

two-factor model can be found in the literature (Årdal et al., 2018). We will use Slovenian youth sample ( $N = 1982$ ; 57.4% female;  $M_{age} = 15.35$ ,  $SD = 1.21$ ) participating in PYD-SI-MODEL study and a selection of self-report measures: Developmental Assets Profile (Scales, 2011), PYD questionnaire (Geldof et al., 2013), LAOM Anxiety Scale (Kozina, 2012); Adolescent Peer Relationship Index Bully-Target (Parada, 2000), and Thriving and Contribution Indicators (Benson, 2003). The findings show better fit of the 5C model. The study is the first of this kind to test the model on Slovenian data therefore together with scientific added value, the study has direct implications also for practice and for the promotion of positive youth development in Slovenia.

**Keywords:** *Positive youth development, Slovenia, school, structural equation modelling.*

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## **MIGRATORY GRIEF, COPING, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN MOBILITY IN SPAIN**

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### **Abstract**

The present study aims to analyse migratory grief, coping (focusing on the problem, negative self-focus, positive reappraisal, open emotional expression, avoidance, search for social support, and religion), and psychological distress of people according to their main reasons for migrating. The sample consisted of 454 participants (48.7% men and 51.3% women) aged between 18 and 74 years ( $M = 35.48$ ;  $SD = 11.06$ ). The methodology used was quantitative and non-experimental design. The Migratory Grief Assessment Questionnaire, the Coping with Stress Questionnaire, and the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale K10 were used. The results indicate a significant and positive relationship between migratory grief, the passive coping styles, and psychological distress, as well as a negative relationship between migratory grief and the strategy focused on the problem. In addition, students are the group with the least migratory grief compared to groups who migrated for economic reasons, insecurity (wars, violence, threats), and sexual orientation. In addition, people fleeing because of security reasons are the ones who use less the strategy of seeking social support compared to the group of people studying. People migrating for economic reasons use religion more as a coping strategy compared to the groups motivated by sexual orientation and educational background. Regarding psychological distress, people who flee because of their sexual orientation have higher levels of psychological distress compared to those who have migrated for economic and academic reasons. The relevant and significant findings related to the variables investigated are discussed.

**Keywords:** *Migratory grief, coping, psychological distress, LGTBIQ+ community, migrants.*

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## **THE EU PROJECT CONNECT!: FROM THE REPORTS TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION COURSE**

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### **Abstract**

Megatrends as globalization, digitization, demographic change, skills shortage, and the pandemic challenge the working lives of millions of people across the world. Organizations experience increasing pressure to become more and more sustainable and to remain competitive taking care of their employees at all levels of skills. At the same time, employees get mobile, search for attractive, stable, and future-oriented job opportunities, and need support to access labor offers all around Europe. The European Erasmus+ project CONNECT! ([connect-erasmus.eu](http://connect-erasmus.eu)) aims to connect career guidance and counselling (CGC) with human resources (HR) in enterprises, for developing and advancing higher education and training in practice. To develop the higher education course two main phases were followed. In the first phase, the involved partners (Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Greece, Austria, and Serbia) conducted an analysis of the national situation. In the second phase, 79 HR and 77 CGC counselors were involved to answer a qualitative survey about the perceptions and best career and life