present a good cognitive performance when they are evaluated through a nonverbal test.

#### Psychometric properties of the Universal Nonverbal Intelligence Test: A Brazilian study

**Lopes, Ederaldo** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Lopes, Renata Ferrarez** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Moreira, Ana Paula** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of

Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Guimaraes, Claudiane Aparecida** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Borges, Cláudia** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Aguiar, Reginaldo** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Abdo, Fabiana** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Leites, Paula** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Silva, Gabriel** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Pacheco, Ana Carolina** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil  
**Lopes, Challynne** Experimental Psychology Lab., Institute of Psychology, Uberlandia, Brazil

This work aimed to evaluate the validity of construct and the reliability of the standard battery of the Universal Nonverbal Intelligence Test (UNIT) in a sample of 163 students, men and women, in the age within 5-17 years. The data of the full scale in each subtest were submitted to an analysis of principal components (PC) (eigenvalue  $> 1$ ). The results showed the presence of one component (56.5% of the total variance). The reliability (Spearman-Brown) was .77. These results are promising for the effective use of this test in the Brazilian context.

#### Exploring male body image in Taiwan: Drive for muscularity and its relationship to self-esteem and quality of life

**Lu, Hsueh-Chao** Dept. of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan  
**Chen, Sue-Huei** Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Objectives: Recently, there is a rapid rise of research interest in the muscularity dimension of body image among men. Concern for muscularity is suggested to play a central role in men's mental health. Methods: We examined the relationships among drive for muscularity, self-esteem, and quality of life in a sample of 200 male college students in a cross-sectional design. Results: Evaluative component of drive for muscularity was related to poor self-esteem, and behavioral component was related to positive quality of life. Conclusions: Various aspects of concern over masculinity may play different roles in Taiwanese college males' psychological functions.

#### Assessment style and learning motivation in students

**Luca, Marcela Rodica** Psychology, Transilvania University, Brasov, Romania  
**Cocorada, Elena** Psychology, Transilvania University, Brasov, Romania  
**Pavalache-Ilie, Mariela** Psychology, Transilvania University, Brasov, Romania  
**Clinciu, Aurel Ion** Psychology, Transilvania University, Brasov, Romania  
**Hilbert, Rozemarie** Psychology, Transilvania University, Brasov, Romania

Studies in educational psychology focused on the factors that influence students' motivation for learning. This correlational study investigated the relationship between the evaluative style of the teacher and the students' motivation. The 394 students, age 16.83, in 16 English classes, answered questionnaires on intrinsic/ extrinsic motivation (Amabile, adapted), perceived value of activity, competence and locus of control (Viau) as well as the perceived evaluative style (Cocorada) of five teachers, in four schools. The results indicate differentiated perception of the same evaluative style in connection with intrinsic/ extrinsic motivation, perceived value of activity, perceived competence and internal/ external locus of control.



### Neural correlates of dissociative states in patients with borderline personality disorder

**Lüdäscher, Petra** *Psychosomatische Medizin, Zi für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim, Germany*  
**Schmahl, Christian** *Klinik für Psychosomatik, Zi für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim, Germany*  
 Objective: To investigate the neural correlates of dissociation in patients with BPD. Methods: Eighteen patients with BPD were investigated. Two autobiographical scripts, one neutral and one stress-associated script, were presented during fMRI. Three outcomes were assessed during the script presentations: 1. dissociation, 2. pain sensitivity and 3. BOLD signal changes. Results: During the stress-associated script patients showed 1. increased dissociation, 2. lower pain sensitivity and 3. increased activation of the cingulate gyrus as compared to the neutral script. Conclusions: Increased activation of the cingulate gyrus during dissociation in patients with BPD is consistent with previous studies investigating neural correlates of dissociation in patients with post traumatic stress disorder.

### The development of young adults' dating relationships: The role of antecedent and personality

**Lussier, Yvan** *Psychology, University of Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, Canada*  
**Alain, Michel** *Psychology, University of Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, Canada*  
**Lemelin, Carmen** *Psychology, University of Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, Canada*

The aim of the present study was to examine antecedent (e.g., child abuses, family violence, parental divorce, sexual orientation) and personality variables related to the development of young adults' dating relationships. Participants (N = 1070) were aged between 16 to 18 years. Of this total, 557 participants had an intimate relationship. The participants completed sociodemographic, background, personality and close relationship questionnaires. Results showed that violence in family was related to violence in dating relationships. The higher the age of the first sexual relationship, the stronger is the actual sexual satisfaction. Personality variables are significantly associated to couple adjustment.

### The neglected dimension of physical environment in counselling: Influence of the consulting room on perceived quality of care

**Lyng, James** *Dept. of Psychology, Cluain Mhuire Family Centre, Dublin, Ireland*  
**Guilfoyle, Michael** *Psychology, University of Dublin, Trinity, Dublin, Ireland*

The study investigates whether the physical environment of the consulting room relates to the perceived quality of care in counselling. It was hypothesised that perceived care would be greater where consulting rooms appeared warm and nicely furnished than where rooms appeared cold and poorly furnished. Participants (N=102) rated 28 photographic projections depicting a range of consulting rooms for perceived quality of care. Factor analysis produced factors consistent with the hypothesis and subsequent analysis of variance found factors differed significantly from each other ( $p < .001$ ). As perceptions of care relate to therapeutic outcome, the consulting room may have clinical relevance.

### Smoking cessation in psychiatric patients

**Mühlig, Stephan** *Inst. Klinische Psychologie, Tech. Universität Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany*  
 Compared with the general population, psychiatric patients have a significant higher prevalence of smoking and nicotine dependence. There is an increasing awareness for the necessity to develop specific interventions for smoking cessation for these specific subgroups. Conversely, smoking cessation in individuals with past mental disorders

is associated with a significantly increased risk of developing exacerbations or relapses of their psychiatric disorder. This presentation systematically reviews the etiological associations as well as the body of evidence regarding to the efficacy of specific smoking cessation approaches for smokers with concomitant mental disorders.

### World social memory and oblivion of Greeks and Germans

**Madoglou, Anna** *Dept. of Psychology, Panteion University, Athens, Greece*  
**Melista, Anastassia** *Psychology, Panteion University, Athens, Greece*  
**Liaris-Hochhaus, Sylvia** *Psychology, Panteion University, Athens, Greece*

This research investigates the events which compose world social memory and oblivion. The participants, 243 Greek and German students, were asked to write three events from the world history that they wished to remember and three others that they wished to forget, and, then, to evaluate them according to their positiveness and importance. Correspondence Analysis (SPAD) was applied to data. The content of world memory refers to revolutions, inventions and civilization, whereas oblivion is surrounded by silences. Despite the uniqueness of the world history, Greeks and Germans constructed the memory through the national viewpoint focusing on their particular historical-national identity.

### Facial expression - The recognition of basic emotions in alcoholic dependents: Empirical study with Portuguese

**Magalhães, Freitas** *Facial Emotion Expression Lab., Faculty of Health Sciences, Porto, Portugal*  
**Erico, Castro** *Facial Emotion Expression Lab, Faculty of Health Sciences, Porto, Portugal*

This research presents the effect of alcohol in the identification and recognition of the basic emotions (joy, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust, fear and contempt). The sample involved 65 Portuguese (20 women and 45 men) diagnosed with the use of alcohol disorders (DSM-IV-TR, 2000), aged between 25 and 70 years. The results confirm that the alcoholic dependents present difficulties in the identification and characterization of the universal basic emotions with exception of the sadness and anger. The results confirm, still, that the women are more spontaneous in the identification and characterization of the basic emotions than men.

### Values, emotional affinity toward nature and proenvironmental behaviour

**Maier, Kathrin** *Weißenfeld, Germany*  
**Müller, Markus M.** *Social and Organizational Psyc, Catholic University Eichstaett, Eichstätt, Germany*  
**Kals, Elisabeth** *Social and Organizational Psyc, Catholic University Eichstaett, Eichstätt, Germany*

Building on value-belief-norm theory (Stern et al., 1999), an extended hierarchical model regarding the role of value structures for proenvironmental behaviour is proposed. First, with critical reference to the purely cognitive approach in VBN-theory, we suggest to integrate emotional affinity toward nature (Kals, Schumacher, & Montada, 1999). Second, it is assumed that the link between general personal values and environmental beliefs is mediated by a person's specifically environmental value orientation. Results from a questionnaire study (N=400) support the mediation model. Including an emotional factor and specific environmental values shows to improve the validity of the VBN model.

### Effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral techniques on performance improvement of student with medium dyslexia in Iranian primary school students

**Majidi, Abed** *Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
**Baezzat, Fereshteh** *psychology dept., shahid beheshti university, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
**Khosh Konesh, Abolghasem** *shahid beheshti university, psychology dept., tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of self-instruction technique on reading performance of students with medium dyslexia. So, among the student educating in third and fourth grade of arak public primary school, 32 students were selected and they were divided in two groups of experimental and control. Results indicated that self-instruction technique is significant effective in reading performance improvement of student. After 4 months, results from performed pursuit shows that although students marks in experiment group have decreased to some extent, but yet, difference between experiment and control groups are significant. key words: Cognitive-Behavioral techniques; self-instruction; medium dyslexia.

### The influence of proactive personality and coping on commitment to STEM majors

**Major, Debra** *Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA*  
**Oborn, Kurt** *Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA*  
**Meert, Shannon** *Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, USA*

Increasing recruitment and retention in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education and careers is a major focus in the United States as well as an international concern. Using web-based survey data from 296 STEM majors at two universities, results showed that proactive personality is positively associated with commitment to one's STEM major. Additionally, the relationship is fully mediated by students' coping strategies. Proactive personality is positively linked to coping through active planning and is negatively linked to coping through behavioral disengagement. In turn, active planning is positively linked to commitment and behavioral disengagement is negatively linked to commitment.

### Genetic and environmental influences on temperament in Russian early adolescents

**Malykh, Sergey** *Developmental Behavior Genetic, Psychological Institute of RAE, Moscow, Russia*  
**Lobaskova, Marina** *Developmental Behavior Genetic, Psychological Institute of RAE, Izhevsk, Russia*  
**Gindina, Elena** *Developmental Behavior Genetic, Psychological Institute of RAE, Moscow, Russia*

The aim of current study was to evaluate the contributions of genotype and environment to individual differences in temperament in adolescence. Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire by M.K.Rothbart (Russian adaptation) was administered to 57 pairs of monozygotic, 35 pairs of same-sex dizygotic, and 28 pairs different-sex dizygotic twins. The children were 10-14-years old. Structural equation modeling was used for assessment of contributions of genetic and environmental factors. Results: genetic factors account for 12% of variance for Inhibitory control scale, 19% for Perceptual sensitivity, 19% for Shyness, 35% for Affiliation, 41% for Frustration, 48% for Pleasure Sensitivity, and 53% for Depressive Mood.

### Checklist for screening behavioural problems in Greek preschool children

**Manolitsis, George** *Preschool Education, University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece*  
**Tafa, Eufimia** *Preschool Education, University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece*  
 The purpose of this study was the development of a checklist for screening behavioural problems in Greek preschool children and the investigation of the checklist's psychometric properties. Preschool



teachers administered the Behaviour Checklist for Preschool Children (BCPC) to 800 children aged 3–6 years old, who attended public kindergarten or day care classrooms in Greece. Four factors revealed from exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis: Disruptive behaviour, Isolation/Immaturity, Anxiety/Insecurity, and Psychosomatic Problems. Inter-rater reliability and internal consistency reliability have been shown to be at a high level. Moreover, results indicated a satisfactory concurrent validity with other similar behaviour scales.

#### Some new classification methods in attribution hierarchy model

**Mao, Meng-Meng** Nan Chang, *People's Republic of China* **Ding, Shu-Liang** Computer Information, Jiang Xi Normal University, Nan Chang, *People's Republic of China* **Chen, Qing** Computer Information, Jiang Xi Normal University, Nan Chang, *People's Republic of China* **Zhu, YU-Fang** Computer Information, Jiang Xi Normal University, Nan Chang, *People's Republic of China*

Leighton et al. (2004) proposed a cognitive diagnostic model named Attribute Hierarchy Method (AHM). There are two classification methods for AHM, named Method A and Method B. However, there are some defects in these two methods. To fill this flaw, several kinds of new classification methods for AHM are proposed. The new methods are based on establishing a series of indices of the similarity between expected response pattern and observed response pattern. The results of simulation indicate that the new methods are better than methods A and B. And with the slips increasing the advantage is especially obvious.

#### Communication within a post-secondary institution: Analysis and recommendations

**Marasigan, John** Dept. of Psychology, Kwantlen University College, Surrey, Canada

This exploratory study analyzes the levels of communication within a university-college along ten dimensions of communication. Being the first investigation on the topic in this institution, it explores the reality of what the latter spouses as open communication within the organization. One-hundred-ninety-five employees, including management, faculty, and staff, volunteered to respond to a 10-item survey. Data analysis, both descriptive and multivariate, reveals disparity among the three levels of employment in several dimensions. Overall, open communication is high but its effectiveness is average. Recommendations for improvement from respondents abound.

#### Who helps victims of natural disasters? An examination of predictors of helping

**Marjanovic, Zdravko** Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada **Struthers, C. Ward** Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada **Greenglass, Esther R.** Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada

Little is known about why people help natural-disaster victims. The present investigation examines the contributions of demographics (age, gender), social attitudes (prejudice, political orientation), and personality traits (cognitive empathy, affective empathy, social responsibility) in predicting helping. In Study 1, participants read about a bogus, devastating earthquake in South Korea. In Study 2, participants reported retrospectively on their attitudes about Hurricane Katrina. Results of hierarchical regressions showed that, across studies, the predictor variables accounted for significant variance in helping intentions and helping behavior toward natural-disaster victims. The utility of a model that combines demographics, social attitudes, and personality traits is discussed.

#### Uncertainty and the detection of deception

**Marksteiner, Tamara** Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany **Reinhard, Marc-Andre** Social Psychology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany **Müller, Patrick** Social Psychology, University of Utrecht, Mannheim, Germany

Higher uncertainty leads to more systematic processing of information about the quality of social exchange relationships. Therefore we hypothesize that uncertain individuals use more verbal-cues when making credibility judgments. The study followed a 2 (Uncertainty: low vs. high) x 2 (Verbal-cues: deceptive vs. truthful) x 2 (Nonverbal cues: deceptive vs. truthful) factorial design. Lay persons saw a film where nonverbal and verbal-cues has been systematically manipulated. Consistent with the hypothesis verbal-cues only affected the credibility judgment of uncertain individuals (deceptive:  $M = 4.22$  vs. truthful:  $M = 5.56$ ) but not of certain individuals ( $M = 4.57$  vs.  $M = 4.37$ ).

#### The effect of religious orientation, political ideology, fundamentalism, and social dominance orientation on political intolerance

**Markum, M Enoch** Department of Psychology, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia **Ekaputra, Idhamsyah** Department of Psychology, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

This paper examined the effects of religious orientation, religious conservative political ideology, religious fundamentalism, and social dominance orientation on political intolerance. Data gathered from 300 subjects with Islamic background. Structural Equation Modeling was employed to test the fit of the proposed model. Results of the study showed that religious conservative political ideology has direct effect on political intolerance. Religious fundamentalism and social dominance orientation mediated the effect of religious orientation, religious political conservative ideology on political intolerance. In testing the moderating effect, it was found that social dominance orientation better served as the moderator of the relation between religious conservative political ideology and political intolerance.

#### The impact of attachment style on subjective well-being

**Marrero, Rosario J.** Dept. de Personalidad, Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain **Carballeira, Mónica** Personalidad, Ev. y Trat. Psic, Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain

The purposes were to analyze the factor structure of the Adult Attachment Scale (Collins y Read, 1990) in Spanish people and to examine the role of attachment in well-being. 500 adult participants completed attachment, self-esteem, social support and subjective well-being measures. Factor analyses revealed five dimensions, only three were according with the authors' model: closeness, depend-dismissing and anxiety-fearful. ANOVA analyses have been conducted to know the well-being level depending on attachment style. Close individuals had more satisfaction with partner and leisure, positive emotion, happiness, self-esteem, life satisfaction, social support; and less negative emotion than depend-dismissing and anxiety-fearful individuals.

#### Do presentation modes of nature influence the effect on human well-being? A comparison of laboratory and field results

**Martens, Dörte** Economics and Social Sciences, Swiss Fed. Research Institute, Birmensdorf, Switzerland **Bauer, Nicole** Economics and Social Sciences, Swiss Fed. Research Inst. WSL, Birmensdorf, Switzerland

Research about the influence of nature onto human well-being is strongly influenced by experiments using visual stimulations representing different environments. We tested if the effect is different

depending on the presentation mode. In an experimental setting, we randomly assigned participants ( $n = 197$ ) to either a natural walk in the laboratory or in the field. The participants assessed well-being in a pre-post-design. Confirming our hypotheses, the results show a significantly stronger positive effect of the field condition on well-being than the laboratory condition. This indicates that field research is needed to analyze the effect of natural environment more specifically.

#### Assessing multidimensional quality of life: Construct validation of selected World Health Organisation Quality of Life 100 facets

**Martinez, Carissa** Education and Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia **Martin, Andrew** Education and Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia **Colmar, Susan** Education and Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Previous research suggests that quality of life is a multidimensional construct comprised of psychological and physical factors. This study tests the construct validity of a selection of key psychological and physical health facets from the WHOQoL-100, hypothesized to be most relevant to young adults. Based on data from  $N = 705$  young adults, this paper reports on the psychometric properties of the facets by assessing descriptive and distribution properties, reliability, factor structure using confirmatory factor analysis and invariance of this structure across gender. The present construct validation findings provide detailed information on the structure underpinning selected facets of the WHOQoL-100 and quality of life more generally – as relevant to young adults.

#### Career pattern and mental health of women in the child-rearing years

**Matsuura, Motoko** Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan **Sugawara, Masumi** Graduate School of Human Cultu, Ochanomizu University, Otsuka, Tokyo, Japan **Atushi, Sakai** Division of School Education, Ochanomizu University, Otsuka, Tokyo, Japan

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between career pattern and women's mental health, as mediated by situation of child-rearing and life dissatisfaction. A questionnaire survey was carried out using a mailed questionnaire, and 752 women completed (average age 39.8 years). Women asked to answer questions regarding to their (positive and negative) feeling toward child-rearing, life dissatisfaction, and self-rating depression scale. The major findings are as follows: (1) Career pattern related to husband's income, negative feeling toward child rearing, life dissatisfaction, and depression. (2) Life dissatisfaction and low positive feeling toward child-rearing were correlated with higher depression.

#### Individual differences in multiple-cue learning: When mathematically proficient students fail to learn nondeterministic environments

**Matton, Nadine** University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France **Raufaste, Eric** Psychology, University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France **Vautier, Stephane** Psychology, University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France

Objectives: The purpose of the study was to investigate individual differences in the learning of a multilinear correlational relationship between cues and criteria. Methods Two samples of mathematically proficient students ( $N = 401$  and  $N = 448$ ) performed two experimental tasks. Cluster analyses on rolling achievement indices were computed. Results In either experiment four learning profiles were identified and 12% of each sample failed to learn even the simplest relationship between cues and criteria. Conclusions Correlational tasks can discriminate among mathematical proficient students.



### The structure of national currency perception

**Mazurek, Joanna** Dept. of Psychology, Catholic University Lublin, Lublin, Poland **Kozak, Agnieszka** Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

The purpose of this study is to describe the structure of perception of a national currency and compare it to perception of another currencies recognized as significant to participants. The semantic differentials were used to collect the opinions of 228 participants from Belgium, Poland and the United States of America. Participants evaluated such currencies as: the Dollar and the Euro, Polish participants evaluated also the Polish Zloty. We report an attempt to elucidate some differences between evaluations of examined currencies and perception of a national currency modified by emotional attachment to it.

### Choosing between office buildings and converted heritage houses for professional services

**McCunn, Lindsay** Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada **Gifford, Robert** Psychology, University of Victoria, VICTORIA, Canada

How do building facades influence consumers' choices? In two studies, two building types (office buildings and converted heritage houses) were shown to student and community participants, who chose between them for various services, and rated them on other dimensions. Participants in both studies reported that they would be more comfortable using office buildings for dental, financial, and medical services. Community participants expected to be more comfortable visiting converted heritage houses for their legal needs. Participants in both studies expected better dental, financial, and medical service in office buildings, but community participants expected higher quality legal service in converted heritage houses.

### Gender dissatisfaction among Iranian youth

**Mehryar, Amir Hooshang** Behavioral Studies, Inst for Research on Planning, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objective: To examine degree of satisfaction of youth with their given sex. Methodology: A survey of 15000 men and women aged 15-29 years randomly selected from capital cities of all 30 provinces of Iran. Measure of Gender Dissatisfaction: Expressed wish to have been born male (in the case of girls) or female (in the case of boys). Major Findings: Over two-fifth of girls as compared with only 16% of boys expressed a desire to have been from the other sex. Comparing youth dissatisfaction with their gender with the rest of sample revealed significant differences in a number of characteristics.

### A study of family alienation among Iranian adolescents

**Mehryar, Amir Hooshang** Behavioral Studies, Inst for Research on Planning, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objective: To explore contemporary Iranian adolescents' perception of and attitude to family environment and determine extent of family alienation (defined in terms of expressed wish to have been born in another family). Methodology: Survey covering a random sample of 5600 boys and girls aged 15-19 years taken from capital cities of all 30 provinces. Main findings: The overwhelming majority of subjects live in intact parental homes and describe their parents' relations as close. Yet, 17% wish they had been born in another family. They differ from the rest of the sample in a number of social, behavioral and attitudinal characteristics.

### The effects of event sponsorship on product evaluations: The role of company's corporate social responsibility

**Messner, Matthias** Social Psychology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany **Reinhard, Marc-André** Social Psychology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Across two studies, it was predicted and found that products of retailers with negative reputations for social responsibility are evaluated less favorably than those of retailers with positive reputations. Furthermore, students penalized socially irresponsible retailers for sponsoring socially responsible events (Special Olympics) compared to when they simply advertised their products. By contrast, students rewarded socially responsible retailers for supporting the Special Olympics. Sponsoring an event lower in perceived social responsibility (Olympics) led to better product evaluations for both irresponsible and responsible corporations. These effects were found to be mediated by students' global attitudes toward the sponsor.

### Spontaneous emotion regulation following affective events: Do we have a choice how to regulate our emotions?

**Meysenschein, Kerstin** Köln, Germany

People frequently (have to) control their emotions – this is especially important in the work place, where successful emotion regulation is crucial for the success of interpersonal relationships. Evidence suggests that different forms of emotion regulation have different costs for the individual. But what influences the individual's choice of a specific emotion regulation strategy in a given situation? Drawing on Affective Events Theory, the authors use "affective events – vignettes" to examine the relative contributions of the personality, the situation and the personality X situation interactions in the emotion regulation process in an experimental setting. Results and their implications are discussed.

### Students psychoeducational diagnosis I:

#### Learning strategies and academic performance

**Mezquita-Hoyos, Yanko** Psychology, Universidad Autonoma d Yucatan, Merida, Mexico **de Lille-Quintal, Jose** Psychology, Universidad Autonoma d Yucatan, Merida Yucatan, Mexico **Oses-Bargas, Rosa** Psychology, Universidad Autonoma d Yucatan, Merida Yucatan, Mexico **Aguayo-Chan, Jorge** Psychology, Universidad Autonoma d Yucatan, Merida Yucatan, Mexico

It was identified the learning strategies which are correlated to a successful students' academic performance. With this purpose, we validated psychometrically a questionnaire of 50 reactives of learning strategies with 206 undergraduate students in psychology. Subsequently it was correlated the scores of 56 of these participants with their academic performance and it was found a correlation which was significant between the strategy of organization of activities and time with the module of mathematics: moment product coefficient of Pearson = .27,  $p < .05$ . The results were discussed in theoretical terms, psychometrically, as well as by the academic planning of the students.

### Change processes in higher education:

#### Moderating effects of personality variables on the relationship between commitment to change and change support behaviour

**Michel, Alexandra** Inst. für Organ.-Psychologie,

Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

**Stegmaier, Ralf** Organizational Psychology,

University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

**Sonntag, Karlheinz** Organizational Psychology,

University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

In the context of organizational change in higher education, the present study examined the moderating role of personality variables, such as resistance to change, on the relationship between

commitment to change and change support behaviour. Predictions were tested using self-reported questionnaire data of 315 members of academic staff at a German university. Results revealed that positive effects of commitment to change on change support behaviour were stronger for employees low on resistance to change than for those with high levels of resistance to change. No significant moderating effects were found for other personality variables under investigation.

### Profiling voters in Vojvodina

**Mihic, Vladimir** Department of Psychology, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Serbia **Mihic, Ivana** Department of Psychology, University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad,

Although Serbia in the last fifteen, or so years, is burdened by the politics much more than needed, only a few of the researchers in the past years deal with the question: who is an average voter in Serbia and how does he looks like? The sample of this research consisted of 352 subjects. We used some classic variables, but also an attitude scale about some important political issues in Serbia, as well as BFI for the measurement of personality traits. The results show that differences can be found in almost all of the political attitudes concerning preferences of the political parties, but out of five personality traits measured, only one proved statistically significant (agreeableness).

### The phenomenon of immigration: Cultural values and cultural diversity in Europe

**Miryam, Rodriguez** Dpt. of Social Psychology, Univ.

Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain **Inge,**

**Schweiger** Dpt. of Social Psychology, Univ.

Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain **José Luis,**

**Álvaro** Dpt. of Social Psychology, Univ. Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

It is an undeniable issue that the phenomenon of the immigration is lived in Europe with preoccupation and certain pressure because of its consequences. In the present research, we based on the European Social Survey Questionnaire (2002) and the Portrait Values Questionnaire (Schwartz, 1992, 2001) to focus on the relevance of the criteria which determine the acceptance or the immigrant's rejection, their consequences, as well as its relationship with cultural values. Finally, we emphasize the importance of cultural values -like Harmony or Egalitarianism- for any initiative or politics in migratory matter in a European context.

### The effects of kinship cue on empathy and helping intentions

**Mitani, Nobuhiro** Nagoya University, Aichi, Japan

This study investigated whether the detection of kinship cue would affect the elicitation of empathy and help intentions. The existence of kinship cue was manipulated by similarity in high heritability attitudes. Total 155 participants completed the questionnaire consists of target person's attitude, evaluation of attitude similarity, scenario, and the rating of empathy and helping intentions. Regression analyses revealed that similarity significantly predicted empathy and helping intentions. Furthermore, empathy mediated the relationship between similarity and helping intentions. These results imply the possibility that detection of kinship cue elicit empathy, which functions as an emotional kinship cue that leads to helping behavior.

### Attachment styles and emotional availability to infants in young adult females

**Miyamoto, Kunio** Psychology, Tokaigakuin University, Gifu-shi, Japan

The objective was to investigate the relations between attachment styles of female university students and their emotional availability to infants. Attachment styles were assessed by two questionnaires of attachment internal working models and



emotional availability was assessed by Japanese edition of IFeel Pictures (facial expressions of infants). Range of used categories was correlated positively and number of popular responses was correlated negatively to secure scores. Anxious individuals showed more popular responses to infant facial expressions. These results suggested that young female adults with secure attachment have the readiness to read emotions and motivations of infants more flexibly.

#### **Creative processes of community revitalization from narrative approach: A case study from Chuetsu earthquake**

**Miyamoto, Takumi** Atsumi Lab., Human Sciences, Osaka University, Suita, Japan **Atsumi, Tomohide** Atsumi Lab., Human Sciences, Osaka University, Suita city, Japan

The 2004 Chuetsu Earthquake destroyed many mountainous villages in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. It accelerated the depopulation and aging of the communities. How can the local residents achieve any creative revitalization? Authors have been conducting a long-term participatory observation in the region. We are concerned with the ways the survivors and the outside supporters collaboratively created new narratives about their community. We found that if the local residents' narratives on their community changed, they could start their community revitalization positively and outside supporters could help it. Finally, we discussed what group dynamics would do for the revitalization as an action research.

#### **Self-immunization in adolescence: Does the functionality of self-stabilizing processes vary with age?**

**Moessle, Regine** Institut für Psychologie, Universität Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany **Greve, Werner** Institute of Psychology, University of Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany

This research addresses the question whether the buffering effect of self-immunization on the burdening effect of stressful experiences on subjective well-being changes during adolescence. Two pilot questionnaire studies ( $n_1 = 1387$ ;  $n_2 = 122$ ; ages 12-22) are conducted. Study 1 comprises several general measures (including self-immunization, self-esteem, stressful life events); study 2 contains more fine-grained measures of self-immunization with respect to six traits, ability, centrality and complexity of these traits, stressful experiences and subjective well-being. The first study indicates that the buffering effect is more pronounced in early adolescence ( $<16$ ); first analyses of study 2 support this finding.

#### **Atypical lateralization in auditory regions of dyslexic children: Is there a reduced right hemispheric contribution to temporal integration and segmentation?**

**Mohamed, Wessam** Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany **Paul, Isabelle** clinical psychology, university of konstanz, konstanz, Germany **Wienbruch, Christian** clinical psychology, university of konstanz, konstanz, Germany **Elbert, Thomas** clinical psychology, university of konstanz, konstanz, Germany

For speech perception, segmentation of the auditory stream into discrete representations is a prerequisite, producing neural activity with corresponding frequency content. We hypothesize that degraded auditory representations trigger temporal integration deficits in developmental dyslexia. Using magnetoencephalographic source imaging, we mapped focal slow waves in 48 dyslexic and 20 normal readers (aged 8.2-11.4) during a passive auditory odd-ball paradigm. A repeated measure ANOVA showed hemispheric asymmetry differences in the density of magnetic slow waves in perisylvian regions, whereby dyslexic children

showed less right hemispheric delta activity. Results unprecedentedly suggest impaired right hemispheric contribution to the speech sound segmentation in dyslexia.

#### **First accreditation to specialist in forensic psychology by the psychologist's official college of Cataluña, in Spain**

**Molina Bartumeus, Asuncion** COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Almenara, Jaume Decano**, COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Cartil, Conxita** vicepresidenta secció, COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Farre, Merce** secretary, COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Carmona, Anna** Tesorera, COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Espada, Carme** vocal secció, COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Antolin, Andreu** vocal secció, COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Franquesa, Emilia** vocal secció, COPC, Barcelona, Spain **Arch, Mila** vocal secció jurídica, COPC, Barcelona, Spain

This poster presents the process of accreditation as Specialist in Forensic Psychology which was initiated last autumn (2007) by the psychologist's Official College of Cataluña, in Spain. After the official recognition of the speciality in Clinical Psychology, a wide movement of accreditation is beginning in our country in other psychological specialities that could draw the final plan of the state of the profession as a common line with specialities that demand skills and specific capacities. Here are exposed the conceptual bases of this process for the Forensic Psychology and the criteria that are demanded to accede to the accreditation, which offer us then the suitable training level for an expert in this discipline.

#### **Neuropsychological, psychological and social correlates of antisocial behavior among Peruvian adolescents in conflict with the penal law: A study from Moffitt's taxonomic theory**

**Morales, Hugo** Faculty of Psychology, San Marcos National University, Lima, Peru

The early identification of those individual and social characteristics that discriminate among offender adolescents who maintain their antisocial delinquent behavior along their life span and those who don't, constitutes an important strategy for the design of efficient prevention policies for juvenile delinquency. Using a discriminant analysis, significance Scheffe Test, variance analysis for significant differences between Groups and Levenes variance homogeneity test, it was corroborated if the typology of the antisocial behavior development taxonomy established by Moffitt is replicated in the studied sample. The results suggest that the Moffitt typology has cross-culture validity and to explain different profiles at risk among offender adolescents.

#### **Influence of psychopolitical variables in reactions to traumatic and hopeful events**

**Morales Marente, Elena** Dept. of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Palacios, María Soledad** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Willis, Guillermo** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Pérez, Jose María** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain

Researchers have been analysed the influence of psychopolitical variables in stressful and traumatic events as 11S, 2001. We have used them also to explore its influence in a hopeful event. In our research we present two studies (a traumatic event, 11M, 2004 in Madrid  $-N=300$ - and a hopeful one, the cease of fire of ETA, 2006  $-N=198$ ) conducted in Spain. We tested hypothesis related with the influence of individual's values and ideological factors on hopes and fears for the future and other indexes of out-group prejudice. Analysis showed which psycho-political variables predicted fears and hopes.

#### **The HRM perspective on conflict in organizations: The Portuguese case**

**Moreira, Ricardo** Fac. Human and Social Science, University Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal Contemporary debate concerning organizational conflict, independently the different analytical perspectives, goes beyond the question of its (dys)functionality. In line with current trends about conflict and negotiation theories, Portugal has witnessed an increase of academic research concerning negotiation in organizations, however has not been given great attention to the political perspective of HR Management. Many pathways can be explored regarding the connection between negotiation and Human Resource Department. Crossing statistical and content analysis, our investigation seeks to interpret the views of portuguese human resources managers concerning organizational conflicts and the impact these views exert on organizational efficacy, in an effort to build a close alignment with the HRM role in negotiation.

#### **Personality judgments based on email addresses of mobile phones**

**Mori, Tsutako** Dept. of Human Science, Konan Women's University, Kyoto, Japan **Takahira, Mieko** Research and Development, NIME, Chiba, Japan This study investigated the accuracy of personality judgments based on email addresses of mobile phones, which are very popular personal media among young people in Japan. The holders' personalities of 121 addresses were rated by two judges with the Big Five scale, and the ratings were compared with the holders' real-self or ideal-self ratings. Judge consensus for personality ratings was significant in all five dimensions. Also, judge ratings were significantly correlated with Extraversion of real-self ratings and with Agreeableness of ideal-self ratings. These findings suggest that email addresses are used as tools for impression management as well as self-expression.

#### **What is the first cause of tendency to addiction? Psychological, environmental or physical**

**Mosavi Amiry, Seyed Jalal** Medical Clinic, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Nikpour, Gholam Ali** Dept. of Psychology, Medical Clinic of Dr. Mosavi, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Homayouni, Alireza** Psychology, Islamic Azad University of Ban, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Emadi Haeri, Marzieh** Addiction studies, Dr Mosavi Medical Clinic, Babol(Amirkola), Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of the research is to test this question what is the first cause of addiction? Psychological, Environmental or Physical causes. 80 addicted people were randomly selected and Abuse Drug Assessment Inventory (ADAI) were administered on them. Chi Square formula was used to analyze the results. Results showed 55 percent of tendency to addiction was psychological. Also more analyzing showed 80 percent of continuing causes of addiction were psychological factors such as fear, anxiety, sorrow. In regard to result we should put more emphasis on psychological prevention and treatment methods so that both tendency to addiction and continuing causes of addiction decrease and control.

#### **Public acceptance of wind turbines in Tokyo**

**Motosu, Memi** Interdisciplinary Information, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan **Arakawa, Chuichi** Interdisciplinary Information, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

The purpose of this study is to examine the public's viewpoint regarding wind turbines in the landscape of metropolitan city, Tokyo. The author conducted 30 interviews, showing pictures of different districts in Tokyo. The result indicates that there are different viewpoints depending on the district, considering that the design of the wind turbines should harmonize with the landscape. The study



concludes that it is necessary for wind turbines to capture the distinctive features of districts in order to get public acceptance. If the appropriate design is followed, the landscape with wind turbines should be acceptable in the urban area.

#### Explicit and implicit values of grandmothers and their granddaughters

**Mudyń, Krzysztof** *Inst. Applied Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland* **Pietras, Karolina** *Management and Social Com., Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland*  
The aim of the study was to examine the correspondence of implicit and explicit values measures and the convergence of grandmothers and their granddaughters values. Schwartz's SVS and Mudyń's RN-02 was administered to 80 grandmothers (aged 64-86) and their 80 granddaughters (aged 18-30). The results revealed many inter-correlations, especially between religious orientation and tradition ( $r=0.63$ ), benevolence ( $r=0.36$ ), security ( $r=0.31$ ), self-direction ( $r=-0.47$ ) or stimulation ( $r=-0.35$ ). The similarities between grandmothers and granddaughters appeared in universalism ( $r=0.51$ ), achievement ( $r=0.31$ ) and hedonism ( $r=0.33$ ). Further research concerning the consequences of grandmothers' stimulation value is recommended.

#### Exploring new dynamics of job-involvement: An empirical study of life-orientation, gender and occupational stress

**Mukherjee, Debjani Bhilai** - *Chattisgarh, India* **Singh, Promila** *Psychology, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, BHILAI (CHATTISGARH), India*  
Industries facing twin challenges of being viable and competitive in global scenario, exploit man-power resource by facilitating job-involvement. Breaking socio-cultural ethos of the east, women are also joining the industrial sector. In this study 400 (140 females, 260 males) steel industry executive's life-orientation, gender and occupational stress were empirically treated to explore their impact on job-involvement. Results of 2x2 ANOVA show significant interaction effect of life-orientation and gender on job-involvement  $F=77.3 (P<.001)$ , whereas life-orientation, gender and occupational stress in 2x2x3 ANOVA was not significant  $F=2.66 (P<.05)$ . Results support reconceptualizing the major determinants of job-involvement and reformulation of placement policies by H.R.M. departments.

#### Peace psychology of grassroot reconciliation: Lesson learned from "Baku Bae" peace movement

**Muluk, Hamdi** *Department of Psychology, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia* **Malik, Ichsan** *Department of Psychology, Indonesian Peace Building Inst, Depok, Indonesia*  
This paper explored the community-based reconciliation process mediated by civil society components - known as "The Baku Bae Movement" - as an alternative to conflict resolution and reconciliation in current Indonesian political context. This movement applied some principles from peace psychology such as; multitrack diplomacy, interactive problem solving workshop and other mediation technique contextualized with indigenous values. This unique conflict resolution strategy consists of five stages ranging from dialog to interactive problem solving workshop, creating peace zone, and economic empowerment. The successful of Baku Bae movement suggest the benefit of bottom-up approach and the role of civil society in strengthening and empowering survivor to make their own reconciliation.

#### Differential prefrontal EEG activity between sport amateurs and non-sport amateurs during video clip viewing

**Muramatsu, Ayako** *Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan* **Kawahara, Yuli** *Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan* **Mochizuki, Toshiko** *Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan*  
To examine whether prefrontal activity differs depending on the amusingness of the video clip, prefrontal EEG activity was compared between Sport amateurs and Non-sport amateurs by showing three kinds of video clips; 1) basketball game (group sport), 2) snowboard game (individual sport), 3) non-sport documentary. We measured Beta/Alpha ratio of the prefrontal EEG, and found that the ratio during the basketball video viewing was higher in Sport amateurs than in Non-sport amateurs. This indicates that Sport amateurs are more amused and show more PFC activity by videos of dynamic and social sports than Non-sport amateurs.

#### Brain areas activated during listening to piano music

**Mutschler, Isabella** *Freiburg, Germany* **Speck, Oliver** **Hennig, Jürgen** **Seifritz, Erich** **Schulze-Bonhage, Andreas** **Ball, Tonio** *Epilepsie-Zentrum, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany*  
In this study functional MRI (fMRI) was combined with cyto-architectonically defined probabilistic maps to analyze brain responses in 18 healthy subjects presented with classical piano music and the relation of these brain responses to the personality trait of affect intensity. Significant fMRI responses related to music perception were demonstrated in the auditory cortex, right and left inferior frontal cortex (including Broca's area), supplementary motor area (SMA), cerebellum, and in the amygdala. Correlation of music related responses with affect intensity were found in a network of brain areas previously implicated in emotion recognition (Adolphs et al. 2005), including primary somatosensory cortex.

#### Social intelligence of pedophile sex offenders

**Nötzold, Janine** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Hähnel, Nadine** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Süß, Heinz-Martin** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Witzel, Joachim** *Forensische Psychiatrie, LKH Uchtsprunge, Uchtsprunge, Germany*  
The study tested the hypothesis on pedophile sex offenders ( $N = 25$ ) being deficient in social understanding and perception when compared to matched controls ( $N = 26$ ). Research indicates pedophiles having problems to perceive emotions appropriately and to understand social cues in certain context using victim-specific material. Social understanding and perception were measured according to the performance based Social Intelligence Test Battery Magdeburg (Weis, Seidel & Süß, 2007) by new tasks with children as target stimuli. ANCOVAs showed no differences in social understanding and perception between the groups when speed performance was statistically controlled indicating a revision of former theories.

#### Relationships between organizational obstacles and innovation organizational climate in the personnel of an industrial organization

**Naami, Abdolzhara** *Psychology, Shahid Chamran, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
The present study examined the relationship between organizational obstacles as measured by Karen, Brown and Mitchell and the climate for innovation measure (Scott and Bruce) A sample of employees ( $N=143$ ), completed questionnaires. Results confirm the hypothesis by indicating that component of organizational obstacle (work information, informa-

tion timeliness, work materials, co-workers job training, availability of training, quality of training, work environment, work schedule, decision authority, role demand and priorities) were negatively correlated with climate for innovation.

#### The relation between behavior of consulting and psychological distress among Japanese junior high school students

**Nagai, Satoru** *Inst. of Psychology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan*  
The purpose of this study was to investigate the pattern of consulting behavior among junior high-school students. Two thousand, three hundred eighty-three junior high-school students (1245 male and 1138 female) were asked about consulting behavior, severity of concerns and Depression Self-Rating Scale for Children (DSRS). Results indicated that, students with more concerns presented higher level of consulting behavior. On the other hand, although high level of consulting behavior was related with low level of "declining activity and pleasure (one of factors of DSRS)", relation between consulting behavior and "depressive mood (one of factors of DSRS)" was very little.

#### The relationship between intelligence and learning processes

**Narváez Rullán, María** *Dept. of Psychology, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Lozano, José Héctor** *Department of Psychology, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Hernández, José Manuel** *Department of Psychology, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Santacreu, José** *Department of Psychology, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain*  
The present study attempts to analyze relationships between intelligence and two different types of learning: a) the acquisition of specific discriminative learning; b) the improvement in the accuracy during execution of a dynamic spatial task, which is assumed not to involve any verbal or discriminative ability. 267 participants were assessed through computer-based tasks. A significant relationship was found between discriminative learning and intelligence while intelligence was not related to the improvement shown during the dynamic spatial task. The results support Sternberg's hypothesis (1989) that intelligence is related to the type of learning that involves discriminative or verbal abilities.

#### Self-regulation in vocabulary learning

**Nett, Ulrike** *Erziehungswissenschaften, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany* **Frenzel, Anne** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany*  
This presentation addresses how self-regulation ability and external constraints regarding the allocation of study time affects performance in vocabulary learning tasks. Participants had to learn Swahili-German translation equivalents and to rank the perceived difficulty of each pair before learning (pre-trial JOLs). Self-regulation ability, operationalized as the relationship between pre-trial JOLs and self-allocated study time, was positively related to performance (Experiment 1). However, total performance was identical when learning times were externally fixed, based on objective pair difficulty (Experiment 2). We speculate about the existence of differentially adequate learning environments for different types of learners.

#### Status quo of dysfunctional thoughts in Chinese senior elementary school students and middle school students

**Ni, Jie** *Educational Psychology, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR* **Sang, Biao** *Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China*



The purpose of present studies was to discover the status quo of the dysfunctional thoughts "sick, false, or unreasonable thoughts that cause the appearance of maladjustment and what's more, the emotion disorders" in Chinese elementary and middle school students. 851 students completed the dysfunctional thoughts scale developed in previous study. The results showed the status quo of the dysfunctional thoughts in elementary and middle school students was beyond optimistic, "Demanding for best treatment" and "over-perfectionism" were the two most severe problems in Chinese students. Significant gender and age differences were also found. Our findings gave important instructive suggestion to school counseling, mental health education and learning guidance.

#### Is a happy worker a productive one?

**Niklas, Claudia D.** *Work, Organizational & Business, Psychologisches Institut / Uni, Mainz, Germany*  
**Dormann, Christian** *I/O Psychology, Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany*

Although this question is discussed since the beginning of organizational psychology, results are still inconsistent. Using multiple state and trait measurements obtained in a two-week diary study ( $N = 116$ ), job satisfaction, as well as positive and negative affect (PA, NA) were related to extra-role and in-role behavior. Our results showed that PA and NA predicted job satisfaction, which in turn mediated the relationship of PA and extra-role behavior. In-role behavior was only influenced by PA, whereas NA failed to influence any performance component. These results support happy-productive worker thesis and enlarge affective events theory.

#### Personality characters as a predictor of tendency to addiction

**Nikpour, Gholam Ali** *Dept. of Psychology, Medical Clinic of Dr. Mosavi, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
**Mosavi Amiry, Seyyed Jalal** *Medical Clinic, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
**Homayouni, Alireza** *Dept. of Psychology, Medical Clinic of Dr. Mosavi, Babol (Amirkola), Islamic Republic of Iran*

The aim of this research is to test this question that are there specific personality characters that lead to addiction? Method research is causative-comparative (Ex post facto). 153 addicted people and 153 nonaddicted people were randomly selected and Mocioly's Characterology Inventory (MCI) administered on them. The inventory assess personality based on eight characters: sanguine, indifferent, nervous, indolent, indignant, passionate, sentimental, amorphous. Results showed addicted people are much more indifferent, sanguine and passionate than nonaddicted people. Conclusion: In regard to people with these characters are much more at risk, they should be trained with special plans and be cared so that tendency to addiction in them decrease or control.

#### Relations among prosocial tendency, guilt and problem actions in Japanese junior high-school students

**Ninomiya, Katsumi** *Dept. of Policy Studies, Aichi Gakuin University, Nisshin, Japan*

The present study examined the relations among adolescents' prosocial tendency, guilt, and problem actions. Participants were 1,446 Japanese adolescents (708 males and 738 females) who were seventh graders (age: 12-13 years). They answered a questionnaire concerning prosocial tendency (7 items), guilt (25 items), and problem actions (22 items) on a 4-point scale. Females scored higher in prosocial tendency and guilt than males. The partial correlation coefficient was significantly positive between prosocial tendency and guilt. A positive partial correlation was also found between prosocial tendency and problem actions. However, there

was a negative partial correlation between guilt and problem actions.

#### Longitudinal study of socio-environmental experiences, self-worth and emotional/behavioral problems among junior high school students

**Nishino, Yasuyo** *Seto, Japan*  
**Ujii, Tatsuo** *Education, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*  
**Ninomiya, Katsumi** *Education, Aichi-Gakuin University, Chita, Japan*  
**Igarashi, Atsushi** *Education, Fukushima University, Fukushima, Japan*  
**Inoue, Hiromitsu** *Education, Chiba College of Health Scienc, Chiba, Japan*  
**Yamamoto, Chika** *Education, Nagoya-Bunri University, Nagakute, Japan*

This study aimed to investigate the role of self-worth as a mediator of relationships between socio-environmental experiences and emotional/behavioral problems using a sample of 359 junior high school students. They participated in a questionnaire survey three times every four months. Socio-environmental experiences were assessed using self-report questionnaire measures of social support and stressful events. SEM was conducted, and it was revealed that social support had significant effects on emotional problems via indirect effects indicated a mediating role for self-worth. The results of present study reinforced the need for further inquiry into specific processes through which adolescents would become depressed.

#### Training evaluation: Effectiveness, learning styles and modes of assistance

**Nocera, Antonio** *Psicologia e Antropologia, Università di Verona, Verona, Italy*  
**Pasetto, Sara** *Psicologia e Antropologia, Università di Verona, Verona, Italy*  
**Cubico, Serena** *Psicologia e Antropologia, Università di Verona, Verona, Italy*  
**Bellotto, Massimo** *Psicologia e Antropologia, Università di Verona, Verona, Italy*

The aim of the research is to evaluate the influence selected individual variables may have on effectiveness of training; effectiveness of the training actions supposedly depends also on the link between training provided and the learning styles of the participants. The sample is 100 Italian Public Administration employees. The survey instruments are: Kolb Questionnaire on Learning Styles, multiple-choice questionnaires on learning, supported by a time survey on video lesson use. Analysis of the data highlights significant correlations among the progress made by the participants, measured behaviours and learning style.

#### The influence of reflection and brooding to depressive symptom: Examination from subtypes of rumination

**Noguchi, Rieko** *Teacher Education, Hyogo University of, Joetsu, Japan*  
**Fujiu, Hideyuki** *Science of School Education, Hyogo University of Teacher Ed, kato, Japan*

This study examined relation among rumination, coping, stress response and depression symptom, classified rumination into reflection and brooding. Research subjects were 835 undergraduate and graduate students. The results showed that reflection items were classified into controlled coping, brooding items were classified into automatic stress response in Responses to Stress Questionnaire. Moreover, in female, definition of problem scores, including reflection items, were negatively correlated to BDI-II scores. In both male and female, negative thought tendency scores, including brooding items were positively correlated to BDI-II scores.

#### History as a content of individual autobiographical memory

**Nourkova, Veronika** *Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*

With regard to their perspective toward historical event individuals may be labeled Participant, Witness, Contemporary, and Successor. To what extent people employing each of those perspectives are sensitive to historical information? From 240 Russian participants 20% spontaneously included historical events in their life stories. There were 20 different historical events. 40% of historical events mentioned by participants referred to war ("evacuation", "Victory day", "wounding near Moscow"), while 38% - referred to politic ("perestroika", "collapse of USSR", "XX Party Congress"). People included in their life story events which were experienced from Participant or Witness perspective. There was just one case when Contemporary perspective was employed ("9/11").

#### Second-order retrospective reevaluation in human contingency learning

**Numata, Keitaro** *Psychology, Kwansai Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan*  
**Shimazaki, Tsuneo** *Psychology, Kwansai Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan*

Two Experiments were conducted to demonstrate the second-order retrospective reevaluation with 3 cues, T1, T2, and C, and an outcome, in human contingency learning. Experiment 1 revealed that ratings about the relation between a target cue T2 and an outcome heightened when first two training phases involved CT1+ and T1T2+ trials followed by third phase containing C+ trials, and the ratings lowered by the third phase containing C- trials. In Experiment 2, the order of first two phases in the Experiment 1 was changed, and still the results of Experiment 1 were replicated. These results clearly demonstrated the phenomena of second-order retrospective reevaluation.

#### The authenticity of manager

**Nuslauerova, Pavla** *Dept. of Psychology, Charles University, Chomutov, Czech Republic*

The presented poster concerns the issue of authenticity with the focus on the context of the managerial profession. It is a presentation of the author's research. The main aim of the research was the meaning of the concept of authenticity for managers and its better understanding within the context of managers' working activity. The research includes 17 interviews with 16 participants (1 lecturer and 15 managers from various levels) and observation of 13 managers. In conclusion, based on the obtained data, the author refines the definition of authenticity and recommends paying more attention in developing the managers' self-reflection.

#### Adaptive behavior and skills of young children with autism

**Oakland, Thomas** *Dept. Educational Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, USA*  
**Woolf, Steve** *Psychological Services, Beacon Services, Milford, MA, USA*

This study identifies the adaptive behaviors and skills of 172 children, ages 2 and 3, who display an Autistic Disorder. Their mean general adaptive behavior is at the 2nd percentile. The rank order of their 10 adaptive skills follows: functional academic (the highest) motor, self-direction, community resources, leisure, home living, health and safety, social communication, and self-care skills.

#### Political participation of youths who have dropped out of armed conflict and rejoined civil life

**Obando Salazar, Olga Lucia** *Área de Cognición, Instituto de Psicología, Cali, Colombia*

The main objective is to discover the types of political participation of young men who have



dropped out of the armed conflict in Colombia and its incidence in the formulation and implementation of public policy for youth. The research methodology was qualitative and exploratory, through Participant Action Research (PAR) as an research method and intervention for emancipation. 60 subjects participated, among them youths who have dropped out of the conflict, agents from government, from NGOs and from financial organizations. Results include new elements about diversity in the conception of the settings, instances, mechanisms and processes of political participation of the youths.

#### **Red moon: Strengthening of feminine identity in mistreated girls and adolescents**

**Obando Salazar, Olga Lucia** *Área de Cognición, Instituto de Psicología, Cali, Colombia*

**Problem:** the supposition of the existence of a deficit in the state of development of a feminine identity in girls and adolescents with maltreatment experience. **Corpus:** results of the investigation and intervention project: "Red Moon: strengthening of feminine identity in mistreated girls and adolescents through artistic, psychological and pedagogic activities" by the light of: the contributions of the Social Psychology. **Results:** the existence of a feminine subject, that is stereotyped, unreal, cultural, ethnic and socially out of context, when it is comparing with what they say to be and to feel as women. **Methods:** Study exploring, Participant actions research as methodologies of investigation and intervention emancipators. **Participants:** 60 adolescents. **Discourse analyses.**

#### **When does trust in authority and procedural fairness affect social acceptance of public policy?**

**Ohana, Kyosuke** *Environmental studies, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Hirose, Yukio** *Environmental studies, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

Our study explored the effect of trust in authority and procedural fairness on people's acceptance of his policy when information about policy content is available or not. When people did not know the content, their acceptance was based on whether the authority was trustworthy or not. People used procedural fairness as alternative cue when neither content nor trust information was available. However, when people knew the content, their acceptance was based on both of content and trust information, but not on procedural fairness. Results suggested that procedural fairness affected acceptance only when neither policy content nor trust was available.

#### **Relationship between communication, commitment, identification, job satisfaction and turnover intentions**

**Ok, Afife** *Dept. of Psychology, Atilim University, Ankara, Turkey* **Bilgic, Reyhan** *psychology, middle east technical uni., Ankara, Turkey* **Sumer, Hayriye** *psychology, middle east technical uni., Ankara, Turkey*

The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between organizational communication, organizational commitment, organizational identification, job satisfaction, and turnover intentions. Questionnaires were administered to a sample of 321 white-collar bank employees who are working in different branches of different banks in Ankara. The results revealed that both job satisfaction and organizational identification were significant positive predictors of organizational commitment. Organizational commitment was found as a significant negative predictor of turnover intentions. Significance of indirect effect of job satisfaction and organizational identification on turnover intentions through organizational commitment confirms the mediation of organizational commitment.

#### **Participation in school-based extracurricular activity and adolescent's school adjustment**

**Okada, Yuji Hino**, *Japan*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between school-based extracurricular activity and adolescent's school adjustment, by focusing on adolescent's morale to the activity. 824 adolescents answered self-report questionnaire, which consisted of participation in the extracurricular activity, morale to the activity and school adjustment. Two-way (gender and participation) ANOVAs revealed that adolescents with high morale to the activity indicated high adjustment score compared with adolescents with low morale and adolescents those who don't participate any activities. It was suggested that, for adolescents with low morale, participation in the extracurricular activity doesn't have positive effect on school adjustment.

#### **Determining the attitude toward characters in television commercials using text data mining: An analysis of Japanese commercials that feature famous actresses**

**Okano, Masao** *Information and Communication, Bunkyo University, Chigasaki, Japan* **Okano, Masami** *Bunkyo University, Chigasaki, Japan*

This research examined the reason for viewers' liking or disliking characters in television commercials. For this purpose, commercials featuring Japanese actresses were shown to 200 college students. After the presentation, the students were asked to provide answers pertaining to the following: their attitude toward the actress in the commercial shown on a 4-point scale and the reasons behind their like or dislike in the form of free answers. The results of text mining of the free answers revealed that the reasons for viewers' liking or disliking the characters matched the brand images of the products the latter endorsed.

#### **Influence of consumers' perception toward online shopping on online shopping behavior**

**Okano Asakawa, Masami** *Junior College, Bunkyo University, Chigasaki, Japan* **Okano, Masao** *Junior College, Bunkyo University, Chigasaki, Japan*

This study examined the factors influencing consumers' perception toward online shopping and developed a causal model that explains how this perception affects their online shopping behavior. We framed a questionnaire survey for 160 college students. Utilizing 13 questions pertaining to consumer perceptions, we conducted a factor analysis that revealed three factors—security, convenience, and navigation. Based on this result, a causal model was developed, and its validity was investigated using covariance structure analysis. It was found that while the "security" factor negatively influences online shopping behavior, the "convenience" factor positively influences it.

#### **"Connectedness with nature scale": Validity and reliability in the Spanish context**

**Olivos Jara, Pablo** *Psicología Social, Univers. Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Aragónés, Juan Ignacio** *Psicología Social, Univ. Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Américo, María** *Psicología, Univ. de Castilla la Mancha, Toledo, Spain*

The Connectedness with Nature Scale (CNS) has been one of the most interesting measures related with environmental identity. Three studies have been carried out in order to adapt this scale into a Spanish context. Two of them have been developed with university students and the other one with inhabitants of Madrid. The results obtained by mean of Principal Component Analysis and Internal Reliability; suggest just a few changes in the original scale. The correlation analysis of CNS with other measures of connectedness, environmental identity, and Anthropocentric and Biospheric scales, confirms its convergent and discriminant validity, and also its internal consistency.

#### **College and technical college student's self-presentation: Examination of the evaluation to own self-presentation and the other's self-presentation**

**Ono, Miwa** *Graduate School of Literature, Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan*

The purpose of this study was to examine self-presentation from the following two points; (a) evaluation and (b) self-concept represented by speaker and recognized by others. The investigation methods were self-evaluation test (Rosenberg, 1965), questionnaire and interview. Participants were two hundred students. In brief, High Self Esteem person have caught own presentation and other's presentation from same viewpoint. On the other hand, Low Self Esteem person have caught own presentation and other's one from different viewpoint. Based on these findings, it suggested that evaluation of own self-presentation was related to evaluate other's presentation.

#### **Relationship of deficiency in abilities and responsibility of managers with their personality in gas company**

**Oreyzi, Hamid Reza** *Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

Managers of Iran Gaz company in two provinces responded a Job analysis structured interview instrument. They identified certain aspects of jobs that make big difference in job performance when managers have deficiencies and have responsibility for those dimensions of jobs. Significant relationship were found between the results job analysis and personality dimension of managers ( $P < 0.05$ ) Findings implications for career development of managers were identified.

#### **Relationship of job complexity and managers aptitude in Iran gas company**

**Oreyzi, Hamid Reza** *Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

59 managerial position of Iran Gas company were analyzed by applying Professional and Managerial Position Questionnaire. Managers also completed to General Aptitude Test Battery. There were significant relationship between complexity dimension of jobs and five aptitudes ( $P < 0.05$ ). Implications of the Findings are current research is considerable for career development of managers.

#### **Profile analysis of training in Saipa car company**

**Oreyzi, Hamid Reza** *Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Nouri, A.** *psychology, Isfahan university, Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Amiri, S.** *psychology, Isfahan university, Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran*

Profile analysis is the method that investigate configuration and pattern of data especially in clinical psychology instruments. In the current research pattern of data namely training scores and job analysis were correlated via cattle index. Conclusions indicate there is deficiency in training in Sec.

#### **The effect of orthographic regularity on dyslexic children' spelling**

**Ortiz, Rosario** *Developmental Psychology, University of La Laguna, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain*

The aim of this work is to study the effect of orthographic regularity on the spelling in children with dyslexia. Normal readers (NRD) and dyslexics (RD) were tested on written spelling tasks. A 2(Group-RD vs. NRD) x 4 (Regularity- regular, irregular, ruled word and pseudoword) multivariate analysis of variance revealed an interaction Group x Regularity. The findings support the hypothesis that Spanish children with RD experience serious difficulties in spelling, and that the orthographic regularity and lexicality have effects on their performance in written spelling.



### Motivation on science and mathematics across elementary school to junior high school

**Oye, Mayumi** Dept. of Bunri, Tokyo Woman's Christian Univ., Tokyo, Japan **Fujie, Yasuhiko** Department of literature, Kansai University, Suita-city, Japan

The purpose of this present study was to investigate development of motivation, academic engagement, and attitude of students toward mathematics and science before and after the transition to junior high school. A survey of students in fifth, sixth graders' and seventh and eighth graders (N=1818) was conducted for the purpose of developing a questionnaire to assess Japanese students' mathematics motivation. In addition, academic engagement, attitude on mathematics and science were investigated. The result suggested that motivation in mathematics was undermined according to grade, on the other hand, motivation in mathematics was distinguished among sex.

### Facing a real Person: An ERP Study

**Pönkänen, Laura** Tampere, Finland **Hietanen, Jari** Department of Psychology, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland **Peltola, Mikko** Department of Psychology, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland **Kauppinen, Pasi** Medical Technology, Ragnar Granit Institute, Tampere, Finland **Haapalainen, Antti** Medical Technology, Ragnar Granit Institute, Tampere, Finland **Leppänen, Jukka** Department of Psychology, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

The present event-related potential (ERP) study examined whether the processing of faces is different depending on whether participants (N = 19) are viewing faces live or as pictures. In both conditions, the participants were shown a face of a real person and a face of a dummy. The ANOVA showed that early posterior negativity (EPN) differentiated between the real face and the dummy only in the live condition. The result reflects the fact that a live face is a potentially interacting stimulus. Therefore, a live face is processed differently as compared with an inanimate face at the early processing stages.

### May vocational experience affect the pattern of vocational interests?

**Pösse, Bianca** PFE, Bundesagentur für Arbeit, Nürnberg, Germany **Dorothea, Klinck** PFE, Federal Employment Agency, Nuremberg, Germany

We explored the influence of vocational experience on vocational interests. A sample of 2650 customers of the Psychological Service of the German Federal Employment Agency completed the agency's proprietary interest inventory measuring 27 vocational interests. We compared the vocational interests of 1659 adolescents (making a school-to-work transition) to those of 991 adults (planning a career change). In general, adults obtained higher vocational interest scores. Further analyses of specific interests revealed that adults with an interest-congruent job outperformed adults with interest-incongruent job. Results suggest that career counselling has to take vocational experience into account especially when using an interest inventory.

### Parental coherence and transmission of attributional style to the conflicts between parents and adolescent

**Padrón, Iván** Developmental Psychology, Faculty Psychology, La Laguna, Spain **Rodrigo, María José** Developmental Psychology, Faculty Psychology, La Laguna, Spain

Causal (locus, stability, controllability) and intentional (hostile, positive) attributions to the conflicts between parents and adolescent were examined. Open-ended responses to six conflicts of the father, mother and adolescent from 270 two-parent families were categorized. Parental coherence of the attributional style was significantly moderate in every dimension especially for the girls no matter

adolescents age. Fathers transmission of attributions to adolescents was more robust and consistent regardless of their sex, whereas mothers transmission was only observed to the girls. Overall, content of the attribution transmitted by parents was more positive for girls than for boys.

### Perpetuating the inequality: Tokenism and ideologies that legitimize the system

**Palacios, María Soledad** Dept. of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Morales Marente, Elena** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Vélez, Jonatan** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Portal, Javier** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain

The aim of this study is to check if tokenism context could promote ideologies that justify/legitimize the system and/or the social structure. We compare this context with a control, a discriminatory and a meritocratic context, that we primed by a text about recent scientific results over the access of women to the work place. The design was a factorial intergroup 2 (gender) x 4 (control, tokenism, discriminatory and meritocratic context). The main dependent variable was a questionnaire about ideologies that legitimize the status quo. Participants were 63 students from the University of Huelva. Results showed significant differences between contexts: tokenism is clearly related with justification ideologies. Also were found gender differences.

### Exploring factor structure of the CDI-TW in Taiwanese adolescents

**Pan, Yuan-Chien** Psychology, NTU, Taipei, Taiwan **Chen, Sue-Huei** Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Wu, Chih-Hsun** Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

The Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) is a widely used tool to measure depressive symptoms of children and adolescents. The present study aimed to explore underlying factor structure of the Taiwan version of the CDI (CDI-TW) with 1446 students aged 13-16 in Taiwan. By using exploratory factor analysis, the results yielded four factors, i.e., self-deprecation, sadness, interpersonal problem, and lack of interest. Being different from the findings of European and American samples, our findings suggest of potential cultural differences on depressive symptom manifestations between Taiwanese and Western children and adolescents. Further verification of such four-factor structure of the CDI-TW is needed.

### Adolescence identity status: It's relation to applied creativity and self-esteem in Greek adolescents

**Paraskevopoulou, Polyxeni** Athens, Greece **Pischos, Charalampos** PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, ATHENS, Greece

J. Marcia's adolescence identity statuses (identity diffusion, identity foreclosure, identity moratorium and identity achievement) are detected in Greek adolescent pupils, by "identity status interview"). Levels of applied creativity and self-esteem are obtained, as well, by Guilford's and Torrance test and by Rosenberg's scale, accordingly. The study examines the relation between each adolescence identity status to levels of creativity and self-esteem.

### An exploratory study of some sexual behaviours and psychological adjustment of Indian gay and bisexual youths

**Parekh, Suresh** Dept. of Psychology, Shri M.M.Ghadasara Mahila Col., Junagadh, India

This research may be viewed as the beginning, with a tiny step, in the totally unexplored field of the study of homosexuality and bisexuality in India. The study was carried out with 136 gay and

bisexual participants in the age range of 16 to 26 years and the mean age of 20.8 years. A 49 items/questions Interview Schedule, covering demographic items and various sexual behaviour items was developed and used. Both similarities and differences have been found on various sexual behaviours. The correlation analysis showed that gay or bisexual identity was highly and positively related to psychological adjustment or ego-strength.

### Psychological characteristics of run away youth

**Parsian, Monireh** Psychology, Teacher Training University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Parsian, monireh** psychology, teacher training university, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Moradi, Ali Reza** psychology, teacher training university, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shahraray, Mehrnaz** psychology, teacher training university, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The main aim of the current research is to investigate the family risk factors with runaway youth. 107 youth people in two groups including runaway groups and normal control groups participated in this study. Two groups were matched by sex, age, IQ and the number of sisters and brothers. The instruments were used in this study include the Family Functioning Scale, Raven Intelligence Test. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between family risk factors such as cohesion, expressiveness, conflict with parent, active orientation, cultural orientation, religious orientation, organization, external locus of control, family idealization, cancellation, democratic, laissez-faire and authoritarian family style, interweave and runaway youth.

### High schizotypy is related to increased response bias and decreased visual sensitivity for detecting faces embedded in noise

**Partos, Timea** Dept. of Psychology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia **Cropper, Simon** Psychology - Redmond Barry Bdg, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia **Rawlings, David** Psychology - Redmond Barry Bdg, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia

Schizotypy has been linked to hallucination-like visual experiences. We investigated whether response biases (beta) or variations in visual sensitivity (d-prime) were driving this relationship. Schizotypy questionnaires were administered to a non-clinical sample, along with a computerized signal-detection task requiring the discrimination of faces-in-noise from noise-only images. Incorrect expectations regarding the ratio of face to noise images were created for some participants. False-alarm rates shifted towards participants' expectations, regardless of schizotypy. High schizotypy was consistently associated with higher beta and lower d-prime. These results implied that decreased visual sensitivity (along with bias) may influence visual perception in individuals high in schizotypy.

### Positive illusions in the mating domain: When thinking good about yourself while feeling bad is a crucial part of your fitness

**Pass, Jessica** Dept. of Sociology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands **Lindenberg, Siegwart** Sociology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands **Park, Justin** Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Positive illusions have been proposed to be adaptive (Haselton & Nettle, 2006). We examined whether maintaining certain positive illusions (e.g., "I am desirable as a mate") may be essential for motivating functional approach behavior when fitness-relevant beliefs are threatened. In two experiments participants received bogus feedback on their mate-value. The results revealed that after mate rejection, participants experienced negative affect and lowered self-esteem. Women's self-esteem was only lowered when the reason for rejection was their



physical attractiveness; for men when competence and status were the cause of rejection. However, as expected, positive illusions and functional approach behavior were maintained.

#### Treatment evaluation of psychosomatic in-patient rehabilitation

**Pausch, Jana** *Clinical Psychology, Technical University Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany* **Muehlig, Stephan** *Clinical Psychology, Technical University Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany*

The effectiveness of psychosomatic in-patient rehabilitation with a cognitive-behavioral orientation was evaluated (N=229) using patients subjective health rating and objective criteria. In addition predictors of treatment outcome were investigated. Predictor variables were assessed using a battery of standardized clinical instruments. Pre-post differences over the treatment duration showed a positive medium effect size. Multiple regression analysis and discriminant analysis identified predictors associated with a worse treatment outcome: younger age, absent partnership, lower level of education, absent employment, somatoform disorders, larger number of pretreatment, higher degree of comorbidity, application for a pension and period of disability over 25 weeks. Implications are discussed.

#### Perceptions of European and national identities of Turkish Cypriot students

**Pehlivan, Ahmet** *Turkish Language Teaching, Cyprus International Univers., Nicosia, Cyprus* **Pahin, Feride Suler**

Nowadays, how children perceive the European and national identities is important in North Cyprus. Because political and identical issues are still in discussion in Turkish Cypriot community. The aim of the study is to determine how students construct European and national identities on their mind. The test which was based on Philippou (2005) and Barrett and his colleagues' studies, and a focus group interview were used in this study. Tests were completed by 100 15-year-old Turkish Cypriot students in 5 classes and the group interview were conducted with only groups of four pupils from every class totaling twenty students in all. Data analysis is still in progress.

#### Repressors are unable to suppress, unless it is threatening: Coping styles influence intentional forgetting

**Peters, Jan Hendrik** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany* **Hock, Michael** *Psychology, University Mainz, Mainz, Germany*

Repressors remember less negative information than non-repressors. Using a think/no-think task, we tested whether this is caused by intentional suppression of unwanted memories: Participants (N = 88) learned unrelated word pairs (cues and responses). Subsequently, depending on the presented cue, responses had to be recalled or inhibited. One-third of the cues were not presented during this phase (baseline). Finally, all responses had to be recalled. While most participants could permanently inhibit memory independent of word-valence, repressors showed intentional forgetting only for threatening words. Consequently, intentional forgetting interacts with the valence of the to-be-suppressed material and with an individual's coping style.

#### The influence of internet on the political activity of Ukrainian youth: The possibilities of positive dynamics

**Petrunko, Olga** *ISPP, Kyiv, Ukraine*

According to the sociological researches carried out in Ukraine, the majority of Ukrainian Net segment users are interested in politics, because they visit political sites and discuss political news very active. However an interest to politics in fact does not guarantee that many young people participate in

elections and there is a doubtful evidence of their political activity. The virtual political activity and creativity in the Charts and on the Forums allegedly displace the need in the real actions. The influence of Internet on youths' political activity is significantly limited by the culture imaging, users' stereotypes, intellectual-professional level of hyper-text.

#### Self-monitoring in the structure of personality and the factors of its genesis

**Polezhaeva, Ekaterina** *Dept. of Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*

The aim of our study was to analyze the structure of personality traits, including self-monitoring, as well as to understand intra-family similarity of personality traits, especially - the dependence of children's self-monitoring on different personality features of their parents. The sample comprised 540 participants - Moscow and Dubna university students, their siblings and parents. The most remarkable results were the following: 1) significant correlation between self-monitoring and personal features linked with the phenomenon of power, 2) more significant correlations between fathers' and their off-springs' traits, including self-monitoring, than between mothers and their off-springs, 3) self-monitoring as the basic building block feature in the correlation matrix of children and their parents.

#### Purpose-in-life-test: Reliability, factorial structure and relation to mental health in a Greek sample

**Psarra, Evangelia** *Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece* **Kleftaras, George** *Dept. of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece*

The purpose of the present study was a) to adapt the Purpose-in-life-Test (PIL) in Greece, b) to gather empirical evidence on the psychometric properties of the Greek version of the PIL, including reliability and factorial structure and c) to investigate the relationship between meaning-in-life and psychological health. 401 newly recruited men for their navy-national-service completed the Greek versions of the "Purpose-in-life-Test" and the "General-Health-Questionnaire". PIL was found to have a good reliability and factor analysis showed that four factors were abstracted from the scale, namely, "sense-of-fullness", "goal-achievement", "freedom-of-choice" and "death". Finally, PIL factors were significantly correlated to general health dimensions.

#### Comparison of the actual and theoretical (cube-in-globe) structures of the individual sleep-wake adaptability

**Putilov, Arcady** *Berlin, Germany* **Putilov, Dmitriy**

The three-dimensional Cube-in-Globe model was propounded to explain the structure of sleep-wake adaptability. The model distinguishes between two types of dimensionality, underlying and overt. Three axes of Globe represent three independently variable underlying neurobiological parameters, while 12 ribs of Cube inscribed in this Globe represent six bipolar overt dimensions (they are delineated by fixing two underlying parameters in the area of extreme values, and allowing variation of the third parameter). Application of the tetra-circumplex criterion to questionnaire data (n=680) provided empirical evidence of similarity between the actual and theorized structures of the sleep-wake adaptability.

#### Neurocognitive correlates of public risk

**Qin, Jungang** *Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Han, Shihui** *Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

Although public risk has come to more and more dominate individual and collective consciousness, the cognitive and neural processes involved in

public risk identification remain unknown. We recorded brain activities when observers identified potential risks involved in public events. Relative to safe public events, identification of risky public events resulted in larger amplitudes of P200 and of LPP. fMRI results further localized these neural correlates in the vACC and PCC. Both the P200/LPP amplitudes and the PCC activation magnitudes positively correlated with subjective rating scores of risky events. Our findings support public risk identification is subserved by an early process of threat detection and a late evaluation process based on retrieval of emotional experiences.

#### Fractal patterns in collective behaviour. Trends in political psychology

**Quezada, Ariel** *Psicología, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Viña del Mar, Chile*

This study talks about the evidence of political behaviour as an emergency of a Complex Adaptive System (CAS). CAS are integrated systems constituted by excitable and interacting individual components that generate self organization and facilitate spontaneous behavioural patterns, different from its origin and not reducible to it. Analyzing monthly trends in Political Identification in Spain and Chile, it could describe patterns of volatility and change in long-term time series. The methodology employed to analyze this time series was Hurst's Exponent, a tool from Fractal Geometry. This methodology allows discover the pattern and forecast future trends of this collective behaviour. The results give support to the operation of feedback mechanism regulating collective behaviour in political psychology.

#### Quality of work life: Findings from a Portuguese study

**Rafael, Manuel** *Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal*

Attention to human capital within organizations and to Quality of Work Life (QWL) is an essential topic in the agenda of human resource management. This poster describes the development of a Portuguese QWL study with 250 participants. Main results are presented, namely the identification of relative importance of QWL' dimensions (job, career, work relations, personal life and work conditions, e.g.) with the evaluation of the real existence of QWL events, and relationship with other psychological dimensions, namely satisfaction and job stress. Usefulness of findings for promoting QWL within an humanistic tradition are discussed.

#### The circumplex model of organizational citizenship behavior in a military context

**Rafael, Manuel** *Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal* **Abreu, Rute** *Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal*

The circumplex model of Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) was recently proposed by Moon, Dyne & Wroble (2005) and in the authors' words can guide both theoretical and empirical research. This poster presents a study with 461 college students in a military institution that completed a questionnaire intended to evaluate Helping, Innovation, Sportsmanship and Compliance dimensions of OCB. Findings indicated satisfactory levels of reliability of the results. Also support partially the circumplex model with the clearly emergence of Helping, Innovation, and Compliance factors/dimensions. Results are discussed on implications for future research in human resource management.



### The role of verbal and non-verbal tests in determining of laterality in schizophrenic and depressive patients

**Rahimi Taghanaki, Changiz Clinical Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran**  
We studied the role of verbal and non-verbal tests in determining of laterality in schizophrenic and depressive patients. 36 schizophrenic and 27 depressive patients completed two verbal and non-verbal memory tests including "Wortlerntest" and "pare-Assoziation-Test von abstrakten Figuren". Analyzing the row values using t test showed that, the difference between two groups was only in verbal memory test significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). It seems verbal fluency test, in opposite of non-verbal memory test, can determine laterality in schizophrenic and depressive patients.

### Factors associated in the moral development in engineering students: An approach multivariate, Analysis of main components

**Ramirez L., Jorge J. Ciencia y Tecnología Comportam, Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas, Venezuela**  
The present work studied the association between demographics factors and academic abilities with the level of moral development in a sample of students of Engineering. The version of the instrument "Defining Issues Test" - DIT- (Rest, 1979) adapted to Venezuelan context by Zerpa and Ramirez (2004) was used. The sample was 281 students. An analysis of main components shows two factors of grouping high and low moral development; first associated with the feminine sex, age between 16 and 17 years, parents with superior formation. The second factor under development, associated with parents and mothers with incomplete high school. Will discuss results.

### Life attitude and environmental perception of women in detention

**Rana, Neeti Dept. of Applied Psychology, EMPI Business School, New Delhi, India**  
Herein, an attempt has been made to investigate life attitude and environmental perception of Indian women in detention ( $N=300$ ). ANOVA by  $2 \times 2$  factorial design with repeated measures and unequal cell entries showed that elderly under-trial women prisoners with no social support had lowest self control, highest perception of crowding, and maximum negative attitude towards life. The young convicts with social support had highest self control, lowest perception of crowding and maximum positive attitude towards life. It is concluded that women in detention have special needs and steps to be taken for preparing them for subsequent release and reintegration into society.

### Symbolic battles around a bronze soldier: Estonian version of intergroup disagreement

**Raudsepp, Maaris Psychology, Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia Wagner, Wolfgang Social and Economic Psychology, Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria**  
The study aims to analyze the development of a intergroup conflict (which culminated in violent events in April 2007), related to interpretation of the consequences of II World War in Estonia. Qualitative content analysis of Estonian and Russian language media texts and accompanying discussions in the internet reveals systems of hetero-referential representations, which form various barriers to intergroup dialogue – institutional and political, on the one hand (manipulation with threatened identities), and socio-psychological – on the other (collective emotions, intercultural incompetency, procedural injustice, disrespect and lack of recognition, intensifying distrust). In conclusion, some possibilities for promoting conflict resolution and conciliation are discussed.

### Self-reports and peer-reports of depression and social behaviour: Results of a 4-year longitudinal study in adolescence

**Reicher, Hannelore Inst. Bildungswissenschaften, Universität Graz, Graz, Austria**  
Concurrent and longitudinal relations among self- and peer-reported depression, positive and negative social behaviour, and perceived family functions (scales assessing task-fulfillment, role behavior, communication, emotionality, affective establishment of relations, control, values and norms) were assessed in 32 pupils starting from grade 9 and four years later in grade 13. Self-reported depressive symptoms and positive social behaviour were stable over time. Self- and peer-reports of depression and negative social behaviour are not correlated. Significant increases in some family function scales were found. In general, these results are discussed with regard to interpersonal aspects of emotional problems and developmental tasks in adolescents.

### Is there a common construct underlying the need for cognition, perfectionism, industriousness and persistence?

**Reyes-Lagunes, Isabel Fac.de Psicología, UNAM, Mexico, Mexico Luis, Garcia Mexico, Mexico Correa-Romero, Fredi E. Psicología, UAM, Mexico, Mexico**  
In this poster is presented the adaptation and validation of five scales from four different theoretical approximations, the constructs evaluated were Need for cognition, Perfectionism (2 different scales), industriousness and Persistence. The sample was no probabilistic, intentionally conformed by 446 participants (male = 47%; Age mean=23, SD=9) from Mexico City. The scales present Cronbach's Alpha values from 0.78 to 0.91, factor and structural equation modeling analysis were performed, the results shows an underlying theoretical construct to the four constructs referred previously.

### Genetic predictors of mood variability in women: An examination of the estrogen receptor, androgen receptor and serotonin transporter genes

**Richards, Meghan Dept. of Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada Bird, Jessica Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada Oinonen, Kirsten Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada**  
We examined whether genetic polymorphisms on the estrogen-receptor ( $ER\alpha$ ), androgen-receptor ( $AR$ ), and serotonin transporter ( $5-HTT$ ) genes affect mood reactivity or mood variability in women. Over the course of three phases, participants engaged in: demographic screening, DNA sample collection, an experimental anxiety induction, and self-report affect ratings. Preliminary results for the mood induction procedure revealed trends suggesting greater overall mood and positive-affect change for the homozygous long group, and a greater amount of negative-affect change for the heterozygous group for the  $ER\alpha$  gene. In addition, we observed greater positive-affect change for the 8/10-9/10 allele group of the  $5-HTT$  gene.

### 'Long term care' vs 'independent living': Exploring identity concepts

**Rivera, Luz Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Carlos Albizu University, Gurabo, Puerto Rico Altieri, Gladys Clinical Psychology, Carlos Albizu University, Gurabo, Puerto Rico**  
This paper presents a phenomenological analysis of semi-structured interviews with 12 elders; 6 living on long term care facilities and 6 living independently. The motivation behind the study was to identify common themes on the narratives from elders regarding identity, self image, self esteem and self care. Results showed the importance of self actualization development for their perception of

life satisfaction and well being (personal experience of self and their world).

### Age differences in workplace learning competency

**Roßnagel, Christian Jacobs Centre, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany Schulz, Melanie Jacobs Centre, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany**  
In an ageing workforce, the informal workplace learning participation of older workers is increasing. We explored how age affects the learning competency required for informal learning and assessed learning, control and self-regulation strategies in three age groups of workers (18-35, 36-50, and 51-65yrs). Independent of age, unsuccessful learners reported fewer control strategies. This effect was more pronounced for older workers and was linked to higher cognitive load. Negative affect was higher for both successful and unsuccessful older learners and was coupled with declining self-efficacy for unsuccessful learners. Learning competency was only weakly correlated with general cognitive ability. Findings inform the age-differentiated development of workplace learning.

### Relation between objective school competence and perceived school competence in gifted and non-gifted 9th grade students

**Rodrigues da Costa, Ana Faculdade de Ciências Humanas, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal**  
Objective: To analyse the relation between objective competence and perceived school competence in gifted and non-gifted 9th grade students. Method: A cohort of 171 students (28 gifted and 143 non-gifted), aged between 13 and 18, answered to Raven Progressive Matrix, Verbal and Numeric Thinking Test, Self-Concept and Self-Esteem Scale, and to a Socio-Demographic Questionnaire. Results: Results suggest that perceived school competence is related to objective school competence in 9th grade students. Moreover, data analysis also suggests that this relation is stronger in gifted students. Discussion: These results suggest that gifted students present a more realistic perception concerning their competence.

### Perceived school-competence and socio-demographic characteristics: Comparison between gifted and non-gifted 9th grade students

**Rodrigues da Costa, Ana Faculdade de Ciências Humanas, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal**  
Objective: To analyse if there are differences concerning perceived school-competence between gifted and non-gifted 9th grade students, considering gender and socio-economic status. Method: A cohort of 171 students (28 gifted and 143 non-gifted), aged between 13 and 18 answered to Verbal and Numeric Thinking Test, Self-Concept and Self-Esteem Scale, and to a Socio-Demographic Questionnaire. Results: Gender and socio-economic status in gifted students revealed not to be relevant to perceived school-competence. However, male and high income non-gifted students report higher perceived competence. Discussion: Socio-demographic characteristics are relevant in the study of non-gifted students' perceived school-competence, but not of gifted students.

### Evaluation of visual perception and creativity in the university classroom

**Rodriguez, Maria Elena CEIC, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico Orozco, Rosalba CUAAD, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico Maciel, Cristobal CUAAD, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico**  
In order to evaluate the level of visual perception and creativity of 227 students (113 male and 114 female) of 4 university programs in architecture and



design of the University of Guadalajara, two tests were used: (1) Rey complex figure and (2) Torrance Test of Creativity Thinking. Both tests were adapted to the Mexican context by Beristáin. Tests were applied at the beginning and the end of the first semester and at the end of the fourth and eighth semester. Results showed a statistically significant increment after the first semester but not after the fourth and eighth.

#### Family conflicts, have the same solution depending of children's age?

**Rodríguez Ruiz, Beatriz** *Psicología Evol. y de la Educ., University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain* **Rodrigo López, María Jose** *Psicología evol. y de la educ., University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain*

One of the most significant changes in the Spanish family system has been the sons and daughters stay at home till later ages. In this study we analyze the participation and the use of strategies and goals in the solution of conflicts depending of the age of sons/daughters. This sample is composed of 150 families with son/daughter between 15 and 25 years old. The ANOVA results showed that there are differences in the conflicts participation. Parents use similar strategies and goals, whereas sons and daughters use more negation with age. In sun, it is necessary to promote different family interventions depending of children's age.

#### French social representation of war and peace

**Roland-Levy, Christine** *Paris, France*

Based on recent French history -World War 2, the war with Algeria during the 60s, and on terrorism attacks in 1995, we assume that these events contribute to the building of a "national" discourse. Thus, these events, having shaped today's social representation of peace and war, help us interpret the discourse used in France about peace, terrorism and/or wars. In terms of methodology, association tasks were carried out with three samples, men and women, aged 18-25; 35-60; 65 and above; these age groups were chosen because of their proximity with at least one of the previously mentioned events.

#### The dark side of mindfulness: Why mindfulness interventions are not beneficial for everyone

**Rosing, Kathrin** *I/O Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany* **Baumann, Nicola** *Dept. I - Psychology, University of Trier, Trier, Germany*

This experimental study (N = 57) tested the effects of a mindfulness induction (i.e., mindfully eating a raisin) on the susceptibility to expert recommendations of extrinsic goals. Susceptibility was operationalized as the tendency to misperceive recommended extrinsic goals as self-selected. Results indicated that individuals who have trouble knowing their own preferences (i.e., low access to their self-system) are likely to be invaded by expert recommendations of extrinsic goals after a mindfulness induction. These results show that a mindfulness intervention might be harmful for some people - i.e., with low self-access - and is not as universally beneficial as prior studies suggest.

#### Using commitment to encourage public transportation use to go to work

**Rubens, Lolita** *Hauts de seine, Université Paris 10 UFR SPSE, Nanterre, France*

Our study aims at comparing the effectiveness of commitment and cognitive dissonance in the environmental field. We expect people to choose alternative transportation mode instead of their car to go to work everyday when they are committed. We have two different studies, the first one manipulate the level of commitment and the arguments given to participants. The second one make participants feel dissonant about their behaviour. We expect "committed and hypocrite" participants to give up their car more often than

the control group. The studies are in progress and the results will be presented during the congress.

#### The role of emotion and issue ownership in explaining pro-environmental behavior in organizations

**Russell, Sally** *UQ Business School, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia* **Ashkanasy, Neal M.** *Faculty of Business, Economics, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia*

Based on the social psychological theory of issue ownership, we present a model of the emotional antecedents of pro-environmental behavior. We argue that more intense emotional reactions to environmental issues result in stronger issue ownership, and therefore increased displays of pro-environmental behavior. The hypotheses underlying this model were supported using a structural equation modeling analysis of questionnaire data from three large Australian organizations (N=325). The findings make a significant contribution to both the environmental psychology and environmental management literatures by offering a greater understanding of how emotional reactions and issue ownership predict proenvironmental behaviors within organizations.

#### Citizenship and counterproductive behavior in organizations and employees' social identity

**Rutkowska, Dorota** *Faculty of Psychology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland* **Latawiec, Paulina** *Faculty of Psychology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland*

Employees' social identity may be connected with organizational citizenship and counterproductive behavior (OCB and CPB). There seem to be two most salient reference groups people identify with in work context: a group of co-workers (organizational identification) and a group of the same profession holders (professional identification). In the correlation study among physicians (n=83) it was shown that for employee's whose professional identification is poor strong identification with an organization increases OCB level and reduces CPB level. However, the strength of organizational identification does not modify the level of OCB and CPB in employees who strongly identify with their professional group.

#### Achievement goals in social interactions: Which goal promotes learning?

**Sülz, Christoph** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany*

In the present study (N=99) participants in different goal conditions (mastery, performance-approach, performance-avoidance, and control group) studied a text, together with an alleged partner connected via Ethernet. Periodically they were interrupted to answer a question. After each answer participants received a manipulated feedback from their "partner" (agreement vs. disagreement). Contrary to Darnon and colleagues' findings (2007), participants in the performance-approach goal condition benefited from disagreement and performed better in the subsequent multiple-choice test. But under agreement both performance goals, compared to mastery and control condition, lead to worse learning.

#### Gender stereotypes about technology:

**Prototypes about people involved in technology**  
**Sainz, Milagros** *Internet Interdisciplin. Inst., UOC, Castelldefels, Spain* **López Sáez, Mercedes** *Social and Organizational, UNED, Madrid, Spain*

A great body of literature evidences the existence of gender stereotypes about technology that exclude women from technological fields (Eccles, Barber and Jozefowicz, 1999; Eccles, 2005). In this study, we have used parametric and non-parametric statistical proofs in order to analyze some of those stereotypes in a sample of 550 adolescents (293 girls and 250 boys, average age=15, s.d.=1.73) in Spain.

Our findings proved the existence of gender stereotypes about people involved in technology-related fields concerning their intellectual capacities and lack of social skills. Role models in technology-related works are masculine. We discuss our findings and their practical implications.

#### Interval timing behavior was affected by circadian rhythm in rats

**Sakata, Shogo** *Dept. of Behavioral Sciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan* **Hattori, Minoru** *Behavioral Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan* **Hasegawa, Takayuki** *Behavioral Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan*

Animals have own internal clocks that were called the circadian rhythm and the interval timing mechanism. Six Wistar male rats were trained for five days a week in PI 30-s procedure at the same time of the day over 60 sessions. The 3-s bin of lever press responses on probe trials showed a clear peak point. Response temporal distributions had the peak time of regression curve fitting with the Gaussian distribution. The peak time corresponded to near the 30-s with reinforcement durations. Then a run of three days experiments were done. Temporal distributions showed clearly dependent on the circadian rhythm.

#### Perceived justice: How different demographic characteristics can predict it in an organization

**Samavatyan, Hossein** *Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Nouri, Aboulghasem** *Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Oreyzi, Hamid Reza** *Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Sanati, Javad** *Occupational HSE, Polyacryl of Iran Corporation, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

Perceived justice has been investigated among the personnel of a large industrial setting. The randomly selected 420 participants responded to an attitude questionnaire measuring their attitude about different aspects of justice in their organization. Selective demographic characteristics (such as education, income, gender, and employment status) were also measured to find out any possible relationship and effect on the perceived justice. The results revealed some significant correlations as well as differences in perceived justice. Factor analysis was also conducted to indicate the similar factor patterns. The findings showed how some demographic factors can change and form the personnel's perception of justice.

#### Psychometric properties of negative attitudes toward masturbation inventory on a sample of Salvadorian adolescents

**Santos, Pablo** *Granada University, Granada, Spain* **Sierra, Juan Carlos** *Personality, Assessment and Ps, Granada University, Granada, Spain* **Perla, Felipe** *Psychology, Orient University, San Miguel, El Salvador*

**OBJECTIVE.** This work shows the first psychometric data of Negative Attitudes Toward Masturbation Inventory (NAMI; Abramson y Mosher, 1975) on Salvadorian adolescents. **METHOD.** A sample of 610 adolescents filled in the NAMI, together with Sexual Opinion Survey. **RESULTS.** The three factors which were obtained explained 33.53% of the total variance, corroborating the structure which was proposed by the authors: Personally experienced negative affects associated with masturbation (? =0.84), Positive attitudes toward masturbation (? =0.75), and False beliefs about the harmful nature of masturbation (? =0.64). The total scale achieved an internal consistency of 0.82. Two of the three factors significantly correlate with erotophilia.



### Navigational and learning strategies in hypermedia learning environments

**Schellhas, Bernd** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany*

Hypermedia learning environments allow learners to move through information networks with self-regulated learning strategies. Forty 10th grade students were asked to gather information on the outbreak of World War I for a knowledge test. Subsequently, they were confronted with the recorded replay of their hyperspace behavior interviewed regarding their intentions and their proceeding. Learning strategies assessed via this direct analysis proved to be more reliably related to learning outcomes as well as to motivation, test anxiety, and cognitive abilities (questionnaires) than did previously reported learning strategies (questionnaire). Deep/nonlinear vs. surface/linear strategies were differentiated, the first being more effective.

### The processing of food cues in binge eating disorder: An fMRI study

**Schienze, Anne** *Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Universität Graz, Graz, Austria* **Schäfer, Axel** *Clinical Psychology, University of Graz, Graz, Austria* **Hermann, Andrea** *Clinical Psychology, University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany* **Vaitl, Dieter** *Clinical Psychology, University of Giessen, Giessen, Germany*

We investigated reward sensitivity in patients afflicted with binge eating disorder (BED) via functional magnetic resonance imaging. BED is characterized by recurrent overeating episodes, which are not followed by regular compensatory behaviors. Patients suffering from BED, bulimia nervosa and healthy controls were exposed to pictures depicting food and non-food stimuli. BED patients reported elevated reward sensitivity and showed enhanced activation in the anterior cingulate cortex, the insula and the nucleus accumbens during processing of food cues. Their valence ratings for food pictures were positively correlated with involvement of the nucleus accumbens, the central structure of the brain reward system.

### Effects of studying abroad on national identity: A longitudinal field study with German exchange students

**Schneider, Henrike Alexandra** *Arbeits- und Org.-Psychologie, Tech. Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany* **Weitekamp, Katharina** *Differentielle Psychologie, Helmut Schmidt University, Hamburg, Germany* **Deutsch, Werner** *Abteilung f. Entwicklungspsych, TU Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany*

Does a stay abroad have an effect on national identity? National identity was measured by an online questionnaire concerning "national feeling" and "political pride", which was completed by 292 German high school students. 203 students (treatment group) left Germany for a stay abroad while the remaining 89 (control group) stayed in Germany. The survey was repeated twice over a period of eight months. Results of MANOVA indicate that "national feeling" does increase in the treatment group during the stay abroad, whereas "political pride" remains constant. This implies that national identity can be modified by intergroup contact.

### Training of visual-auditory integration in dyslexia

**Schumacher, Bettina** *Inst. für Psychologie II, Universität Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany* **Koether, Ralf** *Psychology, University of Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany* **Scheller, Kerstin** *Psychology, University of Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany* **van Leeuwen, Cees** *PDL, Brain Science Institute, Riken, Wako-shi, Japan* **Lachmann, Thomas** *Psychology II, University of Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany*

AudiLex® is a commercial training program that aims to practice accuracy and speed of visual-auditory integration in children with reading problems in order to enhance their reading skills. Some researchers have found positive effects on reading time after training, others failed. The present study evaluated the effect of long term training on speed / accuracy of visual auditory integration in children with dyslexia compared to controls, the impact on reading speed in both groups and the stability of the effects. The results were compared to those of a regular reading program conducted with different groups, dyslexics and controls.

### Improving the prediction of recycling behavior: A cross-cultural comparison of the subjective evaluation of social norms and experienced emotions in Spain and Brazil

**Schweiger Gallo, Inge** *Psicología Social, U. Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Torres, Ana** *Psychology Department, Catholic University of Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil* **Corraliza, José Antonio** *Psicología Social y Metodología, U. Autónoma de Madrid, Campus de Cantoblanco, Spain* **Rodriguez Monter, Miryam** *Psicología Social, U. Complutense de Madrid, Pozuelo de Alarcón (madrid), Spain* **Álvarez, José Luis** *Psicología Social, U. Complutense de Madrid, Pozuelo de Alarcón (madrid), Spain*

Starting from the premise that the evaluation of the social norm and experienced emotions should improve the prediction of carrying out recycling behavior, we analyzed which factors underlie the subjective evaluation of the social norm, as well as the emotions associated with recycling behavior. The results revealed that in both Spain and Brazil the most relevant emotions associated with recycling behavior were joy, responsibility and affective evaluation. Both emotions and affective evaluation also accounted for a significant increase of the explained variance. Thus, future research might take into account these variables for increasing our capacity to predict recycling behavior.

### The collective unconsciousness in politics

**Sedrakyan, Sedrak** *Psychology, Urartu University, Yerevan, Armenia* **Sedrakyan, Anahit** *Psychology, Urartu University, Yerevan, Armenia*

Nowadays in the light of socio-economic and political changes psychological factors play an important role. In this sense it is important to reveal the political consciousness. Irrational, unconsciousness, together with political consciousness and self-consciousness plays an important role in politics. The main content of collective unconsciousness (K. Jung) is archetypes, universal a priori behavior schedules, special type over-personal (group and typical) perception types and reaction types of people from definite "collective". Collective unconsciousness becomes very dangerous if it opposes politics. There are existing psychological methods of impact on politics. In modern civilized society its influence has decreased and appears only in extreme situations. Usually in stable socio-political systems the collective unconsciousness is expressed too weak.

### Well-being across cultures: An investigation of cultural, individual, and job characteristics impact on employee well-being

**Septarini, Berlian Gressy** *Faculty of Psychology, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia* **Smith, Leigh** *School of Psychology, Curtin Univ of Technology, Perth, Australia*

The prediction of cultural, individual and job characteristics on occupational well-being (job satisfaction, anxiety-comfort, and depression-enthusiasm) were investigated in two countries. Hypotheses were tested in 458 university employees of two universities located in Indonesia and Australia using canonical correlation analysis and

hierarchical multiple regression. Employee well-being, indicated by the first canonical variates, centred on Depression-Enthusiasm and Extrinsic Jobsat for the Indonesia sample; whereas all well-being variables loaded on the first dimension for Australia. Only job characteristics and some individual factors were found to be predictive, demonstrating that well-being has culture-specific dimensions and is related to a complex array of personality and job factors.

### Social projection on environmental concern

**Sevillano, Verónica** *Dept. of Psychology, Castilla-La Mancha University, Toledo, Spain* **Aragónés, Juan I.** *Social Psychology, Complutense University, Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid), Spain*

Do we overestimate or underestimate the prevalence of our own attitudes / behaviors related to the environment? One hundred and ninety one college students filled in a questionnaire concerning pro-environmental behaviors and attitudes, and the estimated percentage of people who hold attitudinal and behavioral items. From standard analysis of the False Consensus Effect (FCE), results suggest that for all items Endorsers' consensus estimates of agreement were higher than non-endorsers' consensus estimates [ $p$  values among  $p < .001$  to  $p < .016$ ]. From TFCE (Truly False Consensus Effect) analysis, the significant positive correlations between the difference scores (diff) and endorsement (end) indicated the TFCE, meanall  $r(\text{diff}, \text{end}) = 0.32$  ( $p < .0001$ ).

### Workplace bullying in the voluntary sector: Is there a need for concern?

**Sheik Dawood, Shariffah Rahah** *Dept. of Psychology, Internat. Islamic University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

This study investigates the nature and prevalence of workplace bullying in the voluntary sector. Twenty two interviews and 178 questionnaires, from 29 British voluntary organisations were analysed. Fifteen percent of the respondents were bullied over the last 1 year and 28% in the last 5 years. The prevalence is higher than among the NHS trusts, higher education, and civil service sectors, while almost parallel to the police service and the post/telecommunications—which have high prevalence rates. The independent sample t-test identified overt behaviour and personal harassment as least prevalent, and work-related harassment as most prevalent; hence urging the management to address this issue.

### Natural language analysis of written description of impressions of science and language subjects

**Shimoda, Hiroko** *Dept. of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan* **Okamoto, Yuji** *Department of medicine, Osaka university, Osaka, Japan* **Fukuyama, Hidenao** *Department of medicine, Kyoto university, Kyoto, Japan* **Matsuyama, Takashi** *Dept Intelligence Science, Kyoto university, Kyoto, Japan* **Takahashi, Ryosuke** *Department of medicine, Kyoto university, Kyoto, Japan*

This research conducted for the purpose of trying to analyze written description of impressions, clarifying the difference of impressions between science and language subjects and discussing structure of sentences and profitability of this method. Subjects are Japanese university students. We analyzed written description of impressions. The results are we clarified the difference of impressions between science and language subjects, expressly quality of words and structure of sentences. We found the profitability of this method of clarifying the difference of science and language subjects.



**Loving the school... no problem!: The influence of social skills training in attitudes toward school**  
*Silva, Carla Funchal, Portugal Sousa, Pedro Educação Física, Escola B. S. do Porto Moniz, Porto Moniz, Portugal*

With this investigation, we pretend to analyze the influence of the participation in a social skills training program in the participant's attitudes toward school, expecting to observe a positive correlation between the two variables. The program is being implemented to approximately 44 students of Porto Moniz Basic and Secondary School, and is being evaluated with a pre/post-test, using the Questionário de Atitudes Face à Escola (Candeias, 1996) and a set of personal and social skills evaluation scales (Jardim & Pereira, 2006). Results and conclusions will only be available in June, because the program implementation will only be completed in May.

**Relationships between teachers and parents in the island of Crete**

*Simopoulou, Agapi Nursery, University of Ioannina, Rethymno, Greece*

The aim of the study was to define the interpersonal processes and relationships between teachers and parents. It was carried out the year 2006 with N=169 teachers and 1568 parents in 33 urban, semi-urban and agricultural elementary schools of Crete. For the purpose of this study a common questionnaire consisted of 21 close questions for both groups was designed. It focused on three main topics: Communication, cooperation and perception – attitudes. Results: Communication based on pupils' performance, behavior and home works. Cooperation is restricted in financial support. Attitudes and perception show a significant deviation in basic pedagogical beliefs and a significant congruity in point of the socioeconomic role of school.

**Justice violations and reactions: Role of justice cognitions as mediator**

*Singh, Purnima Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Delhi, Delhi, India*

Violations of justice norms is frequently seen in social situations. The three studies examine respectively the reactions to violations of distributive, procedural and interactional justice. The studies further examine the mediating role of justice cognitions. Respondents were presented with vignettes where some justice violation had occurred and their reactions were examined. Reactions were in terms of justice restoring mechanisms used- retribution, restoration, forgiveness and others. Results showed that justice cognitions play a mediating role. Results are explained in terms of current theory in justice research. Implications of the results are discussed.

**Realtime fMRI and fNIRS based neurofeedback**

*Sitaram, Ranganatha Inst. of Med. Psychology, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany*  
 Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) and Functional Near Infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS) based BCIs are non-invasive techniques to induce localized changes in brain response, using online detection and feedback of the BOLD signal, to study behavioral effects associated with specific brain regions and their connectivity. fNIRS offers portability, affordability and ease of use for bedside monitoring and applications. Despite their potential, fMRI-BCI and fNIRS-BCI are still in infancy and waiting to be further explored. The intention of this talk is to encourage wide-spread usage, by presenting details of the methods and applications of fMRI-BCI and fNIRS-BCI.

**Can evil be moral?: Moral representations of good and evil in people with different need for cognitive closure**

*Skupele, Irina Riga, Latvia*

The study looks at such terms as "good" and "evil" from the point of view of different authors in moral psychology, and there is also practical research done, looking for associations between NFCC level (Kruglanski) and five moral foundations. The research addresses moral representations of a good and evil person, moral systems ascribed to an "extremely good" and "extremely evil" person, as well as differences in these representations among people with low and high NFCC level and people having different moral foundations. KEY WORDS: Good, Evil, Need for Cognitive Closure, 5 Foundations of intuitive Ethics, Moral Representations.

**Fast and frugal or complex and calculating? Modelling police judgments regarding the veracity of suicide notes**

*Snook, Brent Psychology, Memorial University, St. John's, Canada Mercer, Jamison Psychology, Memorial University, St. John's, Canada*

This poster reports the results of a comparison of the ability of two cognitive models to capture police officers' decisions regarding the veracity of suicide notes. Thirty-eight police officers indicated their decisions regarding the authenticity of 30 suicide notes. Participants' decisions are modelled by the matching heuristic and Franklin's Rule. It is argued that the matching heuristic is a more accurate and frugal model of police decisions on this task, and generalizes better to novel data than Franklin's Rule. The implications of the results for the ongoing rationality debate and police decision-making are outlined.

**Violence and maltreatment in the family and in the group of peers as juvenile delinquency predictive variables**

*Saeres Martins, Jose Manuel Faculdade de Ciências Humanas, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Maia, Portugal*

This investigation aimed to know whether physical and emotional maltreatment experimented by the subjects through the parents and the group of peers, as well as emotional and physical violence observed in the parents and in the group of peers, can explain the conducts of theft, rules infraction, consumption and drug dealing, vandalism and aggression against people. From this investigation, one can conclude that the several forms of violence and maltreatment, whether in the family or in the group of peers, are predictive of the various types of delinquent behaviours in the young students, as well as the parents' negligence. Key-words: observed emotional violence; observed physical violence; physical maltreatment; emotional maltreatment; negligence; juvenile delinquency.

**The construction of attitudes toward nations: Valence effects of priming with person vs. non-person exemplars**

*Spanuth, Claudia Sozialpsychologisches Labor, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany Jung, So-Rim Social Psychology Lab, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany Siebler, Frank Social Psychology Lab, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany Bohner, Gerd Social Psychology Lab, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany Echterhoff, Gerald Social Psychology Lab, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany*

To construct attitudes, people need to retrieve pertinent information. For complex social attitude objects like nations or organizations, different types of information (e.g., person exemplars, non-person exemplars, abstract attributes) can be used. This construction process may be affected by priming. Consistent with our rationale, three experiments

reveal effects of subliminal and supraliminal priming of exemplar types: When participants were primed to construe attitudes toward nations based on person (vs. non-person) exemplars (e.g., faces vs. non-faces) they reported more positive evaluations. Additional evidence suggests that this valence effect is partly due to the person-positivity bias (Sears, 1983).

**Pathways to collective protest: Calculation, identification or emotion? A critical analysis of the role of anger in social movement participation**

*Stürmer, Stefan Inst. für Psychologie, Fern-Universität in Hagen, Hagen, Germany Simon, Bernd Psychology, Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel, Germany*

Two studies examined the role of anger in collective protest. Study 1, a field study in the context of the German students' movement (N = 201), suggested that, when intergroup conflict is intense, anger may provide an independent pathway to protest. Study 2, a laboratory experiment (N = 182), showed, however, that this emotional path is rather "fragile". First, analyses demonstrated that the effect of anger was restricted to the prediction of "cathartic" protest activities. Second, the anger effect was reduced to nonsignificance when participants, before indicating their willingness to participate, encountered an alternative opportunity to reduce their negative tensions. The implications of these findings for "entrepreneurs" of movements are discussed.

**Personal and interpersonal determinants of dating violence in adolescence and young adulthood**

*Stavrindes, Panayiotis Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus*

Purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that predict the intensity of dating violence at its three main dimensions: psychological, physical, and sexual violence. The participants were 300 adolescent and young adult women. Hierarchical regression analysis shows that dating violence is significantly predicted by the victim's self-esteem, neuroticism, insecure attachment, and prior engagement in violent relationships. At the interpersonal level, the results show that young women with authoritarian and neglectful parents are more likely to be victims of dating violence.

**Competencies of successful entrepreneurs**

*Steensma, Herman Soc. and Organizat. Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands*  
 Objectives. Determine the core competencies of successful entrepreneurs. Methods. From a list of 46 competencies, entrepreneurs (N=36) had to select the 7 criteria that are most essential. Next, they listed these 7 items in order of importance. Results. Pro-activity, vision, and willingness to take chances were by far the most important criteria, followed by customer-oriented, result-oriented, managementskills, innovative, networking, creativity, charisma, self-efficacy. Entrepreneurs scoring high on essential competencies also scored highest on: sales volume; future perspective; innovation. Discussion. It is possible to assess entrepreneurial quality. Knowledge of the profile of successful entrepreneurs is useful for investment bankers.

**Individual differences in working memory capacity: Effects of dopamine-related gene-gene interactions are task-dependent**

*Stelzel, Christine Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany Basten, Ulrike Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany Montag, Christian Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany Reuter, Martin Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany*



**Fiebach, Christian** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

Dopamine modulates cognition like working memory (WM) or cognitive control. We tested WM capacity depending on two dopamine-related genetic polymorphisms influencing prefrontal dopamine concentration and D2 receptor density: Catechol-O-methyl-transferase (COMT) val158met and DRD2/ANKK1-Taq-Ia, respectively. COMT effects on WM depended on D2 receptor density and the specific WM subprocess. VAL- participants outperformed VAL+ participants in the manipulation of WM contents when D2 receptor density was high. VAL+ participants with low D2 receptor densities inhibited distracting information more successfully when the working memory task was sufficiently challenging. This reveals the importance of considering gene-gene interactions and different WM subprocesses in genetic association studies.

#### **Sustainable development in office building environments: Contributions of environmental psychology**

**Stumpf, Michael** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany* **Spada, Hans** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany* **Scheuermann, Michael** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany* **Rummel, Nikol** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany* **Steck, Jürgen** *Abteilung Umweltschutz, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany*

Ongoing climate change and increasing expenses for resources require a sustainable use of energy in office environments. Initiated by the Sustainable University Work Group, the Department of Psychology at the University of Freiburg has developed, implemented and evaluated several types of interventions with the aim to promote knowledge, attitudes, norms and behaviour concerning energy saving. By combining these psychological interventions with technical adjustments (e.g. modifications to the schedule of the central heating system) the department was able to decrease the consumption of energy significantly, i.e. by approx. 25%. Current work focuses on stabilizing the established effects.

#### **Behavior problems and motivation of criminal behavior in adolescence**

**Stupish, Svetlana** *Psychology, Belarussian University of Law, Minsk, Belarus*

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between behavior problems and mechanisms of criminal behavior development. Three sample (N=220) were took part in research: law-obedient adolescents without behavior problems, adolescents with externalizing behavior problems and adolescents committed different kinds of punishable acts, including homicide, rape, violence, burglary and robbery. Methods: "The Subjective Control's Level Scale" (Bajhyn) and projective technique "The Criminal Behavior Motivation" (Stupish). Results showed that behavior problems are strongly related with locus of control and could increased risk of criminal offending. There some correlations between level of subjective control and motivation of criminal behavior.

#### **Letter length and lexicality effects on left occipitotemporal activation in developmental dyslexia**

**Sturm, Denise** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria* **Kronbichler, Martin** *Psychologie, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria* **Wimmer, Heinz** *NW Fakultät, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria*

Objectives: This study examined letter length and lexicality effects in the left occipitotemporal cortex (OTC) in dyslexia. Methods: Brain activity during visual word processing in 17 dyslexic and 18 fluent readers was measured with functional MRI. Re-

sults: Fluent readers showed higher OTC activation for pseudowords than words, and for long compared to short pseudowords, but no length effect for words. Dyslexic readers showed less OTC activation and failed to exhibit any effects of lexicality or length. Conclusions: In dyslexic readers, OTC activity was not affected by reading demands. These results suggest a profound dysfunction of the OTC in developmental dyslexia.

#### **Are different career patterns related to personality traits?**

**Suchar, Marek** *SWPS, Sopot, Poland*

The study explores advantages of using a concept of occupational career in personnel assessment and selection. Biographical data of 400 job applicants were statistically analyzed which allowed to identify 6 different career patterns. At the second stage of the study the sample of 150 was tested with Polish version of NEO FFI and their individual career patterns were diagnosed. The result revealed correlations between career dimensions (changeability, dynamism, verticality) and Five Personality Dimensions. The findings general agree with reports of other authors additionally enabling to specify and clarify the nature of relations between personality and occupational career providing us with arguments that the course of individual career can be to some extent predicted by personality characteristics.

#### **The Influence of perceptual self-mother relations, self-image, and reflective self-image from mother on formation and developmental change of cognitive self concept through life**

**Sugita, Chizuko** *Education and Psychology, Bukkyo University, Kyoto, Japan*

This research aims to find out influential working factors by people's mothers on the formation and advancement of self-concept throughout life. I realized that People do not take copies of their experience in memory, but in the situation which self awareness activates, they would reconstruct their object in. I like to propose several hypotheses. However it is impossible because of scarce of space. First of all, people who easily change their perceptual structure about self (including self-image and reflective self-image from mother) as perceptual object were Ss who have self-concept concerning environment-oriented self in childhood, conflict about separation from mother, and devoting themselves to any work. Ss are college students in England.

#### **Self-regulation in informal learning environment: A case study of web-based reading**

**Sung, Yao-Ting** *Edu. Psy., National Taiwan Normal Univ., Taipei, Taiwan* **Chang, Kuo-En** *Dept. Computer and Information, National Taiwan Normal Univ., Taipei, Taiwan*

The purpose of this study was to examine whether different types of formative tests on hypermedia integrated learning environment would influence learners' self-regulated behaviors. The participants were 357 junior high school students in Taipei County. They were randomly assigned to four treatment groups (mastery group, non-mastery group, non-formative-test group, and non-reminding group). All participants read four chapters of a supplementary article and took formative and summative tests in a web-based environment. According to the recorded reading time, reviewing frequencies, and reviewing time, the experiment results showed that the feedback from the formative did not improve the self-regulated behaviors of students.

#### **Personality in adolescence: Are the Big-Five domains still stable at the second glance?**

**Szirmak, Zsoltia** *Inst. für Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

The focus of the present study is the investigation of the adequacy of an adult self-rating Big Five personality measure in adolescence. The FFPI (Five Factor Personality Inventory) was administered to 1100 pupils (M=12.4 years). CFA were conducted on both halves of the total sample in order to investigate the convergence of the adolescent personality structure to the lexically defined adult Big-Five dimensions and to test measurement invariance. Though at a first glance major similarities to the adult Big Five domains are obvious, a closer look reveals some developmentally important differences. The assumption of measurement invariance could not be confirmed.

#### **The impact of significant other's expectancies on self-stereotyping in Japan**

**Takabayashi, Kumiko** *Sociology, Hitotsubashi University, Kunitachi, Japan* **Numazaki, Makoto** *Graduate School of Humanities, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Kunitachi, Japan*

We examined the effects of a significant other's expectancies on self-stereotyping. Female participants responded to whether their mother expected them to be feminine or masculine and rated the scale of egalitarian sex role attitude. About two months later, participants were told to make a picture of their mother (mother-prime condition) or their campus (control condition). After that, they rated themselves on feminine and masculine traits. As a result, participants' ratings on masculine traits were more consistent with their mother's expectancies in mother-prime condition than in control condition. Furthermore, this tendency was apparent among participants who had traditional sex role attitudes.

#### **A study of self-help focusing (SHF): Comparison between "Tsubo image focusing" and "Mind View focusing"**

**Takasawa, Keiji** *Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Ito, Yoshimi** *Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Tsuda, Hisamitsu** *Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Yamazaki, Akira** *Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Okada, Atsuhiko** *Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Mori, Toshinobu** *Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Oguro, Daichi** *Graduate School of Environment, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

111 undergraduates conducted "Tsubo (Japanese container) image focusing" and "Mind View focusing", two kinds of self-help focusing. Participants described what they experienced through focusing. Authors classified their experiences by KJ method and compared "Tsubo image focusing" experiences with "Mind View focusing" ones. In addition, authors assessed the depth of the experience. Main results were as follows. (1) The experience of "Keeping a distance from problems" was reported more frequently in "Tsubo image focusing" experiences than in "Mind View focusing" ones. (2) The experience of "self-examination" was reported more frequently in "Mind View focusing" experiences than in "Tsubo image focusing" ones.

#### **The study of the effects of social climate (milieu) of girls high school on fostering their social skills**

**Talebzadeh Nobarian, Mohsen** *Faculty of Education, University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*

Dr. Mohsen, Talebzadeh Ensi, Keramaty The Study Of The Effects Of Social Climate (Milieu) Of Girls High School On Fostering Their Social Skills



**Abstract:** The major objectives of this study are: 1) Describing school climate (milieu) in two forms (open and closed milieu). 2) The study of the effects of the milieu on fostering students social skills. Therefore the study tested this hypothesis: The milieu of schools has effects on fostering of students social skills (social skills here are: self-assertion, cooperation, empathy and assuming responsibility). Findings, the research shows that milieu of schools has effects not only on students social skills but also on common variance of above-mentioned social skills.

#### **Deception about the crime leads to memory distortion**

**Tanaka, Mio** Dept. of Psychology, Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan **Itukushima, Yukio** Psychology, Nihon University, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

Deceptions of eye-witnessed event leads to memory distortion. Previous studies showed three possibilities which affected the memory distortion after deception. These are disturbing memory rehearsal, retrieval induced forgetting, and reality monitoring. This study investigated which factors affect the memory distortion after deception. First, we examined that deceptions of eye-witnessed event disturb to rehearsal original memory. We compared memory recall after deception to memory recall without deception and memory rehearsal. Second, we examined that deceptions of eye-witnessed event leads to memory confusion between deceptive memory and original memory.

#### **For what proselves eat and travel?**

**Taniguchi, Ayako** Risk Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan **Fujii, Satoshi** Civil engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Meguro, Tokyo, Japan

To solve or manage real world social dilemmas, knowledge about characteristic of proselves who tend to defect is important. Proselfs are assumed to prioritize self-interest rather than other's interest. We hypothesize that proselves try to maximize physical self-interest more strongly, and therefore maximize spiritual self-interest less strongly, than non-proselfs. We collected data from students and faculties in University of Tsukuba, Japan by questionnaire survey ( $n = 4,900$ ). In this survey, we observed egoistic attitude, attitude toward rapidness and cheapness in travel and attitude toward volume of meal. All of the correlation coefficients between these factors were significantly positive.

#### **How much for your honesty?: The role of values and incentives in determining honest behavior**

**Tanner, Carmen** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland **Gibson, Rajna** Swiss Banking Institute, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland **Wagner, Alexander** Swiss Banking Institute, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland **Berkowitsch, Nicolas** Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland

Economic theories assume that people are opportunists and behave honestly when it is in their self-interest to be so. Conversely, the approach of sacred/protected values maintains that people feel committed to honesty and keep telling the truth even though they may forgo gains. We examined the influences of values and incentives on honesty, the focus being on behaviors of managers and investors. Experiment 1 revealed that non-opportunistic CEOs were somewhat less sensitive to costs of telling the truth than opportunistic CEOs. In Experiment 2, investors were more likely to invest into CEOs who were perceived to be committed to honesty.

#### **Personality traits and value orientation on the high risk police settings**

**Tat, Cristina** Centre for Psychosociology, Ministry of Interior, Bucharest, Romania **Bozai, Violeta** Centre for Psychosociology, Ministry of Interior, Bucharest, Romania **Turc, Mirela** Centre for Psychosociology, Ministry of Interior, Bucharest, Romania

The aim of the study was to identify the value orientation of the personnel carrying on high-stakes settings and the relation between the personality traits and their personal values. The participants were 42 police officers working within a rapid intervention structure. We used California Psychological Inventory "CPI-260" and Rokeach Value Survey. The results show that individual values are more important than the social ones. There are also significant correlations between some values and personality traits. The practical implications are given by the approach of the values as a part of psychological selection and also to the study of the values in organizational context.

#### **Standards of web based course evaluation**

**Thielsch, Meinald T.** Psychologisches Institut 1, Münster, Germany **Haaser, Kristof** Psychologisches Institut 5, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany Web-based course evaluation can successfully meet both evaluation and online methodology requirements. Pros and cons are discussed and standards of web based evaluations depicted. Fulfilling these standards is of great importance since the evaluation results may have personal consequences for teachers as well as for the whole organization. Evaluation standards help to raise the acceptance of the survey on the side of evaluated teachers as well as on the side of participating students. Standards are derived from own findings of different studies ( $N=577$ ), experiences from regular course evaluations (about  $N=2500$  every term) as well as the relevant literature.

#### **The Parental-Representation-Screening-Questionnaire (PRSQ): A new screening questionnaire to assess risks in the parental relationship from the perspectives of children and adolescents**

**Titze, Karl** Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland

The study presents main psychometric properties of the PRSQ. The PRSQ consists of 36 items representing 8 scales (cohesion, identification, autonomy, conflicts, rejection/neglect, punishment, emotional burden and fears/overprotection). A school-based sample of 649 participants and a clinic-referred consecutive sample of 194 outpatients aged 10 to 20 years (mean: 14.6), were surveyed. Construct validity was shown by exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. The internal consistencies of 13 of the 16 PRSQ scales were above .80. All PRSQ scales were significantly correlated with psychopathological symptoms (CBCL, YSR). Furthermore, they showed convergent correlations to the German EMBU (Schumacher et al., 2000).

#### **Self-efficacy, self-regulation, proactive attitude, proactive coping and academic performance of Filipino students**

**Tolentino, Joanna** Guidance Center, La Salle College Antipolo, Antipolo, Philippines

The study explores the relationship between self-efficacy, self-regulation, proactive attitude, proactive coping and academic performance of 187 Filipino college students. Correlational analysis revealed significant positive associations between self-efficacy, self-regulation, proactive attitude, proactive coping subtypes and academic performance. T-test revealed significant gender differences in proactive coping, instrumental support seeking, emotional support seeking and academic performance; year level differences in terms of self-

efficacy, proactive attitude, strategic planning, instrumental support seeking and academic performance. Agentic nature influences one's cognitive, affective, and goal-directed behaviors. Findings of the study can be used as a basis for an intervention program to enhance agentic nature of students.

#### **Factors affecting students' self-educational ability: Learning goal, attribution of success and failure, self-efficacy and implicit theory of intelligence**

**Toshiaki, Mori** Dept. of Education, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan **Masuharu, Shimizu** Literature, Kobe Women's University, Kobe, Japan **Mihoko, Tominaga** Nursing and Nutrition, Siebold University of Nagasaki, Nagasaki, Japan

This study investigated the relationships between students' self-educational ability and their attitude toward learning. A total of 768 students were examined on their self-educational ability in their college age, high school age, and elementary school age by retrospective questionnaires. They were also examined on their learning goal, attribution of success and failure, self-efficacy, and implicit theory of intelligence. The results showed that students with more self-educational ability have higher mastery goal and self-efficacy, and they regard intelligence as changeable. Implications of these results were discussed in relation to recent educational reform in Japan to foster self-educational ability.

#### **Symptom understatement is gender-related in patients with arrhythmia: A suggestion for timely clinical intervention**

**Trovato, Guglielmo** Internal Medicine & Health Psy, University of Catania, Catania, Italy **Catalano, Daniela** Internal Medicine, University of Catania, Catania, Italy **Pace, Patrizia** Internal Medicine & Health, University of Catania, Catania, Italy **Martines, Giuseppe** Fabio Internal Medicine & Health, University of Catania, Catania, Italy

**Objectives:** Assessment illness perception, quality of life and anxiety and depression of patients with arrhythmias. **Method:** Sixty patients with arrhythmia completed the IPQ-r, the SF36 and the HADS. **Results:** Men perceived greater personal and treatment control and reported a more symptoms than women. Men reported a better perceived quality of life than women. No significant difference in the HADS was observed. **Conclusions:** Women report less symptoms and have a less focused perspective of their own illness. If disease is inappropriately minimized, serious troubles can derive both on patients' compliance and to the work of diagnostic and rehabilitation teams.

#### **Self-concept instability in everyday classroom learning: Does it predict long-term school performance?**

**Tsai, Yi-Miau** Zentrum für Bildungsforschung, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany

Daily classroom learning and frequent competition and evaluation may pose challenge for students to maintain a positive and stable self-concept. The present study focuses on short-term fluctuation in students' academic self-concept and its relation with school achievement. Diary data were collected from 209 adolescents for an average of eight times within a 3-week period. In addition, school achievement was surveyed twice over a period of one school year. Short-term academic self-concept in the three subjects was positively related, pointing to consistent individual difference across academic domains. Moreover, higher self-concept instability predicted lower grades at the end of the school year.



**Identity statuses in relation to parenting styles and well being**

**Tung, Suninder** *Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, India*

The study investigated the relationship of Identity Statuses to the Parenting Styles and Well Being in adolescents. 210 adolescents (99 boys and 111 girls) in the age ranging between 17 to 20 yrs comprised the sample. The data was analyzed using Factor analysis. Five factors for each sample were obtained accounting for 68.3% and 66% variance respectively. Results show maternal and paternal concentration to be positively associated with achievement in boys whereas in girls maternal concentration was found to be positively associated with the lower statuses. Well being has not correlated very significantly with Identity statuses. Results have been discussed within the Indian cultural context.

**Adolescents and their parents post-comprehensive educational aspirations**

**Tynkkynen, Lotta** *Psychology, University of Jyväskylä, Agora, Jyväskylä, Finland* **Salmela-Aro, Katriina** *Psychology, University of Jyväskylä, Agora, University of Jyväskylä, Finland*

This study explored adolescents and their parents post-comprehensive educational aspirations. We examined whether the educational aspirations of the adolescents and parents would be congruent and what kinds of antecedents and consequences the congruency had in terms of SES, gender, school achievement and post-comprehensive education. The study is longitudinal and includes three measurement points. At the baseline there were 513 participants. Parents were examined at first measurement point. We found that there was more congruency in educational aspirations among those of higher school achievement and among those entering senior secondary school. In addition, associations between gender, SES and congruency were found.

**The emotional modulation of the startle and post-auricular reflexes in non-criminal psychopathy**

**Uzieblo, Katarzyna** *Dept. of Psychology, University Ghent, Ghent, Belgium* **Verschuere, Bruno** *Psychology, University Ghent, Ghent, Belgium* **de Clercq, Armand** *Applied Mathematics & Comp, University Ghent, Ghent, Belgium* **Crombez, Geert** *Psychology, University Ghent, Ghent, Belgium*

To assess which specific affective states may be impaired in psychopathy, we examined the effects of psychopathy on the emotional modulation of startle blink and post-auricular reflexes during six distinct affective events (erotic, thrill, love, threat, victim, and sad) in 72 male undergraduates. It was expected that psychopathic traits would be related to deviant emotional modulation of the reflexes. However, no such relation was found in this study. Only distinct associations between self-report ratings and psychopathy were established. The authors propose tentatively that aberrant startle modulation is mainly characteristic for individuals with emotional-interpersonal traits who also exhibit chronic antisocial behaviour.

**Career and education oriented adults' beliefs about life**

**Uzole, Tatjana** *Social Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia*

The research aims to study the career and education oriented adults' beliefs about life. The responses on question - what is life - will be analyzed using the qualitative content analysis complemented by quantitative analysis of data. 170 Master students of Management participated in the research. The analysis revealed 12 different categories of beliefs about life. The first three ranks were allotted for the life as a period of time (25%), as my reality (14%), and process/reaching aim (13%). The results show

the tendency toward the diffuse beliefs about life as aimless, horizontal, self-regulated, and materialistically oriented limited period of time.

**Biases in contingency learning: Are outcome predictions more accurate than causal judgements?**

**Vadillo, Miguel A.** *Dept. de Psicología, Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, Spain* **Musca, Serban C.**

*Departamento de Psicología, Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, Spain* **Blanco, Fernando** *Departamento de Psicología, Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, Spain* **Matute, Helena** *Departamento de Psicología, Universidad de Deusto, Bilbao, Spain*

It is sometimes assumed that predictions involve simpler and more accurate cognitive processes than causal judgements. In our experiment, college students were exposed to a standard contingency learning task in which both outcome predictions and causal judgements were requested. Statistical analyses showed that, contrary to previous studies, a well-documented bias, namely the cue-density bias, was actually stronger in predictions than in causal judgments.

**Host acculturation orientation**

**Verma, Jyoti** *Psychology, Patna University, Patna, India*

The objective was to study the host acculturation orientation of 100 French students of a S. France University. The instrument used was a 9 items Host Acculturation Scale. Observations impressed that the students gave significantly 'more importance' to the idea that the immigrants maintained their heritage culture in their home rather than in general or at work. Furthermore, it was only 'partially important' that the immigrants adopted the French culture in general and at work and 'not important at all' to do so in their homes. Ethnic groups were not perceived as threatening and comparatively speaking, they were more accepted than liked.

**Social distance of ethno-communicative relation in Latvia: Psychological analysis**

**Vidnere, Mara** *Dept. of Psychology, Daugavpils University, Jurmala, Latvia* **Igonin, Dmitry** *Psychology, Latvian University, Riga, Latvia* **Plotka, Irina** *Psychology, Daugavpils University, Riga, Latvia* Objective is personality's ethnical self awareness and civic identity. Methods. The empirical methods : - survey of social-psychological indices was developed (by M.Vidnere, D.Igonins); - modified Bogardus social distance scale; Study base. We received of 720 questionnaires. In the result of social distance scale (SDS) treatment, we obtained two factors. The first factor in the total factor interpretation shows that in general we can observe respondents' "orientation towards the West". The second factor that can be called "orientation towards familiar national neighbourhood" shows that the highest significance and social acceptance (favourability) is granted to Polish, Lithuanians, Estonians, Hebrews).

**Psychology and interprofessional training and collaboration: Results of a comprehensive program to promote client-centred collaborative teamwork in mental health services**

**Vingilis, Evelyn** *Population & Community Health, The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada* **Forchuk, Cheryl** *School of Nursing, The U of Western Ontario, London, Canada* **Orchard, Carole** *Interprofessional Health Educa, The U of Western Ontario, London, Canada* **Nicholson, Ian** *Population & Community Health, London Health Science Centre, London, Canada* Interprofessional (IP) training and collaboration has become an expectation in Canadian health care, with much funding available for training and health care centres to provide IP care. Yet, virtually all newly funded training programs and health care centres do NOT include psychologists. This study,

ending June 2008, provides results of a mixed methods, multi-measures evaluation of the only Health Canada funded comprehensive IP initiative in mental health services and homeless that includes psychology. Given the strong international push for IP, this presentation will provide results on successes and barriers of psychologists and other health care providers in IP training and collaboration.

**Beyond egoism, equality and equity: On the role of justice in the ultimatum and dictator game**

**von Sydow, Momme** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany*

Game theory often refers to the rationality of self-interested individuals (homo economicus). Ultimatum and Dictator Game have been claimed to rebut this idea, showing that subjects often seek an equal split of some endowment given to them, even as 'dictator'. In two experiments, participants first contributed differently to some common endowment. The splits (and punishments) in the ultimatum and dictator games then corresponded to their contribution, if this contribution took effort (favoring equity over egoism and equality). However, if this was not linked to effort, the splits favored equality. Overall, the results favor a non-consequentialist notion of justice.

**Neural correlates of different self-conscious emotions identified by functional magnetic resonance imaging**

**Wagner, Ullrich** *Inst. für Fundam. Neurowiss., Universität Genf, Geneva, Switzerland* **N'Diaye, Karim** *Inst. für Fundam. Neurowiss., Universität Genf, Geneva, Switzerland* **Ethofer, Thomas** *Inst. für Fundam. Neurowiss., Universität Genf, Geneva, Switzerland* **Vuilleumier, Patrik** *Inst. für Fundam. Neurowiss., Universität Genf, Geneva, Switzerland* Affective neuroscience has revealed the neural bases of fundamental emotions like fear and disgust, but little is known about the specific neural correlates of more complex "self-conscious" emotions like guilt, shame, and pride. During functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scanning, subjects reinstated emotional states of personal past situations (previously specified in a questionnaire) that were associated with strong feelings of guilt, shame, and pride. This is the first study that directly compares the neural correlates of guilt, shame and pride. Preliminary results point to distinct patterns of brain activation specifically in prefrontal and temporal areas for these emotions.

**The influences of work and family values on Chinese and Taiwanese young urban workers' marriage and childbearing intentions**

**Wang, Chung-Kwei** *Dept. of Psychology, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan* **Lo, Kuo-Ying** *Department of Social Work, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan* An indigenous work value scale, which contains both individual and social oriented work end values, was developed and administered to 497 Chinese and Taiwanese young urban workers. Men are less willing than women to accept non-traditional marriage and childbearing practices. Chinese are less likely than Taiwanese to accept these practices. Workers who emphasized more on autonomy and independence work end values and less on family values were more likely to accept these practices. Those who emphasized more on social benefits work end values and more on family value were less likely to accept non traditional marriage and childbearing practices.

**Impact of public policy-making procedures on policy acceptability**

**Wang, Er Ping** *Center for S-E Behaviors, Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Li, Da Zhi** *Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China*



This research hypothesizes that improving procedures policy-making may make policies more acceptable. A pilot study was interviewing ten scholars of vary disciplines. They criticized current public policies as lacking sensitivity to public issues and resolving problems ineffectively. Study 2 tracked the procedure of a public policy. Findings indicated that the hearing of witnesses was not able to delegate the opinions of the public, so the policy failed to resolve the problem. Study 3 designed a quasi-experiment on two Internet website exhibitions of original photo. Results indicated that inviting visitors to express their desires and suggestions on the exhibition rules increased the rules' acceptability.

#### Experiment on Chinese postgraduates remembering 100 common English sentences by using MMOASAPMI

**Wang, Hong-Li** School of Education Science, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, People's Republic of China **Li, Jinghua** School of Education Science, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, People's Republic of China **Liu, Hong** School of Education Science, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, People's Republic of China **Luo, Jing** School of Education Science, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, People's Republic of China

An experiment was conducted in which Chinese postgraduates remembered 100 common English sentences by using the Natural Numeral Imagery Memory (Method by Memorizing Concrete Objects Associated with the Shapes of Arabic Numeral to produce Marvelous Imagination, MMOASAPMI). The result indicates: with the MMOASAPMI materials can be recited on random sequence and only around 2 seconds is needed for each randomly chosen item; the method can effectively remove the interference of proactive and retroactive inhibition, keeping memory for a longer time with less loss; the method turned out to be practical and efficient in common English sentences learning.

#### Impacts of impression regulating on smoking cessation in Taiwan

**Wang, Jui-Hsing** China Medical University Hospi, Taichung City, Taiwan **Suen, Mein-Woei** Chung Shan Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung City, Taiwan **Ho, M-C** Chung Shan Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung City, Taiwan

The ways to help smoking cessation is rare based on Social Psychology. This study aims at improving success of smoking cessation by increasing smokers' impression regulations in order to avoid negative impressions formed by smoking. Our survey is to understand negative impressions on female smokers (negative gender stereotypes). An experiment is conducted as a 2(stereotype: threat vs.non-threat) × 2(situation: regulation vs. non-regulation) design. Survey results will be expected to reveal typical negative stereotypes on female smokers. The experiment results also expected to show that, in regulation condition while stereotype activated, female smokers tempt to decrease their smoking-associated motivation and performance.

#### From terror to tolerance

**Williams, Kinga Agnes** Psychological Consultancy, MENSANA Intercultural, Goring-on-Thames, United Kingdom

Various cultures create their own world-views by construing reality in particular ways, while rendering alternative world-views threatening. The same is true of the present cultural-political climate, and mindfulness of its workings is imperative. The poster gives an overview of two possibilities of global psychological management of cultural diversity. One route is a negative feedback-loop, resulting in increased other-culture intolerance - the other is pointing forwards, towards greater other-culture

tolerance. The poster maps out the connection among Existential Anxiety, Culture-Distance, Culture-Shock, Constitutive and Regulatory Rules, Cognitive Errors, Terror Management Strategies, Culture Learning and Intercultural Dialogue, as well as the relevant theories and hypotheses.

#### Development of a brief daily hassles scale for use with adolescents

**Wright, Michalle** School of Psychology, Griffith University, Bundall, Australia **Creed, Peter** School of Psychology, Griffith University, Bundall, Australia Day-to-day hassles may be stronger predictors of psychological maladjustment than negative life events. Previous measures of daily hassles are critiqued. An initial focus group was conducted. Items were collapsed and tested on two samples. Items that reflected infrequent daily hassles and gender bias were removed. Principal axis factoring with an Oblimin rotation yielded two robust factors: Family Hassles and Peer Hassles, each containing 5 items. The two-factor structure was confirmed with the second sample using structural equation modelling. The two factors showed high alpha reliabilities. Daily hassles scores were significantly, positively correlated with self-reported anxious and depressive symptoms.

#### The application of cue-reactivity paradigm in smoking cessation: A biofeedback study

**Wu, Yang** School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Fang, Xiaoyi** School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Deng, Linyuan** School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Cue-reactivity paradigm is widely used by researchers to elicit desires and cravings for tobacco, alcohol and drugs. Evidence has demonstrated its effectiveness through self-report craving, physiological responses and brain imaging. However, studies on the effect of its practical applications in drug cessation are quite limited. This study uses cue-reactivity paradigm by presenting picture stimulus to help sixty light and heavy smokers to control their desires for cigarette smoking through four-session biofeedback training.

#### Memory bias of emotional words in depression: ERP evidence in negative affective priming

**Xiao, Zhongmin** Nanchang, People's Republic of China **Liu, Mingfan** Department of Psychology, Jiangxi Normal university, P.R, Nanchang, People's Republic of China **Yao, Shuqiao** The Medical Psychological Rese, Second Xiangya Hospital, Centr, Changsha, People's Republic of China **Liu, Jianping** Department of Psychology, Jiangxi Normal university, Nanchang, People's Republic of China The study aims to investigate electrophysiological measures of memory bias processes for emotional words using event-related potentials. Data collected from 18 patients with unipolar depression and 18 controls was analyzed in a negative affective priming task (NAP) with degraded target stimuli. Both depressed patients and normal controls showed longer time in response to positive and negative experimental targets. The depressed patients showed larger late positive component (LPC) difference amplitude in response to negative experimental trials than normal controls, however, normal controls showed larger LPC difference amplitude in response to positive experimental trials than depressed patients.

#### The experimental study of the transmitting relationship from weather to the expectation of stock returns in China

**Xu, Shaojun** College of Economics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China **Jin, Xuejun** college of economics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China

This study examined the relationships among weather, mood, personality and the expectation of stock returns, which were evaluated by experiment (N=481) conducted on an internet platform. The results showed that mood can mediate the relationship between weather and the expectation of stock returns, good weather is apt to cause positive mood which will cause optimistic expectation of stock returns. And the extraversion and neuroticism of personality can moderate the relationship between negative mood and the expectation of stock returns. So the result demonstrates the limit of "effective market theory" and shows that investors are not always rational.

#### AIDS awareness among post graduate students of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (India)

**Yadav, Rajender Singh** Dept. of Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India

100 Postgraduate students of Arts and Science faculties were randomly selected and given AIDS Awareness Test. Percentages and t-test were used. Male students had more awareness than female students regarding the fact that AIDS is a viral disease. Female students had better understanding than male students about the fact that AIDS virus attack immune system. On certain items male and female students did not differ significantly. Science and arts students differed significantly and did not differ on some items. Study has implications for Doctors, Government, Teachers, Social workers and Community Leaders and highlights the need for AIDS Awareness among masses.

#### The experimental study on the preschool eyewitnesses

**Yajing, Liu** Psychology Depart., East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China **Wenxiu, Geng** Psychology Depart., East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China The present study conducts three sets of comparative experiments simulating policemen inquiry strategies, doll-aids and picture-aids inquiry strategies to explore different impacts on the accuracy of the Chinese preschool eyewitnesses. As the suggestive and misleading impact?the results suggest that after free-recall?preschoolers should be enquired with open-ended leading questions immediately, and be asked three-choices forced question for crux if the former doesn't work. Judicial application of doll-aids is promising because testimony accuracy is improved distinctly with doll-aids and no additional misleading effects are found. The preschoolers exhibit much better performance after showing them prepared pictures containing open-ended leading information, but misleading effect is also disclosed after exposure to misleading pictures.

#### Longitudinal development of global self-worth and school adjustments during early adolescence in Japan

**Yamamoto, Chika** Junior college, Nagoya Bunri University, Nagoya, Japan **Ujii, Tatsuo** Department of Education, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan **Ninomiya, Katsumi** Department of Policy Studies, Aichi Gakuin University, Nishin, Japan **Igarashi, Atsushi** Human Development and Culture, Fukushima University, Fukushima, Japan **Inoue, Hiromitsu** Health Science, Chiba College of Health Scienc, Chiba, Japan The purpose of this study was to examine the longitudinal development of global self-worth and school adjustments during early adolescence in Japan, by using latent growth curve models. School adjustments were assessed positive attitudes to club activities, negative attitudes to study, relationships with teachers, and adjustments to class. Participants were 449 junior high school students (197 males and 252 females). Results suggested that there were declines in global self-worth, and initial level of adjustments to class was related to initial level of global self-worth, but changes in School adjust-



ments did not influence changes in global self-worth.

#### Rule-based learning of older adults in perceptual speed and inductive reasoning

**Yang, Lixia** Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada **Reed, Maureen** Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada **Russo, Frank** Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada **Wilkinson, Andrea** Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

In this study, we investigated rule-based learning in older adults. Thirty-three older adults (ages 57-82,  $M = 70.30$ ) were enrolled in an 8-session training program. Equivalent versions of psychometric measures of Perceptual Speed (i.e., Digit Symbol) and Inductive Reasoning (i.e., Letter Series and Number Series) were administered across different sessions. To ensure that learning was rule-based rather than memorization of specific items, same rules were applied but there was no overlap in items between different versions of the same test. The results demonstrated substantial learning effect, suggesting that older adults are able to apply self-learned rules to solve new items.

#### Detection of malingering: A survey of Australian psychologists' current practices

**Yoxall, Jacqueline** School of Psychology, Bond University, Robina, Australia **Bahr, Mark** School of Psychology, Bond University, Robina, Queensland, Australia **Barling, Norman** PO Box 1405, Private Practice, Broadbeach, Queensland, Australia

**Objective:** To explore Australian psychologists' beliefs & practices in the detection of malingering & to establish a retrospective estimation of malingering prevalence. **Method:** One hundred psychologists (in psycho-legal practice) completed a survey adapted from Slick et al. (2003). Statistical analysis included non-parametric tests & discriminant function analysis. **Results:** Respondents retrospectively estimated a 10% prevalence of malingering in psycho-legal arena, but differed in endorsement of explanatory models. **Conclusion:** Estimation of malingering prevalence in Australia appears similar to that derived from North American studies. There is indication that exposure to psycho-legal assessments, beliefs about malingering, and use of detection strategies may predict psychologists' retrospective estimation of malingering prevalence.

#### The role of a local community's discussion forum in creating social capital: Study of a gated community in Warsaw

**Zajac, Aleksandra** Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

The widespread use of Computer-Mediated Communication and Internet in communal activities can have fundamental influence on local communities and level of social capital represented by their members. Starting with theoretical frames of social capital, an attempt to describe the role of a local internet forum in creating sense of community and its relations with social capital measures was made. 57 inhabitants of a gated community in Warsaw filled a social capital questionnaire. Results showed that frequent forum users where more active and more trustful than non-users. Moreover their social networks were broader and wider.

#### Worked example learning about the rules of the four fundamental admixture operations of arithmetic

**Zhang, Qi** Dept. of Psychology, Liaoning Normal University, Dalin, People's Republic of China **Lin, Hongxin** Psychology, Liaoning Normal University, Dalin, People's Republic of China

We hypothesized that second Grade pupils could learn the rules of the four fundamental admixture operations of arithmetic and adopted worked

examples having operation step annotations or not and representing worked examples alternating, and 48 second Grade pupils were tested in the study. The results showed that the most of participants could learn the rules of the fundamental admixture operations of arithmetic with brackets by worked examples; the operation step annotations had obvious effect on participant's learning about the more difficult rules; the participants needed different quantities of worked examples when learning different difficult operation rules.

#### Citizens' environmental concern in China: From perspective of environmental psychology

**Zheng, Quanquan** Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China **Pan, Lingyun** Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, People's Republic of China

This research explored the mental structure of environmental concern from the perspective of psychology. Based on the reviews on domestic and abroad research materials and interviews of citizen, an environmental concern questionnaire was developed with relative high level of reliability and construct validity, and then an investigation was conducted involving a sample of 1066 subjects by this questionnaire to find out the total state of the citizen's environmental concern approximately. At the same time, the relationship of the local identity and environmental concern was analyzed, as well as the future environmental protection behaviors using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB).

#### Sign systems related to user wayfinding behavior in interchanging in under-ground stations

**Zheng, Meng Cong** Chiba, Japan

The purpose of this study is to understand how signs correspond to various user wayfinding behaviors and serve their needs when interchanging in under-ground stations. Two different distance interchange routes were set up for wayfinding experiments. Conversations with the subjects were coded and categorized based on their wayfinding process. It is found that the subjects followed some fixed patterns for finding a sign, recognizing the direction shown on the sign, determining the direction, moving, and looking for the next sign. The act of confirmation is not done by memory but depends on finding the same sign continuously.

#### Investigating economy resources and living means of unemployed drug addicts

**Zhu, Mianmao** of Political Science and Law, Hainan Institute, Haikou, People's Republic of China **He, Jiaofei** Haikou, Qiongsan Middle School, Hainan, People's Republic of China

**Objective:** Investigating economy resources and living means of 400 unemployed drug addicts who declared unemployed when they were taken to the hospital. **Methods:** By talking to addicts, confirming with their mates and inquiring of their relatives. **Results:** 57% cases had committed various crimes violating the executive regulations and laws. The three tops ranked on the list were: 16% cases concerned with gambling, 15% cases concerned with pornography and 9% cases were thieves respectively. 18% cases included entertainment and commerce. **Conclusions:** The majority of so-called unemployed addicts might have their illegal means: committing crimes or undertaking inglorious jobs.

#### Is virtual nature equally restorative as "physical" nature? An experimental comparison study

**Ziesenitz, Anne** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany **Krömker, Dörthe** Psychology, University of Kassel, Kassel, Germany

Nature can help to restore depleted attention resources or reduce stress. We examined if different presentation modes of urban nature are equally

restorative. We conducted a combined field/laboratory experiment, using a between-subject design to manipulate presentation modes of a walking-track through an urban park. After performing a stress-inducing task, participants ( $N=118$ ) were randomly assigned to three presentation modes (in situ, a video recording, a computer-simulation) or a control group. We measured salivary alpha-amylase, affect and attention. First analyses show differences in the in situ and laboratory conditions, which indicate methodological and practical implications for further studies in that field.

#### Self-regulation procedures as a mean of optimization professional's states during business-trainings

**Zlokazova, Tatyana** Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

The purpose of the study was to investigate effectiveness of self-regulation techniques in optimizing professional's state during business-training. **Subjects:** 92 training participants. **Optimizing procedures:** self-organized rest, progressive relaxation, progressive relaxation with autogenic training elements. **Dependent measures:** self-estimation scales, physiological indicators, task performance test. **Results** showed negative changes in participant's state after five hours of intensive education and specific positive effects of each optimizing procedure. We conclude that self-regulation techniques, unlike spontaneous regulation, shows system optimization effect which occurs both on the psychological and the physiological level. Complex self-regulation procedures, including verbal auto-suggestions, allow forming state more adequate to tasks demands.

#### Poster Session Tuesday Afternoon 14:00

##### Investigation the relationship between personality and demographic factors with happiness in pharmacological students in Kermanshah Medical Sciences University

**Abaspour, Parastoo** Dept. of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah University, Kermanshah, Islamic Republic of Iran **Solgi, Zahra** psychology faculty, Eslamabad payamenor university, kermanshah, Islamic Republic of Iran **Karimi, Maryam** medical sciences, kermanshah university, kermanshah, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study has examined the relationship between Personality and demographic factors with Happiness. it was hypothesized that it would be significant differences between males and females in their happiness and personality factors. Predicting happiness via personality and demographic factors was one of our aims. On 48 students Personality factors inventory (costa,1985); Oxford Happiness Inventory (argyle,1989) with some demographic questions were applied. The results showed that there is a negative significant relationship between the neuroticism and happiness but there are positive significant relationship between the others personality factors and happiness. about sex, just the relationship between happiness and sex was statistically significant. Furthermore extroversion itself explained %39 of happiness by adding agreeableness and sex it would be %53.

##### Lexical cohort activation and the dynamic microstructure of speech production

**Abdel Rahman, Rasha** Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Semantic interference** in speech production has long been viewed as a prime indicator of competition during lexical selection. However, recent conflicting findings - suggesting that these effects are restricted to categorical relations - have put doubt on the lexical competition assumption. A series of behavioural and electrophysiological experiments de-



monstrates that modulating the extent of lexical cohort activation by meaningful contexts, interference can be observed for associates and even unrelated items. This suggests that lexical selection is competitive, that lexical cohort activation is a major determinant for interference effects, and that the microstructure of speech production is highly flexible and dynamic.

#### Spouse selection criterias

**Abedi, Fariba** Ward of Psychology, Dr. Hamidiye Clinic, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shahraray, Mehrnaz** faculty of psychology, teacher training university, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this study was of investigating about Spouse Selection Criterias. step 1: we reviewed criterias in other studies on mate selection. step 2: we finded specialist view, prepared an open ended list of criterias and administered to 80 university students. Step 3: with results of step 2 we prepared new list of criterias inclusive 50 adjectives and administered to 235 university students. after factor analysis we made a list of Spouse Selection Criterias in 3 factor: 15 adjectives in factor 1, 13 adjectives in factor 2 and 10 in factor 3.

#### Mental health improves as a function of social support

**Acuna, Laura** Psychology, National University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico **Bruner, Carlos A.** Psychology, National University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico

University students (N=649) responded the Health and Daily Living Form (HDL) and the Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ). Scores on the sections of self-confidence, depression and psychosomatic symptoms of the HDL were analyzed as a function of perceived number of lenders of help in situations of need on the SSQ. Consistent with Social Impact Theory, increases in perceived social support resulted in marginal increases on self-confidence and decreases in depression and psychosomatic symptoms.

#### Affective picture processing in traumatized victims of war and torture: An MEG study

**Adenauer, Hannah** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany **Catani, Claudia** Psychology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany **Keil, Julian** Psychology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany **Aichinger, Hannah** Psychology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany **Neuner, Frank** Psychology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany

In the present study the influence of traumatic stress on the processing of emotional stimuli was examined using a visual steady state MEG paradigm with flickering pictures of varying affective valence. 28 torture victims with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and 38 matched subjects without PTSD (subdivided into a traumatized and a non-traumatized group) were compared. A minimum norm estimation (MNE) technique was used for source localization. The enhanced processing of unpleasant arousing stimuli in visual and parietal regions in PTSD patients will be discussed in the framework of present theories about elaboration and memory representation of threatening cues in PTSD. The study was supported by DFG and European Refugee Fund.

#### The impact of a reminiscence program on the psychological well-being in aged Portuguese people

**Afonso, Rosa** Dept. of Psychology, University of Beira Interior, Covilhã, Portugal **Bueno, Belén** Psychology, University of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain

Throughout the investigation it was tested whether the individuals exposed to the reminiscence sessions would significantly increase their psychological well-being in relation to the subjects who did not

receive this type of intervention. 90 individuals over 65 years-old participated in this study. They were divided into three groups: an experimental group, who was exposed to the reminiscence sessions, a control group and a placebo control group. All the subjects carried out pretest and posttest evaluations answering The Psychological Well-Being Scales. According to the t tests based on the statistic program SPSS 15.0, there were significant statistical increases in the general psychological well-being within the experimental group.

#### The relationship between shyness and some demographic variables of Sultan Qaboos University students

**Al-Damen, Monther** Psychology, Sultan Qaboos University, Al Khod, Oman

This study will investigate the relationship between shyness and gender, type of college and achievement of Sultan Qaboos University students. As we know, shyness is an emotion that affects how a person feels and behaves around others. It means feeling uncomfortable, self-conscious, nervous, timid, or insecure. It can be analyzed into various components: cognitive, affectional and behavioral. A random sample consisting of 400 male and female students from different colleges at the University will be selected for this purpose. A twenty item shyness questionnaire will be distributed to be answered by the study sample after finding its validity and reliability. A statistical analysis such Means, Standard Deviations, T-tests, Chi-square and Anova will be used in this study.

#### Characteristics of personality traits and personal behaviour of future ballet dancers

**Aleksandrovich, Maria** Department of Psychology, Academia Pomeraniensis, Slupsk, Poland

Objectives: The purpose was to study the correlation of personality traits of future ballet dancers with forms of their personal behaviour. Methods: NEO-FFI questionnaire (Costa & McCrae, polish adaptation, 1998) and self-reports on Study of Personal Behaviour (Senko, 1998). Sample: 103 ballet dancers (54 girls, 49 boys), 14-19 y.o. Results: There is significant correlation between personality traits "Extraversion", "Neuroticism", "Conscientiousness", "Agreeableness" and different forms of personal behaviour. There is no correlation between personality trait "Openness to experiences" and any form of personal behaviour. Conclusions: Our data enrich the psychological portrait of such a closed professional community as ballet group is.

#### Psychopathology and quality of life of bariatric surgery candidates

**Andrés, Ana** Methodology Behavioral Science, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain **Lecube, Albert** Obesity Unit, Hospital Vall d'Hebrón, Barcelona, Spain **Saldaña, Carmina** Department of Personality, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain **Quesada, Marta** Psychiatry Division, Hospital Vall d'Hebrón, Barcelona, Spain **Gómez, Juana** Methodology Behavioral Science, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Objectives. The aim of this study is to assess psychopathology and quality of life of bariatric surgery candidates. Methods. The participants (n=100) of this study were obese patients waiting for the Roux-en-Y gastric bypass surgery. The patients completed some demographic data and the following questionnaires: DASS-21, BSI and IWQOL-Lite. Results. The results obtained in this study describe the profile of these patients regarding anxiety, depression or stress, among other psychopathological factors. Also, it describes the quality of life of these patients before surgery. Conclusions. This study offers a psychological profile of bariatric surgery candidates.

#### Prisoner's Dilemma Games and the Autism-Spectrum Quotient

**Annen, Yasumasa** Department of Human Sciences, Aichi Mizuho College, Toyota, Japan

The relationship between performances in prisoner's dilemma games (PDG) and the Autism-Spectrum Quotient factors (AQ-f) was investigated with student participants (n=120). Twenty-seven performances in PDG matched by two strategies (21 trials each with Random, and Tit-For-Tat) were analyzed using multiple linear regressions. Results indicated that when a partner used Random, AQ-f governed PDG performances significantly more under the non-rewarded condition when the partner was recognized as human. Conversely, in the case of Tit-For-Tat, AQ-f governed PDG performances significantly more under the rewarded condition. The AQ-f influences are discussed in relation to partner's strategies, recognition of a partner, and reward.

#### Epistemic beliefs in elementary school children

**Anschütz, Andrea** Inst. für Pädagogik, Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany **Wernke, Stephan** Institut für Pädagogik, Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany **Moschner, Barbara** Institut für Pädagogik, Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany

Subjects in most of the studies about epistemic beliefs are students, only a few deal with elementary school children. In our study we questioned if it is possible to assess their beliefs by standardized questionnaires. For answering this question we investigated epistemic beliefs of 3rd and 4th graders in different ways. In the first study 145 children answered a questionnaire. In study 2 we interviewed 32 subjects of study 1 about their understanding of the questionnaire items. Results show that children are able to verbalize their thoughts about epistemic beliefs, but they had severe difficulties to understand some of the questionnaire items.

#### Character strengths and the relationship with well-being for children and students in Japan

**Aoki, Tazuko** Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan **Miyazaki, Hiroshi** Faculty of Education, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan **Hashigaya, Yoshimasa** Faculty of Education, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan **Yamada, Tsuyoshi**

This study examined the relationships between character strengths and well-beings in Japan. Fourth graders, sixth graders and eighth graders participated in this research. We used six character strengths and two kinds of feeling to classify some categories by cluster analysis. We found five categories; courage, wisdoms, justice, respect and positive feeling. We analyzed the relations between each cluster category and well-being scales by multiple regression analysis. We found courage, justice and respect were related with well-being. However wisdom was not related with it. All character categories were related with hope scale. We discussed about the relations between character strengths and well-being.

#### Self-esteem and social attitudes in intellectual disabled people

**Armas Vargas, Enrique** Person., Evaluat. & Psychology, Psychology Faculty, Tenerife, Spain

This study offers empiric results that show disabled people evaluation of their Self-Esteem and their Support & Comprehension (S&C) attitudes as well as Autonomy & Independence (A&I) perceived in their social environment. Intellectual disabled people (n=50) (Light M. R.), 27 men, 23 women (20-55 years). CAE (Self-Esteem Questionnaire) and CAFA (Social Attitudes Questionnaire) by Armas-Vargas. CAE (55% variance), factors: Valuation of Efficiency/Utility (alpha=.84); He himself (alpha=.73); The Others (alpha=.73); Negative



Comparison with Others (.74). CAFA, (50% variance), factors: A&I ( $\alpha=.87$ ); S&C (.80). The valuation of Utility/Efficiency is positively associated to A&I attitudes ( $r=.49$ ,  $p$

**Superiority of left three-quarter views in face recognition: Right hemisphere advantage hypothesis**

**Arnold, Gabriel** Institut de Psychologie, Boulogne-Billancourt, France **Sieroff, Eric** Labo Psychologie Cognitive, Institut de Psychologie, Boulogne-Billancourt, France

We evaluated the right hemisphere advantage explanation of the superiority of left three-quarter views (main features in the left visual field) over right three-quarter views, in face recognition. We used a sequential matching task of faces presented in the left (LVF) or right (RVF) visual fields, or in the middle of the visual field. Response times were faster in the middle presentation than in the LVF, and in the LVF than in the RVF. The left three quarter advantage was found only with the middle presentation. These results are in favour of the right hemisphere advantage hypothesis.

**Relationships between self-description and dominant structure of word meaning**

**Arro, Grete** Inst. of Psychology, Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia

597 men participated in a study on relationships between dominant structure of word meaning, personality characteristics and free-response self-description. The analysis revealed that the individuals who primarily used everyday concepts thinking systematically had fewer self-descriptions. Metatrait was related more with scientific concepts thinking than everyday concepts thinking. Secondly, the result in NEO-PI-R inventory correlated less with the free-response personality descriptions in individuals using primarily everyday concepts thinking. Thus the structure of word meaning can be one factor mediating the personality as for the scientific concept thinkers there are available substantially different mental tools as for everyday concept thinkers.

**Goal orientation and initial motivation: An integrated approach**

**Bachmann, Gerhard** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

To explain the role of motivation in learning, goal orientation (Elliot & McGregor, 2001) and the cognitive-motivational-process-model (Vollmeyer & Rheinberg, 1998) were integrated. 41 participants' goal orientation was measured with the Achievement-Goal-Questionnaire and initial motivation with the QCM after introducing the task (Sudokus). Performance was measured as solved numbers. Mastery-approach and challenge correlate ( $r=.32^*$ ), as well as performance-avoidance and fear of failure ( $r=-.36^*$ ). Regressing performance on initial motivation and goal orientation yielded low accounted variance,  $F(8)=2.5$ ,  $p=.03$ , with interest as best predictor. Relating the two explanations to another helped clarifying each explanation and supported the importance of interest.

**A unified framework to study motorcyclists' risk awareness**

**Banet, Aurélie** LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France **Bellet, Thierry** LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France **Martin, Robert** LEACM, Université Lyon2, Lyon, France **Bonnard, Arnaud** LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France **Goupil, Céline** LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France

Research Objective is to provide a common methodological framework to study motorcyclists' risk awareness at two complementary levels: "Social Attitudes" towards risk, and "Cognitive Abilities" to detect risks of accident while driving. The Methods developed are based on video sequences showing critical driving situations. Participants had

to watch these sequences then appraise and qualify the criticality of the situations through a Likert scale and an Osgood Semantic Differential. Then they completed Attitudes Questionnaires. Twenty-one riders participated to this experiment. The Results obtained enable us to highlight different categories within the motorcyclists' population in terms of risk awareness.

**Effect of stimulus eccentricity on the timing of inhibition of return**

**Bao, Yan** Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Li, Hui** Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Zhou, Bin** Human Science Center, University of Munich, Munich, Germany

Recent evidence shows that inhibition of return (IOR) is much stronger in far peripheral areas relative to the more central visual field. The present study further examined the time course of IOR in the two regions with stimuli presented at either 7 or 21 degree eccentricity. Twenty-five university students performed a detection task, in which a target appeared randomly following a peripheral cue with a varied time interval. Results showed that IOR disappeared approximately 1 second later at 21 degree relative to 7 degree stimulus eccentricity. Possible reasons underlying the eccentricity effect of the timing of IOR were discussed.

**Educational needs assessment of nurses work in hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences about life skills**

**Barough, Nasrin** community health, Nursing&Midwifery of Tehran U., Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Sharifi, Nahid** community health, Nursing&Midwifery of Tehra, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Taghavi Larjani, Taraneh** community health, Nursing&Midwifery of Tehra, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: Determination educational needs of nurses about (Decision making, problem solving, Stress management, Critical thinking) Material &Method This research is a descriptive analytical study. The sample was randomly 219 The instrument was a quantitative questionnaire with 35 items about life skills The data were Analyzed by SPSS software. Results The nurses had high educational needs in Decision making, problem solving, stress management and there was low educational need in critical thinking. Conclusion. It is useful to consider results and to detect abilities, weakness of nurses and do the future programming in a way which have the most effectiveness.

**Negotiation abilities**

**Barros, Manuela** Faculty Human and social sciences, University Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal

Our investigation defines as general objective to realize a study about negotiation abilities, namely to analyse the relation between a wide set of socio-demographic variables, negotiation efficacy and assertiveness in commercial context. In a portuguese sample of 300 subjects, we analyse the relevance of the relation between negotiation efficacy and assertiveness in commercial management and, for such, we used CEN II (Questionnaire of Negotiation Efficacy) and EHS (Scale of Social Abilities). Data, obtained by statistical analysis in SPSS, show that most of our hypothesis have confirmation. Research implications are discussed more deeply in connection with strategic pertinence of having some negotiation abilities in a commercial context.

**The role of auditory sensory memory in explaining differences in nonword repetition ability**

**Barry, Johanna** Inst. für Neuropsychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany **Weiss, Benjamin** Psychology, Paris Lodron Universität, Salzburg, Austria **Sabisch, Beate** Neuropsychologie, Max Planck Institute, Leipzig, Germany **Brauer, Jens** Neuropsychologie, Max Planck Institute, Leipzig, Germany

Deficits in nonword repetition are heritable and may be a risk factor for Specific Language Impairment (SLI). These deficits may derive from a rapid decay of sensory memory. This hypothesis was investigated by measuring frequency discrimination thresholds at different ISIs in two groups of parents (control versus SLI). A greater increase in discrimination threshold (JND) with increasing inter-stimulus interval was not observed in parents of SLI children, and performance on the task was not correlated with phonological working memory measures, suggesting a dissociation between sensory memory and phonological working memory. Our findings have implications for models describing phonological working memory.

**Temporal resolution is enhanced by temporal preparation**

**Bausenhardt, Karin Maria** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany **Rolke, Bettina** Psychologisches Institut, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany **Ulrich, Rolf** Psychologisches Institut, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

In two experiments, we investigated whether temporal preparation influences the temporal resolution of the visual system. Temporal resolution was assessed by a temporal-order judgment (TOJ) task. To manipulate temporal preparation, we varied the time between a warning signal and a subsequent target stimulus (foreperiod). In this foreperiod paradigm, short foreperiods enable better temporal preparation than long foreperiods. The results are clear-cut: Short foreperiods improved TOJ for two spatially adjacent dots (Experiment I) and for two spatially overlapping stimuli (Experiment II). Thus, temporal preparation improves the temporal resolution of the visual system.

**Cross-modal correspondences between weight, pressure, brightness and spatial position**

**Benartzi, Elisheva** Dept. of Psychology, Kinneret College, Emek Hayarden, Israel

Objectives: To propose and examine an ecological account for cross-modal correspondences. Method: Participants made similarity judgments of pairs of cross-modal stimuli differing in weight or pressure and in brightness or spatial position, and magnitude estimates of weight or pressure with varying levels of contextual brightness or spatial position. Dimensions were presented at five levels each. Results: Consistent congruence relationships among all pairs of dimensions emerged. Moreover, findings indicated a consistency in the directions of correspondences across dimensions and tasks, providing support for the ecological account for cross-modal correspondences, as they underlie most perceptual dimensions.

**The relationship between perfectionism and psychological symptoms among university students**

**Benk, Asli** Altis psychological counseling, Istanbul, Turkey

In this study, following independent variables considered: age, gender, year, the type of number of sibling, birth order, the educational background of their parents, and whether parents live together or not, and whether they are alive or not, parents' occupations, the perceived socio-economical sta-



tus, perceived mother-father-child relations, perceived parenting style and perceive perfectionism levels from their parents. In order to measure perfectionism, Multi Dimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS), to measure the level of psychological symptoms, Symptom Check List (SCL-90) and to reach demographic data, Demographic Data Sheet have been used in this study. Findings shows that perfectionism has significant relationship between all psychological symptoms and most of chosen independent variables.

#### What does cloze measure?: The French validation of a shortened form of standard cloze test

**Bennacer, Halim** Université d'Orléans, Tours, France  
The cloze research has been rather inconclusive with regard to what cloze tests are measuring (Brown, 2002). This study describes the validation of a shortened form of standard cloze test, with a sample of 561 French pupils aged 11 to 17 from junior high schools. It also allows identifying the determinants of cloze achievement. The results show that this tested form has good psychometric properties, and evaluates primarily two factors: grammatical structures and vocabulary acquisition (Exploratory factor analysis). They support the cogency of use of rational cloze.

#### Interaction involvement of university students of prosocial professions

**Bjekic, Dragana** Technical Faculty, Cacak, Serbia  
**Zlatic, Lidija** Educational Psychology, Faculty of teacher education, Uxice, **Zlatkovic, Blagica** Educational Psychology, Faculty of teacher education, Vranje, **Stojiljkovic, Snezana** Department of psychology, Faculty of philosophy, Nis,  
Communication skills are important professional/job skills, especially for social interactive professions. The study of interaction involvement compared students of prosocial oriented professions (realized in social interaction process, as teachers of different courses, psychologists, etc.) and nonprosocial oriented professions (engineers, technologists, etc.) by using Interaction involvement scale. The results of the first phase of the research (realized in the Serbian universities): there are not differences between students of two professional groups in the first years of study, but there are differences between the students of the final years of study. University education for prosocial professions improves the interaction involvement.

#### Influence of patients' characteristics on nursing students' perceptions of cancer situation

**Blois, Stephanie** Social Psychology Department, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France  
**Dany, Lionel** Social Psychology Department, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence Cedex 1, France  
**Mahieux, Magali** Oncology Service, Dunkerque Hospital Center, Dunkerque Cedex 1, France  
**Morin, Michel** Social Psychology Department, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence Cedex 1, France

Objectives. This study explored how nursing students integrate informations about cancer patients into gravity and social support needs perception. Methods. 719 nursing students completed a questionnaire including a scenario describing a cancer patient. Each of the 16 scenarios varied according to four informations: patient gender; physical state; psychological state; relatives availability. Results. MANOVA showed that the four main effects were significant but the more important results concerned psychological state and relatives' availability. There are also interaction effects between these four factors. Conclusion. Nursing students' evaluation of patients' situation is influenced by patients' bio-psycho-social characteristics and the way they cope with cancer.

#### Impulse-control disorders in young adults

**Bohne, Antje** Psychologisches Institut I, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany  
**Meiners, Sinje** Psychologisches Institut I, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany

Objective: Assessment of impulse-control disorders (ICD) with focus on their prevalence and co-occurrence of impulsive symptoms. Method: DSM-IV-based screenings for intermittent explosive disorder, kleptomania, pyromania, pathological gambling, and trichotillomania as well as pathological buying as an ICD not otherwise specified. Results: Work is still in progress. We expect to present data of 400 individuals. By now the database incorporates 160 participants (68.7% female, age: M=21.9 years). Detailed results will be presented on our poster. Conclusion: The results will provide information on the prevalence and co-occurrence of ICDs and impulsive symptoms in young adults.

#### Academic, social and emotional adjustment among Mandarin/English-speaking students studying in Canada

**Both, Lilly** Dept. of Psychology, University of New Brunswick, Saint John, Canada  
**Di Tommaso, Enrico** Psychology, University of New Brunswick, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada

Adjusting to university can be a difficult transition for many students. Students from China have added stressors as they cope with this transition in a new culture and a second language. Thirty-five students participated in this study which assessed their adjustment. Students with a secure attachment were less likely to report social and emotional loneliness, and were more likely to feel socially connected and socially assured. Individuals with an insecure attachment were more likely to be worried about school, and were less satisfied with life. Results will be discussed in terms of possible interventions to make this transition easier for international students.

#### Specificity and universality of the attentional bias in Generalized Anxiety Disorder

**Brassard Lapointe, Marie-Laure** École de psychologie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada  
**Langlois, Frédéric** Département de psychologie, UQTR, Trois-Rivières, Canada  
**Tremblay, Sébastien** École de psychologie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Several studies show an attentional bias towards threatening information for Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) patients, though the same bias is also observed with normal individuals. In the present study, we compared the extent to which both groups were biased in processing threatening information within the attentional blink (AB) paradigm. Participants had to identify two targets (threatening or neutral) among distractors. Although, overall identification was poorer for GAD patients, the magnitude of the AB was similar across groups with little impact of threat. Specificity and universality of the attentional bias are discussed in relation to pathology and task parameters.

#### Interpersonal relations in different types of groups: Mapping social combinations of relational models

**Brito, Rodrigo** CIS, ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal  
**Waldzus, Sven** CIS, ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal

This study builds on research with relational models theory and seeks to map models used in interpersonal relations onto types of social groups. We first asked student participants in a questionnaire study to rate acquaintances on items of the four relational models scales, and then to identify types of groups to which each relation belonged. Relations within different types of groups were associated to different relational models. For instance, authority ranking combined with communal sharing in families, but with market pricing in

organisations. We conclude that the cultural definition of groups determines the combinations of relational models used.

#### Linkages between auditory perception and action: Acoustic affordances

**Burton, Joel** Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom  
**Macken, Bill** Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom  
**Jones, Dylan** Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

The study investigated whether the presence of auditory motion in bimodal displays facilitated congruent movement towards a visual target. Participants were asked to make a visual left right discrimination task whilst simultaneously being presented with moving auditory stimuli. When the participants response and auditory stimuli were in the same direction participants were faster to respond than when the auditory stimuli was moving in the opposite direction. The results indicate that sounds moving in the same direction did afford participants to move in the direction of the sound.

#### Measurement equivalence of the interviewing self-efficacy scale across samples from Ghana, Russia, Turkey and Italy

**Bye, Hege H.** Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway  
**Sam, David L.** Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway  
**Sandal, Gro Mjeldheim** Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Objectives: The objective of this study was to investigate the measurement equivalence of the interviewing self-efficacy scale (I-SE) across samples from four different countries. Methods: University students from Ghana (n=442), Russia, (n=251), Turkey (n=407) and Italy (n=383) completed questionnaires including the I-SE scale. The data were analysed by means of a multigroup confirmatory factor analysis. Results: The analyses support the configural and metric invariance of the scale across the four samples. Conclusions: The invariance of the I-SE scale across the samples suggests that the scale is applicable for research and practice in a cross-cultural setting.

#### Generalized Anxiety Disorder in older adults: Testing Dugas' conceptual model

**Cabrera, Isabel** Dept. de Psicología Biológica, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain  
**Montorio, Ignacio** Psicología BIOLÓGICA Y DE LA S, UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MADRID, MADRID, Spain  
**Izal, Maria** Psicología BIOLÓGICA Y DE LA S, UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MADRID, MADRID, Spain  
**Marquez Gonzalez, Maria** Psicología BIOLÓGICA Y DE LA S, UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MADRID, MADRID, Spain  
**Nuevo, Roberto** Psychiatry Service, Hospital de la Princesa, MADRID, Spain

Objective: to test Dugas' conceptual model of Generalized Anxiety Disorder in older adults. Method: 111 community-dwelling older adults completed measures of severity-of-worry (SW), beliefs-about-worry (BAW), negative-problem-orientation (NPO), cognitive-avoidance (CA) and Intolerance-of-Uncertainty (IU). Results: a hierarchical regression analysis with the SW as a dependent variable indicated that IU explained a significant (p=.034) percentage of variance in predicting SW after controlling for gender, age, BAW, NPO and CA (Total adjusted R<sup>2</sup>=.401). ONP and IU were the only significant predictors. Conclusions: these results partially support Dugas' model of GAD in older adults and highlight the role of IU in this disorder.



### 9.5 months old infants prefer Picasso over Monet

**Cacchione, Trix** *Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland* **Bertin, Evelyn** *Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*  
We examined infants' visual attention to works of two painters, namely Picasso and Monet. 24 infants were randomly assigned to either a Monet or a Picasso condition. In the Picasso condition, infants were habituated to paintings by Picasso and were then presented with an unfamiliar painting by Picasso and a painting by Monet (and vice versa in the Monet condition). Results suggest that infants discriminate between different paintings and painting styles but that they display a spontaneous preference for paintings by Picasso. We are currently conducting control experiments investigating infants' basis for their Picasso preference.

### Using inertial information alone to estimate linear self-displacement with varying durations of constant velocity

**Campos, Jennifer** *Inst. Biologische Kybernetik, Max-Planck-Institut, Tübingen, Germany* **Reimann, Michael** *Biological Cybernetics, Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany* **Beykirch, Karl** *Biological Cybernetics, Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany* **Butler, John** *Biological Cybernetics, Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany* **Bülthoff, Heinrich** *Biological Cybernetics, Max Planck Institute, Tübingen, Germany*

During self-motion in the absence of vision and proprioception, inertial information can be used to compare different magnitudes of linear self-displacement. However, during periods of constant velocity, no inertial information is available, thus, how perceived displacement is evaluated during different durations of constant velocity is unknown. Here, participants judged which of two inertially experienced distances was longer. Three durations of constant velocity (1, 3, 5s) were included in order to evaluate whether estimates of distance would vary as a function of constant velocity duration. The results are described using a model which accounts for both duration and peak velocity.

### Reversal of typical effect of task switching for random switch

**Carmona, Encarna** *Neurociencia y CC de la Salud, University of Almería, La Cañada de San Urbano, Spain* **Plaza-Ayllón, Vanesa** *Neurociencia y CC de la Salud, University of Almería, La Cañada de San Urbano ALME, Spain* **Alvarez, Dolores** *Neurociencia y CC de la Salud, University of Almería, La Cañada de San Urbano ALME, Spain* **Noguera, Carmen** *Neurociencia y CC de la Salud, University of Almería, La Cañada de San Urbano ALME, Spain*

In this study we used a task switching paradigm. Shift between tasks was associated with an impairment in people's performance known as switch cost. This cost is characterized for an increment in reaction time (RT) and errors compared to a situation in which no shift is required. The relevant experimental conditions are: predictable task switching (AABBAA...) and random task switching (ABBABA...). In the predictable condition, we found the classic results; an increase in TR for switching block (general cost) and an increase in TR for switch trial in switching block (specific cost). Nevertheless, in situations of random, we obtain the reversal typical effect in specific cost. We conclude that the expectancies are important for the use of control strategies.

### Anger, depression and aggression in children: A comorbidity study

**Carrasco, Miguel** *Personalidad, Universidad UNED, Madrid, Spain* **del Barrio, Victoria** *Personalidad, Universidad UNED, Madrid, Spain* **Gordillo, Rodolfo** *Personalidad, Universidad UNED, Madrid, Spain*

The purpose of this study was to explore the comorbidity between depression and aggression in children and adolescents from Clark and Watsons model. The sample was composed by 721 children and adolescents from public schools (Mean age = 12.6; SD = 1.44; 308 boy). Results shown that: (a) depression, anger and aggression were significant correlated; (b) depressive children and aggressive children shown both higher levels of aggression as well as depression; (c) depression and aggression shared the emotion of anger and refusal a underlying common structure and (d) a three model factors were better adapted to the structure of comorbidity proposal.

### Future time perspective and education: Organizational and pedagogical challenges

**Carvalho, Renato Gil** *Dept. de Psicologia, DRE/UMA, Campanário, Portugal*  
The study approached students' future time perspective (FTP), with the goal of characterize it, analyze its behaviour expression and debate which impact it can have in educative interventions. Participants were 9th grade students from a rural school in Madeira, Portugal. There were used both quantitative and qualitative research techniques. Results have shown a consolidation of pupils' FTP during school year, especially when they've experienced specific activities, such as orientation procedures. Results demonstrate as well the association between FTP and academic success, and emphasize some agents' role, namely teachers and school psychology services, in the construction of student's life projects.

### The Azorean Schizophrenia high risk study

**Carvalho, Célia** *Ciências da Educação, Universidade dos Açores, Ponta Delgada - Açores, Portugal* **Nunes Caldeira, Suzana** *Ciências da Educação, Universidade dos Açores, Ponta Delgada - Açores, Portugal* **Medeiros, Helena** *SUNY Upstate Medical University, Center for Psychiatric and Mol, Syracuse, USA* **Pato, Carlos** *Center for Psychiatric and Mol, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Ponta Delgada - Açores, USA* **Pato, Michelle** *Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Ponta Delgada - Açores, Portugal*  
The most significant risk for developing schizophrenia is being related to a patient suffering from the same illness. This pattern argues strongly for a genetic component in the transmission of schizophrenia. Early experiences of care and abuse and self-perceptions in adult life also seem to be related to the onset of the disease. Recently, we have identified a number of promising genetic linkages in the families we have been studying in the Azores. Now we are studying personal, relational and social variables in the onset of illness in this high-risk population, using inquiry methods.

### Automatic and voluntary orienting of attention in visual search: Two independent processes?

**Casagrande, Maria** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Roma, Italy* **Marin, Ioana Alexandra** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza - University of Rome, Roma, Italy* **Mereu, Stefania** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza - University of Rome, Roma, Italy* **Marotta, Andrea** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza - University of Rome, Roma, Italy* **Martella, Diana** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza - University of Rome, Roma, Italy*  
Eighteen subjects performed two visual search tasks, characterized by different cognitive load, which required to identify a vertical segment between other segments, all with the same orientation, and a distractor that could be presented or not. By varying the orientation of both targets and distractors, it was manipulated the salience and the similarity between them, deemed considerable for bottom-up and top-down components respectively. Results showed a salience by similarity interaction, suggesting that, while in high cognitive load conditions endogenous and exogenous components

can act independently, when the task requires mild attentional resources, the two processes give rise to an interaction.

### Effects of vigilance decrease on exogeneous and endogeneous visual orienting

**Casagrande, Maria** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Roma, Italy* **Martella, Diana** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Roma, Italy* **Mereu, Stefania** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza Università, Roma, Italy* **Marotta, Andrea** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza Università, Roma, Italy* **Bottaro, Giusi** *Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza Università, Roma, Italy*

It is an aim of this study to assess whether a decrease of vigilance, obtained by means of a sleep deprivation, affects automatic and voluntary orienting of attention. Visual orienting was induced by both central (endogenous) and peripheral (exogenous) cues. Results show that the decrease of vigilance do not affect peripheral orienting, but induces a selective reduction of the facilitation effects, in the central cueing task. The specific impairment in the ability to intentionally follow the cue, suggests that the reduction of alerting produces a worsening of the voluntary control of attention.

### Convergent validity between the dentist's report on dental treatment anxiety and the patient's self-report

**Caycedo, Claudia** *Psychology, Fundación Universitaria Konrad, Bogotá, Colombia* **Cortes, Omar Fernando** *Psychology, Fundación Universitaria Konrad, Bogotá, Colombia* **Caycedo, Martha Lucia** *Odontología, Colegio Odontológico Colombiano, Bogotá, Colombia* **Palencia, Rafael** *Odontología, Colegio Odontológico Colombiano, Bogotá, Colombia* **Barahona, German** *Odontología, Colegio Odontológico Colombiano, Bogotá, Colombia*  
The convergent validity between the dentist's report and the patient's self-report concerning dental treatment anxiety is analyzed. The sample was composed of 132 dentists and 913 patients. A standardized interview was administered to the dentist and both MDAS and SDAI rating scales were administered to the patients. The results, which showed the reports to be highly convergent, were analyzed by using descriptive, correlational statistics, and a model of structural equations which allowed to identify the main behavioral anxiety indicators for the dentist as well as the intervention strategies obtained from them.

### Variations of the level of alertness and performance during a prolonged driving simulation task: Effects of rest

**Chóliz, Mariano** *Psicología Básica, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain* **Tejero, Pilar** *Psicología Básica, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain* **Roca, Javier** *INTRAS, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain* **Pastor, Gemma** *Psicología Básica, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain*  
Several factors has been linked to the appearance of drowsiness, reduced alertness and passive fatigue during a prolonged monotonous task. We studied the variations of the level of alertness and performance during a prolonged driving simulation task in habitual drivers. Then we compared those results with results obtained in a different group of participants, habitual drivers too, but who were allowed to rest by the middle of the task duration. Results are discussed with respect to the recommendation that drivers should interrupt driving to overcome the fatigue caused by prolonged driving.



### The influence of parent-child relationship and self-efficacy on quality of life among university students and their parents

**Chang, Woo-Giy** Education, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea **Park, Young-Shin** Dept. of Education, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea **Kim, Uichol** Business administration, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea

This study examines the influence of parent-child relationship and self-efficacy on quality of life among university students and their parents. A total 873 participants (a matched sample of 291 university students and their parents) completed a questionnaire. The results indicate students' quality of life is positively influenced by self-efficacy and emotional support received from their parents. Their fathers' quality of life is positively influenced self-efficacy and by emotional support received from their children. Their mothers' quality of life is positively influenced by self-efficacy and emotional support received from their spouse. For university students, relational efficacy was the best predictor of quality of life.

### Examining the components of worry-trait

**Chang, Ben-Sheng** Psychology, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan **Chung, Shih-Ming** Psychology, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan

Three core components of worry (excessive worry, uncontrollable worry, and intolerance of uncertainty) are defined by many scholars. The purpose of the study is to test the construct validity of worry. Taiwanese college students (248 students) filled out worry, anxiety, and depression questionnaires. Results of the study are as follows: (a) Worry with three core features is supported; (b) Construct validity and reliability of the worry trait scale are supported; (c) The worry trait scale is better than the PSWQ in validity and reliability; (d) The worry-trait scale is more effective than the PSWQ in screening GAD.

### Verbal violence towards homosexual individuals: How is it justified in a Greek population?

**Chiotis, Georgios** Dept. of Psychology, City University, London, United Kingdom

The present study investigated people's justification of violence towards Lesbian and Gay individuals, and its relation to overt and covert homophobia. A story portraying an incident of verbal abuse was created along with a questionnaire measuring attitudes towards these events, complemented with the Wright, Adams, & Bernat Homophobia Scale (1999). The story varied in the sex and the sexual orientation of the victim, creating 10 groups in which 700 students were assigned. Results showed that participants justified more easily verbal violence towards Gay & Lesbian individuals, and this was correlated with their measured homophobia levels.

### Remembering, normal aging and executive function

**Clarys, David** Dept. of Psychology, University of Tours, Tours, France **Bugajska, Aurélie** Department of Psychology, University of Tours, TOURS, France **Tapia, Géraldine** Department of Psychology, University of Tours, TOURS, France **Baudouin, Alexia** Department of Psychology, University of Tours, TOURS, France

Objectives: In this study we investigated the relations between the executive functions and age-related decline in remembering. Methods: Younger and older adults undertook a word recognition test including the Remember/Know/Guess procedure and were assessed with three specific executive task (updating, shifting and inhibition) and a complex executive task. Results: Older adults exhibited a decline in the number of "R" responses but not in the number of "K" responses. Analyses showed that controlling for updating function strongly

removed the age-related variance in remembering. Conclusions: These findings support the idea of a central role of updating decline in understanding age-related deficit in remembering.

### Threats of climate change can increase authoritarian tendencies

**Cohrs, Christopher** Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany **Fritsche, Immo** Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Jena, Jena, Germany **Bauer, Judith** Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany

Threats to social order and stability can increase authoritarianism, because authoritarian responses may be perceived as functional to counter specific threats. We tested the further assumption that even an unrelated type of threat can produce such effects. We manipulated (N=44 students) the salience of threats of climate change to Germany and found increased authoritarianism and negativity toward deviant groups. The effect on authoritarianism was mediated by perceived threats of climate change. The results point to previously neglected possible social consequences of climate change. Ongoing research examines the potential moderating role of how threats of climate change are framed.

### Mental bipolarity and personnel development practices in organizations

**Colautti, Christian** Università IULM, Milano, Italy **Monducci, Valentina** Facoltà di Psicologia, Università degli Studi Firenze, Firenze, Italy **Bellotto, Massimo** Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università degli Studi Verona, Milano, Italy

Drawing from Group-analytic (Napolitani, 1987) and Work&Organization Psychology theories (Bellotto & Trentini, 1988), we hypothesize a new framework and explore, through a storytelling approach, whether managers tend to re-actualize four relational orientations/polarities (conservation, innovation, uniqueness and openness) with their co-workers, corresponding to relational models introduced during early years. With ATLAS.ti 4.2 software, we qualitatively analyzed 30 stories by managers attending managerial seminars and found a prevailing innovation relational orientation. This method could be used to support managers to become aware of their relational styles and to promote co-workers harmonic development through an equilibrium between practices related to different relational polarities.

### The role of attention in object and gist perception

**Constantinou, Elena** Kokkiniotritimithia, Cyprus **Koushiou, Maria** Department of Psychology, University of Cyprus, Strovolos, Nicosia, Cyprus **Avraamides, M.N.**

A dual-task experiment was conducted to investigate low and high level of processing under conditions of inattention. Thirty-seven students performed an attentionally demanding central task while responding to a secondary task, that is object categorization (high level) or gist identification (low level) in natural scenes. Central task performance was comparable with participants being unexpectedly more accurate on object than gist categorization ( $p < .001$ ). A second experiment comparing the secondary task stimuli confirmed our initial results suggesting that saliency of object figures facilitates their recognition and renders gist perception more difficult contradicting previous literature.

### Self esteem and affective temperaments in psychiatric nurses

**Cordeiro, Raul** CESM, Escola Sup. Saude Portalegre, Portalegre, Portugal **Sônia, Galinha** Educ. e Curriculo, Esc. Sup. Educação de Santarém, Santarém, Portugal **Analysing Self Esteem and Affective Temperaments of Nurses in Psychiatric and Mental Health Services, have a crucial importance, because this**

fact will influence many phenomena's in nursing practice. A total of n=47 nurses, of both sexes, with average age of 38,57 years, working in Mental Health and Psychiatry Departments. In the Questionnaire, were introduced some measures: TEMPS-A Scale (Akiskal, 1998), and Scale of Self Personal Appreciation Scale (Ribeiro, 2006). The results indicate that the population, have a Hyperthymic Temperament. Affective temperament of nurses seems to be a good predictor of leadership capacity in violence situation at psychiatric services.

### Development and initial validation of an infant rearing practices instrument

**Cortés-Moreno, Assol** DIP Aprendizaje Humano, UNAM FES Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Mexico **Romero Sánchez, Patricia** DIP Aprendizaje Humano, UNAM FES Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Edo. Mex, Mexico **Rearing practices moderate undernourishment effects on psychological child development. This study describes development and psychometric data in support of Responsive Practices and Stimulation Questionnaire (CuPRE), a caregiver-report measure of actions oriented to assure the survival and child development. The initial items were derived from interviews to 48 caregivers. Item reduction and reliability were complete with a sample of 242 caregivers. Principal components analysis yielded a five-factor structure (composed of 23 items), accounting for 49.9% of total variance. The CuPRE was found to have good internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.83$ ). The results suggest the CuPRE can be a useful instrument to value rearing practices.**

### Demographics, rearing practices and health history: Its relation with nutrition and child development

**Cortés-Moreno, Assol** DIP Aprendizaje Humano, UNAM FES Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Mexico **Avilés Torres, Ana Laura** DIP Aprendizaje Humano, UNAM FES Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Edo. Mex, Mexico **The effects of undernourishment on psychological development varies according psychosocial factors. This study assesses the impact of demographic, organic and rearing variables on nourishment and psychological development in children aged complementary feeding. A sample of 124 child-caregiver dyads from four different socioeconomic and nutritional index communities participated. Anthropometrics and child development were assessed. Demographics, rearing practices, and family health were measured as possible factors. Multiple regression models obtained illustrate a major impact of birth weight on nourishment condition. This factor is followed by demographic and rearing variables, which become more important for psychological child development.**

### The predictive power of short term goals in academic adjustment

**Cretu, Romeo Zeno** Dept. of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania **Amza, Madalina** Psychology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

The present research, undertakes a multi-level analysis of the role that many goals categories, defined as person variable, have in the differential adaptation of students (N=332) at academic requests. The goals were considered repeated measures nested in person and formed the 1st level of our hierarchical analysis. Three personality superfactors – extraversion, conscientiousness and neuroticism – were introduced at the 2nd level of our analysis, with the aim of investigating the between-subject variation. The results of hierarchical analysis show that associative relations are not identical for all the persons. The personality's superfactors succeeded explaining a significant part of the intercepts variation.



### The use of bodywork in the psychotherapeutic context

**Cronan, Kerry Richard** *Counselling Centre Ltd., Professional Consulting and, Eagle Farm, Australia*  
The use of the body in the healing process has a long history in the treatment of human beings. The integration of the body into a recognized psychological therapeutic process is slowly gaining recognition from the work of the Touch Research Institute led by Dr Tiffany Field. There has also been another significant recent study in a prestigious psychological journal, and a new journal has been published devoted to Body, Dance and Movement in Psychotherapy. Arguments concerning the physical and consequential psychological advantages of bodywork will be introduced and testimonials presented.

### Effects of instructional precision and frequency feedback on instrumental and verbal performances during training and transfer sessions in adults

**Cruz Alaniz, Yuria** *Posgrado Cs del Comportamiento, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico*  
**Ortiz, Gerardo** *CEIC-CUCBA, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico*  
In the present study, we explored the effects of a) the precision of the response component of pre-contact descriptions (i.e. instructions) given in training and transfer test and, b) feedback density on instrumental and verbal performances (i.e. rules) of pre-graduated students, in a first order matching-to-sample task. Results show better instrumental and verbal transfer performances in subjects that received specific and pertinent instructions, suggesting interesting implications about teaching-learning processes.

### Intergroup prejudice of immigrants and natives in Spain: The influence of ethno cultural origin and its relation with acculturation process

**Cuadrado, Isabel** *Dept. de Psicología Social, Open University Madrid, Madrid, Spain*  
**Navas, Marisol** *Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, University of Almería, Almería, Spain*  
**Carmen, Gomez-Berrolcal** *Psicología Social, University of Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**Antonio, Rojas** *Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, University of Almería, Almería, Spain*  
**Oscar, Lozano** *Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain*  
Starting from the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (Navas et al., 2004, 2005), this paper is focused on the relation between prejudice and the acculturation attitudes (Berry et al., 1989) preferred by various groups of immigrants and by the native population. There participate 1389 Spanish persons and 1293 immigrant persons (397 from Maghreb; 343 from Sub-Saharan Africa; 293 from Romania; and 260 from Ecuador), all of them residing in municipalities from Eastern and South Spain. Results show that the natives who prefer "exclusion" or "segregation", present the highest levels of prejudice towards the out-group, while those who prefer "integration" show the lowest levels. This pattern is shared by the studied immigrants groups

### Parent training for families with mental retarded children

**Cuzzocrea, Francesca** *Scienze dell'Educazione, University of Messina, Messina, Italy*  
**Larcán, Rosalba** *Scienze dell'Educazione, University of Messina, Messina, Italy*  
**Oliva, Patrizia** *Scienze dell'Educazione, University of Messina, Messina, Italy*  
The aim of this research was to explore parent-child interaction processes. Particularly, it was experimented a parent training in order to: a) modify wrong parents' believes on mental retardation and behavioral child's problems; b) reduce parental stress and increase parenting skills. 24 couples of parent with mental retarded children were tested. The experimental group was trained with communication and self-regulation strategies, and beha-

vioral and educational techniques for child management. The results proved the parent training efficacy. Compare to parents of control group, the experimental one showed significant exchanges in perception of children problems, lower stress level and greater parental competences.

### Creative movement performance of Slovak dancers

**Daniskova, Klaudia** *Dept. of Psychology, Catholic University, Ruzomberok, Slovak Republic*  
Creativity as a personal trait of dancers was mostly measured by figural tests. Researches were not focused on specific creativity domain of dancers. The study identifies factors in creative movement performance of dancers. Torrance Figural Test of Creative Thinking and Test of Creative Movement and Motor Associations were implemented with research sample of 146 subjects. By factor analysis we found out that originality, elaboration, and stimulative freedom participate on creative movement performance. We hypothesized and found that criterions of figural and motor creativity are different. Answers on motor stimuli and movement performance represent particular category of divergent production.

### Associations between nutrition and cognitive functioning in older adults

**Danthiir, Vanessa** *CSIRO Human Nutrition, Adelaide, Australia*  
**Wilson, Carlene** *Human Nutrition, CSIRO, Adelaide, Australia*  
**Nettelbeck, Ted** *Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia*  
**Burns, Nick** *Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia*  
**Wittert, Gary** *Medicine, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia*  
Research indicates a possible role for nutrition in the maintenance of cognitive functioning in older age. We are running a parallel double-blind randomised controlled 18-month clinical trial (N=400), supplementing normal community-dwelling older adults (65-90 years) with omega-3 fatty acids. Cognitive functioning is assessed comprehensively; factor scores represent the domains of working memory, fluid intelligence, short-term memory, long-term memory and retrieval, inhibition, processing speed and perceptual speed. These results report the baseline associations between the cognitive domains and various nutrients (e.g., omega-3 fatty acids, B vitamins), reflecting both systemic status and intake estimated from food frequency questionnaires, and health-related biomarkers.

### Action monitoring and perfectionism in severe major depression

**de Bruijn, Ellen R.A.** *Nijmegen Institute for Cognit., Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands*  
**Schrijvers, Didier** *CAPRI, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium*  
**Maas, Yvonne** *NICI, University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands*  
**Hulstijn, Wouter** *CAPRI, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium*  
**Sabbe, Bernard** *CAPRI, University of Antwerp, Wilrijk, Belgium*  
Given the reported impact of affective distress on the error-related negativity (ERN) and error positivity (Pe) in healthy subjects, this study will explore the effect of perfectionism on action monitoring in severe major depression. Severely depressed patients (n=35) participated in an ERN session and completed the Concern over Mistakes (CM) and Doubt about Actions (DA) subscales of a perfectionism questionnaire. Analyses revealed larger amplitudes for the ERN in high DA patients, and for the Pe in high CM patients relative to low DA and CM participants respectively, indicating that action monitoring in severe depression indeed is influenced by perfectionism traits.

### The development of the Workplace Self-Directed Learning Scale

**de Bruin, Karina** *Psychology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa*  
Self-directed learning is highly applicable in the rapidly changing world of work. The aim of this research was to develop an instrument to measure self-directed learning in the workplace. Participants were 280 employees from various corporate environments. The initial 22 items that reflected the underlying construct of self-directedness were fitted to the Rasch rating scale model. The final questionnaire contains 14 items which measures a single unidimensional construct. Cronbach's coefficient alpha for the scale was 0.92. The instrument is useful to practitioners in workplace settings as part of their strategies to increase self-directedness in employees.

### The relationship between self-directed learning and career adjustment amongst women employees in South Africa

**de Bruin, Karina** *Psychology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa*  
The aim of this research was to investigate the relationship between self-directed learning and various factors related to the career adjustment of women. The Workplace Self-Directed Learning Scale and the Career Attitudes and Strategies Inventory were completed by 180 working women. The instruments yielded acceptable Cronbach's coefficient alphas > 0.70. Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficients revealed positive relationships between self-directed learning and work involvement, skills development and dominant style respectively and a negative relationship between self-directed learning and career worries. The results of the study have important implications for the facilitation of the career adjustment and development of women employees.

### Visual and auditory ARAS (Advanced Rider Assistance Systems) in road safety decision-making

**Di Stasi, Leandro Luigi** *Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**Serrano Jiménez, Jesus** *Inst. Experimental Psychology, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**Álvarez, Vanessa** *Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**García Retamero, Rocio** *Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**Antolí, Adoración** *Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain*  
**Catena, Andres** *Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain*

This study shows that auditory and visual warnings can either facilitate or slow down the detection of risk in a simulated car-driving scene. The visual warning cued both location and time point of the scene target; auditory warnings indicated only the point in time of the target. The slowest reaction time was observed when both auditory and visual warnings were present, and the scene was risky. This effect was independent of the type of auditory cue: speech message, auditory icon or abstract sound. Our results indicate that simultaneous warnings from different sensory modalities possibly will impair the detection of risk

### In-group favouritism in minimal group situations: Does competition change automatic inter-group evaluation?

**Dickel, Nina** *AE05 Social Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany*  
**Degner, Juliane** *Department of Psychology, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany*  
**Wentura, Dirk** *Department of Psychology, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany*

Within a minimal group setting, we tested the effect of competitiveness of inter-group context on automatic inter-group evaluations assessed by masked



affective priming. Participants were assigned to minimal groups allegedly according to their performance in a perception test. To manipulate inter-group context, they watched a recording of a computer game played by in- and out-group team members with high vs. low competitiveness. For high competitiveness, we predicted dissociation between possessor- and other-relevant evaluations. The competitiveness manipulation did affect neither explicit nor automatic inter-group evaluation. However, we found explicit and automatic in-group favouritism, only for other-relevant evaluations. Theoretical implications are discussed.

#### Psychophysiological prerequisites of effectiveness of advertising impact

**Dikiy, Igor** Dept. of Psychology, Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia

The objective of the research is to study inter-relationship between effective advertising impact and individual psychophysiological consumers peculiarities. 32 students took part in the research. Research methods - semantic differential, Torrens's techniques, gaposcopic techniques (Talanov), techniques of functional brain asymmetry (Tsagarely) and Aminov-Shalven Preference Questionnaire. A degree of advertising effectiveness with predominating emotional impact is interrelated with a low degree of psychic activity and weak tension. The degree of advertising effectiveness with rational effect is interrelated with high activity of the left hemisphere and predominance of creative approach to information processing in consumers of advertising products.

#### The effect of implicit priming on risk investment

**Ding, Xianfeng** Department of Psychology, Huazhong Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China  
**Guo, Dongdong** Department of Psychology, Huazhong Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China

This study examined the effect of implicit priming on risk investment in a simulated risk investment game. 89 college students were divided into 3 random groups. The first group is called "risk group" which is expected to be induce risky attitude, the second is called "conservative group" which is expected to be induce the conservative attitude. The third is control group. "Unrelated Events Priming" is used to induce different risk attitudes. The results indicated that the effect of implicit priming is significant. The risk behaviors in risk group are more notable than conservative group and control group.

#### Changes on parental representations

**Diniz, Eva Lisboa**, Portugal  
**Rocha, Ana Paula** Psicologia, ISPA, Lisboa, Portugal

The study aims to identify the impact that the transition from husband/wife to father/ mother role have on parent's representations. Participants were four parents-baby triads who answered the Interview-R (Stern et al., 1989) during the pregnancy (28th -32nd weeks) and eight weeks after the baby's birth. Although data cannot be generalised, the results appeared to be interesting: all parents showed changes on their self-descriptions, on the relationship with their own parents and on the perception they had about the baby. Findings reveal that pregnancy plays an important role on modifying personal's internal representations. Key-words - Parent's representations, pregnancy, parental role changes.

#### Social / emotional functioning as predictive of Kindergarten readiness and success

**Dixon, David** Dept. of Psychology, Missouri State University, Springfield, USA

This study contrasted social / emotional vs. conceptual / language / motor development as predictors of kindergarten readiness and success.

Just before and at the start of kindergarten, children were administered the Devereaux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA; social / emotional development) and the DIAL-3 (conceptual / language / motor development) and assessed for K-readiness. Near the end of kindergarten, children were reassessed for K-readiness and evaluated for K-success. Both DECA and DIAL-3 predicted concurrent readiness ( $R = .715$ ) and later readiness and success ( $R_s = .574$  and  $.583$ , respectively). In stepwise analyses, DECA scores ranked above DIAL-3 scores as predictors.

#### The integrated computerized system in the analysis and prediction of the human behaviour

**Dorofte, Ionel** Dept. of Education, Technical University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania  
**Dorofte, Tatiana** Dept. of Education, Technical University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania

The beginning of the hereby research was the dissatisfaction offered by the classical psychometrical diagnosis for the drivers especially. We have developed methodological and instrumental improvements in three directions: 1. More complex interactive psychometrical tests. A simulator auto oriented to psycho diagnosis was made and experimented. 2. A new methodology for statistic analysis based on the new concept of the «Mobile Static Functions», internationally published with the title of «Statistica Nova» [«Nova Statistics »]. 3. New metrics of human performances based on an informational interpretation of the empirical data curve. Being corroborated in an Integrate Computerized System, we succeed in obtaining a validity coefficient of more than 0.5.

#### Successful ageing: A psychological approach

**Duarte, Mafalda** UNIFAI, UNIFAI, Porto, Portugal  
**Paúl, Constança** UNIFAI, UNIFAI, Porto, Portugal

Objectives: Check which are the dimensions mentioned by elders as contributes to ageing well. Method: apply the instrument - Perception about Successful Ageing - to 51 elders, from 65 to 75 years old. Results: From the data analysis (SPSS.15.0) it is shown that, at first it is associated to the health state. Later it associates with variables of psychological aspect, as the ability to face the implicit demands of the ageing process itself - associated coping mechanisms; absence of feelings of loneliness and a balanced balance between gains and losses. Conclusion: It assumes a multidimensional perspective, in which the psychological dimension is very important. Key-words: Elders, Successful Ageing; Adaptation Strategies.

#### The dynamics of changes of executive functions in patients with traumatic brain injuries

**Dzierlak, Ewa** Dept. of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

The purpose of the study was to observe the dynamics of changes of executive functions in patients with light and mild traumatic frontal lobes injuries. Patients with changes indicated in CT, were presented with a set of neuropsychological methods (i.e. Tower of London, Trail Making Test), three times during two weeks following the brain trauma. Dynamics of change may differ according to individual factors (Leon-Carrion et al.), however in results obtained the general pattern of improvement may be observed ( $F(1; 12) = 2.5$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), which gives hope for the future evaluation of methods in neuropsychological rehabilitation.

#### Evaluation of a psychoeducational boardgame to promote gender equity and children rights

**Echeverría, Rebelin** Facultad de Psicología, Univ. Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, Mexico  
**Castillo León, Teresita** Facultad de Psicología, Univ. Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida Yucatán, Mexico

The aim for this paper is to present the evaluation of a psychoeducational board game designed to

promote gender equity and children rights through discussing about integral sexuality and a life free of violence. The board game was designed through a participatory action research methodology with the participation of children, parents and professors of elementary schools in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico. The board game is described as well as the evaluation of the construction process and its application. The results are discussed considering content, structure, language, format and utility.

#### Increasing traffic safety concerning individual differences

**Ehrenpfordt, Ingmar** Inst. of Transportation Sy., DLR, Braunschweig, Germany  
**Kullack, Anke** IPMB, University of Technology, Braunschweig, Germany  
**Eggert, Frank** IPMB, University of Technology, Braunschweig, Germany

Traffic Safety can be increased by refining the typical assistance systems. Route calculation with reference to individual differences will lead to better driving performance on the generated route. This is due to a possible reduction of individual stress and allows choosing stress less infrastructural based situations associated with less stress thereby enhancing the driver's performance. Two new basic route planning characteristics were developed: one to enable a more stress less routing and the other one as a training mode to increase drivers' experience. Stressful situations were identified and known avoidance strategies of elderly people were additionally considered.

#### Pooling unshared information: An experiment comparing two different type of computer-mediated group discussions with face-to-face group discussion

**Eisele, Per** School of Management, Blekinge Inst. of Technology, Ronneby, Sweden

The aim of the study was to examine effects of computer-mediated information on the use of unshared information during group discussion. The participants ( $N=77$ ) were psychology students (37 men and 40 women with a mean age of 28,4) that were randomised into three different conditions, IT based on writing, IT based on talking and face-to-face interaction. The result indicate that IT based on writing affect the use of unshared information but not IT based on talking, as compared to face-to-face interaction. Discussions of this result are being provided.

#### A field experiment examining effects of an intervention to increase work group effectivity on role stress (ambiguity and conflict)

**Eisele, Per** School of Management, Blekinge Inst. of Technology, Ronneby, Sweden

The aim of the present study was to examine a social psychological intervention effects on attitudes toward role ambiguity and role clarity. The experimental manipulation consisted of two different type of interventions (role relevant and role neutral) compared with a control group. The sample consisted of 4128 participants. Result showed, contrary to the hypotheses, that both role ambiguity and role conflict increased after the intervention. But data collected six months later showed that role stress (ambiguity and conflict) not only decreased but did so significantly below the first measurement.

#### A two-year tracking study of the language awareness of immigrant mothers' children

**Fang, Chin-Ya** Center for Teacher Education, National Kaohsiung Normal Univ, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan  
**Leou, Yea-Mei** General Education, Tainan Institute of Nursing, Tainan, Taiwan

In Taiwan, the number of foreign spouse's children increases with years. The Study attempts to realize the difference of language awareness ability among these children, and explore whether socioeconomic



status would be related to the difference. The study gets the information by tracking for two years with the materials, including phonological awareness test, character awareness test, word awareness test, word recognition test and comprehension test. Besides the results of two-year tracking, some suggestions are provided.

**Teenage mothers: Which relationships in comparison with adult mothers?**

**Faoro-Mottrie, Cindy** *Clinic psychology, Université Libre de bruxelles, Brussel, Germany* **Cailleau, Françoise** *Clinic psychology, Université Libre de bruxelles, Brussel, Belgium* **De Coster, Lotta** *Clinic psychology, Université Libre de bruxelles, Brussel, Germany*

According to the literature, we expect that first pregnancy and motherhood for teenage mothers will act as an operator of change in the relationships with their parents ; whereas these relationships would rather take place in a process of continuity for adult mothers. Across eight case studies based on semi-directive discussions and “géogrammes”, we will demonstrate that results will be confirmed for most of the teenage mothers and for all of the adult mothers.

**Issues, goals and methods to succeed in Educational Psychology: Defies from a globalised world**

**Ferreira de Almeida, Ana Cristina** *Fac. Psic. e Ciências da Educ., University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal* Educational Psychology fostered in a changing world invites pointing out major goals, issues and focal methods. Our hypothesis is for succeed, academe and professionally, educational psychology ought to be comprehensive, unified. Reviewing literature and consulting psychologists in educational settings, from pre-school to life span opportunities of education, from classrooms to self-helping groups, we’ve based the analysis on qualitative research. Defy of inclusion in multiple, unpredictable contexts and of planning or solve influential society problems with impact in health, justice, ...evolve levels of cognitive, emotional and moral skills requiring educational psychologists to excel in projects at the modern global world.

**Validity of the Work Efficiency Test**

**Fischer, Anika** *Institut of Psychology, University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Seidel, Kristin** *Institute of Psychology, University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Süß, Heinz-Martin** *Institute of Psychology, University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Kersting, Martin** *Institute of Psychology, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany*

Efficient working behaviour and routine development are important demands in clerical occupations. The Work Efficiency Test (AET, Seidel & Kersting, in preparation) is assumed to simulate processes of skill acquisition (e.g. Ackerman, 1989) and to predict training performance. 77 bank trainees worked on the computerised AET, tasks of the well established Berlin Intelligence Structure Test (Jäger et al., 1997) and the NEO-FFI questionnaire. Training performance was measured by supervisor-ratings and grades in vocational school. Autoregressive trajectory models and regression analyses indicate routine development during task completion. AET performance is significantly correlated with trainees’ grades confirming its importance for aptitude diagnostic.

**Auditory temporal judgments**

**Fostick, Leah Ariel** *University Center, Ariel, Israel* **Ben-Artzi, Elisheva** *Psychology, Kinneret College, Jordan Valley, Israel* **Babkoff, Harvey** *Psychology, Askeolon College, Askelon, Israel*

Objectives: To compare young-controls, dyslexics and elderly individuals in judgment of spectral TOJ (temporal order of different frequency tones) at

varying inter-stimulus intervals. Methods: 46 young-controls, 51 dyslexics, and 29 elderly subjects were tested on cognitive and psychophysical tasks, including spectral TOJ. Results: The number of high- accuracy vs. low-accuracy responders within groups differed significantly: Young subjects, 50%-50%; dyslexics and elderly, 25%-75%. Hearing thresholds, education, cognitive ability and speech comprehension did not predict TOJ accuracy. Stimulus duration (5-40 msec) predicted the number of high-accuracy responders for all groups. Conclusions: Spectral TOJ is a frequency-modulation paradigm which improves with stimulus duration.

**Starters in the gay scene: Sexual behavior of young gay men at the start of their coming-out**

**Franssens, Dirk** *Work & Social Psychology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands* **Hospers, Harm J.** *Work & Social Psychology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands*  
Objective: To assess rates of sexual risk behavior of young gay men (YGM) during coming-out. Method: Participants (N=185) within one year of coming-out, completed an online questionnaire on sexual risk behavior, and on the role of internet in partner selection. Results: YGM reported substantial levels of risk behavior with steady and casual partners. Interestingly, the most common sexual partners were “regulars” -, i.e., acquaintances with whom they regularly had sex, but not a steady relationship. Internet was an important source for finding sexual partners. Conclusion: These findings have important implications for safer sex prevention efforts, which will be discussed.

**The education of personality and development of skills for life: A relationship recurrent training school student of the media**

**García, Rubén** *Area de Psicología, UAEH, San Agustín Tlaxiaca, Mexico* **Cáceres Mesa, Maritza** *Area de Psicología, UAEH, San Agustín Tlaxiaca, Hgo,Méxi, Mexico* **Romero Ramírez, Mucio Alejandro** *Area de Psicología, UAEH, San Agustín Tlaxiaca, Hgo,Méxi, Mexico* **Ortega Andrade, Norma Angelica** *Area de Psicología, UAEH, San Agustín Tlaxiaca, Hgo,Méxi, Mexico* **Guzman Saldaña, Rebeca María Elena** *Area de Psicología, UAEH, San Agustín Tlaxiaca, Hgo,Méxi, Mexico*

This study is based on an intervention program at the Technical Secondary School No. 38 in Pachuca, Mexico, Hidalgo; the main arms were to promote the development of skills between students, for a process of professionalization of teaching, from the treatment of Education of personality in the context of the student’s personal growth, and the treatment of resilience as a generating capacity of these psychological constructs; arguments theoretical underpinning model performance of teachers in terms of the changes that educational reform in Mexico requires the school from the demands of contemporary society.

**Cortisol reactivity and personality**

**García de la Banda, Gloria** *Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Islas Baleares, Palma de Mallorca, Spain* **Meisel, Victoria** *Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Islas Baleares, Palma de Mallorca, Spain* **Chellew, Karin** *Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Islas Baleares, Palma de Mallorca, Spain* **Riesco, María** *Laboratorio Analisis Clinicos, Hospital Son Dureta, Palma de Mallorca, Spain* **Perez, Gerardo** *Laboratorio Analisis Clinicos, Hospital Son Dureta, Palma de Mallorca, Spain* **Fornes, Joana** *Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Islas Baleares, Palma de Mallorca, Spain*  
Introduction: Individual differences in cortisol reactivity may be related to personality. Objectives: 1 To compare baseline versus stressful cortisol secretion. 2 To determine the relationship between cortisol and personality. Methods: Two saliva samples were collected from 55 students during a stressful condition and two in the baseline condi-

tion. EPQ-R and NEO-FFI questionnaires were used to evaluate personality. Results: Cortisol increased significantly on stressful condition compared with baseline. Cortisol differences correlated positively with conscientiousness and agreeableness and negatively with psychoticism. Conclusions: These results are consistent with the literature where conscientiousness is considered a good predictor of healthy status and longevity.

**Coping responses and resilient behaviors in adolescents attending public high schools in Buenos Aires**

**García Labandal, Livia Beatriz** *Faculty of Psychology, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina* **Mikulic, Isabel Maria** *FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

Present study aims to analyze transition from Primary to High School of Buenos Aires students. 500 adolescents, from 13 to 15 years and 68 professors have been administered a battery of five instruments specially adapted: Coping Responses Inventory, Perceived Quality of Life, Life Stressors and Social Resources Inventory and Structured Interviews to Assess Students Strengths and Teachers’ Educational Practices. Findings show that teachers are perceived as resilient guides for students transition from primary to high school. Family and school contexts are perceived as sources of resilient behaviors and social support. Coping responses, positive reappraisal and problem solving, contribute to school transition.

**Violent work encounters on public transport: A concept to prevent public transport employees from third party violence**

**Gehrke, Anne** *Forschung und Beratung, BGAG Dresden, Dresden, Germany* **Erb, Rainer** *Prävention, BG BAHNEN, Hamburg, Germany*  
Public transport employees who are in contact with customers, e.g. bus drivers or ticket inspectors, are at an elevated risk of third party violence. As a result a growing demand for specific training programs for the prevention of work-related violence emerges. A specific multiplier training program for the prevention of work-related violence was developed. The multiplier training program is based on a three-dimensional modular concept, comprising the phase prior to a conflict, the conflict phase in itself, as well as the phase after a conflict situation.

**fMRI during affective processing in tinnitus patients and normal controls**

**Georgiewa, Petra** *Klinik für Psychosomatik, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany* **Rothemund, Yvonne** *Klinik für Psychosomatik, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany* **Bohner, Georg** *Klinik für Neuroradiologie, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany* **Bauknecht, Christian** *Klinik für Neuroradiologie, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany* **Mazurek, Birgit** *Tinnituszentrum, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany* **Klingebiel, Randolph** *Klinik für Neuroradiologie, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany* **Klapp, Burghard F.** *Klinik für Psychosomatik, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany*

Brain imaging studies suggest that the functional connectivity of various limbic, prefrontal, and temporal brain structures can be understood as the basis for tinnitus. Following the hypothesis of changes in affective processing in tinnitus set of tasks was applied in a fMRI-study. Ten patients with tinnitus and 10 matched healthy controls were scanned during blocks of auditory stimuli of different emotional quality: pleasant sounds of chimes, unpleasant peep tones, neutral words, words with affective valence, off-periods. The comparison of patterns of activation in tinnitus



patients and controls revealed significant differences in limbic regions, prefrontal cortex and temporal brain regions.

#### The effect of writing on short-term and long-term semantic memory

**Georgiou, Georgia** Dept. of Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, **Cyprus** **Avraamides, Marios** Dept. of Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, **Cyprus**  
**Objectives:** This study examined whether writing about expected learning material leads to superior retention than simply previewing material. **Methods:** Participants in the experimental group read the main points of a psychology film that would follow and wrote down what they knew about the topic and what they expected to learn from watching the film. Those in the control group simply previewed the main points. **Results and Conclusion:** The experimental group outperformed the control group on both immediate and delayed memory tests suggesting that writing is an effective method for promoting the encoding and retention of new information in semantic memory.

#### Effect of velocity on cortical processing of auditory motion

**Getzmann, Stephan** *IfADo, Dortmund, Germany*  
 The study investigated the processing of sound motion, employing a psychophysical motion detection task in combination with high-density electroencephalography. Following stationary acoustic stimulation from a central space position, the onset of motion elicited a specific cortical response that was lateralized to the right hemisphere with both left- and rightward motion. Higher motion velocity was associated with larger and earlier cortical responses and with shorter reaction times to motion onset. The results indicate a close correspondence of brain activity and behavioral performance in auditory motion detection and support the notion of a motion-specific analysis system.

#### Attributional style and academic performance

**Gherasim, Loredana Ruxandra** *Psychology, Iasi, Romania*  
 The reformulated model of learned helplessness assumes that attributional style has a certain impact on depression and performance through the intermediary effect of expectations about the occurrence of future outcomes. We used 2 short-term longitudinal designs to examine whether attributional style for negative and positive events and expectancies work in combination with perception of control style (Study 1; N=135), academic goals, self-efficacy and motivational orientation (Study 2; N=280) to predict students' grades. Results indicated that attributional style predicts grades, 6 weeks later, in interaction with expectations, specific causal attributions and control perception. These findings support diathesis-stress model of depression.

#### Elders' mental health in nursing house

**Ghoreyshi Rad, Fakhrossadat** *Tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran*  
 Until recently, aging psychological disorder has been neglected by mental health experts. As the proportion of people who lives beyond age sixty-five continues to grow, it will become ever more important to learn about the disorders by some older people suffer from and the most effective means of preventing them. The researches have shown in that pre-industrial and also in industrial societies, until mid 20th century, there was nothing as "elders' problems". Up to that time, aged people were never left the society, and there were not so many people in need of care and attention. On the other hand, in past times, elders worked till whenever they could, while now a day they retire at early years. The problems of old age are not identical in all of the societies and their historical periods; they are also different in industrial and

non-industrial, developed and non-developed, rural and urban societies. In this bereave, I'm going to show role of nursing home and other extended cares and facilities in Iranian society, as well as the outcome of cultural view point on their lives. The mental health of elders (women and men) in nursing house are compared with each other. The subjects of this research have been 60 elders living in nursing house; and the instrument was the Goldberg health questioner (G.H.Q. 1972). The results reveal such health problems such as depression, physical problems, etc. in correlation with economical status of the elders. **Keywords:** Aging and culture - mental health -psychological disorders- elders.

#### Attitudes toward young and older persons: Extended version of the German Aging Semantic Differential

**Gluth, Sebastian** *Human Development, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany* **Ebner, Natalie C.** *Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, USA* **Schmiedek, Florian** *Human Development, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany*  
 We used an extended version of the German Aging Semantic Differential to assess attitudes toward young and older persons. Multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis replicated the 4-factor solution reported in the literature. Young and older participants described young persons as more personally satisfied and peaceful and as more active and adaptive to change, whereas older individuals were described as more autonomous and self-sufficient. More agreeable, extraverted, and positively tempered participants reported less negative attitudes toward other people. Results support the use of the German Aging Semantic Differential and are discussed in the context of multidimensional assessments of aging stereotypes.

#### An ethnographic study with college students in and from the classroom

**González, Yetzabé** *Behavioral Science and Techn., Simon Bolivar University, Caracas, Venezuela*  
**Objective:** To understand significant aspects experienced by students during their college studies. **Method:** Based on educational ethnography, it uses the case study and participant observation to build information in Venezuelan students. The information is organized into categories that emerge during the investigation. **Results:** Time is the key dimension. The trimester term is very demanding and tense, it requires almost exclusive dedication to their studies and alters food and sleep. It is very important to have a good study group. **Conclusion:** The balance between personal and academic life constitute the key to cope and finish college studies.

#### Depression, spirituality and quality of life in Mexicans elderly

**Gonzalez Celis, Ana** *Fes Iztacala Posgrado, Universidad Nacional de Mexico, Estado de Mexico, Mexico* **Ruiz Carrillo, Edagardo** *FES IZTACALA POSGRADO, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE MEXICO, Estado De Mexico, Mexico* **Trón Álvarez, Rocío** *FES IZTACALA POSGRADO, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE MEXICO, Estado De Mexico, Mexico* **Chávez Becerra, Margarita** *FES IZTACALA POSGRADO, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE MEXICO, Estado De Mexico, Mexico*  
 The purpose was to describe the relation of depression, spirituality and Quality of Life (QoL) in 75 Mexicans elderly. They applied the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), the WHOQoL-100 (QoL) with six factors (health, psychological, independence, social relations, environment, spirituality). The results exhibited a correlation between GDS and QoL ( $r = -0.482, p < 0.000$ ); and difference in all dimension of QoL between older persons without and with low and high level depression ( $F = 19.84, p < 0.000$ ;  $F = 29.02, p < 0.000$ ;  $F = 19.54, p < 0.000$ ;  $F = 6.71, p < 0.002$ ;  $F = 9.22, p < 0.000$ ;  $F = 0.76, p > 0.47$ ) excepted for spirituality. It's concludes that

the spirituality may be one coping for well-being of the Mexicans elderly.

#### Evaluation of educational processes for developing management skills in sports

**Gozzoli, Caterina** *Dipartimento Psicologia, Università Cattolica, Milano, Italy* **Gorli, Mara** *Dipartimento Psicologia, Università Cattolica, Milano, Italy* **Frascaroli, Daniela** *Dipartimento Psicologia, Università Cattolica, Milano, Italy* **D'Angelo, Chiara** *Dipartimento Psicologia, Università Cattolica, Milano, Italy*

This research aims to evaluate processes and outcomes of 5 editions of the II Level Master "Sport and Psychosocial Management: Promoting Cooperation, Mediating Conflict" (a training-research project promoted by the Postgraduate School of Psychology "Gemelli", Catholic University, Milan). Focus is on job skills developed (planning and coping with complex initiatives, managing problems related to the new context's complexity, developing specific relational competences) through this pilot experience in the Italian Academy context. The research analyzes evaluation questionnaires, narrative notes and board diaries of 90 postgraduate students and 8 interviews to the Master trainers. Analysis is conducted through two specific softwares: Atlas.ti and Spss. Data analysis and results are still ongoing and in progress (end of 5th edition: February 2008).

#### Assessing social indicators in PIRLS 2001

**Groeneveld, Imke** *IQB, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany*  
 In this study the number of books as an indicator of a students social background was examined using the German subsample of PIRLS 2001. It was analysed whether children of Primary school age already possess the cognitive capacity to estimate the number of existing books at home correctly. This skill was identified by Wößmann (2004) as a social indicator for 15 year olds in PISA 2000. The results of this study show that the number of books in PIRLS 2001 related to the German sampling can be seen as a meaningful indicator of a students social background.

#### Informal and formal learning of blue-collar workers: A qualitative approach to characterize and contrast operative learning processes

**Grund, Axel** *Inst. für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Germany* **Jäns, Ingela** *Social science, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany*  
 Though widely used in advanced vocational training, the concept of informal learning is lacking a substantive theoretical and empirical background. An inductive empirical study was conducted to provide further insights. Based on 27 learning episodes from interviews with blue-color workers, informal learning processes were characterized and linked to various psychological constructs. Configurational-frequency-analysis indicates that informal rather than formal learning is associated with self-determination and self-efficacy in learning, a prospective, continuous and self-driven learning-cycle, the achievement of processing-knowledge, a direct impact on business success and fewer problems in learning transfer. Implications for future studies are deduced from a theoretical framework.

#### Framing the frame: Goodness-of-fit for probe shapes within rectangular frames

**Guidi, Stefano** *Firenze, Italy* **Palmer, Stephen** *Psychology, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, USA*  
 We studied the internal structure of rectangular frames using judgments of perceived goodness-of-fit for simple shapes at different positions, orientations, and directions. Perceived fit appears to be driven mainly by the symmetry structure of the frame, with circular probes fitting best in the center,



along symmetry axes, and at positions symmetrical to or frame-aligned with a contextual element, when present. Triangular probes revealed strong orientational and directional effects that also depend on symmetry and alignment. Regression models using these variables account for 70-90% of the variance. Further experiments reveal that perceived fit is systematically related to aesthetic preference.

#### **A study on floating children's school adaptation and its relationship with teacher interpersonal style**

**Guo, Li-Yan** School of Teacher Education, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China **Wang, Yang** Institute of Teacher Training, Institute of Teacher Training, Yingkou, People's Republic of China

The current study explored school adaptation among floating children from Northeast China and examined the effect of teacher's interpersonal style on children's school adaptation. A total of 899 school students (including 455 floating children and 444 local children) participated in the questionnaire study. Results found that levels of self-acceptance, teacher-student interaction and academic performance were lower for floating children than for local children. Results also showed that teacher's empathy exerted the greatest effect on school adjustment of floating children. Implications for educational improvement of floating children were discussed.

#### **Emotional and typological peculiarities of professional identity among teachers and students of teacher training programmes**

**Guseva, Svetlana** Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia **Dombrovskis, Valerijs** Dept. Educational Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia **Murasovs, Vadims** University, Daugavpils, Daugavpils, Latvia **Ilisko, Dzintra** Pedagogy and Educ. Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia

This research aims to study the interdependence between peculiarities of professional identity of educators, personality typology and professional burn-out problem. The objective of the research is to study the ways the professional burn-out expresses itself among school teachers and students of teacher training programmes, then linking this process to the typological peculiarities of personality. Research methods include D.Keirseley Temperament Sorter II and Professional Burn-out Detection Test. The research points to a significant correlation between personality types and the most common characteristics of emotional burn-out syndrome. The burn-out syndrome begins during the university training, and continues with teacher's employment in schools.

#### **Relationship between spirituality and wellness in university students sample**

**Gustainiene, Loreta** Theoretical Psychology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania **Pranckeviciene, Aiste** General Psychology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

Objectives. To examine the relationship between students' spirituality and health oriented lifestyle. Methods. 136 first-second year bachelor students of Vytautas Magnus University were assessed using Five Factor Wellness Inventory (Myers, Sweeney, 2005) and Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (Underwood, Teresi, 2002). Results. Spirituality was significantly related to general wellness both in males and females. More spiritual females paid more attention to their physical health issues, were more creative, active, and more resilient to stress. Spirituality was related to stronger gender and cultural identity, and positive self-care for both genders. Conclusion. Spirituality is positively related with health oriented lifestyle of students.

#### **Relationship among aspects of wellness and job satisfaction in Lithuanian male managers**

**Gustainiene, Loreta** Theoretical Psychology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

**Pranckeviciene, Aiste** General Psychology, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

Objectives. To evaluate the relationship between health-oriented life style (wellness) and job satisfaction among male managers. Methods. 103 male managers from building and engineering companies in Kaunas (Lithuania) were assessed by Five Factor Wellness Inventory (Myers, Sweeney, 2005) and job satisfaction scale generated by the authors of the study. Results. Younger managers scored higher on Wellness scales (except the Essential self). Married managers scored higher on the Essential self scale. Positive correlation was observed among General wellness scale and its components, and job satisfaction. Conclusion. Job satisfaction is positively related to health-oriented life style (wellness).

#### **Effects of alcohol at low doses on driving-related performance and self-evaluation**

**Haga, Shigeru** Department of Psychology, Rikkyo

University, Niiza, Japan **Masuda, Takayuki**

Department of Psychology, Rikkyo University,

Niiza, Saitama, Japan **Pong, Neng-on** Department

of Psychology, Rikkyo University, Niiza, Saitama,

Japan **Oya, Hana** Department of Psychology, Rikkyo

University, Niiza, Saitama, Japan

The effects of alcohol on driving-related performance and self-evaluation were tested at breath alcohol concentration levels of 0.15 mg/liter and 0.30 mg/liter (equivalent to a blood alcohol concentration of 0.03% and 0.06% respectively). Student participants performed various driving-related cognitive and psycho-motor tasks in laboratory experiments. Following a dose of alcohol, they predicted their own task performances and repeated the same tasks. Results showed that alcohol intake, even at very low doses, impairs performance on some tasks. However, there was no clear effect of alcohol on self-evaluation of task-performance ability.

#### **An fMRI study on crossmodal interactions during object processing**

**Hagemann, Cordula** Dept. of Systems Neuroscience,

Univ. Medical Center Hamburg, Hamburg,

Germany **Klinge, Corinna** Dept. of Systems

Neuroscience, Univ. Medical Center Hamburg,

Hamburg, Germany **Schneider, Till** Neuro- and

Pathophysiology, Univ. Medical Center Hamburg,

Hamburg, Germany **Röder, Brigitte** Biological

Psychology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg,

Germany **Büchel, Christian** Dept. of Systems

Neuroscience, Univ. Medical Center Hamburg,

Hamburg, Germany

This study aimed to investigate brain regions involved in the integration of multisensory object information. Familiar objects were presented in an S1-S2 paradigm. The modality of S1 was varied blockwise (visual, haptic, auditory), while S2 was always auditory. Within a trial, S1 and S2 either referred to the same object or to two different objects. Thirty-one participants took part in this event-related fMRI study. We compared BOLD responses in object-incongruent and object-congruent trials. In the crossmodal conditions, the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) was significantly more activated in object-incongruent than in object-congruent trials. Thus, these data suggest a significant role of the DLPFC in multisensory object recognition.

#### **Consequences of the school entry age policy in Iran: A cross-sectional study of students' academic achievement, creativity and social adjustment**

**Hameedy, Mansoor** Dept. Educational Psychology,

Alzakra University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

**Safe, Susan Afrooz, Gholaamali** Educational

Psychology, Alzakra University, Tehran, Islamic

Republic of Iran **Maghame, Afsaneh** Educational

Psychology, Alzakra University, Tehran, Islamic

Republic of Iran

The Iranian children can start schooling only if they have reached the age of six during the previous school year. To study the consequences of this regulation, a cross sectional study was undertaken in which the academic achievement, creativity, and social adjustment of two groups of second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh graders were compared. Each of the two groups consisted either of students born within the first or the second half of the year. Results show that there were significant differences between the two groups in academic achievement and creativity with the older students being superior across all grades.

#### **Adult playfulness, organizational playfulness climate, teaching innovation behavior, job satisfaction and work performance among teachers in three areas of China**

**Han, Cheng-Min** Suzhou Vocational University,

Suzhou, People's Republic of China

There are 1,413 teachers involved to investigate in three areas (Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong). There is no significant difference of adult playfulness among teachers of the three regions. Teachers from Taiwan perceive higher organizational playfulness climate than teachers in Mainland China, who perceive higher organizational playfulness climate than those from Hong Kong. Teachers' innovation behavior is higher in Mainland China than Taiwan or Hong Kong. Teachers' job satisfaction is higher in Taiwan than Mainland China or Hong Kong, but teachers from Mainland China perceive higher work performance than those from Hong Kong. Further discussions are generated. Keywords: playfulness; organizational playfulness climate; creativity; innovation; job satisfaction; work performance

#### **The evaluation of constructing educational accountability system in China local government: The application of Fuzzy Delphi Method**

**Han, Cheng-Min** Suzhou Vocational University,

Suzhou, People's Republic of China

Based upon data of literature review and questionnaire, conclusions have been reached as follows: The purpose of educational accountability system is to offer both teachers and the principal opportunities to develop professionalism. Teachers are the main persons who take responsible for educational accountability. Educational accountability system should take responsible for the students. Taking students' and schools' diversity into consideration in evaluation is the most important development criterion of educational accountability system. Teacher training and curriculum development are prior items in the educational report. Professional model is more feasible than other educational accountability models. Keywords: educational accountability system; accountability; Fuzzy Delphi method

#### **Evidence for the malleability of group-based emotions: The role of pride, guilt, and sympathy in social interaction**

**Harth, Nicole** Social Psychology, FSU Jena,

International Graduate College, Jena, Germany

This research investigates the particular ways, in which social inequality is experienced. Findings from vignette studies and experimental games will be presented that show how distinct group-based



emotions motivated different inter-group behaviour. It was found that a) pride is based on a focus on legitimate in-group advantage, b) guilt is based on a focus on illegitimate advantage, and c) sympathy is based on a focus on the out-group's illegitimate disadvantage. Whereas pride motivated in-group favouritism, sympathy stimulated out-group support. I will also demonstrate the malleability of these emotions and subsequent behavioural change when the out-group's response is taken into account.

**The influences of deviation in harmony to the processing of musical context: A study using event related brain potentials (ERP)**

**Hashimoto, Midori** Saijo-Cho, Misonou 5614 C-202, Hiroshima-pre, Japan **Konishi, Kenzo** School of Psychology, Kibi International University, Takahashi, Japan **Nezu, Chikako** Department of Education, Mie University, Tsu, Japan

The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of a preceding musical context to the unexpected chords using physiological index (ERP). Subjects consisted of two groups; one having absolute pitch, the other not having absolute pitch. Chords with unexpected notes elicited two ERP effects which are an early right hemispheric preponderant-anterior negativity (ERAN) and the late negativity (N5). These components were investigated relate with the deviation of chords and the processing of unexpected chords, and compared to two groups (with absolute pitch or without absolute pitch).

**The relationship between cosmetic behavior and higher brain function with aging**

**Hatta, Takeshi** Nagoya, Japan **Hatta, Taketoshi** psychology, nagoya, Nagoya, Japan **Iwahara, Akihiko** psychology, nagoya, Nagoya, Japan

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between cosmetic behavior and higher brain function of middle and aged female people. Participants (N=181) of 39 to 91 yrs old had a cognitive test battery as a part of medical checkup. The used cognitive test consisted of items for the examination of prefrontal brain function. Results showed that the participants habitually having the care cosmetic behavior were higher than the participants habitually did not in several cognitive tests. These results suggest a relationship between sustaining of cosmetic behavior and decline of higher brain function in the aged people.

**Objective detection of goosebumps and its course over the body**

**Hausmann, Barbara** Emotion & Motivation, Institut für Psychologie, Kiel, Germany **Kaernbach, Christian** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany

The feeling of goosebumps is often reported to be perceived as a reaction spreading over the body. We objectified these findings in our study. By parallel skin recordings of different body parts we examined differences and synchronicities of the goosebump appearance at a particular time. The objective examination was carried out with two models of our custom-built GooseCam. The results show a variety of time delays between appearances of goosebumps in the upper and lower parts of the body. It would be interesting to see whether the goosebump reaction follows particular patterns, due to definite types of stimuli.

**Recognition and transmission process of skill acquisition in the Japanese traditional crafts and modern factories**

**Hayashibe, Keikichi** Dept. of Informatics, Shizuoka University, Hamamatsu, Japan **Amenomiya, Masahiko** Informatics, SHIZUOKA University, Hamamatsu, Japan

Cognitive and transmission process of acquiring skills of craftsmen was investigated in order to

effectively inherit the skills in Japanese traditional craft and modern factories to the next generation. In traditional acquirement of crafts in Japan, the original educational system unlike the gradual and systematic method in school is adopted. The transmission of the traditional craft in Japan takes the apprentice system. Long-term period such as some ten years is necessary for apprentices to acquire crafts. The support system based informatics for the effective craft acquirement based on the recognition process is proposed in our study.

**The boundary effect and its elimination in Chinese text reading: The event-duration effect**

**He, Xianyou** Department of Psychology, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China

A Moving window technique was used to explore the effect of temporal segmentation markers on boundary effect in Chinese text reading. Experiment 1 examined whether boundary effect could be observed. Experiment 2 and 3 explored whether temporal segmentation markers could eliminate boundary effect. The results showed that the effect of temporal segmentation markers on boundary effect depended on the temporal relationship between the markers and the event before them, which was referred as event-duration effect. The results were discussed in terms of the possible ways of how the markers eliminated boundary effect.

**Visuomotor uncertainty influences the frames of reference supporting motor output**

**Heath, Matthew** Neurobehavioural Laboratory, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada

We report two experiments examining the nature of the visual information supporting motor output. Participants completed grasping and simple reaching movements to targets within pictorial illusions under predictable and unpredictable visual feedback schedules. Maximal grip aperture (Experiment 1) and endpoint accuracy (Experiment 2) for unpredictable – but not predictable – feedback trials were “tricked” by the pictorial illusions. Moreover, analysis of trajectory formation (Experiment 2) indicated that unpredictable feedback schedules engendered a mode of control wherein responses were structured in advance of movement onset. These results suggest that strategic adaptations to visuomotor uncertainty influence the visual information supporting motor output.

**Understanding the internet: Psychological word norms as indicators of query-specific internet word frequencies**

**Heine, Joerg-Henrik** Ismaning, Germany **Spörrle, Matthias** Department Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, Germany

By using existing psychological word norms obtained by rating procedures we try to predict the frequencies of search hits derived from internet search engines. We used several major search engines and repeated measurement to develop a highly reliable scale of internet word frequency. We presumed that psychological criteria like typicality and valence of nouns predict the frequencies of search-operator-specific frequencies of internet search hits. Regression analysis confirmed this assumption indicating that the verbal content of the internet as interactive mass medium can be predicted by already existing and established psychological characteristics of words.

**Comparison of a sustained attention to response and a continuous performance format in a letter-detection task**

**Helton, William** Psychology, Michigan Tech University, Houghton, USA

A sustained attention to response task (SART), unlike a typical continuous performance task (CPT), requires responding to frequent distracters

and withholding responses to rare targets. Sixteen participants performed perceptually identical letter detection tasks using either a SART or CPT response format. Perceptual sensitivity ( $d'$ ) was higher and bias ( $c$ ) was more conservative in the CPT format than in the SART,  $p < .001$ . Bias became more conservative over trials in the SART, but stayed relatively constant in the CPT. The SART response format is much more challenging and demonstrates different changes over time than the CPT response format.

**General health and loneliness in elders living with their own families in compare to elders who were living in nursing homes in Tehran city**

**Hemati Alamdarlo, Ghorban** Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Dehshiri, Gholam Reza** psychology, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shojaee, Setareh** psychology, exceptional children, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Hakimrad, Elham** psychology, exceptional children, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Aim of the study was to compare general health and loneliness between two groups of elders, living with their families or in nursing homes in Tehran city. Two hundred eighteen elderly consisted our sample. GHQ and loneliness questionnaires were administered on them. Results of two way analysis of variance indicated that General health of elders living in nursing homes were significantly lower and their loneliness were significantly more than elders who were living with their families. Based on psycho-cultural situation of elders in Iran, home based environment is the best place of nurturing psychological needs of elderlies in Iran.

**Learning music as aesthetical experience**

**Hernández, Marisela** Comportamiento, Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas, Venezuela

This research aimed to assess children and young people personal and social changes related to their musical education. Here, we highlight some results concerning the Aesthetical Sense, understood as sensitivities and feelings implied in appreciating artistic forms and their connections to daily life. We were guided by principles and methods allied to Social Phenomenology, so it is assumed that composers, musicians and audiences, interpret music as long as they feel and communicate sensations and emotions. Data was obtained through qualitative interviews and field notes. The results has been organized in three Core Meanings: Senses in action, Extraordinary Daily life, Me and Others.

**Women and education: An approximation to women empowerment**

**Hernandez, Julieta** Dept. of Educacion, Juarez Autonomous University, Villahermosa, Mexico **Garcia Falconi, Renan** Psychology, Juarez Autonomous University o, Villahermosa, Mexico **Campos, Josefina** Educacion, Juarez Autonomous University o, Villahermosa, Mexico **Garcia Hernandez, Renan Jesus** Psychology, Del Valle University, Villahermosa, Mexico

Education is an essential tool to insure equality of conditions between women and men in decision making positions. This qualitative study was to analyze the level in which the educational background of women influences their becoming leaders, and how education influences their actual leadership situation. A sample of Mexican political women were interviewed, deepening in several axes of analysis. In this paper only the results on education are discussed. It was found that formal education played an important role and that this influence goes both ways, since the occupation of positions of power, make women thrive for higher and further education.



### Defense style in Iranian sample

**Heydarinasab, Leila** Psychology, Shahed University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Shaeeri, Mohammad reza** psychology, Shahed university, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study has examined defense style in Iranian sample with psychometric properties defens style questionnaire (DSQ -40). 1067 subjects in a non-clinical sample (666 students, age mean : 16.61 SD: 1.13 and 401 college students, age mean:21.3 SD: 3.8, 527 female,540 male) participated in this investigation. results : It was found that students (age mean:16.61) used immature defense styles more than college students. more over famels used neurotic styles more than males, men were found to be immature more than women. This study considers DSQ-40 a valid instrument for evaluating Iranian defense styles and shows the crucial role of sex and age in using defense mechanism.

### The stress coping model of a case with mild traumatic brain injury in Taiwan

**Ho, Hsueh-Lin** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Yang, Chi-Cheng** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Wu, Yin-Chang** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a significant public health problem in Taiwan. Patients with mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) often suffered from a variety of neuropsychological and psychosocial difficulties. However, past studies focused on stress coping processes were limited in scope and number. A case study with semi-structured interview was designed to comprehensively describe the stress coping process of a case with mTBI. The results displayed the patient's subjective experiences, included stressors, coping strategies, interactive processes between stress and coping, and related environmental and personal factors. Moreover, appraisal might be an important moderator for mTBI patient's psychosocial adjustment.

### Standard perimetry reflects perceptual and premotor deficits in hemispatial neglect

**Hoffmann, Maria** Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Kaufmann, Christian** Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institute of Psychology, Berlin, Germany **Fydrich, Thomas** Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institute of Psychology, Berlin, Germany **Sabel, Bernhard A.** University of Magdeburg, Inst. of Medical Psychology, Magdeburg, Germany **Gall, Carolin** University of Magdeburg, Inst. of Medical Psychology, Magdeburg, Germany

Impairments in detecting targets and initiating motor responses in contralateral space characterise hemispatial neglect which is often associated with hemianopic field defects. A modified line bisection task (Bisiach et al., Neurology, 1990) was assessed to evaluate perceptual and motor-intentional deficits in 30 patients with chronic neglect. Perimetry revealed visual field defects in 76% of the patients. Larger visual field defects were observed in patients with perceptual impairments. Patients with premotor deficits showed prolonged reaction times in perimetry. Thus, perimetry reflects both perceptual impairments as well as impairments in motor initiation although motor responses in contralateral space were not required during perimetry.

### Personality constructs and responsibility in gifted and normal students in high school

**Homayouni, Alireza** Dept. of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Bandargaz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Taghypour, Hassan** Dept. of Psychology, University, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Begic, Ivana** Dept. of Psychology, I University of Croatia Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia **Nikpour, Gholam Ali** Dept. of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Babol, Islamic Republic of

**Iran Mosavi Amiri, Seyed Jalal** Dept. of Psychology, Medical Clinic, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Allahyari, Rajab Ali** Dept. of Sociology, Payame Noor University(PNU), Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran The research investigated the role of personality constructs based on Jungian personality types and responsibility in gifted and normal students. Research question:Is there significant difference between personality constructs and responsibility in gifted and normal students? 92 gifted and 93 normal students were randomly selected from three educational districts and Hogan- Champagne's Personal Style Inventory (PSI) and California Personality Inventory (CPI) were administered on them. Results showed that Gifted are more intuitive, thinking, perceiving and responsible than normal students. In regard to results we can set curriculum plans in educational places that empower and reinforce these constructs to have more responsible, creative and gifted people.

### Learning styles as a predictor of achievement motivation and academic performance

**Homayouni, Alireza** Dept. of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Bandargaz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Mohammadzadeh, Rajab Ali Nikpour, Gholam Ali** Dept. of Psychology, Islamic Azad University of Toa, Mahmoudabad, Islamic Republic of Iran **Mosavi Amiri, Seyed Jalal** Dept. of Addiction Studies, Medical Clinic of Dr. Mosavi, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran The research is aimed to investigate the role of learning styles in achievement motivation and academic performance. Research question:Do particular learning styles have more achievement motivation and academic performance.300 students were randomly selected and Kolb's learning styles inventory and Hermans's achievement motivation questionnaire were administered on them.Data were analyzed with ANOVA.Results showed that there is significant differences between means of variables in different learning styles.Converger and assimilator learning styles have high achievement motivation and better in academic performance than other styles.The results can be used in planning for educational goals in order to increasing the characters of this styles in educational settings so that students can have better achievement motivation and better academic performance.

### The effects of donepezil on the sleep EEG of healthy older adults: Implications for sleep-related memory consolidation

**Hornung, Orla** Department of Psychiatry, Charité (CBF), Berlin, Germany **Regen, Francesca** Department of Psychiatry, Charité (CBF), Berlin, Germany **Dorn, Hans** Department of Psychiatry, Charité (CBF), Berlin, Germany **Anghelescu, Ion** Department of Psychiatry, Charité (CBF), Berlin, Germany **Kathmann, Norbert** Institute of Psychology, Humboldt University Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Schredl, Michael** ZI Mannheim, ZI Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany **Danker-Hopfe, Heidi** Department of Psychiatry, Charité (CBF), Berlin, Germany **Heuser, Isabella** Department of Psychiatry, Charité (CBF), Berlin, Germany Aging is associated with cholinergic hypofunction and memory decline. Cholinergic activity also plays a crucial role in sleep-dependent memory consolidation. The effects of an acetylcholinesterase-inhibitor on the sleep EEG of healthy older adults were investigated focussing on features, which have been linked to plasticity-related processes, i.e. sigma and delta activity. Forty-two participants (60-77 years) received 5mg of donepezil 30 minutes before bedtime in a placebo-controlled, double-blind design. Donepezil led to an increase in sigma activity during stage 2 NREM-sleep and delta activity during slow-wave-sleep ( $p < .05$ ). These results suggest that an acetylcholinesterase-inhibitor triggers processes of sleep-dependent memory consolidation in old age.

### Psychological distress and well-being: Overlapped or distinct outcomes in the acute aftermath of cancer diagnosis?

**Hou, Wai Kai** Psychology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR **Law, Chi Ching** Clinical Oncology, The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR Objective: To test whether psychological distress and well-being are separate outcomes in the acute aftermath of cancer diagnosis. Methods: A consecutive cohort of Chinese colorectal cancer (CRC) patients (N = 234) were recruited and administered measures of optimism (C-LOT-R), hope (AHS), social relationships (ChSRQS), depression (HADS) and positive affect (CAS) immediately and 3-month postdiagnosis. Results: Multinomial logistic regressions identified separate predictors for depression and absence of positive affect 3-month after CRC diagnosis, suggesting the importance of assessing and intervening well-being as well as distress in newly diagnosed cancer patients.

### Different patterns between children with and without learning disabilities: The effects of encoding fluency and retrieval fluency on judgments of learning

**Hou, Ruihe** Psychological Counselling, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Yu, Guoliang** Institute of Psychology, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Pattern differences between children with and without learning disabilities (LD) in the effects of fluency on Judgments of Learning (JOLs) were investigated. JOLs were elicited either immediately after study, short or longer delay. When study time was self-paced, the effects of encoding fluency (EF) on JOLs decreased with delay, whereas those of retrieval fluency (RF) increased. When study time was manipulated, JOLs increased with both EF and RF. These were true only for normal children, children's with LD JOLs mainly based on RF across conditions, which demonstrated normal children utilized flexibly different cues to make JOLs, but not their counterpart.

### The neuropsychology of second language (L2) pronunciation talent

**Hu, Xiaochen** Hertie Institut, Medizin. Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany **Reiterer, Susanne** Department of Neuroradiology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany **Ackermann, Hermann** Clinical Brain Research, Hertie Institute, Tübingen, Germany The current study aimed at the investigation of the determinants of the L2 pronunciation talent. 75 German students were assessed with respect to their English pronunciation ability, intelligence, working memory, musicality, personality and their English learning histories. A subgroup was assigned to the brain imaging examination. Preliminary analysis of behavioural data revealed a significant positive relationship between L2 pronunciation talent and exposure time in native speaking country, with openness, and with empathy. A multiple regression analysis using backward elimination indicated that, exposure time, neuroticism, conscientiousness and empathy contributed to the talent. Further brain structural and functional analysis is needed to understand the foundation of this unique skill.

### Differences in chronic patients cared by different medical settings

**Huang, Yun-Hsin** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Cheng, Yih-Ru** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Wu, Chih-Hsun** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Huang, Yang-Wen** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Wu, Yin-Chang** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan



Dealing with chronic patient's emotional problems had become an important issue in many primary care settings. The aim of this study is to investigate if there were differences in chronic patients among two local primary care clinics, one in higher (H) and the other in lower (L) SES area, and a family medicine (FM) clinic in large medical center in Taiwan. Negative emotions and disturbed level were evaluated by questionnaires. The results show that patients cared by the L clinic reported less anxiety and felt less disturbed, which might imply that patients with lower SES might accepted the disease better.

#### Adapting to the disease: Differences in emotional reactions between chronic and non-chronic disease patients in Taiwan

**Huang, Yang-Wen** Dept. of Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Wu, Chih-Hsun** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Cheng, Yih-Ru** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Huang, Yun-Hsin** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan **Wu, Yin-Chang** Psychology (S115), National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan  
The purpose of the current study is to understand the differences in emotional reactions between the patients with chronic disease and the patients with recoverable problems (e.g. stomachache), while they were adapting to the changes in his/her life. Emotional reactions, disturbed level caused by (1) increased daily hassles (e.g. taking pills) and (2) changes in one's functions were measured by inventories. The results show that chronic disease patients reported less negative emotions and lower level of disturbances caused by functional changes. These results suggested that most of the chronic patients might adapt better to the changes caused by the disease.

#### Measurement equivalence in Norwegian and American hardiness scales

**Hystad, Sigurd** Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway **Eid, Jarle** psychosocial science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway **Brevik, John Ivar** Institute of Epidemiology, Norwegian Armed Forces Medical, Sessvollmoen, Norway **Johnsen, Bjørn Helge** psychosocial science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway **Laberg, Jon Christian** psychosocial science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway **Bartone, Paul T.** psychosocial science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway  
Objective: To explore measurement invariance in newly revised Norwegian and American Dispositional Resiliency (hardiness) Scales. Methods: Using LISREL 8.8, a baseline model allowing all parameters to be freely estimated for Norwegian (N = 7264) and American (N = 1101) respondents was compared to a constrained model. Results: Based on the changes in goodness-of-fit indexes between the baseline and more restricted model, results provided support for measurement equality in the Norwegian and American scale. Conclusions: Measurement equivalence is pivotal if meaningful comparison between different cultures and countries are to be made. The current result suggests that both Norwegian and American subjects respond to the revised hardiness scale in a similar manner.

#### The moderating role of group identification in complementary stereotype effects

**Ikegami, Tomoko** Psychology, Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan  
System justification theory contends that people idealize existing social arrangements by relying on complementary stereotypes, which ascribe compensating virtues to the disadvantaged and corresponding vices to the advantaged. This study investigates how ingroup identification moderates this complementary effect. A questionnaire is given to Japanese university students to assess their stereotypical

images of a higher- or lower-status out-group university. Contrary to traditional social identity theory, ingroup identification accentuated this effect by enhancing both perceived competence of a higher-status university and perceived friendliness of a lower-status university. This suggests that a collective system-justification motive overrides group-level interests.

#### Preparing children for school education: The sustainability perspective

**Ilisko, Dzintra** Pedagogy and Educ. Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia **Guseva, Svetlana** Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia **Dombrovskis, Valerij** Dept. Educational Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia  
The study presents an analysis of different aspects of development in the process of preparing pre-school children for school education. The objective of this study is justification of child's development in pre-school educational environment that uses sustainability elements, based on a synergetic unity of children's affective and cognitive spheres. The method used in this research is Gutkina's tests that determine children's readiness for school education. The authors conclude that in the pre-school educational environment arranged without sustainability elements the level of child's development regarding their affective-cognitive personality sphere is not as high as in the environment oriented towards sustainability.

#### Mothers beliefs about restrictions in child dietary

**Ingrassia, Massimo** Pedagogia e Scienze dell'Ed., Università di Messina, Reggio Calabria, Italy **Benedetto, Loredana** Dept. of Educational Sciences, Messina University, Reggio Calabria, Italy **Rosano, Mariagrazia** Pedagogia e Scienze dell'Ed., Università di Messina, Messina, Italy  
The study investigates maternal beliefs induce them to select foods that children may eat. Hupkens et al. (1998) found parents with higher instruction levels are more restrictive and their dietary habits are more in line with the recommendations for a healthy child feeding. 147 mothers of elementary school-age children were divided into two groups (low instruction vs. middle-high instruction level). A self-report questionnaire served to measure the maternal motivations of their dietary restrictions. Results show low instructional-level mothers more responsive to excessive food consumption and child refusal. The other group seems to be significantly more attentive to choice "healthy" foods.

#### The function of the bilingual approach in language development of preschool deaf children

**Isakovic, Ljubica** Faculty of Special Education, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia **Vujasinovic, Zdravka** Deaf and Hard of Hearing Child, School Radivoj Popovic, Belgrade, **Dimic, Nadezda** Faculty of Special Education, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

The aim of study was to examine the function of the bilingual approach in language development of preschool deaf children. The sample - 14 children. We used the picture dictionary and picture story-book. A qualitative and quantitative analysis was completed. The results show that the use of nonverbal communication is significant for the language development and the personality of deaf children. Children who have a richer sign language also, have a richer lexicon, make better use of sentences and are better at connecting them, and are able to observe the relations between a series of pictures.

#### The effects of a peer health education program on peer educator's self health behavior modification

**Ishikawa, Rie** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Matsuda, Yoriko** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Okuta, Noriko** Health and Welfare, YMCA college of Human Services, Kanagawa, Japan **Kamba, Naoko** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Shibata, Keiko** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Kawano, Rika** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan  
Objectives: To examine whether peer health educators change their own health behavior or increase motivation for change as a result of their educating peers, observing peers' health behavioral change and being appreciated by peers. Methods: The intervention participants were 25 Japanese undergraduates. The participants were assigned to either Group(1) who received health education or Group(2) who received health education and provided health education to peers with similar health behavioral problems. Results: Group(2) increased perceived importance for healthy behavior and self-efficacy in achieving healthy behavior. Conclusions: Health education for peers with similar problems enhances health educators' motivation for healthy behavior.

#### Social exclusion and inequality of the rural elderly in Bangladesh

**Islam, A.K.M. Shafiul** Dept. of Sociology, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh  
This study examines the level of exclusion and inequality of the elderly people in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is agro-based and least developing country. The vast majority of the people of rural areas are related to agriculture and agro-based commerce. The elderly people of rural areas are becoming vulnerable due to socioeconomic marginalization. With increasing age, the rural elderly decline their role and status. Basically, they are excluded from income generating activities, decision-making process, rural politics and other social institutions except religious institution. This study mainly focuses on the socioeconomic deprivation of the rural elderly.

#### The relationship between pain experience, functional disability and generic health related quality of life in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis in biological therapy

**Jeppesen, Johanne H.** Psykiologisk Institut, Aarhus Universitet, Aarhus, Denmark **Thastum, Mikael** Aarhus Universitet, Psykiologisk Institut, Aarhus C, Denmark **Herlin, Troels** Skejby, Aarhus Universitetshospital, Aarhus N, Denmark  
This study examined the relationship between health-related quality of life (HRQOL), experience of pain and functional disability in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) in biological therapy. Thirty-seven children aged 5-17 year (M=12.49year, SD=3.45year) with JIA in biological therapy and one of their parents completed measures of pain experience, functional disability and generic HRQOL. Significant correlations were found between children and parents HRQOL-ratings and children's pain experience (children: R = -0.723; parents: R = -0.610, p=0.0001), as well as functional disability (children: R = -0.784, parents: R = -0.680, p=0.0001). HRQOL in children with JIA is highly affected by levels of pain experience and functional disability.

#### Semantic relatedness among objects promotes the activation of multiple phonological codes during object naming

**Jescheniak, Jörg D.** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Görges, Frauke** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Oppermann, Frank** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität



Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany **Schriefers, Herbert** NICI, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands In two picture-word interference experiments the authors demonstrate that a semantic-categorical relation between a target object and a context object (e.g., target: flute, context object: harp) promotes the phonological activation of the to-be-ignored context object (as indexed by interference from a distractor phonologically related to the context object, e.g., heart). No such activation is observed if the objects are semantically unrelated. This observation further supports the notion that the possibility to establish a coherent representation among multiple objects affects the information flow in the conceptual-lexical system during speech planning (cf., Oppermann et al., in press, JEP:LMC).

#### Attitudes toward homosexuality and bisexuality in adolescents between 15 and 19 years old, in rural and urban areas of the north of Portugal

**Jesus Ferreira, Ana** *Ciencias Humanas e Sociais, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal* **Soares Martins, Jose** *Ciencias humanas e sociais, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, maia, Portugal*

The purpose of this study was to understand the adolescent's attitudes toward homosexuality and bisexuality, studying differences associated to gender, area of residence (urban or rural), and religion, using the LFHS (Hansen, 1982) translated by the authors. The sample is formed by 265 students, ages 15 to 19, from V.N.Gaia (urban) and Lousada (rural). The results showed that, in general, adolescents have favorable attitudes toward homosexuality and toward bisexuality, and there are significant differences concerning gender (girls' presenting more favorable attitudes). However, we didn't find significant differences concerning to the area of residence and to religion. We found that homosexuality and bisexuality are positive correlated, and that attitudes toward bisexuality tend to be more unfavorable.

#### Psychological and social resources that increase resilience through adulthood

**Jiménez Abriz, Maria** *Guadalupe Psicología Clínica y la Salud, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Izal, Maria** *Psicología Clínica y la Salud, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain* **Montorio, Ignacio** *Psicología Clínica y la Salud, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain* Resilience is a dynamic process that includes the positive adaptation within contexts of significant adversity (Luthar, Cicchetti and Becker, 2000). The goal research was to find the psychological and social resources that buffer stress and serve as resilience constellation. Additionally mediation - moderation of age and country between resources, stress and life satisfaction was probed. Sample was 325 Mexican and Spaniards, age 18 to 87. Results shown that self-esteem, control perception, optimism, acceptance coping, search emotional support coping and socioeconomical level can predict life satisfaction and protect upon stress impact. Furthermore, age served as mediation and country as moderation variable.

#### How does the temporal attentional selection work: Under illusion paradigm

**Jin, Mingxuan** *Dept. of Psychology, Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China* In current study, we developed the illusion paradigm to investigate the mechanism of temporal based attentional selection. The illusion picture was used as materials to measure and compare the point of subjective equality under two conditions. The result indicated the basic temporal selection that the temporal gap could diminish the effect of illusion. We further investigated two core hypothesis about the characteristic of this process. Finally, we

proposed to test the neuropsychology base of the temporal attentional selection. The results suggested that temporal selection is a robust phenomenon wherein temporal cues are used for selected attention.

#### Is fluency an independent component of reading?

**Joshi, R. Malatesha** *Dept. of Literacy Education, Texas University, College Station, USA* **Sha, Tao** *Psychology, Beijing University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Binks, Emily** *Education, University of Hull, Scarborough, United Kingdom*

The National Reading Panel (NRP, 2000) considers 'fluency' one of the five basic components of reading. However, the importance of fluency in effortless reading is not without controversy. Perhaps, the importance of fluency may depend on the orthographic depth of a language; fluency may be part of decoding in deeper orthographies while it may be a separate component in shallow orthographies. Fluency may also be influenced by how it was assessed. In this report, we present some results about the role of fluency in different orthographies and discuss the diagnostic and educational implications.

#### The role of phonological analysis act

**Jung, Hyewon** *Dept. of Literature, Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan*

In this research, I examined the role of phonological analysis. Phonological awareness is concerned with the understanding of the linguistic characteristics of each language, and being able to operate the smallest units in words. The ability to segment and isolate phonemes is critical to the development of decoding and spelling skills. The child was required to place small magnets on the table for the number of phonemes. This way a problem is solved in the form of an external act. When an external act is made, something is learned or internalized.

#### Decoding control signals for visual spatial attention from ventral prefrontal cortex

**Kalberlah, Christian** *Attention and Awareness, MPI CBS, Leipzig, Germany* **Haynes, John-Dylan** *BCCN Berlin, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany*

Both dorsal and ventral regions of prefrontal cortex are known to be involved in top-down control of visual spatial attention. However, it has remained unclear whether ventral areas encode the spatial distribution of attention rather than unspecific mechanisms related to detecting and reorienting, task difficulty or perceptual load. Using multivariate decoding of fMRI signals (Haynes & Rees 2006), we succeeded in decoding the focus of attention from occipital, parietal, and prefrontal, especially right ventral prefrontal areas where topographic mapping approaches failed to identify an "attention-o-topic" map. Multivariate decoding is thus a powerful tool for revealing topographically organized cortical information.

#### The role of anxiety, multitasking and task complexity in psychomotor task performance

**Kanwal, Harpreet** *Dept. of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India* **Chhabra, Preeti** *Nagpal University, Chandigarh, India*

The present study was carried out on a total sample of 200 female students in the age range of 15 to 19 years. Classification on Anxiety levels finally made 165 students available for further study. Four multitasking conditions and three task complexity levels based data was subjected to a 3\*4\*3 repeated measures ANOVA. The results pointed at a significant effect of each variable on the psychomotor task performance. An interesting differential impact of the four chosen multitasking conditions was seen.

#### Psychophysiological control: Getting goosebumps when you feel like it

**Katzur, Björn H.** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany* **Kaernbach, Christian** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany* Goosebumps as a reaction to cold or strong emotional experiences are known to most people and are controlled by the autonomic nervous system. Interestingly, however, there are individuals able to induce goosebumps by conscious effort. We investigated 14 participants; six of them being able to induce goosebumps during additional physiological measurements. The occurrence of goosebumps was in some (but not all) cases correlated with changes in skin conductance, heart rate, blood pressure and respiration. Furthermore, results from an internet study are presented in which we investigated how many people have this ability and how their techniques differ.

#### Higher cognitive control reduces conflicts in visual spatial attention: Electrophysiological correlates

**Kehrer, Stefanie** *Berlin, Germany* **Kraft, Antje** *Neurology, Charité, Berlin, Germany* **Irlbacher, Kerstin** *Neurology, Charité, Berlin, Germany* **Koch, Stefan P.** *Neurology, Charité, Berlin, Germany* **Hagendorf, Herbert** *Psychology, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany* **Kathmann, Norbert** *Psychology, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany* **Brandt, Stephan A.** *Neurology, Charité, Berlin, Germany*

We investigated the role of selection difficulty on conflict processing in the location negative priming (NP) paradigm. We hypothesized that a more difficult target selection leads to stronger attentional top-down control, reducing the effects of arising conflicts. Event-related potentials were recorded in 25 subjects. A significantly delayed reaction time for NP- compared to control-trials was only evident in the easy task. Interestingly the frontocentral N2 was generally enhanced in the difficult task as compared to the easy task. Thus, we conclude that stronger cognitive control is involved in the difficult task, resulting in a reduced behavioral NP conflict.

#### Social skills in traffic: Connections to driver's age, sex, experience and driver group

**Keskinen, Esko** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Turku, Turku, Finland* **Katila, Ari** *Department of Psychology, University of Turku, Turku, Finland* **Laapotti, Sirkku** *Department of Psychology, University of Turku, Turku, Finland* **Hernetkoski, Kati** *Department of Psychology, University of Turku, Turku, Finland* **Lammii, Antero** *Department of Psychology, University of Turku, Turku, Finland*

Social skills are important in traffic but how driver's age, sex, experience and driver group are connected to them? As part of a larger research project a mail survey (n=798) was made for "everyday" drivers, professional drivers, driving instructors and novice drivers. Questions concerned attitudes concerning safety and scales measuring perceived phenomena and own behaviour while driving. Anova (separately male/female) revealed that age (males and females) and driver group (males) were connected to pro- and antisocial behaviour and irritation and driver group (males) also to communication. However experience did not have expected connections to social skills and behaviour in traffic.

#### Noun and verb generation investigated with fMRI: Testing the sensory-motor hypothesis of semantic representations

**Khader, Patrick** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany* **Jost, Kerstin** *Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany* **Mertens, Michelle** *Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany* **Rösler,**



**Frank Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany**

Are semantic representations of nouns and verbs located in visually vs. motor-related brain areas, according to the "sensory-motor hypothesis"? Seventeen participants generated nouns and verbs triggered by a minimal sentence context (e.g., "carpenter cuts...wood" or "carpenter wood...cuts"). Noun generation activated occipital-temporal areas more than verb generation, indicating stronger recruitment of visual representations. In contrast, stronger activation for verbs was not found, as expected, in the motor cortex, but in the left prefrontal cortex, presumably reflecting processing differences that are due to the grammatical status of the two word categories. Therefore, these results are only partially consistent with the sensory-motor hypothesis.

#### **Simbir project for identification of gifted children in Sudan**

**Khalifa, Gowaher** Dept. of Psychology, Ministry of Science, Khartoum, Sudan

This study investigates the identification and promotion process for gifted children (N=3000) both males (50%) and females (50%) in primary schools (9-11 years) in Sudan. The project is named "Simbir", a famous bird in Sudan a good omen marking the beginning of the planting season. Several tools were used in the identification process including intelligence, creativity, aptitude and imagination scores. Three special schools were established in 2005 for the extremely gifted children and supported financially by the government. Special enrichment curriculum was designed for the gifted children. Highly trained teachers and psychologists were selected for promoting giftedness among children.

#### **Elderly males social benefit through dog walking**

**Kikuchi, Kazumi** Dept. of Gerontology, JF Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Osada, Hisao** gerontology, JF Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan

In Japan, the number of pets is larger than the number of children. People treat their pets like family. We conducted case studies of elderly men and their personal networks created by dog walking. To clarify the benefits of dog walking networks, we used a Physiological Distance Map to chart their ego-central networks and compared these networks with other regular activities within the community. We found that the dog walking networks were larger and had a lower density, were multi-generational, of various backgrounds and had a larger number of weak ties.

#### **Implicit change detection: Evidence from event-related brain potential**

**Kimura, Motohiro** Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan **Katayama, Junichi** Graduate School of Education, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan **Ohira, Hideki** Department of Psychology, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

Objectives: Some "change blindness" studies have provided behavioral evidences of implicit change detection. The present purpose was to identify brain activities associated with implicit change detection using event-related brain potential (ERP). Methods: Two successive visual displays were presented, where color change (66%) and no change trials (33%) were randomly occurred. Participant's task was to report whether or not color changed between the two displays. Results: Compared to no changes, undetected color changes were associated with anterior positive ERP at around 160-180 ms. Conclusions: Implicit change detection is associated with anterior positive ERP, which provides an electrophysiological evidence of implicit change detection.

#### **Which trauma is the worse of them all? The effects of collective identity trauma/racism and discrimination**

**Kira, Ibrahim** Center for Cumulative Trauma, Hamtramck, MI, USA **Templin, Thomas** Health Research, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA **Lewandowski, Linda** Nursing, Wayne State University, Hamtramck, MI, USA **Ramaswamy, Vidya** Center for Peace and Conflict, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA **Ozkan, Bulent** Research, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA **Mohanesh, Jamal** Research, Center for Cumulative Trauma, Hamtramck, MI, USA

A new taxonomy of traumas proposes that collective identity trauma/discrimination (Type III trauma) is the most damaging as it is ongoing. To check this assumption we conducted two studies. The first study utilized a sample of 501 of Iraqi refugees in Michigan. We used measures for cumulative trauma dose and types, PTSD, CTD and poor health. The second study utilized 399 mental health clients using similar measures. Both studies found that collective identity trauma is the most damaging compared to other traumas. Results partially validate the proposed taxonomy of traumas, and give a new challenge to clinicians in the assessment and treatments of traumatized minority populations and to community leaders and policy makers.

#### **How does angry face capture attention? Evidence from attentional blink paradigm**

**Kirita, Takahiro** Dept. of Psychology, Iwate Prefectural University, Iwate, Japan **Endo, Mitsuo** Psychology, University of the Ryukyus, Nishihara, Okinawa, Japan Using attentional blink (AB) as a measure, we examined the impact of facial expressions of first targets (T1) on the discrimination of second targets (T2). Experiment 1, where T1 and T2 were presented at different locations, demonstrated that when T1 was an angry face, participants quickly shifted their attention to T1 but held it for longer duration, resulting in maximum AB. The results of Experiment 2, where shift of attention was not required, showed that happy and angry expressions of T1 yielded the same magnitude of AB, suggesting that it was delayed disengagement from angry faces that caused maximum AB in Experiment 1.

#### **From the biography of women entrepreneurs to predictions of success: Innovative approaches to practices of consultation and finance**

**Kissel, Dorothea** European Business School, Oestrich-Winkel, Germany **Chlosta, Simone** chair for entrepreneurship, European Business School, Oestrich-Winkel, Germany **Klandt, Heinz** chair for entrepreneurship, European Business School, Oestrich-Winkel, Germany

German women are still less likely to start a business than men. Evaluations of consultations with female founders reveal that at the pre-start-up stage particular conditions of the interview-situation can exert a negative impact on the success forecast of an enterprise. The aim of this study is to increase the number of female entrepreneurs by providing a standardised instrument for consultation and success estimation. Qualitative and quantitative methods are employed to capture biographic data, relevant for success prediction. The first wave of data-collection involves expert interviews (half-standardized). The biographic questionnaire to be developed supports a solid risk-estimation by the consultants.

#### **Sources of small group motivation in early adolescence**

**Klassen, Robert** Dept. Educational Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada **Krawchuk, Lindsey** Educational Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada **Job, Jenelle**

*Educational Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada*

This study examines early adolescent collective motivation, with particular focus on the sources of collective efficacy in small work groups in school settings. Eleven focus group interviews were conducted with 58 participants in grades six through nine, with discussion centered on the role played by collective efficacy beliefs, the sources of collective efficacy beliefs, and early adolescents' perspectives on the characteristics of effective small groups. The results from the study provide direction for future research in early adolescent small group motivation.

#### **Teachers' occupational well-being and the quality of instruction: The important role of self-regulatory patterns**

**Klusmann, Uta** Educational Research, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany **Kunter, Mareike** Educational Research, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany **Luedtke, Oliver** Educational Research, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany **Trautwein, Ulrich** Educational Research, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany

The present article investigates the role of engagement and resilience as two work-related self-regulatory dimensions that predict teachers' occupational well-being and teachers' instructional performance. In Part 1 of the study, data from 1,789 German mathematics teachers were subjected to a latent profile analysis, yielding four self-regulatory types (healthy-ambitious, unambitious, excessively ambitious, and resigned) that differed statistically significantly on emotional exhaustion and job satisfaction. In Part 2, the association between teachers' self-regulatory type and instructional performance was examined in a subsample of 318 teachers. Results showed that teachers' self-regulatory type predicted the quality of instruction and differences in students' motivation.

#### **Berlin stays fit: A 6-month intervention study to improve cognitive fitness**

**Klusmann, Verena** Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany **Evers, Andrea** Psychiatrie & Psychotherapie, Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany **Schwarzer, Ralf** Health Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany **Dimeo, Fernando C.** Sports medicine, Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany **Reischies, Friedel M.** Psychiatrie & Psychotherapie, Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany **Heuser, Isabella** Psychiatry & Psychotherapy, Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany

The study examines the differential effects of a physical and a mental 6-month intervention on cognitive performance. Additionally, we presume well-being and motive pattern to be important moderators of cognitive fitness. 252 elderly women were randomly assigned to a physical fitness course, a computer course (three times a week each) and a control group. Measures (pre, inter, post) contain cognitive tests (e.g., executive control, episodic memory, verbal fluency, processing speed) and questionnaires (e.g., well-being, motives). Statistical analyses include ANOVA, MANOVA and regression analysis. Preliminary results indicate that performing a new activity in old age might help to prevent cognitive decline.

#### **A new measure to assess family functioning in young adults**

**Knestel, Andrea** Institute of Psychology, Syracuse, USA

Evidence suggests a relationship between family functioning and mental health. The types of relationships students have with their families of origin, and their perceptions thereof, may be an important predictor of their subsequent psychological functioning. A 20-item measure of family



cohesion and enmeshment was developed to assist in the assessment of common young adult problems. Upon administration to 158 freshmen in an introductory psychology course, a factor analysis was conducted. Family cohesion and enmeshment emerged as two separate constructs. This questionnaire can provide clinicians with a snapshot of how family functioning may contribute to common presenting concerns in young adults.

#### **An attitude survey on relations between blood type and personality**

**Kobayashi, Sayoko** *Early Childhood Education, Nagasaki Women's Junior College, Nagasaki, Japan*  
This survey was conducted to clarify an attitude to relations between blood type and personality, by asking questions to 245 woman college students. 1. Their answer shows that they believe in existence of relations at some 60% of probability. All blood types showed the same result. 2. After statistical procedure, 10 significant differences out of 95 types of personality and behavioral idiosyncrasy, depending on blood types, were found. 3. There are significantly more AB type students than others who feel repulsion for blood type judgment. A prevalent negative character image for AB type may affect this result.

#### **A trial to change the social representations of the real community**

**Kobayashi, Hitoshi** *Dept. of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan* **Atsumi, Tomohide** *Center for the Study of Commu, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan* **Hanamura, Chikahiro** *Center for the Study of Commun, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan* **Hanma, Naoki** *Center for the Study of Commun, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan*  
The objective of this research was to reverse the process of forming social representations of a real community –Osaka University. We implemented a project named as DATA HANDAI Project (DHP). The project member was the students and faculty members of the university. They collected data of the university and designed information-cards presenting new aspects of the university. The authors participated in the project as a member and took field notes. Through this practice, we tried to reverse the forming process of the social representations. As a results, the participated members changed their perspectives and remarks before joining the project.

#### **Motor learning in suppressed tracking tasks**

**Kobori, Satoshi** *Dept. of Elec. and Information, Ryukoku University, Otsu, Japan* **Abe, Yosuke** *Dept. of Elec. & Info., Ryukoku University, Otsu, Japan* **Nakazono, Shogo** *Dept. of Elec. & Info., Ryukoku University, Otsu, Japan*  
We measured tracking performance in two groups while either the target or the manual cursor was suppressed for a brief period during each trial. We used this manipulation to show that motor learning involves acquiring predictive models of the target motion and also of one's own hand movement. We also found clear positive transfer from learning to predict one's own manual action to learning target motions, and no transfer in the reverse direction. This asymmetric transfer suggests specific predictive neural mechanisms for learning to control one's own action, as opposed to general prediction of external events.

#### **Extending the human life span: Assessing pro- and anti-longevity attitudes**

**Kogan, Nathan** *Center for New Constructs, Educational Testing Service, Princeton NJ, USA* **Tucker, Jennifer** *Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, NY, USA* **Porter, Matthew** *Templeton Fellows, The HealthCare Chaplaincy, New York, NY, USA*

Successful efforts by biologists to extend the natural life span of lower animals has raised the possibility of extrapolation to humans, which in turn has given rise to bioethical argumentation, pro and con. These arguments were converted into pro- and anti-longevity items yielding a 35-item Life Extension Questionnaire (LEQ). This was administered to a mixed-age sample of 164 respondents. Factor analysis of the LEQ yielded 3 factors labelled Personal Emotional Rejection, Utopian Vision, and Social Economic Burden. Age correlated significantly with Utopian Vision, older individuals more readily endorsing pro-longevity items.

#### **The study of relationships among prosocial behavior and three attitude-components toward person in need in elementary school children**

**Kohyama, Takaya** *Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan* **Miyasato, Tomoe** *Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan* **Yamada, Yohei** *Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan* **Suzuki, Yumiko** *Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan* **Ishii, Shinji** *Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan*  
The purpose of this study was to clarify relationships among prosocial behavior and three attitude-components toward person in need by the questionnaire survey of elementary school children. One hundred and forty-seven 5th and 6th graders participated in this survey. The results showed that most of children had high attitude score on a cognitive component but it was less corresponding to prosocial behavior than affective and behavioral ones. This result indicated that the importance of affective approach to cultivate prosocial behavior of children.

#### **How Japanese first-time parents arrange object-based child-rearing environments during transition to parenthood**

**Kojima, Yasuo** *Dept. of Psychology, Chukyo University, Nagoya, Japan*  
Ten Japanese first-time mothers were asked to record everything that they acquired (purchased, received as a gift, or borrowed) until one year after their infant's birth. Monthly interviews complemented the data. The items could be classified into several categories, including those that were intended to aid the parent, and those that were intended to support the development of cognitive or physical skills and to promote the safety of the infant. Interview data revealed that items were not only useful in close parent-child interaction, but also triggered conflict between them.

#### **Diagnostic of social phobia: Psychometric properties of the SASKO (Social Anxiety - Social Competence Deficit)**

**Kolbeck, Sabine** *Hamburg, Germany* **Maß, Reinhard** *Dahme, Bernhard Hand, Iver*  
The SASKO is a new self-rating scale for the differential measurement of social anxiety and social deficits, including four subscales which have been developed by factor analysis: two subscales describe aspects of social anxiety (speaking, acting under observation; rejection), two subscales aim at symptoms of social deficits (performance; competence). In the present study, the diagnostic validity of the SASKO was investigated in a sample of N=68 inpatients with social phobia and a comparison group of healthy controls (N=242). The total scale shows good internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = .96), good convergent validity (.64-.80) and outstanding sensitivity (.93) and specificity (.92).

#### **Spoken word intelligibility of young and old adults with Familiarity-controlled Word lists 2007 (FW07)**

**Kondo, Tadahisa** *Communication Science Labs, NTT Corporation, Atsugi, Japan* **Ijuin, Mutsuo** *Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo Metropolitan, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan* **Amano, Shigeaki** *Communication Science Labs, NTT Corporation, Soraku-gun, Kyoto, Japan* **Sakamoto, Shuichi** *Res. Ins. of Elec. Comm., Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan* **Suzuki, Yoiti** *Res. Ins. of Elec. Comm., Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan*  
To assess aging effects on spoken word recognition, 16 young adults (20 - 38 years old) and 24 old adults (69 - 83 years old) participated in a spoken word intelligibility test with the Familiarity-controlled word lists 2007 (FW07). The results revealed the significant effects of word familiarity (WF) and signal to noise ratio (SNR) as well as the significant interaction between WF and SNR. However, the interaction was weaker for old adults than young adults. These results suggests that old adults depend much on word familiarity in spoken word recognition.

#### **Coming out: The role of the internet for meeting potential (sex)partners among young gay men**

**Koning, Maaike** *Work and Social Psychology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands* **Hospers, Harm** *Work and Social Psychology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands*  
Objectives: To examine the role of the internet in the coming-out process for meeting potential (sex)partners. Methods: Twenty-nine young gay men, who had their coming-out in the preceding year, are interviewed biannually for a period of three years about the coming-out process. The first two waves were analyzed. Results: Between the two waves a shift occurred from the internet as the primary meeting place for sex(partners) to the public gayscene. Conclusions: The internet plays a large role in the beginning stage of the coming-out process, when it is mainly used as a means of contacting other young gay men.

#### **An examination on coping in interpersonal stress of narcissistic personality**

**Konishi, Mizuho** *Dept. of Psychiatry, Shiga Univ. of Medical Science, Otsu, Japan* **Yamada, Naoto** *Psychiatry, Shiga Univ. of Medical Science, Otsu, Shiga, Japan* **Sato, Suguru** *Psychology, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan*  
Objectives: The objective of this study was to investigate the coping in interpersonal stress of narcissistic personality and influence on mental health. Methods: Participants; 127 college students. Questionnaire; Narcissistic Personality Inventory-35 (NPI-35; Konishi, Okawa, & Hashimoto, 2006), Interpersonal Stress-Coping Inventory (ISCI), Happiness Scale and Stress Response Scale (includes 7 subscales; e.g. depression, physical fatigue). Results and Conclusion: Multiple regression analyses were conducted to identify the effects from NPI-35 to ISCI and influences on mental health. When the person who had the high NPI-35 goes through the stress, he/she strives for positively improving the relationship. And then, he/she feels depressive mood.

#### **Children's biological theories on the role of inheritance**

**Kornilaki, Ekaterina** *Preschool Education, University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece* **Kitrou, Paraskevi** *Preschool Education, University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece*  
Children's understanding of the biological basis of parent-offspring relations was examined. The study was not only restricted on children's theories on the role of inheritance of physical characteristics, as most studies did, but also examined its role on a set of psychological traits, skills, preferences and



beliefs. Ninety four children aged 7, 9 and 11 were read stories about babies of biological and adoptive parents and were asked to judge to whom the child would resemble. Most young children attributed all the characteristics to the biological parents, while the eldest children attributed psychological traits, skills, preferences and beliefs to the adoptive parents.

#### The categorical structure of the perception of painting: A study of landscape

**Korotchenko, Evgeniya** *Inst. of Psychology, Russian Academy of Education, Moscow, Russia*  
**Petrenko, Viktor** *General psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*

Purpose: psychosemantic research of categorical structure of the perception of painting. Methods: - Multidimensional scaling of landscapes and their verbal descriptions. The respondents had to compare 100 landscapes according to the emotions each landscape evoked. Then they had to compare those verbal descriptions of their moods. Individual matrices of similarity, received after scaling, were factorized. - Miller's classification. The respondents classified 100 landscapes into some groups. The data were converted into a cluster tree. The results indicated qualitative difference between the figurative and verbal languages and gave the grounds for advancing assumptions about the structure and features of "the language of art".

#### Effectiveness of group creativity for different ways of group organization

**Kozlova, Maria** *Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia*

The aim of our study was to examine the relation between organization of group activity and creative problems solving effectiveness. For this purpose the scheme of multifactor experiment and the Russian version Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking were used. The sample comprised of 35 groups. If there was a nominal group, then group became effective in fluency, flexibility and originality of ideas. If there was an interactive group, then the group was effective in resistance to premature closure and abstractness of titles. If a common-successive activity was organized in a group, then this group was effective in elaboration of ideas.

#### Audio-visual simultaneity judgments in rapid serial visual presentation

**Kranczoch, Cornelia** *Southampton, United Kingdom*  
**Thorne, Jeremy** *Institute of Hearing Research, MRC, Southampton, United Kingdom*  
**Debener, Stefan** *Institute of Hearing Research, MRC, Southampton, United Kingdom*

We investigated the accuracy of audio-visual simultaneity judgments in a RSVP task. Healthy participants indicated which RSVP stimulus was presented simultaneously with a tone. Data analysis confirmed a bias towards perceiving the visual stimulus that was presented one lag before the tone as being presented simultaneously with the tone. This constellation was perceived as simultaneous in about 20% more trials than the truly simultaneous constellation. This effect is likely related to the higher processing speed in the auditory modality. Further analyses will explore whether this misperception is affected by the length of the RSVP sequence preceding the audio-visual stimulus pair.

#### Mediating effect of job attribution on role stress and health strain

**Krishna, Anshula** *Psychology, Vasanta College for Women, Varanasi, India*

The study examined mediating effect of causal attributions on experience of job stress and its effect on health in a sample of 300 technical employees. Participants' role stress, attributional style and health status were assessed through psychometric tools. The results suggest that attribution to ability,

effort and luck/chance for success/failures in job positively mediate (buffer) the experience of role stress, while attributions to working condition, boss, colleagues, nature of job, and management policies intensify the role stress. It was also noted that attribution to ability, effort, and luck/chance moderate, while attribution to other job factors elevate, the degree of positive relationship between role stress and health strains.

#### People older age and life contentment

**Kulas, Kristina** *Zaprešić, Croatia*  
**Carija, Martina** *Preventive programme MPPI, Udruga Igra, Zaprešić, Croatia*  
**Niksic, Dubravka** *Psihologija, Filozofski fakultet, Zagreb, Croatia*  
**Galic, Mia** *Psihologija, Filozofski fakultet, Zagreb, Croatia*

The goal was to find how personal assessment of one's health, way of using free time, social support and place of living effects life contentment of the people older age. Two questioner was completed. The first one consisted of questions concerning general data, health, way of using free time, social support. In the second one they estimated their life contentment. Personal assessment of one's health, social support and way of using free time shows to be the best predictors of life contentment. The place of living was significantly associated with subjective health.

#### Development of driver assistance-systems based on behavioral strategies

**Kullack, Anke** *Inst. für Psychologie, Tech. Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany*  
**Ehrenpfordt, Ingmar** *Transportation Systems, German Aerospace Center, Braunschweig, Germany*  
**Eggert, Frank** *Psychology, TU Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany*

In order to improve lane-keeping-assistance-systems we applied behavioral strategies. Classical lane-keeping-systems can be regarded as cognitive systems because an association between an arbitrary signal and the required reaction has to be established by means of learning processes. Since this association is subjected to interference and decay, the functionality of cognitive systems is in principle suboptimal. These disadvantages can be avoided by eliciting a steering-reflex. This behavioral approach was tested in a simulator-study with 28 participants. First results demonstrate the functionality of the principle. It could be of considerable importance in the prevention of accidents caused by road-departures.

#### Effects of extended video stimulation on visual cognition in preadolescent children

**Kumari, Santha** *Dept. SMSS, Thapar University, Patiala, India*  
**Ahuja, Simerpreet** *SMSS, Thapar University, Patiala, India*

Present study investigated the detrimental effects of video stimulation on visual cognition in preadolescents. School going children, boys and girls (N=1100) of the age range 9-12 years participated. Using a television viewing questionnaire, 300 children were categorized as heavy and light viewers. They were compared on three different cognitive variables :attention span, visual memory, and creative imagination. Light viewers performed significantly better than heavy viewers on all variables studied. Findings are explained in terms of the inhibitory effect of formal features of video on cognitive mechanisms underlying the evolution of rich imagery and processes linked to creative imagination, free play of fantasy etc.

#### Aging related changes in processing and retention for visual information

**Kunimi, Mitsunobu** *Dept. of Psychology, Jinai University, Fukui, Japan*  
**Matsukawa, Junko** *Psychology, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Ishikawa, Japan*

Ageing related changes in visual working memory were examined using matrix patterns. Participants, in their 20s to 70s, were investigated using the cross-sectional method, and the N-back task. Zero-back task that requires only retention and 1-back task that requires processing and retention were compared. In the 0-back task, recognition was different between the 20-59 year-olds and the 60-79 year-olds. Conversely, in the 1-back task, significant differences were observed between the 20-29 year-olds and the 40-79 year-olds. These results suggest a relatively rectilinear decline in the 0-back task during the 30s and a rapid decline after the 60s.

#### Prediction of school achievement: A prospective longitudinal study from kindergarten to elementary school

**Kuschel, Annett** *Rehabilitationswissenschaften, Humboldt Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany*  
**Bertram, Heike** *Department of Psychology, Braunschweig University, Braunschweig, Germany*  
**Naumann, Sebastian** *Department of Psychology, Braunschweig University, Braunschweig, Germany*  
**Staender, Dagmar** *Health Centre, Bildungsinstitut nds.Justiz, Celle, Germany*  
**Heinrichs, Nina** *Department of Psychology, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany*  
**Hahlweg, Kurt** *Department of Psychology, Braunschweig University, Braunschweig, Germany*

This study followed 204 children from kindergarten through elementary school to assess which characteristics are predictors of school achievement. The various predictor variables were assessed during the preschool years and follow-up and represented different domains (i.e. demographic variables, IQ, phonological awareness, behaviour problems). The criterion measures were assessed from first Grade on with standardized tests in reading, spelling and mathematics on achievements at school. Important predictors are phonological awareness, intelligence and family income in reading, but not in spelling, mathematics. About 30% of the variance was explained by these factors. Implications for prevention and early intervention will be discussed.

#### Elementary school boys (but not girls) show a negative correlation between creativity and feelings that the teacher encourages them to share their work

**Kyle, Stephanie** *Dept. of Psychology, Bishop's University, Lindsay, Canada*  
**Bacon, Benoit** *Psychology, Bishop's University, Sherbrooke, Canada*  
**Stout, Dale** *Psychology, Bishop's University, Sherbrooke, Canada*

The present study originally aimed at producing a valid English translation of the "My Classroom" scale (De Souza Fleith & De Alencar, 2005), and assessing whether its items correlated with creativity scores of grade two, three and four children, as measured with the Williams Exercise in Divergent Thinking (Form A) (Williams, 1986). Creativity scores did not vary significantly across ages, but the evaluations of the climate for creativity became significantly more negative with age. Interestingly, the item "The teacher encourages me to share my work with other students" was negatively correlated with creativity in boys, but not in girls.

#### Nutrition scholarship education and relation in preference and selection food choices: Application to four behavior programs

**López Gamiño, María del Refugio** *UIICSE, FESI UNAM, Tlalnepanitla, Mexico*  
**Cortés Moreno, Assol** *UIICSE, FESI UNAM, Tlalnepanitla, Mexico*  
**Alarcón Armendariz, Martha Elba** *UIICSE, FESI UNAM, Tlalnepanitla, Mexico*

This study assessed a nutritional education strategy and its relation with preferences and food choices. A 116 elementary school children sample participated. Pretest-postest design with comparison groups was employed. The scholarships were



assignment to four behavior programs: not instrumental, situational instrumental, extrasituational and transitional. Body Mass Index was evaluated, also preference and food choices. Results showed scholarships preferred natural food, but selection painted to industrial food. Significant differences in extrasituational and transitional programs sign the preferences and selection food were modified after intervention in fourth and sixth grade. Results suggest to begin nutritional education starting around nine years.

**Testing the relationship between personality and well-being: Contrasting visually and auditory impaired older adults**

**Langer, Nadine** *Psychological Ageing Research, Institute of Psychology, Heidelberg, Germany* **Wahl, Hans-Werner** *Psychological Ageing Research, Institute of Psychology, Heidelberg, Germany* **Heyl, Vera** *Blindenpädagogik, University of Education, Heidelberg, Germany* **Jonas, Jost** *Department of Ophthalmology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany* **Rohrschneider, Klaus** *Department of Ophthalmology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

This paper focuses on the interplay between personality and subjective well-being in sensory impaired and unimpaired older adults. Results (based on 151 visually impaired, 100 auditory impaired and 150 unimpaired adults between 75 and 94 years, mean: 83 years): Besides considerable similarities between groups concerning the correlation of extraversion/neuroticism and well-being, for example, only in the visually impaired and in the unimpaired group neuroticism correlates with positive affect (-) and cognitive well-being (+). Extraversion correlates with cognitive well-being (+) only in the impaired groups. There is first evidence that the personality-wellbeing-connection may be questioned when it comes to sensory impairment.

**Disrupting face biases in visual attention**

**Law, Anna** *Dept. of Psychology, John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom* **Langton, Stephen** *Psychology, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom*

Objectives: To investigate whether a working memory load disrupts face biases in visual attention. Methods: Undergraduate participants attempted a dot-probe task known to produce bias towards faces (Bindemann, M., Burton, A. M., Langton, S. R. H., Schweinberger, S. R., & Doherty, M. J. (2007). The control of attention to faces. *Journal of Vision*, 7(10):15, 1-8), both alone and with a digit-rehearsal secondary task. Results: At 100ms delay between cue and target: no modulation of face bias. At 500ms delay: elimination of face bias for participants attempting dual-task condition before single-task. Conclusions: Working memory load can disrupt attentional orienting to faces.

**Participatory research in a school setting: A process of acculturation**

**Leblanc, Raymond** *Dept. d'Education, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada* **Ducharme, Daphne** *Speech and Language disorders, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada*

The purpose of the study was to measure the impact of a training program in phonological awareness that was offered to 64 grade 1 and grade 2 teachers in a francophone school board of the province of Ontario, Canada. We examined the teacher's teaching practices in reading and in their students' reading achievement. An action research and training framework guided the collaborative work between university researchers and teacher participants. Findings suggest that teacher training in phonological awareness did produce better achievement in reading for at-risk students in grade one

and even more significant progress for reading disabled second grade students.

**Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and school-achievement**

**Lehmann, Wolfgang** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Rombusch, Marita** *Institut für Psychologie, Universität Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany* **Jüling, Inge** *Schulpsychologische Beratung, Landesverwaltungsamt, Magdeburg, Germany*

This study investigates connections of motivation and achievement. Basis is the theory of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Six-grade-students attending different school types worked on an intelligence test, an English test and motivation questionnaires. In students' self-appraisal extrinsic motivation has a more important meaning than intrinsic motivation but intrinsic motivation shows higher correlations to school marks. Facets of intrinsic motivation are more closely related to test performances than extrinsic motivation. Extrinsic motivation in one subject seems to radiate to the other subject while intrinsic motivation in one subject has only weak or no connections to intrinsic motivation in the other subject.

**From national glorification through moral disengagement to appraisals of justice**

**Leidner, Bernhard** *Dept. of Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, USA* **Slawuta, Patricia** *Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, USA* **Castano, Emanuele** *Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, USA*

Proposing an integrated perspective of research on moral disengagement strategies and collective emotions, the process of moral disengagement in the context of reminders of ingroup atrocities is investigated. In our current study, American participants read a newspaper article about fictitious but reality-related prison tortures in Iraq, allegedly committed by U.S. soldiers. By means of path modeling it is shown that the more participants glorified the U.S., the more they minimized the victims' suffering and explicitly inhumanized them, which, in turn, led to less intensive group-based distress, compared to non-glorifiers. Moral disengagement and distress ultimately predicted retributive and restorative justice.

**Predicting driving manoeuvres via eye movements**

**Lethaus, Firas** *Inst. Transportation Systems, German Aerospace Center (DLR), Braunschweig, Germany*

The aim of this study was to establish whether characteristic eye movement patterns precede particular driving manoeuvres. Drivers' gaze behaviour was measured prior to and during the execution of five different driving manoeuvres performed in real traffic on three different types of road using the DLR research vehicle ViewCar. The eye movement data were analysed using Markov matrices of zero- and first-order. It was found that significantly distinct gaze patterns precede each of the driving manoeuvres analysed. The study indicates that eye movement data might be used as input to advanced driver-assistant systems in order to recognise intended driving manoeuvres.

**Some latest advances in cognitive load theory research and its teaching implications**

**Li, Yinghui** *Shandong Normal University, Ji Nan, People's Republic of China* **Si, Jiwei** *School of Psychology, Shandong Normal University, Ji Nan, People's Republic of China*

The classification of cognitive load have been more detailed, acceded to the concept of Germane cognitive load. The mechanism of cognitive load combined with Schema construct theories were discussed. Some new measurement method appeared, such as production system, self-report

psychological effort, EEG technology, rapid assessment test. As to the impacting factors of cognitive load, the level of expertise and multimedia displaying method have been investigated. Results of research on cognitive load theory quickly applied to teaching practice, guided the mode of instruction, teaching programs, and teaching software.

**The relationship between metacognitive regulation ability and job performance**

**Li, Jian** *School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Zhang, Houcan** *School of psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

With 260 employees from an IT company as subjects, the relationship between metacognitive regulation ability and job performance was investigated. Their information of position ranks, job performances were collected and metacognitive regulation abilities assessed. Analyzed by the hierarchical linear and logistic regression methods, differences between four career posts were obtained: Middle managers of sales department had higher off-line generalizing level and on-line monitoring level, while those from support department had higher off-line insight level. But for the employees, low level of on-line monitoring led to bad sales credits, whereas low level of off-line global-planning led to more creative activities.

**Mental health status of Chinese elders**

**Li, Juan** *Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Wu, Zhenyun** *Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

Objectives: To evaluate mental health status of Chinese elders. Methods: Mental Health Inventory for Chinese Elders, which included emotion, self-conception, interpersonal relationship, cognition and adaptation components, was administered to 4208 elders above 55 from all over China. Results: The status of Chinese elders' mental health was well (3.21 ± 0.39 with score can range 1-4). The status of mental health declined with aging increasing and educational degree decreasing. The married couple had higher scores of mental health than the divorced and widowed. The level of elders' mental health in various areas was inconsistent with that of economy development of those areas.

**Can apology repair the trust?: The role of locus of control in trust-game**

**Liao, Zongqing** *Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Su, Yanjie** *Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*

The present study examined the influence of apology, LOC (the locus of control) on individual's trust in 44 Chinese college students. A trust-game was designed to measure trust behaviors and beliefs, and LOC score was assessed by Rotter's scale. The results indicated an interaction (F(1, 18) = 5.709, p < 0.05) between apology and LOC. The internal LOC individuals accepted the apology more easily and showed a positive effect, while the external ones were opposite. It was suggested the relation between trust repair and apology may take a different form when situational cues and individual traits are taken into account.

**Semantic interference in delayed picture naming: Evidence from a new set of stimuli and language**

**Lima, Cesar** *Psychology, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal* **Castro, São Luis** *Psychology, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal*

Seventy-two Portuguese college students named pictures of common objects with superimposed distractor words in two naming conditions, immediate or delayed, according to the design of Jansen, Schirm, Mahon and Caramazza (in press). A new set of pictures (of high or low frequency) and



distractor words (that were either semantic category coordinates of the target pictures or unrelated) was tested. A frequency effect was obtained only in immediate naming, but semantic interference occurred both in immediate and in delayed naming. These results give robustness to the claim that semantic interference in the picture-word interference paradigm arises at a post-lexical level of processing.

#### How information structure affects semantic integration in question-answer pairs: A semantic illusion phenomenon

**Ling, Wang** Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Yang, Yufang** Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Science, Bei Jing, People's Republic of China **Li, Xiaoqing** Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Science, Bei Jing, People's Republic of China **Li, Weijun** Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Science, Bei Jing, People's Republic of China

ERP was used to explore the role of information structure (IS) in the processing of WH question-answer pairs. IS was manipulated by questions such as who bought vegetable to cook today? /which vegetable did mum buy to cook today? Relative to the context, the alternative critical words in the answers (Mum bought eggplant/beef to cook today.) were either focus or non-focus which was semantic appropriate or inappropriate. The results showed that compared to focus, non-focus elicited larger N400. Moreover, on non-focus but not on focus there was a semantic illusion effect. The results suggested that IS can manipulate attentional resources allocation during language comprehension and that subjects could make immediate discourse integration.

#### Self-supporting of children aged between 6 and 12 years: Theoretical construct and development of questionnaire

**Ling, Hui** Department of Psychology, Hunan Normal University, Changsha, People's Republic of China **Huang, Xiting** School of psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China

Objective: Self-supporting is a Chinese traditional virtue, this study attempts to explore the connotation, structure and theoretical explanations about self-supporting in Chinese children. Methods: In this study we intend to construct the structure of self-supporting behavior of 6-12 years old children from two dimensions: the major fields related to children's self-supporting behavior, and the mental functions of such behaviors. Results: The Self-supporting Questionnaire was constructed according to the hypothesis. Exploratory and Confirmatory factor analysis found that Self-supporting Questionnaire of Children had clear factor structure, high reliability and validity. Conclusions: The multi-layered structure model of two dimensions for children's self-supporting behavior was proposed by this study.

#### An experimental research on self-schema of children with different self-supporting levels

**Ling, Hui** Department of Psychology, Hunan Normal University, Changsha, People's Republic of China **Huang, Xiting** School of psychology, Southwest Normal University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China

Objective: To validate whether there exist self-schema of self-supporting and to look into the differences in amount of recall, amount of recognition and reaction time between children with high score of self-supporting and those with low score. Methods: The self-referent encoding task (SRET) was assigned to the two groups. Results: The amount of recognition of self-supporting words by the two groups is larger than that of non-self-supporting words; The reaction time of the high self-supporting group is longer than that of the

other group; there is no significant difference in the amount of correct recognition. Conclusion: Self-supporting is not a dichotomy concept of self.

#### An experimental research on self-imposed delay of gratification of children with different self-supporting levels

**Ling, Hui** Department of Psychology, Hunan Normal University, Changsha, People's Republic of China **Huang, Xiting** School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China

Objective: To explore the self-imposed delay of gratification of children with different self-supporting levels. Methods: Levels of self-supporting of 272 grade one students were assessed by the Self-supporting Behavior Questionnaire. Then the Self-imposed Delay of Gratification experimental task of Mischel was assigned to the high self-supporting group and the low self-supporting group. Results: The delay time and the delay strategy has significant difference between children with high self-supporting and those with low self-supporting. Conclusion: the development levels of self-supporting of children can be used to predict children's ability of self-imposed delay of gratification.

#### Belief in a just world and value for Chinese students

**Liu, Chang-Jiang** School of Management, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China **Guo, Li-Yan** School of Teacher Education, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China

Previous research has showed cultural differences of personal and general beliefs in a just world between eastern and western worlds, and current study examined whether the pattern of relationship between BJW and value in China was different from that in western world. Chinese students whose age varied from 13 to 26 completed measures on BJWs and various values. Results showed that general BJW was significantly predicted by power and universalism values, whereas personal BJW was predicted by achievement and universalism values after controlling the effect of age. Implications for cultural variations in the nature of BJW and value were discussed.

#### The relationships among mothers' ego development, mother-child communication and adolescents' ego development and autonomy

**Liu, Yih-Lan** Center for Teacher Education, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

Objective: This study investigated how mothers' ego development affected adolescents' ego development and autonomy by ways of mother-child communication. Methods: subjects were 137 8 th graders and their mothers in Taiwan. They completed questionnaires to measure their ego development, perceived mother-child communication (mothers and adolescents) and autonomy (adolescents only). Results: Regression analyses indicated that mothers' ego development and mother-child's rational communication style significantly and positively predicted adolescents' relating vs. individuating autonomy. Mothers' ego development and mother-child communication did not predict adolescent ego development. Conclusions: Mothers who had higher ego development and used rational communication style tended to facilitate adolescents' autonomy.

#### The relationship among the perceived classroom structure, science epistemological belief, misconception and academic achievement

**Liu, Pei-Yun** Education and Human Resource, Hsuan Chuang University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship among the perceived classroom structure, science epistemological belief, misconception and academic achievement. Three hundred and

thirty-one seven-grade students completed a self-report survey assessing their perceived classroom structure, science epistemological belief and misconception. Results included that (a) constructivist perceived classroom structure exerted significant positive effects on individual science epistemological belief and academic achievement, but exerted negative effects on misconception. (b) individual science epistemological belief was the mediating variable between the perceived classroom structure and misconception. Based on findings, the implications for theory and practice, and for further research, are also discussed.

#### Gender differences in health in people over 55

**Lizaso, Izarne** Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of the Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain **Sansinenea, Francisco** PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain **Aizpurua, Alaitz** PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain **Sanchez de Miguel, Manuel** PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain

This study claims to analyse gender differences in physical, psychological and social health in people over 55 (Mage= 66 years, SD= 6.35). A semi-structured interview was used with 161 adults (80 women and 81 men). Also, the following psychosocial questionnaires were administered: GADS - screening -, GDS/30, HAS, PGC, Inventory of Social Resources and COOP-WONCA. Statistically significant differences were found in several factors: i.e., women display more signs of depressive and a lower degree of social support in comparison to men. This psycho-social questionnaire battery can be useful to know possible gender differences in health of people over 55.

#### Effects of a relaxation programme in older adults' state of mind

**Lizaso, Izarne** Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of the Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain **Sanchez de Miguel, Manuel** PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain **Aizpurua, Alaitz** PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain

In this study the effects of a relaxation programme in state of mind and quality of life in a group of 89 (81 women) older adults (Mage = 72; Mrange = 53-86 years) were analysed. Anxiety (GADS; Cautela's Inventory of Tension and Anxiety Indicators) and depression level (GADS; GDS/15) and quality of life (Health-Related Quality of Life COOP-WONCA) were evaluated. Pre-post treatment comparisons indicate statistically significant differences in anxiety (GADS) and depression (GADS and GDS) but not in tension-anxiety nor quality of life. Relaxation programmes may improve older adults' state of mind thus their application is suggested.

#### Production of a normative speech and role of expression context: Young people's relationship with alcohol

**Lo Monaco, Gregory** Laboratory of Socialpsychology, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France **Lheureux, Florent** Laboratory of socialpsychology, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France **Chianèse, Laure** Laboratory of socialpsychology, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France **Codaccioni, Colomba** Laboratory of socialpsychology, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France **Halimi-Falkowicz, Severine** Laboratory of socialpsychology, University of Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France

Students, producing verbal associations about health or with a student, and were speaking either for themselves or as the students would do in general. The results show that the individuals, placed in front of an agent of health and directly implied in the beliefs that they express, tend to



adopt the speech wished by this agent. However, this manifest adherence only appears to be circumstantial, insofar as the speech of the individuals is different when they are expressed vis-a-vis a member of its group and in the name of this one.

#### Ways of overcoming psychological barriers

**Lozhkin, Georgiy** *Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Kiev, Ukraine* **Volyanyuk, Nataliya** *Psychology, Central Institute of Post-Grad, Lutsk, Ukraine*  
Research object: peculiar features of psychological barrier manifestations in educational environment. Methods: self-diagnostics of psychological barriers (Y.Yermolayeva). Results: It was determined that psychological barriers are various forms of "fear syndrome" manifestations having two sides: fear of losing the habitual, and fear of the new, unusual. Conclusions: Ways of overcoming psychological barriers in educational environment imply the activity in two directions: elimination (liquidation or decrease) of a psychological barrier; and psychological barrier neutralization without its actual elimination.

#### Work health psychology of women workers in work settings

**Lu, Jinky Leilanie** *National Institutes of Health, Manila, Philippines*  
The study aimed at looking into problems caused by organizational factors to mental health of women workers. This was conducted in an export zone involving 31 industries and an interview with 613 women workers. The results showed that there were several interactions between variables which include the following- the need for new quality for products is associated with the need to upgrade knowledge and skills, fast-pace work is associated with heavy physical load, and poor health and safety policies. The study proposed for a massive review of the existing regulations for work and its relations to mental and psychological health.

#### A study on the present status and causes of university students' loneliness

**Lu, Yiping** *Department of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China*  
This study investigates the present status of university students' loneliness and its causes from four scales, namely, friendship, relation with family members, relation with lovers and relation with larger groups. The results shows: (1) undergraduates' loneliness is at a higher level, especially those introvert ones; meanwhile, loneliness is the most severe on the relation with lovers scale, and the least severe on the relation with family members scale. (2) unfulfilled needs for love, lack of interpersonal trust, deficiency in communication skills and weakened relation with parents are the main causes of undergraduates' loneliness.

#### Psychosocial and health issues in the workplace

**Lu, Yung Chang** *Quality Control, Sophia Mineral Services, Quezon City, Philippines*  
The study aimed at looking into the problems caused by organizational factors such as job autonomy, content of job, nature of task, to mental health of women workers. This was conducted in an export zone involving 31 industries and an interview with 613 women workers. Results showed that the overall good physical health of workers is affected by overtime and mental work. Moreover The study suggests that psychosomatic medicine must be considered by occupational doctors to promote occupational health in industries. Policies and counseling that covers psychosomatic medicine must also be formulated for the industrial setting.

#### The evaluation on the effect of happiness enhancing activities

**Luo, Yueh-Chuan** *National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan*

This study aims to evaluate the effect of happiness enhancing activities. The participants were 7th grade students. The experimental groups participated in 4 various intentional activities to obtain hope, gratitude, strengths, and the best job; while the control group simply recalled life experiences. All of the five groups were administered the pre-test before the experimental treatment, the post-test two weeks after the experimental intentional activity, and the delay test one month after. The results showed the experimental groups had higher authentic happiness and lower depression than the control group on both the post-test and the delay test.

#### An experimental research of the influence of past feeling experience on self-esteem

**Lv, Houchao** *School of Psychology, Chongqing, People's Republic of China* **Huang, Xiting** *School of Psychology, School of Psychology, BeiBei District, Chongqing, People's Republic of China*  
This research is aimed to explore the influence of past feeling experience on self-esteem. Results show that: Individuals with positive feelings tend to be high self-esteem, and negative individuals tend to be low self-esteem. When recalling high-self-esteem words, the subjects with positive feelings is significantly better than negative subjects; when recalling low-self-esteem words, the subjects with positive feelings is significantly worse than negative subjects. Within subjects of positive feelings, the recalled number of high-self-esteem words is higher than that of low-self-esteem words; and within negative subjects, the recalled number between high-self-esteem words and low-self-esteem words has no significant difference.

#### Negated directives in the context communicative competence

**Maciuszek, Jozef** *Inst. of Applied Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland*  
The presentation shows the research into effects of negations usage in directives. Three experiments tested effects of 'pay attention to' and 'don't pay attention to' commands on focusing attention. The indicator of attention focusing was the level of recollection of details of comic read before. In following experiments this indicator was time needed to name the stimulus words' colors and the level of these words' recollection after the previous task. The results show the paradox of negated commands which cause similarly great attention focus on the key objects as direct commands and far greater focus than in the control conditions.

#### Motivation strategy as factor development person of the school children

**Malkin, Valery** *Centre Psychology, Ural University, Ekaterinburg, Russia* **Rogaleva, Liudmila** *centre psychology, Ural university, Ekaterinburg, Russia*  
Physical culture lessons are considered not only to be a means of physical development of students, but a matter of their personal development that are able to develop their possibilities. The solution of this problem is possible under the circumstance if the students aware themselves as the subject of the activity. Motivative technology of the decision of this task consisted of 4 steps: 1.formation positive emotions to Physical culture lessons. 2.formation motivation of achievement of the group and individual aims. 3.formation motivation to creative activity. 4.formation motivation for self-realisation and self-development

#### Heterosexual men as targets of gay men's coming out: Exploring experiences in friendship

**Manalastas, Eric Julian** *Dept. of Psychology, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines*  
If sexual identity is truly socially constructed, then research on coming out of the closet needs to include perspectives not just of gay individuals, but also of the recipients ("targets") of coming out. Using in-depth interviews, I explored the lived experiences of N = 12 young heterosexual men who have male friends come out to them as gay. Coming out was experienced in diverse, usually indirect ways, involving mixed affect, identity support, stereotype-based perceptions, and occasional homoerotic tension. Interviewees' normative suggestions for gay men coming out and for their heterosexual male friends were also analyzed.

#### An overview of relationship between marital adjustment and relational beliefs of employed and married women in Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

**Mansour, Ladan** *Counseling (psychology), University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Abdlo-Mohammadi, Kobra** *counseling (psychology), University of Shahid Beheshti, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran* **Etemad, Samar** *counseling (psychology), University of Shahid Beheshti, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*

To study the relationship between marital adjustment and relational beliefs in employed and married women, 100 married women employee randomly were selected from Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran. We used Relations belief indicator (RBI) and dyadic adjustment scale (DAS) as research tools, one way variance and variable regression assessments for analyzing data. The results indicate that there is a meaningful difference between the relational beliefs of couples (mindset expectation, undermining opposition, sexual perfectionisms, disinterested in changeability of partner) and marital adjustment (partner satisfaction and agreement) at different educational levels of assessments. The outcome of this research can be applied for cognitive education between employed couples and their corrections in some ineffective beliefs. Key Words: relational beliefs, marital adjustment, women employee.

#### Student's perception regarding the degree of aggressivity concerning types of school behavior

**Marian, Claudia** *Baia Mare, Romania* **Tofane, Vasile** *foundation, Il quadrifoglio foundation, baia mare, Romania*  
The research is focused on the perception of 595 students on the degree of aggressivity of 18 types of school behavior. Concerning aggressive level, Likert's scale attached to each investigated behavior indicates that all types of behavior are perceived relatively undifferentiated by school age children. However, ANOVA two-ways underlines the presence of some perception patterns depending on age and gender. In agreement with social cognition theory, multiple regression show that perception is both cause and effect for the frequency of some aggressive type of aggression but this causalities do not cover more than 20% from variance.

#### Predicting cognitive functioning among centenarians

**Martin, Peter** *Dept. of Gerontology, Iowa State University, Ames, USA* **Cho, Jinmyoung** *Gerontology, Iowa State University, Ames, USA* **MacDonald, Maurice** *Gerontology, Iowa State University, Ames, USA* **Margrett, Jennifer** *Gerontology, Iowa State University, Ames, USA* **Poon, Leonard** *Gerontology Institute, University of Georgia, Ames, USA*  
Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess a resource and adaptation model predicting cognitive function among centenarians. Methods: Two hundred and eighty five centenarians and their



proxies participated in this study. Multiple regression analyses were used to test predictors of general cognitive functioning (MMSE). Results: All hypotheses received support. The strongest associations with cognitive functioning were obtained for residence, functional health and openness to experience. Centenarians residing in their own homes, in good functional health and those relatively high in openness had higher MMSE scores. Conclusions: Health, individual and social resources are important predictors of general cognitive functioning.

#### Physical health as a predictor of quality of life and self-esteem: A proposed model and implications for education- and health-related policy and practice

**Martinez, Carissa** Education and Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia **Martin, Andrew** Education and Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia **Colmar, Susan** Education and Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

This paper proposes and tests a model of the predictive relations between physical health and the outcome factors quality of life and self-esteem. Unlike much of the recent quality of life literature that focuses on in-patient or clinical populations, this study involves a general population of young people, with a view to understanding perceived physical health and quality of life in the general population. Based on a sample of N=705 young adults (341 male, 364 female), structural equation modelling showed significant relationships amongst hypothesised variable sets. The significance of this study manifests in the important outcome factors that can be predicted by physical health and the implications the findings have for education- and health-related policy and practice.

#### Is there an association between social emotion recognition and moral dilemmas judgement

**Martins, Ana** Psychology, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal **Reis, Alexandra** Psychology, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal **Justo, Marilene** Psychology, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal **Simão, Claudia** Psychology, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal **Ros, Antónia** Psychology, University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal

An interesting question is to understand whether emotion processing, particularly social emotions, has an association with moral judgements. To investigate this association we tested a sample of 36 participants in two tasks. Participants had to recognize three social emotions in a Go-NoGo paradigm and to judge 22 hypothetical dilemmas (amoral, impersonal and personal moral). The results showed a negative association between accuracy in the social emotion task and the proportion of affirmative answers in the judgment of personal moral dilemmas. The results are discussed within a framework suggesting that adequate moral judgements are dependent of a normal social emotions processing.

#### Gender identity in homosexual subjects

**Martxueta, Aitor** MIDE, FICE, San Sebastian, Spain **Jimenez, Amaia** Social Psychology, Psychology, San Sebastian, Spain

Cultural stereotypes support the idea that lesbian women are more masculine than heterosexual women as well as gay men are more feminine than heterosexual men (Kite y Meaux, 1984). There are controversial results of different studies that compare gender identity with homosexual and heterosexual groups. The aim of this study is to examine the differences between gay men and lesbian women with respect to their gender identity. A transversal selective design has been used. In this study participated 110 gay men and lesbian women from Basque Country. Results: The results suggest that

homosexual subjects are not typified sexually and they don't self-describe as masculine as feminine traits.

#### Stress responses in public speech

**Masamoto, Kaori** Faculty of Human Sciences, Matsuyama Shinonome College, Matsuyama, Japan **Hayashi, Mikiya** Faculty of Human Sciences, Matsuyama Shinonome College, Matsuyama, Ehime, Japan **Mimura, Satoru** Graduate school, Nihon University, Setagaya, Tokyo, Japan

In our daily life, we are often forced to make speeches to be evaluated in public situations. In such situations, various stress responses like complication for making a speech, anxiety, apprehensive about failure, tension, sweating, hot flash, palpitation, and so on, are observed. Previous researches showed that these stress responses alter as phases progress; the anticipation phase and the speech phase. In present research, we examined the change of stress responses throughout the preparation phase, the anticipation phase and the speech phase, via pencil and paper questionnaire.

#### Factors influencing Japanese patient's communication behavior during medical visits

**Matsuda, Yoriko** J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Ishikawa, Rie** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Shibata, Keiko** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan **Okuta, Noriko** Health and Welfare, YMCA college of Human Service, Kanagawa, Japan **Kamba, Naoko** Health Psychology, J. F. Oberlin University, Tokyo, Japan

**Objectives:** To examine the factors influencing Japanese patient's communication behavior during medical visits and to test a hypothetical model of Patient Communication Behavior. **Methods:** A questionnaire survey was conducted with 103 undergraduates and 460 adults (Mean age: 39.1, SD:15.27). **Self-construals, assertiveness, Japanese interpersonal competence, patient communication behavior, and self-efficacy** in information exchange were measured. **Results:** ANOVA revealed women reported more problems in their communication with physicians than men. Path analysis confirmed the validity of the model. **Conclusions:** Assertiveness increases self-efficacy in information exchange directly or via Japanese interpersonal competence, and which, in turn, leads to less problematic communication behaviors.

#### Attentional capture does not cause inhibition of return

**Matsuda, Yukihisa** Grad. School of Info Sciences, Tohoku University, Sendai-shi, Japan **Iwasaki, Syoichi** Graduate School of Info Sci, TOHOKU University, Sendai-shi aobaku aramaki, Japan

In this study 94 participants were tested with a spatial cueing task to investigate the relationship between attentional capture (AC) and inhibition of return (IOR). The result showed that there are two separable groups indicating either AC or IOR in 150 msec stimulus onset asynchrony condition in which AC is reported in most previous study. These two groups showed the same amount of IOR. Although participants divided into two groups, faster RT group and slower RT group, the same results were confirmed for each group. These results strongly indicate that AC and IOR are separate phenomena.

#### The reaction times to the paired personality trait terms by selective response tasks

**Matsuda, Kouhei** Dept. of Psychology, Bunkyo-Gakuin University, Kanagawa, Japan **Sato, Emi** Psychology, Shirayuri College, Chofu-City, Tokyo, Japan

The bi-polar paired personality trait terms reflects the one's smallest semantic network model. The reaction time was different in the selecting self-

image from the paired personality traits terms. It hypothesis that personality trait terms were adjusting myself, reaction time was fast. We measured the reaction times to 10 items (version and nerves) in simple RT session and personality self-rating session, when evaluating self-image to the personality traits terms. After classifying personality traits by the personality inventory, we examined reaction times to 10 terms in simple RT and personality self-rating session. As a result, adjusted items are more collate than non-adjusted items.

#### The influence of motivational aspects and experience on intention to enrol in online courses

**Mattana, Veronica** Dept. of Psychology, University of Verona, San Vito, Italy **Bellò, Benedetta** Psychology, University of Verona, San Vito, Italy

In this study we investigated the influence of students' experience with computer, online courses attendance, learning expectations and intrinsic motivation on intention to enrol in online courses. A structured questionnaire was administered to 152 students of the post graduate school for assistant teacher. Results showed that: • Motivational aspects, online courses attendance and computer experience predict intention to enrol in online courses. • Intrinsic motivation partially mediates the relationship between expectations and intention. This study stated the significant influence of motivational factors on intention to enrol in online courses. Limitation and suggestions are discussed.

#### Modulation of alertness and its influence on the spatial distribution of attention and on top-down control based on Bundesens Theory of Visual Attention (TVA)

**Matthias, Ellen** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany **Bublak, Peter** Neurology Clinic, Neuropsychology Unit, Jena, Germany **Müller, Hermann J.** Psychology, LMU, Munich, Germany **Schneider, Werner X.** Psychology, LMU, Munich, Germany **Finke, Kathrin** Psychology, LMU, Munich, Germany

**Objectives:** We studied the influence of alertness on spatial (distribution of attention) and task-related (top-down control) weighting parameters of Bundesen's 'Theory of Visual Attention' (TVA; 1990). **Method:** A partial report was administered repeatedly to 16 participants in a normal- or a reduced-alertness state to assess the influence of alertness on the two parameters independently and within the same subjects. **Results:** A rightward spatial bias appeared under low alertness conditions and was significantly correlated with direct and indirect measures of sleepiness/alertness. Top-down control seemed to be unaffected. **Conclusion:** The rightward bias might be related to functional lateralization of the alertness system.

#### Mental health in Spanish women abused by their partners: A comparison of psychological and physical violence

**Matud, Pilar** Personality, Assessment, La Laguna University, La Laguna, Spain **Fortes, Demelza** Personality, Assessment an Ps, La Laguna University, La Laguna, Spain

**Objective:** Analyze differences in mental health between battered women and women who experienced only psychological violence. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study of a sample of women abused by their partners; 74 of the women experienced physical and psychological abuse and 74 experienced only psychological abuse. **Measures:** Scaled Version of the General Health Questionnaire; Severity of Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorders Scale; Physical and Psychological Abuse Scale. **Statistical analysis:** Analysis of Variance. **Results:** No statistically significant differences were found between the groups in anxiety, depressive, somatic, social dysfunction and avoidance symptoms. Those who suffered both physical and



psychological abuse experienced more posttraumatic symptoms.

#### Does prejudice and sexism make us vulnerable to HIV?

**Mayordomo, Sonia** *Básica, University of Basque Country, San Sebastián, Spain* **Landa Ubillos, Silvia** *Sciences of Education, University of Burgos, Burgos, Spain* **Páez, Dario** *Social Psychology, University of Basque Country, San Sebastián, Spain*

We have contrasted the negative effects of prejudiced attitudes and sexism in the systematic use of condoms. A representative sample of 2935 Spanish people who answered a questionnaire regarding their sexual behaviours and risk took part in the study. In general, a high level of sexism and homophobia is related to: a) worse information and identification of myths regarding HIV sexual prevention; b) more negative beliefs and attitudes towards condom use; c) less self-perception of control in negotiating its use; d) less intention and actual use of a condom. Sexist and homophobic attitudes should be addressed in HIV prevention programmes.

#### Different ways to benefit-finding: Introspective reflection and communicative sharing

**Mehlsen, Mimi Yung** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark* **Thomsen, Dorte** *Kirkegaard Dept. of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark* **Jensen-Johansen, Mikael Birkelund** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark*

Objective: To examine differences in benefit-finding (BF) in positive and negative events. Methods: Students ( $n=110$ ) were asked to think of an event that changed their lives. They reported if they had talked about the event, and answered questionnaires measuring reflection and BF. Results: Half thought of positive events, half of negative events. Positive events: Talking about the event was associated with greater BF ( $r=0.43$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), whereas reflection was associated with less BF ( $r=-0.32$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Negative events: Only reflection was associated with greater BF ( $r=0.39$ ). Conclusion: Results suggest reflection and sharing experiences are different mechanisms both involved in BF.

#### Personality factors, self-cognitions and happiness in adolescence

**Meleddu, Mauro** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy* **Scalas, Laura Francesca** *Education, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom* **Guicciardi, Marco** *Psychology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy*

Happiness is related to extraversion, neuroticism and self-esteem (Hills, Argyle, 2001). In addition to these factors, the study examines the relationships between happiness, emotional autonomy, and self-concept clarity. A group of 400 students (14- to 20-years-old) completed the subsequent instruments: Eysenck Personality Inventory, Emotional Autonomy Scale, Self-concept Clarity Scale, Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale, Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI). Correlation coefficients and multiple regressions showed significant links between the OHI total score and the other constructs under examination ( $p < .001$ ). Moreover, hierarchical regressions highlighted differential contributions of the predictors in relation to overall happiness, its sub-factors scores and cognitive components

#### Dispositional coping with the challenges of surgery

**Melo, Maria da Luz** *Nursing School, University of Azores, Ponta Delgada, Portugal*

A research has been down to evaluate how patients react to information. Investigates the interactive effect between information about their clinical situation and the dispositional desire to be given

information, valued by coping style monitoring versus blunting. The dispositional desire for information was analysed according to the result of Miller Behavioural Style Scale - MBSS. According to the present research the majority of the patients reveal lack of information. The research proved that, in patients with monitoring coping style, when the information given was tailed by the dispositional desire of the patient, he manifests bigger satisfaction and less anxiety.

#### Cognitive control of memory in a sample of elderly

**Menor de Gaspar Pinilla, Julio** *Psychology, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain* **Albuerno López, Fernando** *Psychology, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain* **Cerezo Menéndez, Rebeca** *Psychology, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain*

This study examines the relationship between executive processes and working memory capacity measures and the performance on item-method directed forgetting task within a sample of elders ranging from 60 to 88 years old ( $n=50$ ). The results show that in a free recall test restricted to to-be-remembered items the participants intruded high proportion of to-be-forgotten items as well as a reduced directed forgetting effect in a final free recall test. Furthermore, significant correlations among working memory capacity and cognitive flexibility measures and intrusions and directed forgetting effect were obtained. However, measures of inhibition were neither correlated with working memory capacity nor directed forgetting performance.

#### Adult attachment styles and cognitive vulnerability to depression: The mediational roles of sociotropy and autonomy

**Merino, Hipolito** *Psicología Clínica, Universidad de Santiago, Santiago de Compostela, Spain* **Permuy, Beatriz** *Psicología Clínica, Universidad de Santiago, Santiago de Compostela, Spain* **Fernandez Rey, Jose** *Psicología Social y Básica, Universidad de Santiago, Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

We analyse the mediational role of the personality dimensions of sociotropy and autonomy in the relation between certain styles of attachment and depressive symptoms. In order to do so, a group of university students carried out the Beck Depression Inventory, the Personal Style Inventory and the Relationship Questionnaire. Individuals with attachment styles who have negative models of self obtained significantly higher scores in the BDI than those with attachment styles that imply positive models of self. The data indicated that the influence of the preoccupied style on depression was determined by sociotropy, whilst autonomy partially mediated the relation between the fearful style and depression.

#### Is it my turn? Preparing for one's death after burying a gay partner from HIV/AIDS

**Meris, Doneley** *HIV Arts Network, New York, USA*

This presentation highlights the unique and difficult stories of three gay men who sustained long-term HIV-concordant (both HIV-positive) relationships with their gay partners, cared for and were witnessed to for their partners' agonizing deaths, and now have to confront their own AIDS-related deterioration that follows the exact pattern of their deceased partners. LGBT- and grief-clinicians are provided clinical frameworks on how to meet the challenges of these gay survivors' grieving, healing and dying processes.

#### Open access: Using the internet for scientific publishing

**Mey, Günter** *Zentrum für Digitale Systeme, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany*

Since the "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities" has

been released, the claim for open access (OA)—to make publicly funded journal articles available for the public—started to reach a wider audience. But still experiences with OA-publishing are missing to a large extent. Ways to successfully establish an OA-journal will be presented by referring to "Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research"(FQS): Traditional and innovative ways of publishing are being discussed which helped FQS—originally coming from German qualitative psychology—to become the most important electronic journal in the field of international qualitative research.

#### Importance of family in psychiatric patients' recovery from illness

**Mfusi, Skhumbuzo** *Dept. of Psychology, Walter Sisulu University, Umtata, South Africa*

Presentation is based on the results of a study that investigated the important role that is played by family members in helping their relatives cope with a variety of psychiatric illnesses. Both the patients and their relatives were interviewed regarding the support available to patients, as well as some of the challenges confronted by both groups. The results were that there is an important role that is played by family members in helping their mentally ill relatives cope and recover from illness. Also, the study found that the South African government needs to provide more mental health specialists, especially in the rural-situated areas of the country.

#### Sex differences in the in-group bias with minimal groups

**Mifune, Nobuhiro** *Dept. of Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan* **Yamagishi, Toshio** *Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan*

The in-group bias is the tendency to behave altruistically towards in-group members, but competitively towards the out-group. In minimal groups, it has been shown that the in-group bias occurs only when participants know each other's group memberships, suggesting that the bias is an adaptive behavior for generalized reciprocity within groups. According to evolutionary psychology, however, males have a tendency to compete with out-group males, and thus priming participants with same sex partners may lead to intergroup competition among males even when their partner does not know their group membership. To investigate this hypothesis, we conducted an experiment using minimal groups.

#### The relation between coping styles and posttraumatic stress in a sample of police officers

**Mihalcea, Andreea** *Dept. of Psychology, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania* **Lita, Stefan** *Department of Psychology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania* **Stoian, Bogdan** *Centre for Psychosociology, Ministry of the Interior, Bucharest, Romania*

Police stress was the focus of many studies all over the world, because this work could be sometimes characterized by brutal problems and impossible problems, with no clear solution and which are not easily solved administratively or technically. The present study investigates the influence of coping styles on the posttraumatic stress of officers involved in special missions. The sample consists of 167 officers who completed the Indices of Coping Responses and the Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related PTSD. The results show that (a) low scores on behavioural coping and high scores on avoidance coping are associated with more posttraumatic stress ( $\Delta r=37\%$ ), and (b) avoidance is a maladaptive coping style because it accounts for 43% of the PTSD.



### Factors influencing old age: A study of institutionalized and non-institutionalized elderly

**Mishra, Nidhi** Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India **Dhawan, Nisha** Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India

A qualitative study was done to explore factors influencing old age among institutionalized and non-institutionalized elderly. Forty elderly persons (20 non-institutionalized and 20 living in religious institutes) of 65-75 years, were asked an open ended question- "What factors influence old age?". Content analysis of the responses indicated following factors - family, economic, health, dependency, spirituality, optimism and functional changes. Responses indicated that non-institutionalized elderly gave importance to family and economic factors while institutionalized elderly gave importance to spirituality and positive thinking. These findings provide an understanding of elderly's perception of ageing and the role of religious institutions in old age.

### Stress status among women in teaching profession in Nigeria

**Mivanyi, Yuwanna Jenny** Education Technical, City University Kaduna, Kaduna, Nigeria **Abdulkadir, Asmau** Education Technical, City University Kaduna, Kaduna, Nigeria **Bamanja, Becky** Education Technical, City University Kaduna, Kaduna, Nigeria **Makarfi, Amina** Administration Section, Teachers Registration Council, Kaduna, Nigeria

Teaching is one of the professions in Nigeria that has a high standard, especially with the establishment of Teachers Registration Council in 1993 backed by Act No. 31. Practicising this standard could be stressful in the Nigerian acculturated society, much more for the woman who has multiple roles at home. The study examines the stress status of women who are teachers. Guided by null hypotheses, responses to the researcher-designed questionnaire and stress inventory would be subjected to mean difference and chi-square analysis. A workshop for stakeholders would supersede the study to discuss the results for use.

### Cognitive interactions between facial expression and vocal intonation in emotional judgment

**Mochizuki, Toshiko** Dept. of Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan

Purpose: We investigated how people integrate emotions of the face and vocal intonation, which are congruent or incongruent. Method: Sixteen elderly people (age: 65-80) and fifteen youth (age: 21-22) participated. Moving images of faces and voices expressing neutral messages were presented simultaneously; observers judged the emotions. Results: When facial and vocal emotions were incongruent, (1) face was a more dominant cue than voice for elderly people, but the youth appropriately used both depending on the emotion, and (2) incongruent expressions were judged more frequently by elderly people as a new fused emotion of neither the face nor voice.

### The effects of associative learning on selective attention: The role of implicit versus explicit associations

**Money, Sharon** Psychology, The University of Kent, Chatham, United Kingdom **Sharma, Dinkar** Psychology, The University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Associative learning is a useful tool for investigating emotionality. Previously neutral stimuli, when paired with emotional stimuli, can acquire an emotional valence through association, enabling the reduction of confounds that stimuli such as words can cause. In four experiments we associate emotional pictures and sounds to nonwords in an initial learning phase. Performance on associated and non-associated non-words was compared in a

subsequent colour naming modified Stroop task. Results indicate that interference from associated non-words was reduced when the associative learning was made explicit rather than when it was incidental to the task.

### Mental health: Adolescent's beliefs and strategies to access health services

**Morais, Camila** Psychology, UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Koller, Silvia** Psychology, UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Bucher, Júlia** Psychology, UNIFOR, Fortaleza, Brazil

This study aims to identify beliefs and help-seeking strategies that adolescents hold on mental health. 120 low and high SES elementary/high-school adolescents (12-17 years old) answered a self-report questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and ANOVA showed that beliefs mainly come from family, which represents an important source of social support. It was found a significant gender difference on the strategies to access health services. For girls, parents are responsible for mental illness and should look for help. Boys did not know psychiatrists'/psychologists' roles and had concerns on what people would say. Family context appeared as support for mental illness

### Life style and memory impairment in elderly

**Morales, Manuel** Experimental Psychology, University of Seville, Seville, Spain **Luque, Elena** EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE, SEVILLE, Spain **Sañudo, Jose Ignacio** EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE, SEVILLE, Spain **Moreno, David** EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE, SEVILLE, Spain

Objectives: The aim of this investigation was to study the relationship between cognitive stimulating activities and memory performance in elderly people in a longitudinal research. Methods: 150 elderly were studied in two different moments, existing two-year interval between both measures. All subjects were assessed in episodic and semantic memory. Likewise, they completed a cognitive stimulating activities self-report. Results: The results showed that less active individuals had bigger differences between measures in the Boston naming test. Conclusions: Our study showed that older people engaged in stimulating cognitive activities maintain semantic memory better than older people less interested in these activities.

### Do we behave differently as a function of power?

**Morales Marente, Elena** Dept. of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Palacios, Maria Soledad** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain **Morano, Maria** Department of Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain

In this research we investigate the effects of power inequalities on social relationships at the behavioural level. Specifically, we will use the model entitled "Approach-Inhibition" by Keltner, Gruenfeld and Anderson (2003). Participants were Psychology students and they had different power as a function of the level of their studies. We also manipulated the legitimacy of the power they had. We asked them to participate in a decision about the University policy, and our main dependent variable was the variability of the behaviours they reported. Results suggested the relevance of the asymmetry of power in participant's behaviour.

### Happiness and mental health in senile people

**Mosavi Amiry, Seyed Jalal** Medical Clinic, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Homayouni, Alireza** Dept. Psychology, Medical Clinic, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Nikpour, Gholam Ali** Dpt. Psychology, Medical Clinic, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran **Golzadeh, Ehsan** Dept. Statistics, Payame Noor University(PNU), Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran

The research investigated the role of happiness in reduction of mental illness of senile people. Hypothesis: In mental period happiness can reduce mental illness. 84 senile people ranged 50 to 75 were randomly selected and Argyl's Happiness Inventory(AHI) and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) administered on them. Data analyzed with Pearson correlation formula. Results showed negative and significant correlation between happiness and components of mental illness in GHQ. Because of importance role of satisfaction of life and happiness in old age the plans should be applied for increasing of happiness and satisfaction from life to reduce bad effects of mental illness.

### Effect of auditory information processing to brightness judgment

**Muroi, Miya** Hyogo College of Medicine, Hyogo, Japan

Effect of auditory information processing on brightness judgment was studied. Participants performed both an auditory task and a visual task. In the visual task, they judged the brightness of the target and answered it with brightness scale presented after the target, and in the auditory task, they repeated the sound (Experiment 1), or detected vowels in (Experiment 2). As a result, only in the Experiment 1, participants judged the target brighter than the real brightness when the auditory information was presented simultaneously with the visual target. It suggests that load of the auditory task affects the visual information processing.

### What determines 'a meaningful life' for Japanese mothers: The most important factor is 'satisfaction as a mother' and second is 'satisfaction with their personal life' unrelated with 'satisfaction as a wife'

**Nagahisa, Hisako** Bunkyo Gakuin University, Saitama, Japan

In this study, we examine the developmental change in the relationship between mother's perception of 'a meaningful life (ML)' and self-evaluation through child-raising stages. Mothers in the early stages of child raising (N=88), the middle stage (N=57), and the final stage (N=190) completed questionnaires about (ML), self-evaluation (satisfaction as a mother(SM), as a wife (SW), and as an individual (SI)) and allocation of her personal resources (her time, energy and money). Regression analysis indicated that 1) The significant factor for (ML) change from her mother-role to her personal life. 2) Throughout the stages, (SM) is more significant than (SW) in Japanese mothers.

### Predicting students' choices of university majors

**Nagy, Gabriel** Educational Research, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany **Trautwein, Ulrich** Educational Research, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany **Lüdtke, Oliver** Educational Research, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany

Interests and abilities are related to career choices, but there is no consensus on the unique role of these characteristics. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of vocational interests and abilities (mathematics, English, intelligence) in students' choices of university majors in a large sample of students (N=3697). Multinomial regressions showed that abilities and interests were both related to choices when considered in isolation. However, multivariate models demonstrated that abilities (and other characteristics) were no longer predictive when interests were controlled. Results suggest that individual interests are a major force behind self-selection into different academic careers.



### Art in a hospital: The role of artists and the effect of the activities

**Nakagami-Yamaguchi, Etsuko** Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan **Hirai, Hironori** General affair section, Osaka City University H, Osaka, Japan **Shintaku, Haruo** Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka City University, Osaka, Japan

The authors had the opportunity to observe art-activities in a general hospital in Osaka where several art programs are put into practice since 2000. These programs were characterized by intensive collaboration with artists, patients and families, and hospital staffs including us. In this study, we focused on these collaborative art activities in the hospital-community. Based on ethnography, text data from the artists' narrative and results of questionnaire surveys, we discussed the role of artists who produced these art-programs as collaborative practice, and the effect of the activities on the people in our hospital-community from the viewpoint of Group Dynamics.

### Self-regulation and consistency of interpersonal feeling in emotional control of the children in the United States

**Nakata, Sakae** Dept. of Psychology, Aichi Gakuin University, Aichi, Japan

It is examined in quality how they controlled emotions and coped with them to maintain smooth communication, from a behavioral response of the children and a change in facial expression to the others on a video recorded on this occasion. As a result, it has become clear that, as for stress coping of three-year-old children, they substituted an accessible thing (a stone) for what they wanted (a ball) in the world of an image and controlled the situation they failed to manipulate when they could not get something in the relationship with the others.

### The lower class Brazilian youth and the access to the university

**Nascimento, Eduardo** Education, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

The theme of the research is the reasons and aspirations that the lower class Brazilian youth have about the access to tertiary education. What are the reasons leading the lower class Brazilian youth to aspire to university? The hypothesis is that these aspirations of the lower class Brazilian youth indicate the existence of a life planning through a profession that would both lead to economic improvement and an extended youth condition. Some aspects of social inclusion, color of skin / ethnicity and gender might contribute as social factors in the undertaking of the planning of their lives.

### Structure of dysfunctional thoughts in Chinese senior elementary school students and middle school students

**Ni, Jie** Educational Psychology, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR **Sang, Biao** Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

The purpose of present studies was to discover the contents and structure of the dysfunctional thoughts - "sick, false, or unreasonable thoughts that cause the appearance of maladjustment and what's more, the emotion disorders"- in Chinese elementary and middle school students. Literature review, interview and questionnaire were employed and 1307 students participated in this research. The results disclosed a five-factor model including "self-defence", "demanding for best treatment", "over-perfectionism", "passive attitude" and "attention-seeking". The significance of the present studies is its primary exploration of the dysfunctional thoughts in Chinese elementary and middle school students. Our findings fill the blank of the study in

dysfunctional thoughts and make a breakthrough in theory.

### Dysfunctional thoughts of Chinese senior elementary school students and middle school students: Contents, structure and status quo

**Ni, Jie** Educational Psychology, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR **Sang, Biao** Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

The purpose of present studies was to discover the contents, the structure and the status quo of the dysfunctional thoughts - "sick, false, or unreasonable thoughts that cause the appearance of maladjustment and what's more, the emotion disorders"- in Chinese elementary and middle school students. Literature review, interview and questionnaire were employed in two studies. More than 2000 subjects altogether participated in. The results showed the structure of the dysfunctional thoughts in Chinese elementary and middle school students was a five-factor model structure and the status quo was beyond optimistic. Our findings gave out instructive suggestion to school counseling, mental health education and learning guidance.

### The motivation for success as a personal parameter of innovative activity of students

**Nikova-Tsioutsou, Donka** Economic Sociology and Psych., UNWE-Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

The work presents the empirical exploration of motivation for success as a personal parameter of the innovative activity of students. The questionnaires for testing the innovative activity and the motivation for success are used in the research. The extract includes 1200 graduating students from three economic universities in Bulgaria. The statistical treatment is done by Correlation, Dispersion, Factor, Regression analyses. Some of the results and the conclusions are: The innovative activity of students correlates with their motivation for success. The motivation for success has influence on innovative activity. The motivation for success is a parameter of innovative activity of students.

### Which hemisphere processes the distractor? The effect of cerebral lateralization on selective attention

**Nishimura, Ritsuko** Psychology & Communication, Aichi Shukutoku University, Mizuho, Japan **Yoshizaki, Kazuhito** Psychology, Aichi Shukutoku, Nagakute, Japan **Kato, Kimiko** Psychology, Aichi Shukutoku, Nagakute, Japan **Haneda, Satoshi** Psychology, Aichi Shukutoku, Nagakute, Japan

This study aimed to investigate whether or not selective attention is modulated by cerebral dominance for letter search. Right-handed 24 participants were asked to discriminate a target letter in a briefly presented letters-array, while ignoring distractors. We manipulated visual-field of the target (left or right visual-field), compatibility between the target and the distractor (compatible or incompatible) and presentation mode (within- or across-fields). Results showed that the compatibility effect was larger when the distractor was presented in RVF than in LVF irrespective of the presentation mode. These results suggested that selective attention is determined by left hemisphere dominance for letter search.

### The influence of emotional and non-emotional stimuli on the activation of anterior cingulate cortex using a Stroop paradigm

**Nitsch, Alexander M.** Biolog. und Klinische Psychol., Universität Jena, Jena, Germany **Miltner, Wolfgang H. R.** Jena, Germany **Straube, Thomas** Biologische und Klinische Psy., Institut für Psychologie, Jena, Germany

Anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) has been distinguished into a "ventral-affective" and a "dorsal-cognitive" subdivision (Bush, Luu and Posner,

2000). Several studies have questioned this appeal. Our purpose was to develop two Stroop-paradigms, which only differ in their emotionality. 15 healthy subjects completed the tasks while brain activation was recorded using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI, 1.5Tesla). Reaction times and error rates displayed a Stroop-effect for both paradigms. fMRI-data shows both in the non-emotional and the emotional task increased activation of dorsal ACC for incongruent compared to congruent trials. These findings contradict the model of ventral-emotional and dorsal-cognitive subdivisions in ACC.

### Constructing and testing humor elicitation models

**Nomura, Ryota** Educational Psychology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan **Maruno, Shun'ichi** Educational Psychology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

To construct a forecasting model that predicts amount of humor elicited by actual stimuli, 375 Japanese high school and undergraduate students ( $M = 18.25$ ,  $SD = 1.76$ ) were instructed to rate humor-relevant variables regarding randomly assigned 16 out of 48 cartoons. With path analysis, predictive powers and goodness of fit indices for 3 models were calculated. The results supported the model assuming that aggressive, sexual, and discriminative components of humor-relevant variables are activated as by-product of elaboration, rather than the one assuming the components to function as an arousal booster. Adaptive functions of a supported model were discussed.

### Is threat sufficient to bias attention? An experimental investigation

**Notebaert, Lies** Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium **van Damme, Stefaan** Exp. clinical and health psych, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium **Crombez, Geert** Exp. clinical and health psych, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Studies reveal that threatening information captures attention more rapidly than neutral information. However, threat stimuli often differ perceptually from neutral stimuli, leaving the question unanswered whether threat is sufficient to bias attention. Therefore, participants performed a visual search task with equally salient stimuli (coloured circles). One colour (CS+) was fear-conditioned using aversive shocks. Task was responding to a target presented in one of the circles. A repeated measures ANOVA showed faster responses to targets in the CS+ colour compared to the other colours, especially in high-anxious individuals. We concluded that threat is sufficient to automatically bias attention in vulnerable participants.

### Influences of the red/blue colour combination presented in the hemifield on human performance

**Ohashi, Tomoki** Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Sendai, Japan

Many studies have revealed that colour influences human performance. In this research, we presented different colours in the hemifield, and measured the subjects' performances with the Compound Digit Checking Test (measuring attentional switching to global/local objects) and the Block Design Test from WAIS-III (measuring visual abstract processing and problem solving). There were two conditions with respect to the colour combinations: one condition was red in the right hemifield and blue in the left one, while the other condition was the reverse. Twenty-five subjects were randomly divided into two groups, and their blood pressures were measured during the rest periods between the tests. The influences of colour on human performance were discussed.



### General and health related quality of life in adolescents with type 1 diabetes

**Oles, Maria** *Inst. of Psychology, Catholic University Lublin, Lublin, Poland*

**Objectives:** To explore the self-perceived quality of life (QOL) and health related quality of life (HRQOL) in adolescents with type 1 diabetes versus healthy youths. **Methods** A sample of adolescents ( $K=30$ ,  $M=30$ ) between 12-18 was investigated by means of The Youth Quality of Life Instrument (YQOL-R) and The KIDSC-REEN-52 instrument. **Results** The overall QOL and HRQOL of adolescents with and without diabetes differ between the groups. **Conclusions** The findings suggest need to improve the QOL of adolescents with and without chronic illness and to examine the determinants of the quality of life in the both groups of youths.

### Generation of causal attributions for functional and organic pain-analysing the view of children with Rheumatoid Arthritis

**Ostkirchen, Gabriele Gerda** *Inst. für Klin. Neurologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany*

**Wiegemann, Eva** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Cizmowski, Tanja** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Hachemi, Houyem** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Howoritsch-Steinberg, Martina** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Kamberg, Jennifer** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Konik, Anna** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Youn, Do Ae** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Ganser, Gerd** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Diener, Hans Christoph** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany*

Causal attributions for functional and organic pain (AP=abdominal pain; H=headache, RA=rheumatoid arthritis) from 162 children with rheumatoid arthritis ( $\bar{x}=29.01\%$ ,  $\bar{q}=70.99\%$ , mean age $\bar{x}$ :10.21 $\bar{q}$ :11.22) were categorised (CAT\_SY-S\_PED\_PAIN) exhaustively. Overall 1187 causes were named (AP=416,H=390,RA=381). The "illness itself", the "medical treatment" and the "side effects walking along with it" were generated predominantly (AP12.8%; H14.6%; RA18.6%). Sex-specific preferences were found for headache and rheumatoid arthritis (H: $\chi^2(16)=38.218$ ;  $p<.001$ ; RA: $\chi^2(14)=24.983$ ;  $p=.035$ ; AP: $\chi^2(17)=18.196$ ;  $p=.337$ ). Experiences with a recurrent and progressive disease have a strong impact on functional and organic pain attributions.

### Primary headaches and abdominal pain in our school: An academic cooperation with a German grammar school project

**Ostkirchen, Gabriele Gerda** *Inst. für Klin. Neurologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany* **Marco, Grabemann** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Lotte, Mandy** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Ostkirchen, Rima** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany* **Diener, Hans Christoph** *Clinics of Neurology, University Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany*

This study explores the relationship of primary headaches, functional abdominal pain and life quality. 240 scholars participated in 3 groups (pre, peri and post puberty) each with 80 subjects (40 girls, 40 boys). They completed FSEKB, ROME-III and KINDL questionnaires. Recurrent pain experiences (mean =58.02; SD=1.174) influence the health related life-quality in children (mean=64.94; SD=1.225;  $F(1,209)=14.332$ ;  $p<.001$ ). Gender and puberty have no significant effects (headache  $\chi^2(2)=4.158$ ,  $p=.059$ ; abdominal pain  $\chi^2(2)=1.178$ ,  $p=.429$ ). The impact of recurrent pain on health related life-quality measures during school-time is

stressed. Data contradict the hypothesized differences in gender and puberty.

### The effect of organizational climate and group identity on perception of socially inconsiderate behavior within organizations

**Ozeki, Miki** *Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan* **Yoshida, Toshikazu** *Graduate School of Education a, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

The purpose of this research was to examine the effect of climate and group identity on the perception of socially inconsiderate behavior within the organization. Organizational climate was assessed through two factors; Management and Frankness. Group identity was composed of two factors, Membership and Pride. A total of 601 students who held membership in varsity clubs at universities participated in a questionnaire survey. Those scoring high on the Membership factor perceived more social inconsiderateness within their club. The Membership factor negatively affected perception of interpersonal inconsiderateness, while conversely, the Pride factor affected it positively, and organizational climate had no influence. These results indicate that the perception of social inconsiderateness is an individual level phenomenon.

### Interference of DVD extracts listening on attention while driving

**Pêcher, Christelle** *CLLE-LTC, MDR, Université de Toulouse 2, Toulouse, France* **Lemerrier, Céline** *CLLE-LTC, MDR, Université de Toulouse 2, Toulouse Cedex 9, France* **Cellier, Jean-Marie** *CLLE-LTC, MDR, Université de Toulouse 2, Toulouse Cedex 9, France*

Present study investigates the interference of DVD extracts listening on driver's attentional behaviour. DVD extracts used were sound film extracts of 5 genres (drama, comedy, action, horror, sentimental). They were randomly played during a simulated driving task embedding a Peripheral Identification Task (PIT). We hypothesized that each genre of film interferes differently on each driving parameter. Results revealed a degradation of longitudinal control for action films whereas lateral control and RTs to PIT are deteriorated for horror and sentimental films. Implications of the distractive effect of sound and the nature of extracts will be discussed.

### The emotional state as a factor of inattention in car driving

**Pêcher, Christelle** *CLLE-LTC, MDR, Université de Toulouse 2, Toulouse, France* **Lemerrier, Céline** *CLLE-LTC, MDR, Université de Toulouse 2, Toulouse Cedex 9, France* **Cellier, Jean-Marie** *CLLE-LTC, MDR, Université de Toulouse 2, Toulouse Cedex 9, France* **Quaireau, Christophe** *LPE, Université de Rennes 2, Rennes Cedex, France*

This aim of this talk will be to highlight the impact of inattention on the attentional behaviour in driving. At this time, this thematic is just emerging from the driving field of research. One of the major causes of inattention is the degradation of the emotional state (e.g. sadness and anger). Hence, this presentation will firstly review epidemiological and experimental studies about the impact of the emotional state in driving. Secondly, results of 2 experimental studies performed with a driving simulator at the University of Toulouse will be exposed.

### The investigation the impact of assertiveness training on assertiveness and happiness of high-school girls

**Paezy, Maryam** *Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The sample which was comprised of 30 2nd-grade high-school girls in the field of Natural sciences were selected randomly. Gambrell and Richey's Assertiveness Questionnaire (GRAQ) and a self-made open-ended questionnaire to investigate the

reasons for nonassertive and Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ) were used. The study had five phases; the pilot, the pre-test, the training, the post-test and the follow-up. The results showed a significant difference between both assertiveness scores, basic assertion and oppositional assertion in pre-test and post-test and follow-up for the experimental group. The results showed a significant difference on happiness scores in pre- and post-test and follow-up for the experimental group.

### The rehearsal effect of object-based attention on object working memory

**Pan, Yi** *Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China* **Xu, Baihua** *Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China* **Zuo, Wuheng** *Department of Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China*

Under certain conditions, the contents of object working memory can influence the guidance of selective attention. Using nature pictures as the experimental materials, this study tested the hypothesis that object-based attention may play an important role in the rehearsal effect on object working memory for active maintenance of object representations. This study included two experiments in which two different ways of preventing attention-based rehearsal from occurring were separately adopted. The results of the two experiments showed that object-based attention play an important role in the rehearsal effect on object working memory for active maintenance of object representations, and that this attention-based rehearsal effect have some ecological validity.

### Counselling men who have sex with men (MSM): Issues and approaches

**Pandya, Apurva** *HDFS, University of Baroda, Vadodara, India*

Present paper discusses counseling issues of MSM population addressing the sexuality, mental health and HIV/AIDS issues and explores effectiveness of counseling techniques and approaches. This study is based on 100 case study. Various sexuality and psychosocial issues leads to psychological discomfort or psychiatric morbidities like identity crisis, anxiety, feelings of guilt, substance abuse etc. This study also noted counselling issues around married MSM, female partner of MSM, HIV positive MSM and explores counseling techniques and approaches with sexual and mental health issues. To conclude, HIV/AIDS prevention projects, counseling MSM population is not just restricted to HIV/AIDS and STIs.

### Methodology in the study of the burnout syndrome in university professors

**Parades Santiago, Maritza Del Carmen** *Geografía Humana, Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela* **Viloria Marin, Hermes Antonio** *Medicion y Evaluacion, Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela* **Avendaño Rangel, Francys Andreina** *Biología, Universidad de Los Andes, Merida, Venezuela*

In this paper we study the incidence of Burnout in a sample of University teachers, using the MBI. Results show level medium of Burnout characterize by levels medium of depersonalization, emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment. We studied the effects of some variables in the three dimensions of burnout. Sociological and professional variables that were related to these subscales were: age, sex, and rank. Other variables for: marital status, have or haven't children, and partner with or without work, were not related to burnout levels. As for contour of teacher factor: years of instruction, and academic level, were related to burnout levels neither.



### Familial similarity in personality

**Parshikova, Oxana** Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

The main goal of this study is to analyze similarity between parents and their offspring and between spouses as well. At present we have data of 42 families (129 respondents) from Moscow region. Self-completion questionnaires evaluate different personality measures of parents and their offspring (e.g. Big Five, locus of control). The "generation off children" (mean 21 years, st. dev. 3.1) has higher level of Extraversion, Openness and Internal locus of control and lower level of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness than "generation of their parents" (mean 48 years, st. dev. 6.5). Non-random mating is found for Agreeableness and Locus of control.

### Cognitive-emotional functioning: Role of emotional intensity in the anxiety

**Pasquier, Aurélie** Aix-en-Provence, France **Bonnet, Agnès** Psychologie clinique, Université de Provence, Aix-En-Provence, France **Pedinelli, Jean-Louis** Psychologie clinique, Université de Provence, Aix-En-Provence, France

Anxiety is an emotional trouble very present in the general population and it seems to be linked to depression symptoms. The aim of this study is to test the relations hypothesis between cognitive-emotional functioning, anxiety and depressive symptoms. The study's sample was formed from a group of 50 subjects, aged from 18 to 65. Participants completed Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD), Affect Intensity Measure (AIM), Emotional Expressivity Scale (EES) and Levels of Emotional Awareness Scale (LEAS). Our results show strong positive correlations between anxiety symptoms, affect intensity, emotional expressivity and level of emotional awareness. In conclusion, this results point out the importance of emotional variables in the study and treatment of subjects suffering of anxiety symptoms.

### Action of specific rhythms on the consciousness attention and reaction rate

**Pelageykin, Denis I.E.A.P.**, Moscow, Russia

Were in this work carried out studies of the action of the specific rhythms, including of sonic for the purpose of the impact study of their influence on the consciousness, the cognitive processes, changes in the reaction rate and attention in subjects. The estimation of indices was conducted under laboratory conditions with the application of test programs and systems of the pickups of real time. Tested - students at the age from 20 to 35 years. The result of a study became the development of the dependence of the specific types of specific rhythmic action and by results which demonstrate subjects during the repeated testing. Procedure can be adapted for a change in the objective indices of those indicated above.

### Can positive emotions contribute to improving teachers' personal beliefs about their perceived self-efficacy?

**Perandones González, Teresa María** Educational Psychology, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain **Castejon Costa, Juan Luis** EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE, ALICANTE, Spain

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of positive emotions on teacher self-efficacy. To this end, 55 secondary education teachers responded to four instruments: Teacher's Sense of Efficacy Scale, NEO-FFI, BarOn EQi and Trait Meta-Mood Scale. Data analysis involved the use of Pearson correlation and multiple regression procedure. The results indicated that high levels of positive emotions are related to high levels of teacher self-efficacy and the positive emotions contributed significantly to the prediction of teacher self-

efficacy. The data supported the theoretical expectation of a linkage between positive emotions and teacher self-efficacy (Penrose, Perry and Ball, 2007).

### Can dysfunctional attitudes, negative attributional style, pleasant events and personality features predict future depression? A twelve-month follow-up of 483 subjects

**Perestelo-Perez, Lilibeth** Evaluation and Planning Unit, Canary Islands Health Service, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain **Peñate-Castro, Wenceslao** Personality, Evaluation and Ps, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain **Bethencourt-Perez, Juan Manuel** Personality, Evaluation and Ps, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain

Objectives: The current study assessed dysfunctional attitudes, negative attributional style, pleasant events and personality failure to predict depression in young adult. Methods: A group of 483 young adult participated in this longitudinal study and they were assessed with self-reported questionnaires. The data analysis consisted of stepwise multiple-regression. procedures. Results: Findings suggest that personality construct of neuroticism and the dysfunctional attitude of dependency play a role in vulnerability to the onset of depressive symptoms, while attributional style did not predict change in self-reported depression symptoms. Conclusions: Analyses supported A.T. Beck's (1976) theory of depression and the big five model but not the hopelessness theory of depression.

### Cooperative learning and sociometric status

**Perez Sanchez, Antonio Miguel** Evolutive Psychology, University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain **Poveda Serra, Patricia** EVOLUTIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND DIDAC, UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE, ALICANTE, Spain **Quiros Bravo, Soledad** EVOLUTIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND DIDAC, UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE, ALICANTE, Spain

Objective: verifying that sociometric status and group cohesiveness increase when cooperative learning techniques are used. Method: The participants were 50 students in first year of Compulsory Secondary Education (average age, 12). We used a pretest-posttest design with non-equivalent control group. The data was obtained through sociometric test. To analyse the data we used t-Test of difference of means and univariate split-plot analysis of variance. Results: The findings confirmed our hypothesis. Conclusion: Cooperative learning techniques should be included in the classroom dynamics. The enhancement of inter-pair relations improves class atmosphere and academic achievement.

### The role of the mediation of dysfunctional attitudes in the relation between adult attachment styles and emotional disorders

**Permy, Beatriz** Psicología Clínica, Facultad de Psicología, Santiago de Compostela, Spain **Merino, Hipolito** Psicología Clínica, Facultad de Psicología, Santiago de Compostela, Spain **Fernandez-Rey, Jose** Psicología Clínica, Facultad de Psicología, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

We analysed the mediational role of the dysfunctional attitudes in the relation between attachment and depressive and anxious symptoms. In order to do so, a group of university students carried out the Beck Depression Inventory, the Trait Anxiety subscale of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, the Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale and the Relationship Questionnaire. Individuals who had negative models of self obtained significantly higher scores in the BDI and STAI-T than those with positive models of self. The data indicated that the influence of the preoccupied and fearful styles on depression was determined by dysfunctional attitudes, whilst the association of these styles with anxiety was not explained by DAS scores.

### Development of the intimacy of Maternal Disclosure Scale (IMDS) using Rasch Analysis

**Perrin, Marei** Victoria, Canada **Ehrenberg, Marion** Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada **Graves, Roger** Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada

Objectives: Development of a scale to assess perceived dis/comfort levels of mothers in discussing topics of varying intimacy levels with their adolescent/young adult children. Methods: 55 undergraduates enrolled at a midsize Canadian university completed the newly developed IMDS. One parameter Rasch analysis was used to construct the final scale. Results: Final version of the IMDS possessed good internal consistency ( $\alpha=.97$ ), good response difficulty range, and good spread of retained items. Conclusions: IMDS is a promising scale to assess mothers' perceived comfort levels in maternal disclosure, which may help to identify healthy as well as problematic mother-child relationship dynamics.

### Network analysis of respiratory sensations in sports and stress using flowthrough centrality measurements

**Petersen, Sibylle** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany **Mann, Charles F.** Computer Science/Engineering, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, USA **Matula, David W.** Computer Science/Engineering, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, USA **Ritz, Thomas** Psychology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, USA

Patients' self report of respiratory sensations is an important source of diagnostic information. A network analysis method of exploring sensations by a proposed flowthrough centrality measurement based upon hierarchical maximum concurrent flow in networks of descriptors is introduced. 582 individuals rated 25 sensation descriptors regarding situational incidence in sport/exercise and stressful situations. Arrest of breathing (apnea) was the most central sensation in the stressful situations network. For the sport/exercise situations network, the highest flowthrough centrality was observed for being out of breath. These results demonstrate the usefulness of this method in the analysis of self-reported symptoms. Future applications are identified.

### The role of friendship on life satisfaction and well-being for aging adults

**Pezzuti, Lina** Dep. Clinical Psychology, Università di Roma, Roma, Italy **Baiocco, Roberto** Faculty of Psychology 1, Università di Roma, Rome, Italy **Laghi, Fiorenzo** Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Psychology 1, Rome, Italy **d'Alessio, Maria** Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Psychology 1, Rome, Italy

Objectives. Research of friendship has recently extended to study the importance of friendship role on life satisfaction and well-being for aging adults. Methods. The research examined aspects of friendship initiation and maintenance in aging adults (aged 65-85). The study investigated: a) how aging adults perceive their friendship involvement; b) how friendship support patterns of later life compare with those of earlier stages; c) the way in which friends relate to other source of support; d) the effect of friendship on perceived well-being and life satisfaction. Results support the need of a broadened understanding of friendship in the late adulthood years.

### The impact of emotion on memory performance of depressive patients

**Pfütze, Eva-Maria** Bochum, Germany **Lindenberg, Annette** AG Motivation, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany **Pinnow, Marlies** AG Motivation, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany **Schweinberger, Stefan** Psychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany



Based on various theories of depression and emotion it was tested if the recognition performance of depressive patients relies on the emotional content of to-be-remembered faces. Therefore, probands had to memorize sad and happy faces in a learning phase. Then they had to recognize them in a subsequent recognition phase, where these faces were presented as happy, neutral and sad. The depressive patients recognized the faces they learned as sad better than the faces they learned as happy, while healthy controls recognized the faces learned as happy better than the faces learned as sad. This evidence that memory in depressive patients works better with depression-congruent content confirms the interaction of emotional and cognitive processes.

#### Ecological momentary assessment of anxiety symptoms: Limited evidence for cognitive theories of panic disorder

**Pfaltz, Monique** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland* **Michael, Tanja** *Clinical Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland* **Kolodyazhnyi, Vitaliy** *Clinical Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland* **Peck, Peter** *Clinical Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland* **Margraf, Jürgen** *Basel, Switzerland* **Wilhelm, Frank H.** *Clinical Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland*

We tested cognitive theories of panic disorder (PD) by monitoring anxiety symptoms in 20 PD patients, 20 healthy controls, and a clinical control group (15 patients with PTSD), using an electronic diary. Participants rated various bodily, cognitive, and emotional anxiety symptoms five times a day for one week. The relationship between symptoms was assessed using vector autoregression. While for some individuals cognitive factors like expectation of anxiety seem to mediate anxiety, group results only provide limited support for theories assuming a general influence of cognitive factors in the development and maintenance of panic attacks.

#### Action observation is affected by viewing perspective in dance-novices

**Pilgramm, Sebastian** *Bender Inst. of Neuroimaging, Universität Gießen, Giessen, Germany* **Zentgraf, Karen** *Psychology and Sport Science, Universität Gießen, Giessen, Germany* **Stark, Rudolf** *Bender Inst. of Neuroimaging, Universität Gießen, Giessen, Germany* **Munzert, Jörn** *Psychology and Sport Science, Universität Gießen, Giessen, Germany*

Observing someone performing an action activates motor and related regions (Rizzolatti, 2001). Activation can be enhanced, e.g. by motor expertise (Calvo-Merino et al., 2006). It is unknown whether novices' neural networks are susceptible to observing unfamiliar movements from a first-contrasted to a third-person perspective (1PP, 3PP). Ballroom dance videos created by a helmet camera were observed by 15 novices in a functional magnetic resonance imaging study. Results show stronger activation in secondary somatosensory areas and inferior parietal cortex bilaterally during observation of 1PP videos implying agency. Therefore, modulation of motor-related activation also occurs in novices by different viewing perspectives

#### What drives risky driving behaviour? An analysis based on a proposal for redesigning the theory of planned behaviour

**Pimentão, Cristina** *FCHS, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal*

To better understand risky driving behaviour we are conducting a study based on the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) but also with the intention of redesigning it. To achieve this goal we constructed a questionnaire based on the TPB to apply to drivers between 18 and 50 years old. Through statistical analysis we want to test the possibility of including an emotional dimension

(e.g., rage) to extend the TPB and to increase its predictive power. We are expecting that the results will show us which dimensions of the model are better predictors of risky driving behaviour. With this knowledge we can propose relevant guide lines to train drivers in the beginning and throughout their driving experience.

#### Attentional mechanism in depression

**Pinnow, Marlies** *Inst. of Cogn. Neuroscience, Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany* **Karrasch, Natalie** *Inst. of Cogn. Neuroscience, Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany*

We consider whether disruption of a specific neural circuit related to self-regulation is an underlying biological deficit in depression. Because depressives exhibit a poor ability to regulate negative affect, we hypothesized that brain mechanisms thought to be involved in such self-regulation would function abnormally even in situations that seem remote from the symptoms exhibited by these patients. To test this idea, we compared the efficiency of attentional networks in a non-clinical high depressive group and a low depressive group. Contrary to the hypotheses we found no deficits in executive attention, but depressive subjects showed a severe deficit in the alerting attention in this pure cognitive task.

#### Aphasia: Atypical case

**Pinto Monteiro das Neves, Maria Teresa** *Lisbon, Portugal*

The author presents a clinical case of a man with 68 years old, who suffered a stroke in April 2007. When evaluating, showed marked difficulty in expressing himself, agrammatic, with spontaneous speech reduced and poor content. The patient presents a language disorder, nosologically classified in the field of aphasias. However is not a typical case. The author present and discuss (Theory of Luria), the data obtained from neuropsychological assessment process.

#### Attitudes towards online health care and expected impact on physician-patient-relationship

**Pintzinger, Nina** *Research and Training Practice, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria* **Stetina, Birgit U.** *Forschung und Ausbildung, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria* **Kryspin-Exner, Ilse** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria*

Objectives: Attitudes towards online health care and possible changes of the physician-patient-relationship as a result of using ehealth applications. Methods: A German-speaking online-sample was surveyed using the Attitudes towards Online Health Care Scale (LaCousiere, 2001). Data analysis included statistical inference and descriptive methods. Results: Results demonstrate little positive effects for personal health care as a consequence of using ehealth applications; most participants have negative attitudes to online health care. The expected changes of the physician-patient relationship are still unclear. Conclusion: The patient point of view shows only little impact on personal health care of ehealth applications and physician-patient relationship.

#### Modeling of cooperative processes of networked teams in critical situations

**Piolo, Margarete** *Naturwissenschaften - EFS, Forschungsgesell. für Angew., Wachtberg-Werthhoven, Germany* **Duckwitz, Sönke** *Ergonomics and HMS, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany* **Mann, Cindy** *EF, FGAN, Wachtberg-Werthhoven, Germany* **Grandt, Morten** *Ergonomics and HMS, RWTH - Aachen University, Aachen, Germany*

In critical situations teamwork is frequently necessary. This allows for a flatter hierarchy and a greater scope for decision making at lower levels.

However, at the same time each member of the team has an individual and therefore incomplete view of the situation, so that all of the participants are dependent on cooperation to obtain an overview. To evaluate these complex processes and team composition, a simulation approach has been developed. Aiming at the development of a general system model a process assessment based on psychological work analysis has been performed and transferred into an object oriented model description.

#### Psychometric properties of the Italian version of the Transplant Effects Questionnaire (TxEQ): A study among renal transplant recipients

**Pisanti, Renato** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Rome, Maddaloni, Italy* **Lombardo, Caterina** *Dept of Psychology, "La Sapienza" Universi, Rome, Italy* **Violani, Cristiano** *Dept of Psychology, "La Sapienza" Universi, Rome, Italy* **Poli, Luca** *Dept of Transplants surgery, "La Sapienza" Universi, Rome, Italy* **Berlocco, Pasquale** *Bartolomeo Dept of Transplants Surgery, University of Rome, Rome, Italy* **Giordanengo, Luca** *Dept of Medical Psychology, Hospital "S. Giovanni Batti, Turin, Italy* **Bennardi, Linda** *Dept of Medical Psychology, Hospital "S. Giovanni Battis, Turin, Italy*

Objective: The Transplant Effects Questionnaire (Ziegelmann et al., 2002) is a well designed instrument to assess several aspect of the emotional representations in transplant recipients. The aim of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of an Italian version of the TxEQ. Method: 125 kidney transplant patients completed the TxEQ, the inventory on coping strategies (CISS-SV) and the Anxiety and Depression scales of the SCL-90. Results: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis supported the hypothesized five-factor model of TxEQ: Worry, Guilt, Disclosure, Adherence, Responsibility. The scales showed acceptable internal consistency and relationships with coping and distress. Conclusion: Results support the construct validity and reliability of the Italian version of the TxEQ.

#### The measure of engagement at work among Italian health care workers: Factor structure and reliability of Utrecht Work Engagement Scale

**Pisanti, Renato** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Rome, Maddaloni, Italy* **Paplomatas, Alessia** *Dept of Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy* **Bertini, Mario** *Dept of Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy*

Objective: To examine the psychometric properties of the Italian version of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) among health care workers. Methods: 984 health care workers participated in two studies that included: the Italian version of the UWES, the Multidimensional Organizational Health Questionnaire (MOHQ), and the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI). Results: The confirmatory factor analysis supported the hypothesized three-factor model of work engagement, consisting of Vigor, Dedication and Absorption. All of the three dimensions showed acceptable internal consistencies and, consistent to our expectations, showed relationships both with the MOHQ and MBI. Conclusion: The analyses support the construct validity and reliability of the UWES.

#### The perception of type II diabetes: An Italian adaptation of IPQ-R

**Pisanti, Renato** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Rome, Maddaloni, Italy* **Lazzari, David** *Dept of Psychology, Hospital "S. Maria", Terni, Italy* **Marini, Carla** *Giulia Dept of Psychology, Hospital "S. Maria", Terni, Italy* **Fatati, Giuseppe** *Dept of Diabetology, Hospital "S. Maria", Terni (TR), Italy*

Objective: The IPQ-R is a valid and extended instrument to measure illness perceptions. The aim of the study was to validate an Italian version of IPQ-R-Diabetes version. Method: The IPQ-R



Diabetes version was administered in a sample of 202 type II diabetic patients. Other measures included: HbA1c, Anxiety and Depression scales of the SCL-90. Results: The EFA supported the proposed structures of the IPQ-R. The dimensions showed acceptable internal consistencies and relationships both with HbA1c and distress dimensions. Conclusion: The Italian version of the IPQ-R Diabetes version showed acceptable psychometric properties to be used in clinical practice.

#### Transplant-related stress, coping strategies and emotional adjustment following renal transplantation

**Pisanti, Renato** Dept. of Psychology, University of Rome, Maddaloni, Italy **Lombardo, Caterina** Dept of Psychology, "La Sapienza" Universi, Rome, Italy **Violani, Cristiano** Dept of Psychology, "La Sapienza" Universi, Rome, Italy **Polì, Luca** Dept of Transplants Surgery, University of Rome, Rome, Italy **Berlocco, Pasquale Bartolomeo** Dept of Transplants Surgery, "La Sapienza" Universi, Rome, Italy **Bennardi, Linda** Dept of Medical Psychology, Hospital "S. Giovanni Battista, Turin, Italy **Giordanengo, Luca** Dept of Medical Psychology, Hospital "S. Giovanni Battista, Turin, Italy Objective: The influences of transplant related stress and coping strategies on emotional adjustment among renal transplant recipients were examined. Method: 101 patients, selected in two national transplant centres, completed the Scales on Stress and Guilt of the Transplant Effects Questionnaire, the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations Short Version, and the Anxiety and Depression scales of SCL-90. Results: Hierarchical regression analyses showed that the combination of stressors and coping strategies explained from 42% to 54% of the variance in emotional adjustment outcomes. Conclusion: Stressors and coping strategies have both additive and interactive effects on emotional adjustment in kidney transplant recipients.

#### Extending the Job Demands-Control-Support model: The role of curvilinear relationships between psychosocial work characteristics and mental well-being

**Pisanti, Renato** Dept. of Psychology, University of Rome, Maddaloni, Italy **van der Doef, Margot** Section of Health Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands **Maes, Stan** Section of Health Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands **Lazzari, David** Dept of Psychology, Hospital "S. Maria", Terni, Italy **Bertini, Mario** Dept of Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy Objective: To examine whether curvilinearity would add explanatory power to the linear relationships between Karasek & Theorell's model job dimensions and mental well-being. Methods: Data were collected by self-report questionnaires including the Leiden Quality of Work Questionnaire for Nurses (LQWQ-N), the MBI, and the psycho-somatic distress dimensions of the SCL90. The sample consisted of 1385 nurses. Results: Job demands showed the most consistent curvilinear associations across outcomes. Furthermore, all job dimensions were curvilinearly associated with psychological distress. Conclusion: The findings from this study provided partial support for the assumption of curvilinearity in the relationship between psychosocial working conditions and well-being.

#### Managers' error stories and their impact on learning

**Pittig, Diana** Work and Organizational Psych, University of Giessen, Gießen, Germany **Bledow, Ronald** Arbeits- und Org.-Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany Building on past research on error training, we examined if students can learn from others' errors. We let a sample of 50 psychology and business students listen to managers reporting case studies of either successes or failures. The learning content for

both conditions was equal. After listening to the case studies, students in the error training condition performed better in applying what they had learned when working on a transfer task. Furthermore, we found the training condition to interact with participants' error orientation. We conclude that formal and informal learning in work settings can benefit from deliberately focusing on errors.

#### Children and adolescents beliefs about the main problems in stepfamilies, according to their personal experience

**Plasencia, Sonia** Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain **Triana, Beatriz** Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain This study attempts to explore what different generations think about stepfamilies and the main problems these have to face, and whether the degree of personal experience of divorce affects these beliefs. In this study there were 448 participants, distributed into age groups (5-6 year-olds; 8-9 year-olds; 11-12 year-olds and 15-18 year-olds) and also according to their personal experience of divorce (50% with experience/ 50% without experience). An open interview was used to explore their explicit knowledge about this topic and ANOVAS were made to analyse the dates. The results show that the age group and the family experience of divorce were to affect beliefs about problems in stepfamilies.

#### The development of managerial abilities of a person in adolescence

**Popova, Galyna** of Railway Transport Ukraine, State Scientific-Research Cent, Kiev, Ukraine **Khomulenko, Tamara** Psuchology, Skovoroda Kharkiv NPU, Kharkiv, Ukraine **Podenko, Anton** Psychology, Skovoroda Kharkiv NPD, Kharkiv, Ukraine The research objective is the analysis of the structure of personal managerial abilities in adolescence and the determination of features and means of their development. Method. The author describes adolescent age abilities to develop managerial abilities. The structure of managerial abilities, which includes formal-dynamic, social-intellectual, emotional-adaptive, regulating and communicative-style characteristics, has been determined by means of factor analysis (the technique of main components with subsequent Varimax-distribution). Results. A complex of methods of psychodiagnostics of managerial abilities of adolescent personality has been suggested: "Social intellect", "Tolerance to ambiguity", "Motivation for success", "Communicative orientation of personality", "Communicative sphere of temperament", "Self-regulation of behavior style".

#### The compatibility sequential effect and cognitive capacity

**Privado Zamorano, Jesus** Madrಿದೆjos, Spain **Botella Ausina, Juan** Social and Methodology, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain **Colom Marañón, Roberto** Biological and of the Health, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain **Suero Suñe, Manuel** Social and Methodology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain **Quiroga Estévez, Ángeles** Differential and Work, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain The Sequential Compatibility Effect (the Compatibility Effect is larger after an Incompatible trial than after a Compatible one) has been mostly linked to the Botvinick et al's Conflict Monitoring Theory. However, some controversy has risen related with an alternative explanation as a methodological artefact of priming effects on the pure repetition trials. In this research, a sample of 478 undergraduate students run three compatibility tasks: an even-odd digit's categorization task; a vowel-consonant letter's categorization task; and a left-right arrow's categorization task. The three tasks showed robust Compatibility Effect, but only the spatial one showed a significant Sequential Effect. The

relationships between this effect and several cognitive capacities are explored.

#### Outcomes of a social communication enhancement program for individuals with autism within a combined one-to-one and small group setting

**Probst, Paul** Hamburg, Germany A social communication enhancement program for individuals with autism was evaluated. The program is based on "structured teaching", play and music therapy and was implemented in 21 weekly one-hour sessions. The findings (based on video time sampling methods) averaged across the 3 participants (two boys and one female adult) indicate that cooperative behaviors occurred in 67%, spontaneous communication in 25%, and reactive communication in 58% of the analyzed time intervals, and that the program was consistently positively rated by the participants' parents. The results of this first evaluation provide some evidence for the clinical validity of the intervention program.

#### Traumatic events, posttraumatic stress and depressive symptoms among drug users in treatment – preliminary data

**Pulcherio, Gilda** Graduated Program, PUCRS, Porto Alegre/rs, Brazil **Strey, Marlene** Graduated Program, PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil **Sarti, Paulo** Graduated Program, PUCRS, Porto Alegre/rs, Brazil **Fensterseifer, Daniel** Graduated Program, PUCRS, Porto Alegre/rs, Brazil **Pinent, Carlos** Graduated Program, PUCRS, Porto Alegre/rs, Brazil Objective: The present study is investigating the posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSD) and depressive symptoms among male with substance disorder. Methods: All the subjects (n=50) were Brazilian psychiatric outpatients. SPSS 11.5 was used by the statistical analyses. Results: 96,4% of drug-addicted in treatment had experienced to at least 1 lifetime traumatic event. 40% punctuated a total score in the Davidson Trauma Scale which suggests PTSD. Positive correlation between PTSD severity symptoms and severity depressive symptoms ( $p < 0, 005$ ) were found. Conclusions: The trauma evaluation in the addict patients' history is essentially important as a preventive factor of the chronic PTSD and treatment.

#### Effects of double negation and mismatch in Chinese sentence: Evidence from eye movements

**Qingrong, Chen** Psychology, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China **Deng, Zhu** Psychology, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China **Tan, Dingliang** Psychology, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China

In the present study, readers' eye movement were monitored when they processed Chinese sentences and pictures. The results revealed that double negation as a special negation was not more difficult to be verified than affirmation. The effect disappeared on the total fixation time and fixation times. While the sentence was presented before picture, there was also the mismatch effect. Semantic mismatch was inevitable to increase participants' cognitive load and had immediate effects on eye movement. But the mismatch effect was modulated by syntactic complexity. Negation was more difficult to be verified and integrated than affirmation and double negation in the mismatch condition.

#### Analyzing group performance in navy teams. An application of Graph methodology

**Quezada, Ariel** Psicología, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Viña del Mar, Chile The aim of this research is to discover the pattern of relation in small groups that allow the best performances. For this purpose, we generate 10



small groups that work as a functional team, solving problems during 1 hour. Latter, we describe its frequency, direction and type of relation within groups. This description is translated into digraphs, a particular kind of Graph Methodology. After comparing and making a hierarchy of group performance, we suggest a relation between performance and kind of digraph generated, under the hypothesis that in groups uniformly integrated (Chilean Marines), the different performances are associated to different kind of interactions.

#### The effect of family communication patterns on happiness in high school students of Shiraz

**Rahimi, Mehdi Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran**  
**Jowkar, Bahram Educational psychologist, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran**

The aim of study was examining the effect of family Communication patterns on happiness. The sample group included 200 girls and boys students selected by cluster random sampling from high schools of Shiraz. Revised versions of Oxford Happiness and Koerner-Fitzpatrick Family Communication Patterns scales were used. Cronbach alpha coefficient and factor analysis showed acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. Results of two way ANOVA revealed that consensual and pluralistic patterns in comparison to protective and laissez-faire patterns had higher scores in happiness scale. Gender was a moderator variable.

#### A study of the relationship between religious attitudes and psychological health of Iranian male and female university students

**Rahimi Taghanaki, Changiz Clinical Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran**  
**Kamranpour, Farideh 4. Stage, Ferdosi Street-Yas Building -, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran**

We investigated the relationship between religious views and psychological health of the Iranian male (n=232) and female (n=238) students from Shiraz University. They completed General Health Questionnaire (G.H.Q) and a Religious Attitude Questionnaire (R.A.Q). Analyzing the row values using ANOVA and correlation coefficient showed that, the female students had more problems in psychosomatic disorder, behavioral disorder, depression and anxiety, but the difference was only for depression significant ( $P < 0.01$ ). Regarding religious attitudes, the female subjects showed higher averages. There was a positive correlation ( $P < 0.05$ ) between religious attitudes and psychological health, but the girls showed a stronger relationship ( $P < 0.01$ ).

#### Assessing of psychological causes, social economical divorce in applicants divorce in courts of families at Tehran city (1385-1386)

**Rahmani, Narges Kafshgarkola Bozorg, mazandaran, Ghaemshahr, Islamic Republic of Iran**  
**Ghasimi, Mitra mirdamad, tehran, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran**  
**mohdshami, jamileh mirdamad, tehran, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran**

Articles and methods: The tools of this investigation was questionnaire investigation that it had designed by surveying sources and past studying. Findings: The average and criterion deviation indicators concerned divorce factor at psychological range, parts of the investigation showed that the most of samples investigation for lack of understanding in decision and the range of social factor to have cultural difference by husband and the range of economical factor of divorce too expenses of living it is most important. Discussion and result: According to result in this research, the factors of divorce, psychical factor is the first place and social and economical factors are in the second place.

#### The role of task demands on memory and naming RTs in a transparent orthography

**Raman, Ilhan Dept. of Psychology, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom**  
**Hancerli, Sevil Psychology, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom**

The role of orthographic transparency on cognitive processes involved in reading has been debated for nearly three decades. The aim in the present study is to examine the role of task instruction on reading performance and memory in reading a totally transparent orthography, namely Turkish. Previous research in Turkish has shown that reading in a transparent orthography is under the strategic control of readers when task demands are manipulated (Raman et al, 2004). We report a series of experiments whereby the role of task demand is explored on memory and naming of transparent Turkish words.

#### Differential effects of number of letters on word and nonword naming latency: Revisited

**Raman, Ilhan Dept. of Psychology, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom**  
**Kokten, Ozge Psychology, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom**

Previous research conducted in English has shown that number of letters has an impact on RTs in a naming task (Weekes, 1997). The aim of the current study is to explore whether similar effects would be found in Turkish characterized by unique transparent relationship between print and sound. Previous research in Turkish has shown that readers can adopt a lexical strategy in reading (Raman, Baluch & Besner, 2004). Participants named words and nonwords manipulated on length and frequency in naming tasks and data were subjected to regression analyses. The findings are discussed within the dual-route model of reading.

#### Abstract thought - A challenge for theories of embodied cognition

**Rasch, Thorsten Gen. and Educ. Psych., University of Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany**

The emergent approaches of embodied cognition propose that mental processes and representations are entirely grounded in perception and action. This theory is apparently limited with regard to abstract thought, because abstract concepts are inherently non-pictorial, symbolic representations. However, contemporary cognitive linguistics describes even abstract thought in terms of embodiment: abstract concepts are considered as just metaphorical projections of gestalt-like image schemas, derived from bodily experiences (e.g. blockage, path, container). In fact, our experimental study revealed accelerated reading times and improved recall for abstract sentences, when reading was primed by short visual animations of semantically matching image schemas.

#### Group ethics in clinical settings

**Rasera, Emerson F. Instituto de Psicologia, Uberlândia, Brazil**  
**Albino, Emília C. A. Instituto de Psicologia, Univ. Federal de Uberlândia, Uberlândia, Brazil**

This study aims to describe the meanings of ethics to psychologists working with groups in clinical settings in a Brazilian city. Data collection consisted on in-depth interviews with ten psychologists about ethical principles and group ethics. Data was qualitatively analyzed and emphasized the meaning-making process. The main results were: an ethical stance characterized by an interaction of professional and personal issues; absence of specific group practice training; confidentiality as the main ethical principle for group practice; and an enhanced sense of ethical commitment when coordinating groups. These understandings invite to reflect about group practice training and its ethical consequences.

#### Cognition, intuition, creation

**Rettenwänder, Annemarie Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Neuhauser, Gebhard Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Lantschner, Ulrike Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Walder, Kathrin Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Zeillinger, Katharina Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Kerle, Carina Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Krug, Nadja Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Horn, Birgit Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**  
**Gmachl-Wejhora, Stephanie Institute of Psychology, Leopold-Franzens-University, Innsbruck, Austria**

The aim of this study was to investigate how artists' thinking about creative problem solving in their work departs from academic theories on this subject. For instance how do artists cope with difficulties like "fear of the empty sheet"? Do they define phases in the creative process like academic theories do? 112 professional artists (e.g. painters, stage designers, writers) took part in this study (supported by the young researchers fund of Innsbruck University). Qualitative analysis based on Grounded Theory shows, that artists' theories about creative process differ significantly from academic theories – and that there are marked differences between several genres.

#### About the effect of aesthetics and symbolism on experience and behavior in libraries

**Richter, Peter Arbeits-, Organis.-Psychologie, Techn. Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany**  
**Dufter, Michael Psychology, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany**  
**Seeliger, Maria Psychology, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany**

Two contemporary libraries in Dresden (SLUB) and Cottbus (IKMZ) are compared. The research focuses on experience and performance of users, mainly students. The hypothesis suggests that both equally equipped libraries reveal a difference in symbolic effect. Accordingly SLUB is more likely to be a place of concentration and silence, IKMZ a place of work and communication. 200 users each are surveyed, with data collection centered upon the reading areas. Questionnaires were implemented regarding the level of activation as well as aesthetic and symbolic evaluation. Information on study behavior (continuous reading, communication, interaction, etc.) was registered by observation. Variables of social-demography and personality (Big Five) were controlled. The results validate the empirical hypothesis.

#### Spatial representations in skilled typing

**Rieger, Martina Inst. für Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany**

Spatial representations in skilled typists were investigated by dissociating spatial positions (key-congruence) and names (name-congruence) of keys on a keyboard. Participants responded with crossed hands to the color of colored letters. The keys were either without names (Exp1) or renamed (Exp2). This resulted in effector-congruent, incongruent, and different name/key congruent conditions. In Exp1 participants showed facilitation in the key-congruent/name-neutral condition. In Exp2 participants showed interference in the key-congruent/name-incongruent condition. No effect was obtained in the key-incongruent/name-congruent condition. Thus, key names are neither sufficient nor necessary for the activation of spatial representations in skilled typing; they are however processed.



### Elderly drivers' performance in a lane-change task: Dual-task decrement and the investment of effort

**Rinkenauer, Gerhard** *Modern Human-Machine Systems, IfADo, Dortmund, Germany* **Wilschut, Ellen S.** *Ageing and CNS alterations, IfADo, Dortmund, Germany*

Secondary task demands introduced by driver assistance systems affect driving performance. Especially elderly drivers are vulnerable to dual task interference. We assessed the effect of secondary task complexity on driving performance for young and elderly participants. A lane-change task was used as primary task and a visual search task with different search complexity levels as secondary task. Results revealed a reduced performance of elderly participants. These participants also showed severe and stronger dual task decrements with increasing visual search complexity. Multiple regression analyses of objective and subjective measures suggest that elderly drivers have a better self estimation of invested effort.

### Manipulating the frequency of a preview word N+2: Examining lexical parafoveal-on-foveal effects in a boundary paradigm

**Risse, Sarah** *Allgemeine Psychologie I, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany* **Kliegl, Reinhold** *Allgemeine Psychologie I, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany* **Engbert, Ralf** *Allgemeine Psychologie I, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany*

From a distributed parallel processing perspective immediate effects from preprocessing parafoveal word(s) on the current fixation can be predicted (i.e., parafoveal-on-foveal effects). Moreover, these effects should not necessarily be constrained only to low-level visual characteristics but generalized to lexical properties of parafoveal words. In a gaze-contingent display change paradigm (Rayner, 1976) with the boundary set after word N, the frequency of word N+2 was manipulated instead of using random letter strings as incorrect previews. With this manipulation, linear mixed-effect models can be implemented to test different hypotheses about the dynamical origin of preprocessing effects (e.g., the mislocated fixation hypothesis).

### Training needs assessment with a focus on best practice: Specification of crew resource management training requirements

**Ritzmann, Sandrina** *Organisationspsychologie, Universität St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland* **Hagemann, Vera** *Lehrstuhl für Organisationspsy, Universität St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland*

Although Crew Resource Management (CRM)-trainings are applied in aviation and other industries and a lot of research exists, little is known about what practitioners actually do. Within a CRM-training project, a training needs assessment is conducted. We investigate best industry and current training practice by interviewing key informants of companies doing CRM- and similar trainings, by observing trainings and by analyzing literature, documents and legal requirements. This data and critical incident interviews will be used to specify training requirements. First results show that practitioners are generally convinced of the importance of CRM-trainings, but that participants still judge CRM as "psycho-babble".

### Clinical psychology: Searches and challenges

**Rodríguez Sánchez, José Luis** *Puebla, Mexico*

At this moment Clinical Psychology faces different challenges, the answers it give to this challenges, will it allow to continue being the most popular psychological area and with a greater number of practitioners in psychology; to find its identity and over all, to give answers to the social and health demands, necessities and exigencies, that constitutes the reason of their existence. The following work

shows a general and personal vision of the challenges that Clinical Psychology faces, of its present state and of answers that are expected of it and of its practitioners.

### Adopted teenagers and their vertical and horizontal relationships: Issues and specific characteristics

**Rosenfeld, Zoé** *faculté de psycho et educ, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium* **Lotta, De Coster** *faculté de psycho et educ, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium* **Isabelle, Duret** *faculté de psycho et educ, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Belgium*

The present research explores the parental and non-parental relationships developed by adopted teenagers: do they express specific characteristics or pathological risks linked to the adoption? An interesting way to approach the different representations of the parental and non-parental relationships is to use a "genogramme imaginaire" which can include both vertical and horizontal relationships. The imaginary character of the "genogramme imaginaire" offers adopted teenagers the possibility to represent both their social and biological relationship and to integrate their double origins so as to respect any potential loyalty conflict.

### Inhibitory process outside of the attentional focus

**Rossini, Joaquim** *Instituto de Psicologia, Univ. Fed. de Uberlândia, Uberlândia, Brazil* **Galera, Cesar** *Psicologia e Educação, Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil*

Purpose: Provide evidence of a spatial inhibitory mechanism of irrelevant information outside of the attentional focus. Method: Thirteen participants were instructed to discriminate a target letter (O or W) that appeared in the center of screen within a rectangular cue. Flanker letters, compatible or incompatible with the targets were displayed inside or outside of the cue. Results: RT shows a reduction of the effect of the incompatible flanker presented outside the cue area and a beneficial effect of congruent flanker inside the cue area. Conclusion: The results are compatible with an inhibitory process outside of attentional focus.

### Adolescents' future time perspectives and self-efficacy

**Roura Mas, Francesc** *Departament d'Orientació, Escola Pia, Barcelona, Spain* **Hernández Encuentra, Eulàlia** *Psicologia i Educació, Univ Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain* **Estaña, Santiago** *Psicologia Bàsica, Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain* **Cladellas-Pros, Ramon**

This study discusses adolescents' future-time perspectives during their final year at secondary school and explores the relationship between these perspectives and their perceptions of self efficacy. Subjects included 280 students (mean age 17.7 years) and four different instruments were used to gather data. A descriptive analysis shows the content, the extension and the perceived control over future plans and fears. And the associative analysis shows that an internal control over projects is significantly and positively related to self-efficacy. Results allow us to identify themes for a tutorial action plan that could contribute to a holistic educational project.

### Long-term effects of organizational development in residential care for the elderly focused on the interests of both residents and employees

**Roux, Pascale** *Forschungsgruppe SoWi, Fachhochschule Vorarlberg, Dornbirn, Austria* **Fredersdorf, Frederic** *Forschungsgruppe SoWi, Fachhochschule Vorarlberg, Dornbirn, Austria*

From 2003 to 2005 corporate culture based on the needs of residents was implemented in two institutions for residential care for the elderly in Vorarl-

berg (Austria). Three employee surveys give evidence of the positive effects (Fredersdorf et al., 2006). A follow-up employee survey (105 employees) in 2007 analyzed the sustainability. Distinctions between all employee surveys were determined by Kruskal-Wallis-tests. 12 of the 22 dimensions have improved significantly over 5 years, only one dimension has deteriorated significantly. This result demonstrates that organizational development focused on the interests of residents and employees shows long term effects in addition to the intervention itself.

### The management of complex work tasks: The improvement of mental models and performance by applying a spatial planning methodology

**Saifoulline, Rinat** *Universität Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany* **von der Weth, Rüdiger** *Business Administration, HTW Dresden, Dresden, Germany* **Schönwandt, Walter** *IGP, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany* **Hemberger, Christoph** *IGP, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany* **Grunau, Jens** *IGP, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany*

A methodology for spatial planners has been developed to support complex tasks like the design of traffic concepts. The effects of this methodology were evaluated: Teams had to work on two planning tasks (n=58). Half of the subjects were trained before the first task, the others before the second task. Behaviour was recorded and the results assessed. Knowledge about methodology and their own work processes was examined. Our research showed significant improvement of performance and changes in planning behaviour. Both these findings correlate with a convergence of mental models within teams.

### Effect of family-friendly employment policies on applicant attraction: An intergroup relation perspective

**Saitere, Sanita** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia*

Study applies intergroup relations framework to examine impact of family-friendly employment policies statement and image emphasizing family identity on perceived organizational attraction to applicants of different parental status. Participants (N=134, age 20-45, 38 males) viewed one of four randomly distributed hypothetical job ads and completed Organizational Attraction Measurement (Highhouse, et al., 2003). Conducting 2x2x2 (statement, image and status) MANOVA, the study found no effect of statement on attraction, and effect did not differ by parental status, but found interaction between statement, image and status  $F(1,134)=4.27, p<0,05$  with statement and image unexpectedly decreasing attraction of parents. Implications for recruitment are discussed.

### A developmental process of sense of trust in significant others: An internal working model theory perspective

**Sakai, Atsushi** *Education and Human Sciences, University of Yamanashi, Kofu, Japan* **Sugawara, Masumi** *Letters and Education, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan* **Tanaka, Mami** *Letters and Education, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan*

A developmental process of sense of trust in significant others in childhood and early adolescence was examined using data from a longitudinal study of 310 twins. According to the Internal Working Model (IWM) theory (Bowlby, 1973), one's experiences and representations of the relationships with parents predict the quality of relationships with outside of the family members. Results showed that the genetic and environmental factors which affect on the quality of sense of trust in parents in childhood consistently affect on the quality of sense of trust in best friend in early adolescence. Findings are discussed in terms of IWM and behavior genetic perspectives.



### Word typicality effect on the conceptual system in bilinguals

**Sasaki, Yuko** Chikushi Jogakuen University, Fukuoka, Japan

The purpose of the experiment was to investigate the conceptual system in bilinguals. How do the similarity of the two languages and the levels of proficiency of the second language affect the organization of representation? Japanese-English and Japanese-Korean bilinguals were asked to read lists consisting of words with different levels of typicality and instructed to recall words in an arbitrary order. The number of recall and degree of category clustering were submitted to analysis of variance. The results showed that the structures of representation were different between Japanese - English and Japanese-Korean bilinguals as proficiency of the language increased.

### The qualitative analysis of conceptual understanding of combinatorial problems during and after the peer interaction

**Sakawaki, Takako** Dept. of Education, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

The study aimed to analyse the conceptual understanding of combinatorial problems (mainly permutations) during and after peer interaction as compared with individual training. The participants were 15 dyads and 11 individuals of 5th graders. During interaction or training, they solved the series of tasks, such as, predicting the number of permutations with justification, checking it by making permutations, justifying the result, etc. (adapted from Piaget & Inhelder, 1951/1975; cf. White, 1982). Their responses to these tasks and related questions in post-tests were qualitatively analysed. The result showed generalized understanding of combinatorial problems wasn't easy even among the peer interaction group.

### Children's response biases to sensible and absurd questions

**Samuels, Mark** Psychology and Education, New Mexico Tech, Socorro, New Mexico, USA

Two experiments compared responses to sensible and nonsensical questions. Two groups of 24 preschoolers (mean age=3;7 and 4;11, respectively) and 24 adults participated in experiment 1. Across participants, questions in a yes/no format (e.g., Is an apple louder than a circle?) and forced choice format (e.g., Which is louder an apple or a circle?) were compared. Despite told to answer "silly" to nonsensical questions, preschoolers consistently answered absurd questions. Younger and older preschoolers performed better on sensible forced choice than yes/no questions,  $t(23)=2.57$ ,  $p<.05$  and  $t(23)=3.86$ ,  $p<.001$ , respectively. Experiment 2 investigated whether feedback improved the ability to identify nonsensical questions.

### Consumption practices and life style of the lesbian, gay, trans (transsexuals, transgenders and cross-dressers) and bisexual population in Bogotá, Colombia

**Sandoval Escobar, Maritza Cecilia** Psychology, Konrad Lorenz Foundation, Bogotá, Colombia

The objective of the study was to identify the consumption practices and to describe the life style of the lesbian, gay, trans and bisexual population in Bogotá (Colombia). The research had a mixed methodology qualitative and quantitative. In general, it was found that the four populations show consumption that fit with their lifestyle; they spend considerable amounts of money on entertainment and experiential consumption; they prefer high-positioned brands and they represent an important consumption segment for themselves. This study contributes to the knowledge and recognition of the lesbian, gay, trans and bisexual population in Colombia as consumers.

### Factorial structure of driver test battery for drivers

**Santos, Pablo** Granada University, Granada, Spain  
**Catena, Andrés** Experimental Psychology, Granada University, Granada, Spain  
**Castro, Ángel** Developmental Psychology, Granada University, Granada, Spain  
**Buela-Casal, Gualberto** Personality, Assessment and Ps, Granada University, Granada, Spain

**OBJECTIVE.** Analyze the factorial structure of Driver Test battery for drivers. **METHOD.** 3773 participants response to Advance Speed task and Bimanual Motor Coordination task. A factorial analysis and logistic regression was done, the latter in order to analyse each item contribution to final punctuation. **RESULTS.** Three factors explain 53.49% of total variate. First of them (30.68%) means distance deviation in advance speed task, second (15.88%) corresponds to error numbers and time in coordination task, and third (6.93%) is time of deviation in advance task. **CONCLUSIONS.** This battery shows a good factorial structure, but studies using more heterogeneous samples are needed

### Bimanual coordination in tool use: Transformations and targets

**Sattler, Christine** Psychology, MPI CBS, Leipzig, Germany  
**Massen, Cristina** Psychology, MPI CBS, Leipzig, Germany

When a tool is used to touch a target, the required body movement jointly depends on the tool's transformation rule and the target's location. Recent evidence from unimanual tool use suggests that prior information on the transformation rule is more beneficial for movement preparation than prior information on the location. Here, we investigated the relative importance of transformation rules and locations in bimanual tool use. Participants simultaneously operated two tools with congruent versus incongruent transformation rules to touch targets at congruent versus incongruent locations. The results are discussed in the light of research on bimanual reaching without tools.

### Will the cat catch the mouse? 5- to 10-year-olds probability judgments and choices in drawing with replacement

**Schaub, Simone** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland  
**Rapp, Andreas F.** Counselling Centre, School Psychological, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Figner, Bernd** Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA

Recent research contrasted the development of intuitive vs. explicit processing in risky decisions. We used a novel board game to assess how 129 children (aged 5, 6, 8 and 10) and adults integrated probability information and aspiration level in their choices and judgments. ANOVAs showed clear improvement in choice with age. Judgments also improved from age 5 to 6, with the latter performing at adult level. However, judgment in 8-10 year olds was oversimplified compared to both 6-year-olds and adults, presumably caused by increased reliance on (suboptimal) explicit strategies. These findings are consistent with developmental dual-process models of decision making.

### Prevention of early relational troubles and socialisation of infants: The experience of the "Maison Verte" founded by Françoise Dolto

**Schauder, Claude** URP/SCLS, Faculté de psychologie - ULP, Strasbourg, France

Places that take in tiny children accompanied by a relative, according to the pattern of the Maison Verte inaugurated in 1979 at Paris, have opened almost all over the world. Anonymous and without appointment, the visitors come to meet and talk. Receiving persons, formed to listen attentively, help young and old to express in words the difficulties and suffering they are lead to live before these

problems transform into symptoms. Illustrated with a short film, our dissertation will explain in what this original experience and its rules, methods, thrusts and limits consists.

### Development of professional competencies during students' internships

**Scheibner, Nicole** FB 12, AB Evaluation, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany  
**Hapkemeyer, Julia** AB Evaluation, FU Berlin, FB 12, Berlin, Germany  
**Soellner, Renate** AB Evaluation, FU Berlin, FB 12, Berlin, Germany

**Objective:** Assessment of the development of professional competencies during internships within Bachelor programmes. **Methods:** An online questionnaire for students doing an internship (N~100) was developed. The acquisition of competencies was measured by self-ratings using a retrospective pretest-posttest design. Supporting and inhibitory factors (motivation, self-efficacy, structure of internship) for the gain of competencies are identified using structural equation modelling. **Results:** The change of students' competency level after internship and factors associated with the success of internships will be reported. **Conclusion:** To optimize the organisation of internships profile analysis can be used to match levels of competencies of students and requirements of internships.

### The Discussion Coding System (DCS): A real time instrument to analyze communication processes

**Schermyly, Carsten** Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

The DCS aims at coding essential aspects of communication processes in real time or videosupported without much time and effort. This instrument will help researchers to analyze larger samples in an economical manner, and it will help practitioners in quickly diagnosing ongoing discussions and to give timely feedback. A trained observer registers who is speaking what (key phrases) to whom and rates the relationship affect on friendly-hostile and dominant-submissive scales. Additionally, the function of each statement can be categorised. In several studies the DCS demonstrated its reliability and validity. The DCS is especially useful for studies of group decision making.

### General causality orientation is associated with positive and negative domain-specific expectation about the future

**Schnieber, Anette** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark  
**Thomsen, Dorthe Kirkegaard** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus C, Denmark  
**Tønnesvang, Jan** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus C, Denmark  
**Olesen, Martin Hammershøj** Department of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus C, Denmark

Is there a relationship between general causality orientation and expectations about the future? 849 newly admitted students completed measures of autonomous and impersonal causality orientation and expectations about compatibility in 3 domains of life at university: interest in courses' topics, academic skills, social skills. Students with a higher degree of autonomous orientation tended to have higher expectations about social compatibility ( $r=.22$ ,  $p<.01$ ) and about interest in courses' topics ( $r=.25$ ,  $p<.01$ ). Students with a higher degree of impersonal orientation tended to have lower expectations about all 3 domains ( $r's=-.21$  to  $-.30$ ,  $p<.01$ ). Causality orientation seems to pertain to expectations about the future.



### The emotional Stroop effect: Disentangling attention and threat

**Schupak, Assi** Psychology and Education, The Open University of Israel, Raanana, Israel **Chajut, Eran** Psychology and Education, The Open University of Israel, Raanana, Israel **Caspi, Avner** Psychology and Education, The Open University of Israel, Raanana, Israel **Algom, Daniel** Psychology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

The emotional Stroop effect shows that people are slower to name the print color of emotional compared with neutral words. Whether the source of the effect is mainly attentional or mainly automatic is debated in the literature. In an attempt at resolution, we presented emotional and neutral words in color along with color words in black. Stroop effects obtained with neutral words but were greatly diluted with emotional words. The results confirm the power of emotional words to capture attention and suggest a new paradigm for probing the sources of the emotional Stroop effect.

### The effects of dispositional and situational goal orientation on feedback-seeking behavior

**Sejts, Gerard** Richard Ivey School of Bus., University of Western Ontario, London, Canada

Individual behavior does not solely depend on preferences for certain goals (that is, goal orientation), but also on situational factors. For example, it is not always possible for individuals to be able to enact on their personal preferences; work settings contain cues (e.g., competitive reward structures) that help determine behavior. Studies directed at predicting behavior should therefore make a concerted effort to understand both the person and the situation. I surveyed MBA students on their dispositional goal orientation and perceptions of the goal climate at their school. Both dispositional and situational goal orientation contributed to the prediction of feedback-seeking.

### Is there a person inversion effect that indicates relational information processing from preschool to adulthood?

**Seitz-Stein, Katja** Inst. für Entw.-Psychologie, Kath. Universität Eichstätt, Eichstätt, Germany **Rossmels, Uwe** Developmental- & Education, Cath. University of Eichstätt, Eichstätt, Germany

Matching a newly seen face to an internal face norm (Expertise-Thesis, Diamond & Carey, 1986) is disturbed by face inversion and causes a decrease of recognition performance. Since the internal norm works more efficiently with increasing experience, experts are impaired to a greater extent. The present study applies the inversion paradigm to whole person recognition. 200 participants from five age groups (six-, eight-, ten-, twelve-years and adults) carried out a recognition task with upright and inverted persons. Results indicate an overall age effect and age dependent differences of stimulus orientation and therefore support the crucial role of relational information in person recognition.

### Mechanisms of producing a foreign language text

**Sekret, Iryna** foreign languages, state technical university, Dniepropetrozshinsk, Ukraine

The research concerns mechanisms of producing foreign language texts (FLT) at different levels of foreign language competence. Foreign/Native text productions of 500 students were examined by methods of observation, introspection, interview, discourse and statistic analyses. The domination of the mother tongue mechanisms in realization of syntactical relations was proved. Of 32 denotative links (Z. Klichnikova) only 6-14 in FLT were revealed (mostly subjectivity, predication and attribution). Therefore skills of producing FLT should be scanned and developed on the base of the native language and considering mechanisms involved in process of real life writing.

### Stress on the phone? Evaluation of a stress management training for call center agents

**Semmler, Melanie** Münster, Germany **Rowold, Jens** Psychological Institute, University of Münster, Münster, Germany

The experience of stress is common among employees, with negative side-effects (e.g. absenteeism). Especially in call centres, high stress levels have been reported. Many stress interventions have been developed up to now. It would be economically beneficial to reduce such training programs to relevant contents, but most of them are not specified for a particular target group (Busch, 2004). The present study mainly deals with the evaluation of a stress management training adapted to call center agents. Within a pre-post test design with control group and follow-up measure it is explored whether the intervention has effects on stress scales, such as perceived chronic stress.

### Measurement by subjective estimation: Testing for separable representations

**Seri, Raffaello** Dipt. di Economia, Università dell'Insubria, Varese, Italy **Bernasconi, Michele** Dipartimento di Economia, Università dell'Insubria, Varese, Italy **Choirat, Christine** Dept of Quantitative Methods, Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain Studying how individuals compare quantitative stimuli is a fundamental problem often addressed through ratio estimation: individuals are asked to give estimates of the ratio of the stimuli. Several psychophysical theories (among which Stevens power-law) claim this process involves cognitive distortions. These theories result in the so-called separable representations (Narens 1996, Luce 2002), including Stevens model. We perform a psychophysical experiment in which 20 subjects answer to 90 questions concerning distance and area ratios. We conclude in favor of the separable representation model, but reject Stevens model. As a byproduct, we provide estimates of the psychophysical functions of interest.

### Cognitive therapy alone and combined with pharmacotherapy in the treatment of depression

**Shamsaei, Farshid** Psychiatric Nursing, Hamedan University, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Rahimi, Aliraza** Psychiatry, Hamedan university of medical, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Zarabian, M. Kazem** Psychology, Hamedan university of medical, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objective: The purpose of this study was to compare the Efficacy of antidepressant medication, cognitive therapy and combination of cognitive therapy and antidepressant medication in the treatment of major depressive disorder. Method: This study was an experimental research. The samples were 120 depressive patients. With random sampling the sample was divided in three groups. Results: Statistical analysis showed cognitive therapy, medication and combination Cognitive therapy intervention and medication were significant effect in depression therapy. ONE WAY ANOVA showed significant difference between cognitive therapy and medication with combination of cognitive therapy and medication. Conclusion: The advantages of combining antidepressants with cognitive therapy are equivocal.

### Irritable bowel syndrome: A case study

**Sharma, Vandana** Dept. of Psychology, Meerut College, Meerut, India

Irritable bowel syndrome: A case study This case is about a female patient (38 years) suffering from IBS for the last three years and had undergone various types of treatment and medication. But did not get relief. In depth case study was taken to find out the causes or stressors responsible for this syndrome. As an intervention relaxation technique followed by visual imagery was used. Behavior modification technique was also used in the form of self

monitoring, frequency charts and positive reinforcement schedules. Therapy proved very effective and there was a drastic decrease in her symptoms and discomforts within a month. After two months of regular sessions symptoms were very much in control and very near to normal standards.

### An education of entrepreneurs using network based collaboration

**Shibuya, Kazuhiko** Riken, Saitama, Japan Internet collaboration and networked activities using PC and mobile devices becomes to be accelerated. Especially, real money trading had appeared the business activities bridging between actual and virtual worlds. So, there are needs to educate appropriately skills and experiences of networking for students. Thereby, the Ubiquitous jigsaw for networked collaborative learning is effective to train anyone who seek to do entrepreneurship coordinating between actual and online activities. Particularly, I applied it to entrepreneur as Limited Liability Partnership. It appears that this learning style is to fit for networked collaboration and partnerships consisted of different backgrounds beyond global and local interconnections.

### The effects of specific syntax training on children's false belief understanding

**Shu Liang, Mo** School of Psychology, HuaZhong Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China **Yanjie, Su** Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China This study aimed to examine the role of specific syntax on false belief understanding in Chinese 3-4 years olds. Eighty-four children were divided into four groups: two syntax-training groups, one misrepresentation-training and one control group. After two training sessions, we found two syntax-training groups performed significantly better on false belief tasks in the post-test than the controls, but not significantly better than misrepresentation-training group. Children's false belief performance was improved by specific syntax training, which may provide an important framework for children representing false belief, although it may not be a necessary condition for children passing the false belief test.

### The attachment system and the defensive regulation of attention

**Silva, Catarina** Dept. of Psychology, ISCTE, Lisboa, Portugal **Esteves, Francisco** Psychology, ISCTE, Lisboa, Portugal **Soares, Isabel** Psychology, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal The attachment system can trigger defensive processes to prevent the processing of emotionally-relevant information. This study investigated such processes using a rapid serial visual presentation of pictures, in which participants searched for a single target. Critical stimuli comprised by emotionally negative/positive, or neutral pictures were included, either two or four items before the target. Preliminary analysis indicated that participants with attachment insecurity, as compared with those with attachment security, showed faster reaction times when the critical distractor is an emotional stimulus. These results may highlight the use of preemptive forms of defense when processing emotionally-relevant information to the attachment system.

### The effects of a psychiatric inpatient treatment programme

**Simonsen, Inge-Ernald** Dept. of Psychology, Norwegian Univ. of Sci. & Tech, Trondheim, Norway **Rundmo, Torbjörn** Dept. of Psychology, Norwegian Univ. of Sci. & Trondheim, Norway The core aim of the present study was to examine the effects of a psychiatric inpatient treatment programme. The programme is based on a biopsychosocial approach. A group of inpatients com-



pleted a questionnaire by admission to the ward unit (N=80). They completed the same questionnaire at the time of discharge (N=65). The response rate at pre- and post test was 88%. The results showed a significant positive effect of the treatment programme on degree of subjective satisfaction and overall psychological distress. Model test showed that degree of subjective satisfaction and perceived coping ability was positive associated with overall psychological distress.

#### Language usage as moral disengagement strategy in post-violent situations

**Slawuta, Patricia** Dept. of Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, USA **Leidner, Bernhard** Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, USA **Castano, Emanuele** Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, USA

Building on research on moral disengagement and language use in intergroup contexts, it is investigated whether communication can serve the purpose of moral disengagement. American participants were confronted with a newspaper article on fictitious incidents of torture and killing of imprisoned Iraqis. The conditions only differed in the responsibility of the wrongdoings (U.S. vs. Iraqi soldiers). High glorifiers gave more external explanations and described ingroup atrocities as less causal, intentional, and goal-driven than outgroup atrocities, whereas there was no such difference for low glorifiers. These findings support the idea that biased language can effectively function as a moral disengagement mechanism.

#### Attentional capture by feared animal stimuli

**Soares, Sandra** Dep. CNS, Psychology Section, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden **Esteves, Francisco** Psychology, ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal **Lundqvist, Daniel** Dep. CNS, Psychology Section, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden **Ohman, Arne** Dep. CNS, Psychology Section, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Across two experiments we investigated attentional capture by animal feared stimuli using visual search procedures. The results showed that spider fearful individuals were specifically sensitized by their feared stimuli, detecting a spider faster than snakes or control stimuli. On the contrary, no such effect was found for snake fearful participants, who could not detect snakes faster than spiders. Although the screening, using snakes and spiders fear questionnaires, resulted in two comparable groups, a rating task showed that snake fearful individuals evaluated snakes as negative and arousing as spiders, while spider fearful participants clearly differentiated those two categories.

#### Chinese Perfectionistic Self-presentation Scale: A validation study

**Song, Shanggui** Dept. of Academic Affairs, Jinan University of Shandong, Jinan, People's Republic of China **Yu, Hairong** Psychology Department, Jinan University of Shandong, Jinan, People's Republic of China

Perfectionistic self-presentation is a maladaptive self-presentational style composed of three dimensions: perfectionistic self-promotion, nondisplay of imperfection, and nondisclosure of imperfection. The present study was to examine the reliability and validity of the Chinese Perfectionistic Self-Presentation Scale (CPSPS). Nine hundred and fifty college students in China participated in the study. The factor structure and psychometric properties of CPSPS were explored. The results revealed that the Chinese Perfectionistic Self-Presentation Scale has good reliability and validity and can be used in college students in China.

#### Transfer effect differs in the positive vs. negative emotional situations

**Sozinov, Alexei** Lab. Neural Bases of Mind, Institute of Psychology, RAS, Moscow, Russia **Laukka, Seppo** Learning Research Lab, Oulu University, Oulu, Finland **Siipo, Antti** Learning Research Lab, Oulu University, Oulu, Finland **Alexandrov, Yuri** Lab. Neural Bases of Mind, Institute of Psychology, RAS, Moscow, Russia

We studied whether the transfer effect is related to emotions. Two visual discrimination tasks were presented with a 5-minute break to children (mean age of 12 years) in different order and with two emotionally burdening instructions. The negative transfer effect was evident only in the negative emotional situation. We conclude that the proactive effect of learning on formation of previous memory is related to the valence of emotions. The results are discussed in terms of united concept of consciousness and emotion (Alexandrov & Sams, 2005, Cogn.Br.Res., 25:387). Supported: RFH 07-06-00481a

#### Key competences for apprentices

**Stäudel, Thea** Wirtschaftspsychologie, Hochschule Harz, Baunach, Germany

As job demands on apprentices in industrial and technical occupational areas are increasing, key competencies (methodological, social, self-competencies) become more important. We asked 128 apprentices and 45 instructors from 36 German enterprises to rate the importance of 24 'soft skills' relevant to vocational training and their actual qualification (questionnaires). Results indicate that apprentices know the demands of their jobs and are achievement-oriented. Compared with their instructors' assessment, they overestimate their real key abilities except for social competences. Qualification measures should be taken particularly with regard to problem solving abilities, divergent thinking, initiative and the ability to cope with pressure.

#### Criterion validity of the multidimensional scale of irrational beliefs with respect to anxiety, depression and life satisfaction

**Strobel, Maria** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany **Bekk, Magdalena** Psychology, LMU München, München, Germany **Spörle, Matthias** Dept. for Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians University, München, Germany

Using a sample of 200 participants, this study seeks to establish criterion validity of the Multidimensional Scale of Irrational Beliefs (MSIB), a newly developed, purely cognitive measure of irrational beliefs. As predicted by Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy, scores on the MSIB are correlated highly and positively with scores on Beck's Depression Inventory and the trait scale of the State-Trait-Anxiety Inventory. Moreover, analyses reveal medium-sized negative correlations with life satisfaction. Each of these relations is shown to be unaffected by age, sex, social desirability, and common method bias. Differential associations between subdimensions of the MSIB with criteria are discussed regarding the separability of irrationality concepts.

#### Depression and quality of life of Nepalese women

**Subba, Usha Kiran** Kathmandu, Nepal

The study examines the relationship between depression and quality of life. Both Quantitative and Qualitative methods was used. A questionnaire, QOL, BDI (II) and Diener's Satisfaction with Life scale (SWLS) was applied to a sample of 333 women comprising from general and psychiatric patients of different ecological zones. T-test, ANOVA, Pearson correlation and Regression Analysis were applied for analysis of data. Result shows a mean score of depression was 18.98, QOL was 140.92 and SWLS was 19.85. A significant differ-

ence between caste, social class and depression was found. A negative relationship between depression, QOL and Satisfaction with life was found.

#### Filial responsibility for parents in adults

**Sugiyama, Kanako** Nagoya, Japan

The present study examined the relationship of unmarried adults with their parents and filial responsibility. Participants were 126 Japanese adults (30 males and 96 females; age 20-51). They completed a questionnaire concerning their relationship with their parents (10 items) and their filial responsibility on a 5-point scale. Females felt their relationship with their parents was more equitable than their male counterparts. Gender differences were not found in filial responsibility. The adults who had a good relationship with their parents had a more positive filial responsibility in all situations than those who did not have a good relationship.

#### Pride and self-evaluative emotions: New directions toward a social, linguistic and relational theory

**Sullivan, Gavin Brent** Berlin, Germany

Insights about positive self-evaluative emotions and pride, in particular, are often described in cognitive appraisal terms. While cognitive appraisal models appear to explain the types of variabilities of emotion that are manifest in experience and expression, the roles of language, relationships and culture are overlooked. This paper reports on theoretical work to contextualize and subsume cognitive features of pride in a new way of understanding important features of the self and identity that occur in conversation-based practices. Empirical work and practical applications are also provided to demonstrate the benefits of rethinking self-conscious positive emotion in linguistic, social and relational terms.

#### From Chinese teachers' eyes: Factors that enhance educational quality and reduce pressure in schools

**Sun, Hechuan** RIEEA, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China **Feng, Cailing** School of Educational Sciences, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, Liaoning, People's Republic of China **Yang, Xiaolin** Education, Shenhe District Committee, Shenyang, Liaoning, People's Republic of China **Zong, Feifei** RIEEA, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, Liaoning, People's Republic of China **Ma, Jianyun** Students Affairs Office, Xinjiang University, Uluemuqi, People's Republic of China **Yujia** FAEM, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Enhancing educational quality while reducing pressure in schools is a great challenge yet a controversial and paradoxical problem worldwide. Since success of reforms greatly depends upon what teachers believe and what they think, a project has been carried out since 2005. It investigated perceptions of 700 full-time teachers in public senior secondary schools across three provinces in northern China. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches (questionnaires, interviews, SPSS 11.5, factor analysis) were used. The findings show: the ranked influence order looked like a pyramid shape: the relationship closest to the students (the parental level and the teachers level) had the strongest influence. In addition, 45 effective factors at five different levels were identified by the Chinese teachers.

#### E-mailing as a way of making connections for children using augmentative and alternative communication

**Sundqvist, Anett** SIDA - IBL, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden **Rönnerberg, Jerker** ibl, Cidr, Linköping, Sweden

In a 12-week study a symbol-based e-mail client was implemented for children using augmentative and



alternative communication ( $n = 12$ ). Quantitative and qualitative aspects of the e-mails were analyzed. In total, 231 e-mails were sent. The e-mails were analysed post hoc into eight descriptive topic categories, with social etiquette being the dominating category. The results are discussed in relation to Theory of Mind understanding. E-mailing enhanced the social network of the children and gave them a new social arena.

#### Acquisition of social theory of mind in children using augmentative and alternative communication

**Sundqvist, Anett SIDER** - IBL, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden  
**Rönnerberg, Jerker** ibl, SIDER, Linköping, Sweden

This study focused on the acquisition of Theory of Mind (ToM) in children (aged 7-13) with severe speech impairment using augmentative and alternative communication (AAC). The AAC-group ( $n = 13$ ) was compared to a typically developing group matched on nonverbal mental age. Tests concerning cognitive and language development, first and second order ToM and social ToM were used. Importantly, no significant difference between the two groups was found on the tests above, suggesting that cognitive ability rather than social experience accounts for the data. Nonverbal intelligence and vocabulary proved to be the best indicators of ToM ability.

#### The predictability of the cognitive function from the Fagan Test of infant intelligence

**Suzuki, Keita** Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Tatsuta, Nozomi** Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Nakai, Kunihiko** Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Sato, Hiroshi** Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Hosokawa, Toru** Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

The Fagan Test of Infant Intelligence (FTII) is a standardized test for measuring cognitive function in infancy through a preferential looking technique. The present study was examined the relationship between the FTII and cognitive function in childhood through a longitudinal study. The subjects were 133 mother-child pairs. The FTII was administered when children were 7 months old. Cognitive function was evaluated at 42 months old using the Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children (K-ABC). The results showed no significant relationship between the FTII and the K-ABC. These findings suggest that the FTII is a poor predictor of the later cognitive development.

#### Temporal training in aphasia therapy

**Szymaszek, Aneta** Dept. of Neuropsychology, Nencki Inst. of Exp. Biology, Warsaw, Poland  
**Szelag, Elzbieta** Laboratory of Neuropsychology, Nencki Inst of Exp Biol, Warsaw, Poland  
**Lewandowska, Monika** Laboratory of Neuropsychology, Nencki Inst of Exp Biol, Warsaw, Poland  
**Seniow, Joanna** Department of Neurology, IPIIn, Warsaw, Poland  
**Fink, Martina** Generation Research Program, Ludwig-Maximilian University, Bad Tölz, Germany  
**Ulbrich, Pamela** Generation Research Program, Ludwig-Maximilian University, Bad Tölz, Germany  
**Churan, Jan** Generation Research Program, Ludwig-Maximilian University, Bad Tölz, Germany  
**Wittmann, Marc** Generation Research Program, Ludwig-Maximilian University, Bad Tölz, Germany  
**Pöppel, Ernst** Generation Research Program, Ludwig-Maximilian University, Bad Tölz, Germany

Objective: The improvement of auditory speech comprehension (ASC) following a specific temporal training was tested in aphasic patients. Methods: using temporal-order-threshold paradigm timing abilities were measured for either two clicks (monaural presentation) or two tones (400, 3000Hz, binaural presentation), presented in a

rapid sequence. Aphasic patients participated in eight sessions of the specific temporal or non-temporal control training. Results: The temporal training yields improvements both timing and comprehension. The control training did not improve these both abilities. Conclusion: Temporal training improved language abilities. Supported by the KBN grant nos PBZ-MIN/001/PO5/06, BMBF 01 GZ 0301, NN402434633.

#### The effect of hope therapy on increasing satisfaction in life and happiness in elderly people

**Tabaeian, Sayedeh Razieh** psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran  
**Tabaei Emami, Shirin** psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to increase the feeling of happiness and satisfaction in life among elderly people through hope therapy. Methods: Thirty 60-70 year old elderly domiciled at Isfahn Elderly House served as two experimental and control groups. Only the experimental group received ten sessions of hope therapy. The two were pre-tested and post-tested through the Oxford Happiness Scale and Life Happiness Scale. Results: The results of Manova analysis suggests a significant difference between the two groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). Conclusions: The results suggest the positive effect of hope therapy on increasing happiness and satisfaction of life in elderly.

#### The functions of autobiographical memory and depression

**Tagami, Kyoko** Faculty of Education, Hirosaki University, Hirosaki, Japan

Relationship between the functions of autobiographical memory and depression was investigated. Nonclinical university students ( $n=123$ ) remembered the most important episode of their life history and rated their affectivity and functions. They also completed the Beck Depression Inventory, the Trait Meta-Mood Scale, and the Depression-Anxiety Mood Scale. Remembered episodes were categorized as positive or negative and whether their functions were directive, social, or self. Results showed a negative memory bias in depression and indicated functions of autobiographical memory that were characteristic of depression. These results are discussed in terms of the functions of autobiographical memory and emotion regulation in depression.

#### Antecedents and outcomes of career decision: Based on various types of groups

**Tak, Jin-Kook** Dept. of Industrial Psychology, Kwangwoon University, Seoul, Republic of Korea  
**Lee, Dong-Ha** Industrial Psychology, Kwangwoon University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between career decision and its antecedents and outcomes with a sample of various types of youth groups. Data were obtained from panel data. Concerning its relations with the antecedents, sex was not related to career decision. Age and school year were significantly related to career decision. Concerning differences in career decision among the four youth groups, the employed group had the highest score in career decision whereas the high school students had the lowest score. Concerning its relations with the outcomes, career decision was significantly related to experiences of career counselling, vocational training, satisfaction to the major, GPA, job satisfaction, and turnover intentions.

#### Development of a new emotion recognition task

**Takahashi, Tomone** Faculty of Education, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan  
**Nakashima, Mitsuhiro** Saku Child Guidance Center, Saku-city, Saku, Japan  
**Hashimoto, Shigune** Graduate School of Education,

Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan  
**Nakamura, Akiko** Student Councelling Center, Matsumoto University, Matsumoto, Japan  
**Yamamoto, Natsumi** Graduate School of Education, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan

A new emotion recognition task was developed. The task consists of an emotional prosody recognition task and a face-voice recognition task. Sentences used in the task were rated for their emotional contents and were combined with matched and non-matched emotional prosody. A total of 626 university students participated. The results indicated that (1) those who scored high on the new task had lower scores on the Autism Spectrum Quotient and higher scores on the Empathic Experience Scale than those who scored low; (2) females scored higher than males. These results provided evidence for the validity of this new task.

#### Relationship among unwillingness to attend school, narcissistic tendency and Big 5 in adolescence

**Takahashi, Michiko** Nagoya, Japan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship among unwillingness to attend school, narcissistic tendency and Big 5 personality model in adolescence. Three Scales were administered to 300 subjects. The result of variant analysis associated: It was revealed that high scores of unwillingness to attend school showed high narcissistic tendency scores and low scores of extroversion, neuroticism, openness and agreeableness. These results suggested that unwillingness to attend school had significant relationships with narcissistic tendency and Big 5 personality model.

#### Noise improvement in contrast detection is changed by temporal property of stimulus

**Takahashi, Tsutomu** Psychology, Kwansai University, Nishinomiya, Japan  
**Yagi, Akihiko** psychology, Kwansai University, Nishinomiya, Japan

A phenomenon, optimal noise improves detection of subthreshold stimulus compared to no noise stimulus, is called stochastic resonance (SR). However, it is unclear whether optimal noise enhances the subthreshold stimulus above threshold or emphasizes stimulus ON/OFF. In present study, we measured the contrast detection thresholds (CDT) of Gabor patch with/without the stimulus ON/OFF as a function of noise contrast. Result showed that the both CDT were decreased by optimal noise compared to those of without noise. This result shows that noise affected the transient luminance change and couldn't always be explained by previous model of SR.

#### The examination of functional classification and developmental process of communicative behaviors in infancy

**Takeshita, Kanako** Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University, Hyogo, Japan

This study aimed to functionally classify communicative behaviors and examine their developmental associations. A survey was conducted for the caregivers of 351 infants who aged from eight to twenty-two months. The factor analysis indicated that joint attention behavior comprised two factors (understanding of pointing finger and occurrence of pointing finger gestures) and that social attention behavior comprised four factors (showing and imitation, reaction in a novelty situation, understanding other's intention, and noticing other's emotion). Based on the adapted developmental model by structural equation modeling, it was suggested that the behavior of showing and imitation was important in developing communicative behavior.



### Error processing and attentional control: ERN/Ne and Pe in a task-switching paradigm

**Tanaka, Hideaki** Dept. of Psychology, Otemon Gakuin University, Osaka, Japan

The purpose of the present study was to investigate relationship between error processing and attentional control in a task-switching paradigm. The present study studied an error-related-negativity (ERN/Ne) and positivity (Pe), an ERP component reflected error processing. My task-switching paradigm employed the Eriksen flanker task and the color discrimination task. The results indicated that the amplitude of Pe decreased in a task-switching paradigm, but the amplitude of ERN/Ne did not have a change. Thus, the present results support the notion that both error-related components (ERN/Ne and Pe) represent different aspects of error processing. Only Pe reflected attentional control of error processing.

### The influence of behavioral interaction on assessment performance in leaderless group discussion

**Tang, Linlin** I/O Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China

The candidates' behavioral interaction in leaderless group discussion was analyzed in this study. We asked 5-participants-contained groups (N=82) to complete a given problem-solving task in 60 minutes. Divided into two groups, eight experienced assessors either evaluated the content of oral statement or observed and recorded the frequencies of the candidates' movement and expression. It's found that the interaction of behavior (smiles, nods) had an impact on assessment performance, while the fitness of group members' personality operated moderating effects on this relationship. Results showed that the higher fitness was, the stronger influence of behavioral interaction on assessment performance was.

### Organizational identification, organizational change orientation and perceived effectiveness of change: A field study

**Tang, Ningyu** School of Management, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China  
**Ni, Ning** School of Law and Politics, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

Through a field study in a Chinese State Owned Company which is experiencing a big organizational change, the paper studies the relationship among organizational identification, organizational change orientation and perceived effectiveness of change. By surveying 428 employees at different level in the company, it reveals that (1) employees' organizational identification has significant relationship with perceived change effectiveness; (2) employees' change orientations (process-orientation versus result-orientation) have different effect on their perception of the effectiveness of change; (2) employees' organizational identification moderates partially the effect between change orientation and the perceived effectiveness of change.

### Emotional memory can modify Posttraumatic Stress Disorder-associated changes in recollective experience

**Tapia, Géraldine** Saint Julien-en-Born, France  
**Clarys, David** Psychologie, UMR CNRS 6215, Tours cedex 1, France  
**El Hage, Wissam** Sciences du comportement, EA 3248, Tours, France  
**Bugajska, Aurélie** Psychologie, UMR CNRS 6215, Tours cedex 1, France  
**Belzung, Catherine** Sciences du comportement, EA 3248, Tours, France  
**Isingrini, Michel** Psychologie, UMR CNRS 6215, Tours cedex 1, France

Objectives. The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) on emotional recollection. Methods. A group of PTSD patients and a control group were compared on the Remember/Know procedure

with negative, positive and neutral words. PTSD patients met the PTSD criteria according to the DSM-IV diagnostic features (APA, 1994). Analysis consisted of two separate analyses of variance for Remember and Know responses. Results. Results showed that for negative words PTSD participants produced more Remember responses than controls. Conclusions. This tendency to recollect negative information more vividly may explain trauma-related memory disturbances in individuals with PTSD.

### Factors affecting the early human development

**Tatsuta, Nozomi** Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Suzuki, Keita** Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Nakai, Kunihiko** Environmental Health Sciences, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Satoh, Hiroshi** Environmental Health Sciences, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan  
**Hosokawa, Toru** Education, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan

This study examined how an 18 months-old child development can be predicted from pre/post natal variables including home environment. The Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID) was administered to 379 children at 7 and 18 months old. There was a small but significant correlation between the two BSID scores. Step-wise regression analysis selected child sex, maternal IQ and home environment as significant variables for mental development ( $R^2=0.115$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and birth weight and gestation period for psychological development ( $R^2=0.055$ ,  $p<.001$ ). These results confirm that various bio-psycho-social factors affect the early human development.

### Effects of sleep deprivation on a dynamic visuo-spatial recognition task

**Tejero, Pilar** Psicología Básica, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain  
**Chóliz, Mariano** Psicología Básica, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain  
**Pastor, Gemma** Psicología Básica, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain  
**Roca, Javier** Psicología Básica, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

The effects of sleep deprivation on some short-term memory processes involved in driving a vehicle were studied in habitual drivers. Data were obtained in subjects who performed a dynamic visuo-spatial recognition task while driving in a simulator. Results obtained in analyses of variance on recognition measures suggested that partial sleep deprivation can lead to an impairment in short-term memory processes when memory load is moderate (6 or 7 vehicles), but not when it is low (4 or 5 vehicles). A significant interaction between memory load, sleep deprivation and time on task was found.

### Effects of visual-auditory stimulus onset asynchrony on speech discrimination and auditory event-related potentials

**Thorne, Jeremy** MRC Institute of Hearing Res., Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton, United Kingdom  
**Debener, Stefan** Southampton Section, MRC Institute of Hearing Res, Southampton, United Kingdom

Multisensory investigation often uses synchronous stimuli presentation, although vision (V) usually precedes audition (A) in natural settings. We manipulated VA stimulus onset asynchrony (SOA) in an auditory speech discrimination task (N=17) from 0-100ms. ANOVA revealed a main effect of SOA condition on response time ( $F=2.2$ ,  $p=.05$ ), with best performance at SOA=80ms. Analysis of auditory evoked potentials revealed main effects of condition ( $F=13.7$ ,  $p<.0001$ ) and mode (AV versus A+V;  $F=14.9$ ,  $p<.002$ ) on P2 latency, and a condition-by-mode interaction ( $F=3.2$ ,  $p<.02$ ). Shortest P2 latencies were also at SOA=80ms. The similarity of behavioural and physiological effects suggests that non-simultaneous onsets facilitate AV integration.

### The emotional modulation of the attentional blink: Effects of taboo and non-taboo arousing stimuli in a dual and single task paradigm

**Tibboel, Helen** Exp. Clinical & Health Psych., Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium  
**De Houwer, Jan** Exp. Clinical & Health Psy, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium  
**Crombez, Geert** Exp. Clinical & Health Psy, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

The Attentional Blink (AB) refers to the difficulty in identifying the second of two masked targets (T1 and T2), if these are presented in quick (within 500 ms) succession. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of arousing stimuli on the AB. Our questions were: (1) Can arousing T1 stimuli interfere with processing of subsequent targets? (2) Are arousing T2 stimuli processed more efficiently and can they thus attenuate the AB? (3) Are these effects different when only T2 needs to be reported? (4) Is the AB modulated by any type of arousing stimuli?

### Values driving change: A case study

**Tiernan, Joan** Psychology, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland  
**Doddy, Joseph** Psychology, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Schein (2004) notes that basic assumptions hold the key to understanding what drives culture change. These assumptions reshape the values that guide the organisation (Morgan, 1997). This study examined a semi-state, human services organisation that had undergone reorganisation and culture change as a result of a merger. Six core values relevant to organisational development emerged from depth interviews with thirteen managers across thirteen different business units including leadership, integrity, client-centredness, teamwork, unceasing learning, and excellence. Retest at 18 months revealed that new values has been assimilated into existing work practices, indicating evidence of the emergence of a new culture.

### Reading behaviour in German school children

**Tiffin-Richards, Simon** Inst. für Psychologie II, Universität Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany  
**Lachmann, Thomas** Psychology Unit II, University of Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany

Proficient reading requires the integration of complex cognitive processes. Causes of failure to achieve proficient reading in school-aged children, despite adequate intellectual and educational parameters, has in the literature been attributed to deficits in phonological, visual and rapid information processing. The present research investigated word and pseudo word reading in young school-aged children. The study was conducted in German, a language with distinct phonological and orthographic regularity. The experimental groups consisted of normally developed readers and participants with specific reading difficulties. Results contrast reading speed and accuracy of German readers with and without specific reading difficulties.

### What's in a face? The perception of threat and disfigurement

**Tinati, Tannaz** School of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom  
**Stevenage, Sarah, V.** School of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

This study examined perceiver reactions toward facial disfigurement. Thirty participants were shown happy, angry, neutral and disfigured faces in a dot-probe task. A face was presented followed by a cue in the same (valid) or different (invalid) location with 250 msec delay between face and cue. Analysis suggested that angry faces caused aversion of attention on invalid trials for high anxious participants. This reaction was absent with disfigured faces. Instead, subjective feedback indicated a disgust response than a threat response to disfig-



urement. Identifying the behavioural and psychological difference between these responses may facilitate public awareness campaigns in reducing overt reactions.

#### Being fed up: The impact of task repetitiveness on mental satiation and cardiovascular reactivity

**Tomaschek, Anne** *Arbeits- & Organis. psychologie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany* **Schultze, Thomas** *Economic and Social Psychology, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany* **Mojzisch, Andreas** *Economic and Social Psychology, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany* **Schulz-Hardt, Stephan** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany* **Richter, Peter** *Work & Organisational Psych, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany* Previous field studies suggest that repetitive work is associated with health risks. However, research has largely neglected the affective experience during repetitive work. In a laboratory experiment simulating an office environment we examined the impact of task repetitiveness on mental satiation (i.e., the feeling of being fed up) and cardiovascular reactivity. As predicted, participants in the high repetitive condition reported an enhanced increase of mental satiation over time and showed a more elevated systolic blood pressure than participants in the low repetitive condition. The increase of mental satiation over time was more pronounced for action-oriented than for state-oriented individuals.

#### Developing emotion education program for elementary school students in China

**Tong, Yuehua** *Dept. of Psychology, Jinan University of Shandong, Jinan, People's Republic of China* **Song, Shanggui** *Dept. of Psychology, Jinan University of Shandong, Jinan, People's Republic of China* Social-emotional learning is an important part in psychological health program. However, most psychological health programs in China did not address this issue. Emotion Education Program consists of ten activities which are designed to help children develop the ability to better understand emotions. There are three themes in the program: (a) understanding one's and other's emotions, (b) learning to express and control emotions, and (c) maintaining positive emotion. The activities are carried out in groups for ten weeks, and are based on modeling, role-play, coaching, and discussion. Effectiveness and implications for school counseling are discussed.

#### Perfectionism and mental health: The mediation role of coping

**Tong, Yuehua** *Dept. of Psychology, Jinan University of Shandong, Jinan, People's Republic of China* **He, Guangming** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Jinan, Jinan, People's Republic of China* 562 university students in China completed measures of perfectionism (concern over mistakes, personal standards, organization, parental expectations), coping (mature coping such as problem-solving and help-seeking, immature coping such as self-blame, avoidance, fantasy), and mental health. Path analyses indicated that mature and immature coping partially mediated the relations between concern over mistakes and mental health. Mature coping partially mediated the relations between personal standards and mental health, but fully mediated the relations between organization and mental health. Immature coping partially mediated the relations between parental expectations and mental health. Implications of the present findings for counseling and intervention are discussed.

#### Relationships between psychological capital, authentic self and turnover intention: A study of call center tele-consultants

**Tong, Jiajin** *Dept. of Psychology, University of Peking, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Wang, Lei** *Psychology, The Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* **Guo, Fang** *Psychology, The Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China* Based on the theory of positive psychology, especially the part of positive organizational behavior and psychological capital, this study explored the relationship among positive capital, authentic self, and turnover intention in 266 tele-consultants. Results showed that hope state (one component of psychological capital) and self-choice (one component of authentic self) predicted lower employee turnover intention. Meanwhile, self-choice mediated the relationship between hope state and turnover intention. Hope state would affect turnover intention more if an individual had a stronger self-choice. These findings help to better understand turnover intention and turnover activities within an organization.

#### Psychological contract breach: Meta-analytic structural equation modelling

**Topa Cantisano, Gabriela** *Social and Org. Psychology, UNED, Madrid, Spain*

Meta-analytic procedures were used to examine relationships between psychological contract perceived breach and outcome variables (organizational commitment, job satisfaction and organizational citizenship behaviors). Our review of the literature generated 41 independent samples in which perceived breach was used as a predictor of these personal and organizational outcomes. Potential moderator variables were examined, and it was found that they explained only a percentage of variability of primary studies. Structural equation analysis of the meta-analytical pooled correlation matrix indicated that the relationships of perceived breach with satisfaction, OCB, intention to leave and performance are fully mediated by organizational trust and commitment.

#### Profile of socio-affective competences of school children at psychosocial risk

**Torres, Alejandra** *Evolutive Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain* **Rodrigo, María Jose** *Evolutive Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain*

A differential profile of socio-affective competences between two groups of children from at risk and non at-risk family environments was examined. The sample was 216 children, aged 6 to 12 years. Attachment representations; self concept; locus of control; attributions of peer behaviour; teacher's perception; externalization, internalization and social-cognitive problems were evaluated. A discriminant function analysis was carried out to determine the extent to which the socio-affective competences reliably distinguished between at-risk and non at-risk group. Aggressiveness, externalizations, shyness, and social-cognitive problems for at-risk group and social self-concept for the non at-risk group significantly contributed to the classification.

#### Behavioral maps in clinical interventions: A proposal

**Torres, Carlos** *CEIC, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico* **Becerril, Rodrigo** *CEIC, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico* Contingency Analysis it's a methodological framework to identify psychological problems and strategies of behaviour modification. It consisted in 5 steps: a) Analysis of micro-contingencies system, b) Evaluation of macro-contingencies frame, c) Problem development, d) Solutions analysis, and e) interventional procedures. This work show a way to classify and integrate information obtained in the first steps of the

contingency analysis in order to the identify one of two kinds of psychological problems: Incongruities between macro and micro-contingencies, or behavioural competences.

#### First contacts with the adoptive child: Positive and negative experiences on international adoption

**Triana Pérez, Beatriz** *Psicología Evolutiva, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain* **Rodríguez Suárez, Guacimara** *Psicología Evolutiva y de la E, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain* **Plasencia Carrillo, Sonia** *Psicología Evolutiva y de la E, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain* **Sánchez Gutiérrez, Moberba** *Psicología Evolutiva y de la E, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain*

The number of children adopted from abroad has increased in Spain in the last decades. Because of the importance of international adoption in our society, it is crucial to know how the adoptive parents' experiences are when they have the first contacts with their adoptive children. 150 adoptive families participated in the study. All of them answered an open interview. Taking into account the information given by the families, we analyzed different experiences, some of them positive and some negative. It is essential to take into account this information in order to give professional advice to future adoptive families.

#### Temporal acuity, working memory, and the prediction of psychometric intelligence

**Troche, Stefan** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland* **Helmbold, Nadine** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany* **Petras, Christina** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany* **Rammesayer, Thomas** *Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland*

Temporal acuity (TA) of the brain is closely associated with intelligence. The present study investigates mechanisms underlying this functional relationship and asks whether higher TA leads to better temporal organization of capacity-limited resources, e.g., working memory, which are required to perform on intelligence tests. Applying structural equation modelling, TA, assessed by various temporal tasks, was found to reliably predict working memory capacity (WMC) in 200 participants. WMC was highly correlated with psychometric intelligence. The findings support the assumption that the relation between TA and intelligence is due to better temporal organization of capacity-limited resources in individuals with higher TA.

#### Cross-modal tactile-auditory saltation

**Trojan, Jörg Otto** *Selz-Institut, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany* **Getzmann, Stephan** *Ageing and CNS alterations, IfADO, Dortmund, Germany* **Möller, Johanna Otto** *Selz Institute, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany* **Kleinböhl, Dieter Otto** *Selz Institute, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany* **Hölzl, Rupert Otto** *Selz Institute, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany*

Saltation is a spatiotemporal illusion in which the judged position of a stimulus is shifted towards that of a subsequent stimulus. Here, we investigated cross-modal tactile-auditory saltation using a 2AFC paradigm. Sequences of three stimuli (reference, attractee, attractant) were presented as taps on the forehead and/or lateralised sounds via headphones. Participants judged attractee positions relative to references of the same modality. Auditory attractees were mislocalised towards attractants of either modality. Tactile attractees were clearly affected by tactile, but hardly by auditory attractants, demonstrating an asymmetry in tactile-auditory spatio-temporal processing relevant to cross-modal integration.



### Children in residential care: Development and attachment representations

**Tropa-Alves, Rita** Child Protection, Santa Casa Misericórdia Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal **Vieira-Santos, Salomé** Clinical Psychology, Lisbon University Psychology, Lisboa, Portugal

This study's aim is to characterize development and attachment representations in a group of kindergarten children (aged 4-5) in institutional care. Participants were distributed into two groups: G1 – children in residential care (n=25); G2 – children in a family environment (n=25). Portuguese versions of the Griffiths Mental Developmental Scale and the Attachment Story Completion Task were used. A statistical comparison of the groups was made using the Main-Whitney test. G1 children present lower competence in linguistic expression and comprehension, and display a more insecure attachment type. The results tie in with others referred to in literature, mainly in terms of attachment.

### The development of source monitoring in children: Contributions of working memory and binding ability

**Turon, Heidi** School of Psychology, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia **Chalmers, Kerry** School of Psychology, The University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia

The relationship between source monitoring, working memory and binding ability was investigated in 116 children aged between five and nine. Children completed an external source monitoring task (choosing between two soft toys as sources), three measures of working memory, and a visual binding task. Results showed significant effects of age and cue type (perceptual, temporal or both) on source monitoring ability. There were also significant correlations between source monitoring performance, backward digit span and binding ability. In contrast to several previous studies, these results suggest that external source monitoring ability continues to develop beyond the age of 6.

### Reshaping of senses: Metaphorization as reinterpretation of personal psychological experience

**Tymofeyeva, Nataliya** Institute of Psychology, Kiev, Ukraine

Metaphor combines mythopoetic and discursive ways of world cognition. Through creating an image and appealing to imagination it helps to generate new senses perceived and fixed by reason. It shapes notions about objects and presents the way of thinking about them, carrying out a modelling role in cognition process. As a powerful means of receiving, recording and transmission of psychological knowledge, metaphor provides for effectiveness of various interpersonal influences. It facilitates seizure of personal psychological experience (resolving conflicts, overcoming obstacles for personal growth, etc.). Our study focuses on different ways of using metaphorization as an instrument of psychological experience's reinterpretation.

### The effect of physiognomical individuality on specific emotional impressions

**Ueda, Sayako** Dept. of Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki, Japan **Koyama, Takamasa** Psychology, Japan Women's University, Kawasaki city, Japan

The facial structures vary from face to face. The facial expressions have tendency provided by senders' physiognomy. In the experiment, participants were asked to judge the photographs of neutral and smiling faces from the impression based on positive – negative dimension. It was found that the positive or negative tendency of impression in neutral faces coheres with one in smiling faces. This result suggests that we can divide the faces into two

facial types. The positive type, i.e. people with this type provide facial impression in positive way for receiver. And the negative type, vice versa.

### The effects of coping methods on guilt over a period of time

**Ueichi, Hideo** Social System and Management, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan **Oishi, Mariko** Policy and Planning Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba-shi, Japan

The guilt feeling includes affection with shame and regret that arises when people do what they must not do (action guilt: hurt people and committed a crime) or when they abstain from doing what they must do (inaction guilt: broke a promise and violated a rule). This study classified several situations wherein people feel guilty into two generic categories: interpersonal and rule-breaking situations. Employing the questionnaire method, we examined the changes in guilt, shame, and regret over a period of time and discussed the effects of coping methods (rationalization, self-searching, and self-justification) on the reduction of guilt in each category.

### Craving for transcendence: God as substitute for addictive agents?

**Unterrainer, Human-Friedrich** ARS Addiction Research Society, Gesellschaft "Grüner Kreis", Graz, Austria **Ladenhauf, Karl-Heinz** Pastoraltheology, Karl-Franzens-University, Graz, Austria **Wallner, Sandra** Addiction Research Society, Medical University Graz, Graz, Austria **Liebmann, Peter** ARS Addiction Research Society, Medical University Graz, Graz, Austria

Objectives: Is the desire for religious-spiritual well-being increased in substance dependents living in a therapeutic community? Method: N=504 probands were investigated. Addicts living in a therapeutic community (N=60), general medical patients (N=100), oncological patients (N=81), and healthy controls (N=263). A multidimensional instrument for religious-spiritual well-being (MI-RSB 48) was used together with established questionnaires to assess sense of coherence (SOC-13 scale) and ways of coping (FCQ-LIS). Results: Addicts showed lower bio-psycho-socio-spiritual well-being and less adequate coping strategies than other patient groups and the controls. Conclusions: Religious-spiritual intervention techniques might further improve the treatment in a therapeutic community.

### Who knows how much? Sociodemographic profile and general knowledge

**Urch, Drazen** Zagreb, Croatia **Huic, Aleksandra** Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia **Ljubotina, Damir** Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia **Tonkovic, Masa** Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia **Tomisa, Tia** Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia

This study examined relative influence of socio-demographic factors on general knowledge. General knowledge was measured using The Advanced Vocabulary Test (words of Latin and Greek origin). The following sociodemographic data was collected: gender, age, degree of education, profession, current work status, average monthly income, town size. Foreign language knowledge as well as whether or not participants learned Latin or Greek during their schooling was also appraised. Total of 600 respondents participated in the study. Results of a hierarchical regression analysis are discussed. Best predictors proved to be degree in higher education and excellent knowledge of English language.

### Puerto Rican women's perceptions and attitudes toward domestic violence

**Vázquez Torres, Hecmary** Bayamón, Puerto Rico

The present study investigated perceptions related to domestic violence within marital relationships. A sample of 112 Puerto Rican female university students between 17 and 26 years of age rated conflicts between husband and wife on a 7-point Likert scale, reacting to cases of physical abuse. Results indicated that a majority of respondents (57%) thought that abuse warranted arrest, although consequences were split between jail time (29%) and counseling (28%). Further aspects of responsibility, justice, and morality are also explored in this study. Conclusions address cultural and gender aspects of marital conflicts and spousal abuse.

### Ruminative style predicts motivational changes after a negative mood induction

**Vázquez, Carmelo** Dept. of Psychopathology, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain **Hervas, Gonzalo** Dept. of Psychopathology, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain **Romero, Nuria** Dept. of Psychopathology, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain

Recent research has shown that ruminative responses may be boosted by a pattern of low BAS (Behavioral Activation System) and high BIS (Behavioral Inhibition System) which may have motivational implications. In this research we explored whether this motivational BIS/BAS pattern, associated to rumination, can be affected by current mood. Ruminators and non-ruminators were assessed with a state version of BIS/BAS scales before and after a negative mood induction procedure. Our results showed that, after induction, participants with a ruminative style had a significantly lower sensitivity to reward whereas levels of sensitivity to punishment remained unchanged. Implications for the understanding the cognitive and motivational nature of rumination are discussed.

### What do you expect when you are depressed: An analysis of the effects of mood on sentence completion

**Vázquez, Carmelo** Dept. of Psychopathology, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain **Moreno, Eva** Pluridisciplinar Institute, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain **Provencio, Maria** Dept. of Psychopathology, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain **Sanchez, Alvaro** Dept. of Psychopathology, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain

Following an extension of the standard 'cloze' probability norming procedure (e.g., Federmeier et al., 2007), this study analyzed whether mood affects the expectation of negative or positive outcomes. Participants (N=179) were presented a series of 70 uncompleted sentences. They were required to complete them with a final word which would imply either a positive or a negative ending as coded by independent raters (Kappa=.85). Participants also completed a number of questionnaires related to positive and negative mood and depression severity. Our results confirmed the hypotheses of a mood-congruent effect on sentence completion which is discussed in terms of current theories of mood and cognition.

### Understanding of the new information presented in verbal and visual forms by pre-school children

**Vaganova, Natalia** Creativity Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv, Ukraine

The article covers issue of understanding of new information structures by pre-school children, these structures being presented in audio- and visual forms (oral messages – rhymes, notions, tales, stories, pictures, drawings). Theoretical analysis of concept of understanding enabled us to define main



psychological indicators and determinants of its manifestations. Elicited were the features specific to the process of understanding of new information by pre-school children through determination of subjective path marks and devising of new image-notions underlying the understanding. Crucial role of the analogy and combinatory mechanisms in development of new semantic constructions was elucidated. Pilot experimental instructional system was developed that is intended for training children in analyzing new information structures and forming relevant skills.

#### Relation of core self-evaluations, organizational commitment and turn over intention

**Valencia, Marshall** Dept. of Psychology, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines

The study tested a structural model that looks at turnover intention as a function of organizational commitment and core self-evaluations (CSE). Survey data from 190 call center agents in the Philippines was analyzed using structural equations modeling. Results indicated negative correlations between CSE and turnover intention. Normative and affective commitment is indirectly related to turnover intentions with CSE as a mediator. Continuance commitment was not related to both CSE and turnover intention. The discussion highlights the viability of the CSE construct as a significant mediator in the turnover intention – organizational commitment nomological network.

#### Misinformation effect in emotional/neutral pictures

**Valeri, Sara** Dep. of Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy **Candel, Ingrid** Dep. of Psychology, University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands **Inguscio, Lucio** Dep. of Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy **Marucci, Francesco** Dep. of Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy **Mastroberardino, Serena** Dep. of Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy

The aim of this study is to integrate “misinformation effect” and “emotional arousal” paradigms, comparing the memory performance of subjects after a presentation of emotional and neutral pictures. We examine the effect of environmental sounds as misinformation to evaluate the overlap between real picture and post congruent audio stimuli. We explore, furthermore, how different ways to provide misinformation can affect people’s memory evaluating the memory performance for misleading/no misleading sounds and leading/no leading questions.

#### Gay parenthood in The Netherlands

**van Balen, Frank** Educational Sciences, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands **Bos, Henny** Educational Sciences, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands **Van Rooij, Floor** Educational Sciences, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

This study examines whether planned gay fathers differ from heterosexual fathers on parenting. Twenty-three planned gay fathers were compared with 100 heterosexual fathers. Data were collected through questionnaires, in the Netherlands. Most gay fathers shared child-rearing with the biological mothers of their children and were part-time fathers. Compared to heterosexual fathers, they reported more often happiness as motive for having a child, experienced greater negative parental treatment, felt less competent and more pressure to justify parenthood, and sought more social support. This indicates that gay fathers feel less secure, which might be related to part-time parenting and societal rejection.

#### Conscious and unconscious proportion effects in masked priming

**van den Bussche, Eva** Dept. of Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Kortrijk, Belgium **Segers, Gitte** Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium **Reynvoet, Bert** Psychology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Kortrijk, Belgium

The global neuronal workspace theory (Dehaene & Naccache, 2001) proposes that it is impossible for an unconscious stimulus to be used strategically to enhance task performance (bottom-up effect), while a fully consciously perceived stimulus can be used to improve task performance (top-down effect). These hypotheses were confirmed by the present study. We found that subjects were able to use a manipulation of the proportion of visible Arabic/number word targets to enhance task performance (experiment 1), but they were unable to use a manipulation of the proportion of invisible Arabic/number word primes to enhance task performance (experiment 2).

#### Job characteristics, self-regulatory skills, goal progress, and employee well-being

**van der Doef, Margot** Dept. of Health Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands **Volkova, Anastasia** Dept. of Health Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands

Against the background of the Job demand-control model, this study examines whether demands and control are associated with self-regulatory skills, progress on personal work goals, and well-being. 235 employees completed a questionnaire assessing job characteristics, self-regulatory skills (e.g. planning, attention control), goal progress, and job-related well-being. High skill discretion, and to a lesser extent high decision authority and low demands, were directly related to well-being. Furthermore, skill discretion had an indirect effect on well-being, mediated by self-regulatory skills and goal progress. Skill discretion may influence employee well-being partially through its positive effects on self-regulatory skills and goal progress.

#### Modality-independent and modality-dependent processing of syntactic gender violations in left cytoarchitectonic BA 44

**van Ermingen, Muna** Aachen, Germany **Heim, Stefan** Brain Imaging Center West, Research Centre Jülich, Jülich, Germany **Amunts, Kathrin** Institute of Medicine, Research Center Jülich, Jülich, Germany **Huber, Walter** Abt. Neurologistik, Universitätsklinikum Aachen, Aachen, Germany

This fMRI study investigates whether left BA 44 supports the processing of gender violations in spoken and written determiner phrases independent of stimulus modality. The gender decision times were longer for violated vs. correct stimuli. A conjunction analysis of decisions for visual and auditory stimuli revealed common activation in left BA 44. Moreover, in BA 44 activation was stronger for violated than for correct stimuli. The data support the view that left BA 44 is involved in the processing of syntactic gender violations.

#### The self-learning in inline-skating classes at school

**Viciana, Jesus** Physical Education and Sport, University of Grenade, Granada, Spain **Román, Blanca** Physical Education and Sport, University of Grenade, Granada, Spain **Miranda, M.ª Teresa** Physical Education and Sport, University of Grenade, Granada, Spain **Martinez, Manuel** Physical Education and Sport, University of Grenade, Granada, Spain **Martinez, Juan C.** Physical Education and Sport, University of Grenade, Granada, Spain

The aim of this research was to promote inline-skating self learning in students through problem-solving tasks. 49 students (13,7 years old) received instruction for 16 days during Physical Education classes. Students and the teacher assessed the

specific skills prior to and after the treatment in a scale of 7 categories (within 2 different items). The data which associates the subjective learning level with an objective teacher’s assessment, shows significant differences ( $p=.005$ ) in dynamic balance, velocity and direction control, jump ability, body and feet laterality. The problem-solving tasks can be used to facilitate the autonomy and self-motivation inline-skating learning process.

#### Influence of textual coherence in generation of textual and extratextual inferences in university students

**Vieiro, Pilar** Psicología Evolutiva, University of La Coruna, La Coruna, Spain

The aim of this work is to analyze the influence of textual coherence in the generation of textual and extratextual inferences in university students. Forty university students were used: twenty read a sequential text with high coherence and the other twenty read a text with low coherence. We measure the recognition of on-line inferences. Results showed no significant differences in the generation of both types of inferences according to the level of textual coherence. Keywords: inferences, reading comprehension, textual coherence

#### Design of competencies-based model using the organizational climate survey

**Villavicencio Carranza, Miguel Alejandro** Mexico City, Mexico

The organizational climate survey is generally used to identify worker’s perceptions about different elements that affect their performance. Although these results help to diagnose the organization’s main problems, can also be useful to design a competencies-based model for human resource’s training and development. Thus, a competencies-based model was designed using the results obtained from an instrument ( $\alpha=.96$ , factorial analysis=.60) that evaluates 16 organizational climate factor’s. The model includes competencies like: human relations, communication and feedback, supervision, support and commitment. Introducing this competencies-based model type, the organization is able to design T&D programs and to incorporate elements for HR performance improvement.

#### The influence of explicit and implicit goals on the allocation of spatial attention

**Vogt, Julia** Dept. of Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium **de Houwer, Jan** Department of Psychology, PP05, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium **Moors, Agnes** Department of Psychology, PP05, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium **Crombez, Geert** Department of Psychology, PP05, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

This study examined whether stimuli relevant to a person’s current goals influence the automatic allocation of spatial attention. Healthy volunteers responded to targets that were preceded by cues consisting of stimuli relevant to an explicit goal (Experiment 1) or an implicit goal (Experiment 2). Repeated measurement ANOVAs conducted on the reaction times revealed that goal relevant stimuli evoke an attentional bias through holding of attention compared to other activated stimuli. These results support old and recent accounts in attention and motivation that propose an early modulation of attention by the current goals of a person.

#### Managing injury management performance to improve outcomes for long-term claimants

**Volleman, Theodora** Premier and Cabinet, Government of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia **Heim, Michael**

The present study implements a measurement systems approach based on psychological principles to improve case management performance in



resolving long term Workers Compensation claims. A total of 27 case managers handling 150 claims were randomly allocated to either a minimal intervention group or a control group. Participants in the intervention group confidentially rated their own monthly case management performance using a scale developed for this purpose. They then received a graph of the average ratings for the entire group against which they could compare their own performance. The findings are discussed in the context of effective low cost interventions in injury management.

#### The structure of Inferiority Complex, its expression and levels

**Vorone, Santa Social Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia**

In this paper the expression of inferiority complex, its structure and levels of development are analyzed. Attention is given to psychological development of personality in the aspect of dynamics of the inferiority complex concept and to problems in personality development from the perspective of clinical psychology. It was found that the inferiority complex develops dynamically and gradually, and that it has three levels of development: 1) situational; 2) complex as personality feature; 3) clinical. The inferiority complex is composed of complex structure of personality disorders: emotional, social, cognitive and clinical disorders.

#### How straight are straight people exactly?

**Vrangalova, Snezana Human Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA Savin-Williams, Ritch Human Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA**

This study examined different methods of assessing sexual orientation and investigated inconsistencies in the various dimensions of this concept among heterosexually-identified individuals, a finding frequently reported for non-heterosexuals. Three-hundred students aged 18 to 42 (82% heterosexual) completed a web-administered survey. Sexual orientation was assessed using multiple measures. Although sexual behaviors were largely consistent with heterosexual self-identification, sexual attractions and fantasies were strikingly non-exclusive. Consistent heterosexuals differed from inconsistent ones in certain aspects of their sexual histories. Implications for the nature and meaning of sexual orientation components and for the traditional simplistic assessment of sexual orientation are discussed.

#### A study on the development of 3-6 year-old children's emotion understanding ability from the perspective of the theory of mind

**Wang, Xiao Ying Dept. of Psychology, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, People's Republic of China Zhang, Yu Mei Psychology Department, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, People's Republic of China**

The purpose of this research is to verifying the age characteristic, the sex difference and the overall development situation of the 3~6 year old children's emotion understanding ability development from the Perspective of the Theory of Mind in China. This study employs the experimental method. The research includes four levels?including the emotion exterior performance, the emotion reason understood, the conflict emotion understood and the emotion regulation. The result indicates that:3~6 year-old children's emotion understanding ability from the perspective of the theory of mind is increasing, but there is no significant difference. The development of emotion understanding for children is not straightness, and has the task particularity.

#### Construct dimension of the employee's content of organizational socialization in China

**Wang, Minghui Department of Psychology, Henan University, Kaifeng, People's Republic of China Ling, Wenquan School of Management, Jinan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, People's Republic of China Fang, Liluo Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China**

**Objectives:** Organizational socialization is a learning process by which an individual adjusts the attitudes, behaviors he or she needs to participate as an organizational member, the purpose of the study is to explore the construct dimension of the employee's content of organizational socialization in China. **Methods:** The methods involved literature review, interview, pilot study and survey. The survey data was mainly analyzed with exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. **Results:** The results showed that organizational socialization content of Chinese employees was comprised of organizational culture, job competency, interpersonal relationship and organizational politics. **Conclusions:** The four-dimension construct can reflect the contents which Chinese employees should learn in the process of organizational socialization.

#### Neuroticism, extraversion, emotion regulation, negative affect and positive affect: The mediating roles of reappraisal and suppression

**Wang, Li Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China**

This study examined the mediating role of emotion regulation between neuroticism and negative affect and between extraversion and positive affect. Participants were 1,000 Chinese undergraduate students. The results of structural equation modeling indicated that neuroticism and extraversion contributed to negative affect and positive affect indirectly through reappraisal beside the direct contribution respectively. Furthermore, neuroticism and extraversion explained 22% of the variance in reappraisal, and neuroticism and reappraisal, extraversion and reappraisal explained 42% and 28% of the variance in negative affect and positive affect, respectively.

#### Response compatibility effect of gaze and arrow direction

**Wang, Hsiao Ling Psychology, ChungYuan Christian University, Chung Li, Taiwan Chao, Hsuan-Fu Psychology, ChungYuan Christian University, Chung Li, Taiwan Kuo, Chun-Yu Psychology, ChungYuan Christian University, Chung Li, Taiwan**

From an evolutionary perspective, although both eye gaze and arrow direction are usually classified as central cues of attention, they are believed to have different impacts on human cognition. The current study aimed at investigating the differential effects of eye gaze and arrow direction on attention by studying their response compatibility effects (Experiments 1-4) and by examining the influences of social and nonsocial cues on their effects (Experiments 2-4). The results indicated that eye gaze and arrow direction are different.

#### The long-term effects of maternal discipline on children's conflict resolution ability

**Wang, Lin Dept. of Psychology, Chung Yuan University, Chung Li, Taiwan**

This study examined the extent to which maternal disciplinary styles and direct instructions influenced children's goal setting and chosen strategies in conflict resolution one year later. Maternal styles include positive inducement, negative force and non-involvement. The direct instructions are grouped as assertive, prosocial and yielding strategies. Using regression-analysis, data from 568 (275 boys and 293 girls) Taiwanese children from the 2nd to 5th grade and their mothers were analyzed across 2 years. Findings indicated that mothers'

direct instructions of prosocial strategies one year ago influenced daughters', but not sons', setting altruistic goal and using prosocial strategies in peer conflict resolutions.

#### The time course and source localization of false belief reasoning revealed by an event-related potential study

**Wang, Yiwon Research Center for Learning S, Southeast University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China Lin, Chongde School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China**

To investigate the neural substrates of false-belief reasoning, the 32 channels event-related potentials (ERP) of 14 normal adults were measured while they understood false-belief and true-belief used deceptive appearance task. After onset of the false-belief or true-belief questions?N100, P200 and late negative component (LNC) were elicited at centro-frontal sites. False-belief reasoning elicited a significant declined LNC than true-belief in the time window from 400 to 800ms. The source analysis of difference wave (False minus True) at 650ms showed a dipole located in the middle cingulate cortex. These findings suggested that false-belief reasoning probably included inhibitive control.

#### Dynamic dissociation of person perception and theory-of-mind reasoning investigated by event related brain potentials

**Wang, Yiwon School of Psychology, Shandong Normal University, Jinan, People's Republic of China Liu, Yan Research Center for Learning S, Southeast University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China Lin, Chongde Institute of Developmental Psy, Beijing Normal University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China**

To investigate the dynamic dissociation of theory-of-mind(tom) reasoning and person perception, event-related potentials(ERP) were recorded from 17 normal undergraduates while they were watching three kinds of cartoons. The amplitudes of P200 and 300-400ms for scene pictures were significantly lower than person perception and tom-cartoons, which the two latter were no difference. From 900ms, the mean amplitudes of tom-cartoons were further dissociated from the person perception. Results reveal that two sub-processes might be involved in theory-of-mind reasoning and person perception.

#### Effects of presenting mode of reading material on children reading activity

**Wang, Aiping Beijing Normal University, Psychology school, Beijing, People's Republic of China**

**Objective:** To study effects of three presenting modes of reading material on children reading activity. **Method:** 36 fifth-year pupils who have high and low read levels read three articles with three presenting modes: paper, electronic text, and hypertext-format. Results showed: (1) the scores of readers with higher reading level are better than lowers; the scores of schoolgirls are better than schoolboys in conditions of three presenting modes; (2) children reading comprehension don't be affected by different presenting modes of reading materials; (3) children have higher evaluation to hypertext than other presenting modes. **Conclusion:** most of children can accept and familiar non-linear text quickly.

#### The role of subtitle in the children's incidental learning

**Wang, Aiping Beijing Normal University, Psychology school, Beijing, People's Republic of China**

**Objective:** The role of subtitle in children's incidental learning. **Method:** three factors: reading levels, pinyin, new word dense. **Results:** (1) first and three grades children can acquire more new words



in high dense condition than low one; (2) the new words first-grade children with low reading level acquired are same as high reading level ones in pinyin subtitles condition, but are lower significantly than high reading level ones in no-pinyin; (3) the new words in pinyin subtitle conditions three-grade children with high reading level acquired aren't different from ones of low and no-pinyin. Conclusion: incidental learning made use of subtitles is a favorable method for children acquiring vocabulary knowledge.

#### Manipulated facial expressions in relation to subjective emotional reactions

**Waterink, Wim** Dept. of Psychology, Open Univ. of the Netherlands, Heerlen, Netherlands **Van der Laan, Cathelayne** Psychology, Open University of the Nether, Heerlen, Netherlands **Van Hooren, Susan** Psychology, Open University of the Netherl, Heerlen, Netherlands

It was investigated whether specific facial expressions moderate the experience of induced emotions. Sixty subjects participated in a cover story experiment. Different facial expression were brought on by keeping objects between teeth or lips, activating or not activating facial muscles underlying basic emotional facial expressions. Multiple regression analysis led to the finding that for subject where smiling muscles were activated, relatively higher positive emotional reactions on neutral stimuli were accompanied by higher positive emotional reactions on positive stimuli. So, as part of a therapeutic intervention, activating smiling muscles seems more beneficial for subjects who, in general, show initial positive reactions.

#### Career changers as teachers: Motivations, work perceptions and how it all turns out

**Weinmann-Lutz, Birgit** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany

The purpose of this study was to investigate the positive effect of career change on important professional variables for teachers, like self-efficacy, motivation and work perceptions. Questionnaires of a total of 876 first versus second career teaching students (at the beginning and the end of their training) and experienced professionals were included; 128 thereof were longitudinal data sets. 47 biographical interviews were made. Multivariate analyses of variance, repeated measurement analyses and content analyses were undertaken. Career change has a positive effect on self-efficacy, realistic and idealistic work perceptions; pronounced gender effects were found.

#### Previous target location and movement direction increase reaction times in a joint movement task

**Welsh, Timothy** Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada **McDougall, Laura** Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada **Weeks, Daniel** Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada

Inhibition of return (IOR) refers to longer reaction times to targets appearing in the same location as a previous event. IOR also occurs at the target location of another person's action. Movement direction and target location was confounded in previous between-person IOR research because participants sat across from each other and responded to common targets. Here, participants sat beside each other so we were able to determine if target location repetition or movement direction repetition was responsible for between-person IOR. Results indicate that both location and movement direction are coded in the observer and independently evoke the processes underlying IOR.

#### Multimethod validation of a screening instrument for job related affective well-being

**Wendsche, Johannes** Inst. für Arbeitspsychologie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany **Uhmann, Stefan** Clinical Psychology, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany **Tomaschek, Anne** Work and Organizational Psych., TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany **Richter, Peter** Work and Organizational Psych., TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Research has mainly focused on non-specific affective states at the work place: stress and satisfaction. Based on a two-dimensional model of affect (valence, activation) we tested the validity of a more comprehensive, one-click, and semantic-free screening instrument assessing job-related affective states. As proposed, the "affective grid" corresponds to the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Study 1). Furthermore, its sensitivity was examined in an experiment inducing different affective states (Study 2) and by applying it before and after oral examinations (Study 3). Studies 4 and 5 showed associations to performance, perceived job strain and cardiovascular reactivity in virtual and assembly-line work.

#### Cross-modal attention and letter recognition

**Wesner, Michael** Psychology, CBTC-Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada **Miller, Lisa** Psychology, CBTC-Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Canada

Although there is extensive evidence supporting top-down modulation of visual and auditory perceptual processes within the same modality, there remains ambiguity as to how these mechanisms operate on perceptual processes across sensory modalities. Using a letter pairing paradigm, we presented capital letter pairs that were either structurally (e.g., [R] [P]) or phonetically (e.g., [B] [V]) similar and asked participants to indicate the appropriate coding classification, with the added caveat that these letters could be presented unimodally as controls, or concurrently in both modalities. Reaction time and accuracy measurements with different intermodal attentional instructions and letter classifications revealed complex top-down, task-dependent interactions.

#### My home is my identity: Studies on regional identity

**Wiederhold, Uta** Prof. für Sozialpsychologie, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany

The paper proposes a new theoretical concept of regional identification on the background of social identity approach (Tajfel et al.). The main idea is to specify regional identity not by territorial definition like residence but as a shared group membership which rests on processes of intergroup differentiation. An individual feels committed to a region because she/he feels attached to the people who live there. A new scale measuring regional identity ( $\alpha = .955$ ,  $N = 293$ .) shows evidence for a membership dimension of regional identity. Furthermore different SEM-models will be tested to fit the database.

#### Avoidance behaviour of socially anxious women in virtual social interactions

**Wieser, Matthias** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany **Pauli, Paul** Department of Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany **Mühlberger, Andreas** Department of Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Objectives: Combining virtual reality and eye-tracking allows the investigation of avoidance behaviour in highly controlled social situations. Method: High (HSA) and low socially anxious (LSA) participants and controls were confronted with virtual characters showing averted or direct gaze while eye movements and head posture were recorded. Results: HSA compared to LSA showed more backward head posture in response to male

avatars with direct gaze. Furthermore, HSA and controls looked less long at the male avatars with direct gaze than to male avatars with averted gaze. Conclusions: HSA who are confronted with social interaction of opposite sex show avoidance behaviour.

#### Revisiting age of acquisition effects in Spanish word reading

**Wilson, Maximiliano** ISTC-CNR, Rome, Italy **Cuetos, Fernando** Cognitive Neuroscience, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain **Burani, Cristina** Cognitive Sciences, ISTC-CNR, Rome, Italy

We studied Age of Acquisition (AoA), and its relationship with Frequency and Imageability to evaluate whether lexical-semantic variables influenced word reading in a transparent orthography as Spanish. Fifty-six Spanish adult readers performed Lexical Decision (LD) and Word Naming (WN) tasks, with a fully orthogonal design (AoAxFrequency, AoAxImageability). ANOVAs were conducted. Both AoA and Frequency, but not Imageability, affected LD, with larger AoA effects for Low-Frequency and Low-Imageability words. In WN the effect of Word frequency was stronger than that of AoA. These results are in support of lexical non-semantic reading aloud in transparent orthographies as Spanish.

#### Evidence for negative automatic evaluation and better recognition of bodily symptom words in health anxiety

**Withöft, Michael** Inst. für Psychologie, ZI für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim, Germany **Schmidt, Erika** Clinical Psychology, Centr. Instit. of Ment. Health, Mannheim, Germany **Kornadt, Anna** Clinical Psychology, Centr. Instit. of Ment. Health, Mannheim, Germany **Bailer, Josef** Clinical Psychology, Centr. Instit. of Ment. Health, Mannheim, Germany

Objectives: Negative automatic evaluations (NAE) of disorder related stimuli are considered as crucial in various psychopathologies. In health anxiety (HA), NAE might be responsible for the observed memory bias toward health threat stimuli. Methods: Three experimental groups (people with HA, elevated depression scores (D), and controls (C) were compared on an implicit association test (IAT) as a measure of NAE and a recognition task (RT). Results: Focusing on the accuracy data, people with HA demonstrated greater NAE in the IAT and better recognition of symptom words in the RT. Conclusions: NAE of symptoms might maintain health threat representations in memory.

#### Group-based self-control: The influence of social identification on individual control strategies

**Wolfin, Karl-Andrew** International Graduate College, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany **Sassenberg, Kai** Knowledge Media Research Center, Knowledge Media Research Center, Tübingen, Germany

A self-regulation perspective to (inter)group motivation is applied that combines the action phase model, describing control strategies given a pre- and post-deadline phase of individual goal pursuit, with social identity theory. We expect that the more group members identify with their group, the more they will engage in phase-adequate control strategy usage (i.e., group-based self-control). This hypothesis was supported for behavioural intentions and behavioural measures in a scenario experiment with natural groups and in two laboratory experiments using quasi-minimal groups and manipulating social identification. The findings point to the possibility of applying theories concerning controlled individual self-regulation to (inter)group contexts.



### Intergenerational differences in the values of children and family among Korean university students and their parents

**Woo, Jo-Eun** Dept. of Education, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea **Kim, Uichol** Business administration, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea **Park, Young-Shin** Dept. of Education, Inha University, Incheon, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this study is to examine intergenerational differences in the values of children and family among university students and their parents. A total of 600 respondents (a matched sample of 200 university students and their parents) completed a questionnaire. The results indicate that positive values of children for university students emphasize psychological aspects, such as personal satisfaction and happiness. For their parents, positive values of children emphasize familial and social aspects, such as depending on their children when they are old and continuing the family line. For negative values of children, university students are more likely to emphasize constraints in their personal, occupational and social life. Overall, parents are more likely to emphasize traditional familial obligations than university students.

### The influence of cognitive holding power, intelligence and mathematical achievement on children's realistic problem solving

**Xin, Ziqiang** School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Zhang, Li** School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The study aimed to explore whether first and second order cognitive holding power perceived by children in classroom, fluid intelligence, and mathematical achievement can predict their solving standard and realistic problems. Results from an investigation of 119 Chinese 4-6th graders showed that: (1) children's intelligence and general mathematical achievement significantly predicted their performance on both realistic and standard problems, however, second order cognitive holding power predicted their performance on realistic problems but not standard problems; (2) the relationship between first order cognitive holding power and children's correct answers to realistic problems was mediated by second order cognitive holding power.

### Fourth to sixth graders representation of area-of-rectangle problems: Influences of relational complexity and cognitive holding power

**Xin, Ziqiang** School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The aim of the study is to explore 382 4-6 graders' representation level of area-of-rectangle problems belonging to four templates with different relational complexity, and influences of cognitive holding power on it. The results showed that students' representation level improved with grades, and their representation level of four templates had clear hierarchical order. The representation level of each template was significantly predicted by both first and second order cognitive holding power, moreover, the predictive power increased from template 1 to template 4, but the predictive directions were opposite.

### Affective aspects of learning: Adolescents' self-concept, achievement values, emotions and motivation in learning mathematics

**Xiong, Junmei** München, Germany **Tippelt, Rudolf** Department of Education, University of Munich, Munich, Germany

The study aimed at describing adolescents' affective-cognitive processes in learning mathematics. Eleventh graders ( $n = 464$ ) from two metropolises in China were administered Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (Pintrich et al., 1991), Academic Emotions Questionnaire – Mathematics

(Pekrun, et al., 2005), etc.. Correlation-regression statistics revealed that emotions correlated with Strategies use, Self-concept, and Achievement values positively or negatively based on the valence of the emotions. In addition, Boredom ( $\beta = -.27, p < .001$ ), Metacognitive self-regulation ( $\beta = .20, p < .001$ ), Performance approach ( $\beta = .13, p < .01$ ), and Parental control ( $\beta = -.25, p < .001$ ) were predictors of Math achievement. Math achievement is a function of affective-cognitive processes.

### 2-4 years old children's inhibition and impulsivity

**Xu, Qinmei** Inst. for Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China **Geng, Fengji** Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China

Objectives?To test children's inhibition and impulsivity. Methods: 53 subjects (23 boys and 30 girls,  $M = 35.11$  months,  $SD = 6.47$ ) were classified as inhibited, intermediate and uninhibited children based on fearfulness paradigm (Kochanska et al., 2001). The impulsivity was measured by delay tasks (Aksan and Kochanska, 2004). The differences in impulsivity among 3 groups were examined by one-way analysis of variance with post-hoc tests. Results: Differences among 3 types were found ( $F = 5.97, P < .01$ ); intermediate children's impulsivity was lower than both of inhibited and uninhibited ones. Conclusions: Inhibition was not directly related to impulsivity.

### Suspensions and the interaction of corporate values with consumer values

**Yabsley, Evan** Faculty of Business, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Australia

This study shows how company values and public statements of corporate social responsibility (CSR), are processed through the prism of the consumer's values and suspicion attributions. A between-within design surveyed 1000 Queensland consumers, utilised stimulus material generated from five Australian brands' CSR statements, a suspicion attribution scale and the Schwartz Value Scale. When controlling for reputation, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modelling show mediation of personal values magnifies or suppresses suspicions of corporate egoism. The study both confirms prior studies of individual interaction elements, and also makes a unique contribution with a complete model not confounded by reputation.

### A study of socio-psychological characteristics of alcohol abusers among Kurukshetra University boys hostellers

**Yadav, Rajender Singh** Dept. of Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India

The study was conducted on 90 male students (Alcohol Abusers) residing in hostels of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (India) selected through snowball sampling technique using self developed non-directive interview schedule. Percentages and frequencies were calculated for analysis and interpretation of data. The study highlighted general background of alcohol abusers, causes of alcohol coping behaviour. Majority of the alcohol abusers started taking alcohol at the age of 20 yrs & above and developed this habit in the company of friends and significantly large number of alcohol abusers did not want their parents to be informed about their habit of taking alcohol.

### Relationship between attitudes toward suicide survivors and views on suicide

**Yamanaka, Akira** Faculty of Business Administration, Hokkai-Gakuen University, Sapporo, Japan

Attitudes on Suicide Survivors scale (ASS) was developed and the relationship between these attitudes and views regarding suicide was examined. Factor analysis of ASS identified five factors: Rejection of Contact, Finger-Pointing, Confusion

on Contact, Commiseration, and Considering Suicide Taboo. Moreover, factor analysis of responses to the Views of Suicide Scale (Nakamura, 1996) identified three factors that were different from those of previous studies: Connivance, Orientation to Living, and Active Contradiction. Certain factors of the ASS correlated with the three factors in the Views of Suicide Scale.

### The study on the development of the spatial-numerical representation in Chinese children

**Yang, Tao** Research Institute of Basic Edu, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

This study was designed to observe the development of children's spatial representation of numbers, with the bilateral parity response task and the number color response task. 5 to 12 year-old Children and adults were participated in the study. The results showed: (1) Spatial representation of numbers appeared in 5-year-old children and stably existed in children from 5 to 12 year-old. (2) The development of children's spatial representation of numbers was significantly correlative with their ages. As the children's ages increasing, the size of the SNARC effect gradually decreased. (3) The task had different sensitivity to the children in different age.

### Experiences of youth about psychological outcomes of substance dependency

**Yazdani, Mohsen** Nursing Faculty, University of Med Sciences, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Fereidooni Moghadam, Malek** Nursing Department, Abadan Nursing Faculty, Abadan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Nasiri, Mahmood** Nursing Faculty, University of Med Sciences, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Yazdani, Ahmad Reza** Nursing Faculty, University of Med Sciences, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: In the recent years young people are the main victims of Substance dependency. Present study was done to describe the experiences of youth about psychological outcomes of substance dependency. Methods: This research is a phenomenological study. Participants were 12 youth with that was selected with purposive sampling method. Data analysis was done via Colaizzi method. Results: The main concept was derived from this study were psychological outcomes that included four sub-themes. Conclusions: The results showed that people after substance dependency showed many negative outcomes. So three approaches of individual, family and community centered in levels of prevention suggested.

### The changes of Chinese value orientation: Cross-generation comparisons using Rokeach Value Survey

**Ye, Qian** Dept. of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Yan, Gonggu** Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Social transition in China, characterized by the Reform and Opening-up policy, impacts Chinese's values greatly. 737 subjects were sampled nationwide to take Rokeach Value Survey by ranking and rating items. The results indicate that two methods have same function on measuring personal values. Males prefer individual orientated values, while females prefer social/affiliation orientated values. Compared with other generations, the post-80s, born after 1980, pursue various things but value less on Universalism (A world of peace, Equality and National Security). In addition, the young women value more on Salvation and Capable but less on Polite and Self-controlled.



**Development and practice of human relations training program for teachers**

**Yoshida, Michio** Faculty of Education, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, Japan

We have developed training programs for teachers to improve human relations skills. This training consists of two courses, namely "Basic training" and "Follow training." Before the "Basic training," teachers ask their students to describe actions they want teachers to carry out and not to carry out. In the "Basic training," teachers analyze students' descriptions and make decisions to change their behavior. After the training, the participants try to achieve their personal goals in their classes. At the end of the school term, teachers conduct survey to get data from their students. Again, the result is analyzed in the "Follow training."

**Dual intra-process leading antisocial propensity: The prediction power of social information-processing and self-regulation**

**Yoshizawa, Hiroyuki** Faculty of Education, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University, Gifu, Japan **Harada, Chika** Graduate School of Education a, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan **Yoshida, Toshikazu** Graduate School of Education a, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

The authors examined the prediction power of dual intra-process, which consists of social information-processing (SIP) and self-regulation, for antisocial propensity. Data were collected from 75 male undergraduates in Japan. SIP was assessed by knowledge structures of social rules, normative beliefs about aggression, and cognitive distortion. Behavioral inhibition / approach system, effortful control, and social self-regulation were used as indices for self-regulation. Antisocial propensity was assessed by evaluations of the seriousness and past experience of antisocial behaviors. The results of structural equation modeling revealed the causal antecedence of SIP over self-regulation to predict antisocial propensity.

**Coordination of Yin and Yang: Chinese value orientations and their structures**

**Yu, Guangtao** Business School, CUIFE, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Fu, Pingping** Department of Management, Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China **Liu, Jun** School of Business, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China

In order to explore the specific traits of Chinese value systems, two studies were conducted following the context-specific approach. At first, 138 Chinese managers were asked to describe ten most important things in life, and 1154 items were collected and sorted into 14 categories after 6 round sorting. Then, Chinese Value Instrument including 79 items was constructed, and 598 undergraduates responded. Results of EFA and CFA indicate Chinese values have ten dimensions: benevolence, universalism, innovation, trust, self-fulfillment, power, familism, comfort, Guangxi/traditionality, being classified into two categories: "He(?)" and "Wei(?)".

**Verbal- and non-verbal intelligence tests as measures of cognitive aptitudes: A comparison of privileged and underprivileged elementary school children**

**Zöller, Isabelle** Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany **Treutlein, Anke** Psychology, University of Education, Heidelberg, Germany **Roos, Jeanette** Psychology, University of Education, Heidelberg, Germany **Schöler, Hermann** Psychology, University of Education, Heidelberg, Germany

Verbal intelligence tests are often considered as biased with regard to socio-economic background and prior language-related learning experiences. Nevertheless, intelligence tests continue to be the

most widely used measures of cognitive aptitudes. As part of EVES-longitudinal study, cognitive aptitudes as well as reading and spelling skills of 1520 children were assessed at the end of first and second grade (non-verbal test) and fourth grade (verbal test). In all grades underprivileged children are outperformed by children from higher socio-economic background, however, initial results contradict the assumption that these differences are due to unfairness in tests.

**Concern for the next generation at work: Generativity and occupational role priorities**

**Zacher, Hannes** Inst. für Arbeits-Organisation, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between Erik Erikson's concept of generativity – the concern in establishing and guiding the next generation – and the priority of various work roles (i.e., job, career, innovator, team member, organizational citizen, and mentor). 130 employees ranked the work roles according to their subjective importance. Results showed that generativity is positively associated with the priority of the innovator and the mentor roles, even after controlling for age, gender, education, and job complexity. This suggests that future research and human resource management should consider generativity as an additional important motive of employees.

**The effect of training on citizenship concept learning in 7-8 years old children of Isfahan**

**Zakerfard, Monir** Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran **Ahmadi, Elaheh** Psychology, Isfahan university, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this study was investigate the effect on citizenship concepts learning in 7-8 years old children of Isfahan. Date of 921 children of Isfahan was obtained with a inventory (researcher made whit alpha=0.72) in pre- and post- stages of the training. T test showed that the training is effective(p<0.05).

**Comparison of effective factors on sleeping from aspect of staff nurse in coronary care unit of hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences**

**Zakerimoghadam, Masoumeh** faculty of nursing, Tehran University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran **Gadyani, Leila** faculty of nursing, TEHRAN UNIVERSITY, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

objective: identify of effective factors on sleeping, improves sleeping. Methods & Materials: This research is a comparative descriptive study. The population under research was included 50 nurses who were working in CCU wards .information gathering tools was a questionnaires. Descriptive and perceptive statistical methods (such as t-test, ANOVA test) were used. Results: environmental factors such as turned on light, pain, connection to monitoring systems are the important effective factors on sleeping. Conclusion: According to the research results, the most important effective factors on sleeping are "turned on light", "pain", " connection to monitoring systems".

**Emotional lexicon literacy as an index of emotional intelligence and a predictor of well-being and adequate social functioning**

**Zammuner, Vanda** DPSS, University of Padova, Padova, Italy **Casnici, Marco** none, University of Padova, Padova, Italy **Prencipe, Giuseppina** none, university of padova, Padova, Italy **Scapin, Federica** none, University of padova, Padova, Italy **Zonta, Silvia** none, university of padova, Padova, Italy **Galli, Cristina** none, University of padova, Padova, Italy

Hypothesis: emotional literacy, indexed by how emotions are lexicalized and expressed in the language, is a component of emotional intelligence. In two studies about 500 Italian subjects, adoles-

cents and young adults, performed various literacy tasks–e.g., produce synonyms for both basic and complex emotions, and quantifiers to modify emotion intensity, duration and hedonic tone. The results showed that emotional lexicon literacy is an important skill, a viable partial index of emotional intelligence, significantly related to other emotional intelligence components (e.g., recognition of facial expressions), and to measures of well-being and adequate social functioning (e.g., life satisfaction, loneliness).

**Leadership, group shift and individual attitudes**

**Zankovsky, Anatoly** Inst. of Psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

The effect of leadership on group and individual attitudes was investigated by having various student groups answer modified Bogart social distance scale 1) individually; 2) after group discussion jointly and 3) individually six month later. Results indicated: (1) seventeen of twenty six groups exhibited a significant group shift, the direction of which was determined by leader's attitudes; (2) significant shifts in post hoc individual decisions were determined by the type of leadership executed in the groups during group discussions; (3) in the groups without distinct leadership a compromising effect, in which group members shifted toward each other, were evident. Findings were related to previous research in the area.

**The relationship between family flexibility and cohesion with child goal orientation**

**Zare, Maryam** Dept. Educational Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Samani, Syamack** Educational psychology, Shiraz University, shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of study was examining the prediction of goal orientation by family flexibility and cohesion. The sample group included 449 girls and boys students selected randomly from high schools of Shiraz. Goal orientation (Elliot, MacGregor, 2001), flexibility (shakeri, 1381) and cohesion (samani, 1381, 2004) scales were used. Cronbach alpha coefficient and internal consistency showed acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. Results of multiple regression revealed that cohesion was a positive predictor of Mastery approach and Performance approach and a negative predictor of Performance avoidance. Flexibility was a positive predictor of mastery approach and a negative predictor of mastery avoidance and performance avoidance.

**The study of the effect of gender and family communication patterns on spouse selection with regard to process-content model**

**Zare, Maryam** Dept. Educational Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Jowkar, Bahram** Educational psychology, Shiraz University, shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran **Samani, Syamack** Educational psychology, Shiraz University, shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of study was examining the effect of Gender and family Communication patterns on spouse selection. The sample group included 200 girls and boys students selected by cluster random sampling from Shiraz University. Samani criteria spouse selection and koerner-fitzpatrick Family Communication patterns scales were used. Reliability and validity of instruments were acceptable. Results of tow way ANOVA revealed that consensual and pluralistic patterns have more emphasis on process and there is no significant differences in content dimension. Girls have more scores in process and content and both girls and boys have more emphasis on process. Girls and boys were compared in the rate of importance criteria for spouse selection.



### The effects of work-family conflict on Telecom employees' job burnout and general health

**Zeng, Chuikai** School of Management, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China **Shi, Kan** School of Management, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China

To explore the effects of work-family conflict on job burnout and general health, 526 telecom employees were assessed by the questionnaire of Work Interference With Family and Family Interference With Work, Maslach Burnout Inventory-General Survey, and General Health Questionnaire-12. Mediating regression analysis indicated that work-family conflict and its two components (WIF? Work-interference-with family & FIW? Family-interference-with-work) were powerful negative predictors of general health; Job burnout was an important mediator between work-family conflict and general health; specifically, emotional exhaustion and cynicism fully mediated the relation between WIF and general health; Emotional exhaustion, cynicism and diminished personal accomplishment fully mediated the relation between FIW and general health.

### On the dimensionality and consequences of hardiness: Development and validation of a measure

**Zettler, Ingo** Inst. für Psychologie, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany **Lang, Jessica** no affiliation, no affiliation, Aachen, Germany **Lang, Jonas W.** Industrial and Organizational, Institute of Psychology, RWTH, Aachen, Germany **Friedrich, Niklas** Industrial and Organizational, Institute of Psychology, RWTH, Aachen, Germany

Previous research has documented the fruitfulness of hardiness (Kobasa, 1979) as an individual difference variable enhancing stress resilience. However, there is an ongoing controversy concerning the dimensionality of hardiness. Building on previous developments, we describe the development of a new hardiness measure. Two studies using German samples ( $N = 207$ ,  $N = 134$ ) indicated that the measure has a stable factor structure with one higher-order (global) hardiness factor and more specific lower-order factors. Additionally, we found discriminant validity regarding other personality traits and social facilitation measures as well as criterion-related validity for the hardiness dimensions.

### Preschoolers' decisions in a social interactive game

**Zhang, Hui** Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Su, Yanjie** Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The current study aimed to examine the preschoolers' social decision making. A two-person interactive game was designed to test their decisions, in which the correct choice could only be made by inferring the opponent's mental state and action. 5 out of 18 6-year-old preschoolers firmly made the correct choices, 6 completely lacked the strategy of considering others, and the other 7 chose randomly. The preliminary result suggests that most of the preschoolers could not make a better decision by inferring other's mental state and action, which is so called Theory of Mind.

### The moderate effect of high school students' thinking style on the relationship of physics knowledge and physical creativity

**Zhang, Jinghuan** Psychology, Shandong Normal University, Jinan, People's Republic of China

The moderate effect of thinking style on the relationship of physics knowledge and physical creativity was explored with 287 high school students. The results verified the moderate effect partially. ① Internal style and local style can

mediate the relationship of physics knowledge and originality. ② Judicial style, internal style, global style and internal style mediate the relationship of physics knowledge and appropriateness. ③ The mediation of thinking style to physics knowledge and creativity total scores, flexibility and fluency was not found. The results were discussed further.

### Research on the name effect of implicit self-esteem in positive and negative situation in China

**Zhang, Xiaozhou** Cogn. Neuroscience & Learning, National Key Laboratory of, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Chen, Chunhui** psychology and social behavior, University of California Irvin, Irvine, USA

**Lu, Furong** psychology, state key Laboratory of cognit, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Wu, Xiaolong** Psychology, Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Ye, Wenhao** psychology, psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Xu, Ting** psychology, psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Wang, Yun** Psychology, state key laboratory of cognit, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Name effect is that people prefer letters in their names to letters not in their names. It is a robust effect found in West as an index of implicit self-esteem. We investigated this effect in the East for the first time. 12 male and 17 female Chinese undergraduates from Beijing finished Implicit Association Test (IAT) and the name-letter preferences test both in positive and negative conditions. We found name effect with Chinese students. It was more obviously in positive than negative condition, especially for male students, indicating that people, especially man, had stronger self-esteem in positive condition.

### The relation of mathematics anxiety, mathematical beliefs and mathematics achievement

**Zhang, Xiaolong** Education Develop. & Research, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Zhang, Risheng** College of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Chen, Yinghe** College of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Objective: To explore the relation among three factors that are math anxiety, mathematical beliefs and mathematical achievement. Methods: This paper revised some scales and measured the participants whose grade varies from grade 1 in junior high school to grade 3 in senior high school by these scales. Conclusion: Mathematics anxiety is a mediator variable which can mediate the relationship between mathematical beliefs and mathematics achievement; Mathematics had relatively direct effect on mathematical beliefs; There exists a bi-directional influence between mathematics achievement and mathematics anxiety; There also exists a bi-directional influence between mathematical beliefs and mathematics anxiety.

### Comparison study on marriage views between christian university students and non-christian university students

**Zhao, Ameng** Qiqihaer Medical College, Qiqihaer, People's Republic of China **Cui, Guangcheng** Psychiatry Medicine Department, Qiqihaer Medical College, Qiqihaer, People's Republic of China

Objective: Comparing the sameness and difference on marriage views between Christian university students and non-Christian university students. Approach: carrying out questionnaire and individual interviews on 170 university students and comparing and analyzing the test results between Christian students and non-Christian students. Result: there are obvious differences on marriage objective, marriage view and post-marriage habitation status between Christian students and non-

Christian students. Conclusion: most university students are cautious of marriages and emphasizing affection. Non-Christian university students are relatively open-minded to marriage, while Christian university students are relatively traditional and conservative.

### Effect of group guidance for effective parenting on child-parent communication and rearing attitude

**Zhao, Ameng** Qiqihaer Medical College, Qiqihaer, People's Republic of China **Liu, Xuanwen** Children's Culture Institute, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China

This study took group guidance for effective parenting to discuss parents' changes on child-parent communication and rearing attitude, in order to promote youth growth in accordance with child-parent relationship improvement. 20 parents were selected to take part in training group, another 20 parents to contrast group. All subjects received pretest, posttest and interview. The results showed that it's feasible and effective to put group guidance of parental effect into parent education. It can make a positive change to rearing attitude and improve child-parent relationship.

### Time-personality: A health psychological study

**Zheng, Yong** School of Psychology, Southwest University, Beibei, People's Republic of China

Yong Zheng School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, China ABSTRACT Objectives: Classify time-personality types in view of mental health, structure an effective assessment system of time-personality and the coping style of health behavior. Methods: University students participated in the multitrait-multimethod matrix study; Results: Dimensions, as present extension, time relatedness and time direction are significant in health psychology. Conclusions: The model of structural relationship between time-personality and health is primarily constituted.

### The competency model and its effectiveness on job attitudes of relationship managers of Chinese Commercial Bank

**Zheng, Xiaoming** School of Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Yu, Haibo** School of Management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Wang, Mingjiao** School of Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

In order to construct competency model of relationship managers of Chinese commercial banks and explore the relationship between competencies and job attitudes, the data of 1144 were analyzed with exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The results showed that the competency model of Chinese relationship managers of commercial banks was composed of customer service, social competency, individual cognition and characteristics. The results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that conscientiousness and cooperation positively related to job satisfaction and emotional commitment; conscientiousness negatively related to turnover intention, but information seeking positively related to turnover intention.

### An event-related potential study on implicit attitude processes

**Zhong, Yiping** Department of Psychology, Hunan Normal University, Changsha, People's Republic of China

Event-related potentials (ERPs) were recorded from adult about the affective priming effects during evaluative categorization task in two stimulus onset asynchrony (SOA) conditions, using Chinese trait words as primes and targets. Experiment showed incongruent trials were faster than affectively congruent trials in each SOA condition., and A



N400 in Frontal lobe and central region that larger negative amplitudes were found for incongruent pairs than congruent pairs. The affective priming effect in evaluative paradigm can be explained by attention model of nonconscious affect.

**Psychological capital and transformational leadership behavior: The moderating effect of traditionality**

**Zhong, Lifeng** School of Business, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Liu, Yuyu** School of Business, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China

In the current study, we intended to examine the effect of leader's psychological capital on leader's transformational leadership behavior, and the moderating effect of traditional value on the relationship between psychological capital and transformational leadership behavior. With a sam-

ple of 121 supervisor-subordinate dyads from China, hierarchical regression analysis results supported our hypotheses. We found that leader's psychological capital was positively associated with his/her transformational leadership behavior. Leader's traditional value attenuated the relationship between psychological capital and transformational leadership behavior in the Chinese setting. Theoretical and practical applications were discussed. Keywords: psychological capital, transformational leadership behavior, traditionality

**Psychological capital and employees' work-related outcomes: The moderating effects of locus of control**

**Zhong, Lifeng** School of Business, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China **Liu, Yuyu** School of Business, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Based on relevant literature review, we argued that psychological capital would be positively related to employees' job performance and organizational citizenship behavior, and the relationship would depend on employees' locus of control. With a sample of 173 supervisor-subordinate dyads from China, hierarchical and moderated regression analysis results demonstrated that employees' psychological capital was positively associated with their job performance and organizational citizenship behavior. Locus of control moderated the relationship between them. That is, internally-controlled employees had much higher levels of job performance and performed much more organizational citizenship behavior than externally-controlled employees. Limitations and implications were discussed. Keywords: psychological capital, job performance, organizational citizenship behavior, locus of control