

2018 INPACT

International Psychological Applications Conference and Trends
5 - 7 May **Porto, Portugal**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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FOREWORD

Dear Participants,

We are delighted to welcome you to the International Psychological Applications Conference and Trends (InPACT) 2018, held in Porto, Portugal, from 5 to 7 of May, 2018.

Modern psychology offers a large range of scientific fields where it can be applied. The goal of understanding individuals and groups (mental functions and behavioral standpoints), from this academic and practical scientific discipline, aims ultimately to benefit society.

This International Conference seeks to provide some answers and explore the several areas within the Psychology field, new developments in studies and proposals for future scientific projects. The goal is to offer a worldwide connection between psychologists, researchers and lecturers, from a wide range of academic fields, interested in exploring and giving their contribution in psychological issues.

The conference is a forum that connects and brings together academics, scholars, practitioners and others interested in a field that is fertile in new perspectives, ideas and knowledge. There is an extensive variety of contributors and presenters, which can supplement the view of the human essence and behavior, showing the impact of their different personal, academic and cultural experiences. This is, certainly, one of the reasons there are nationalities and cultures represented, inspiring multi-disciplinary collaborative links, fomenting intellectual encounter and development.

InPACT 2018 received 386 submissions, from more than 35 different countries from all over the world, reviewed by a double-blind process. Submissions were prepared to take form of Oral Presentations, Posters, Virtual Presentations and Workshops. 126 submissions (overall, 32% acceptance rate) were accepted for presentation in the conference.

The conference also includes:

- One keynote presentations by Dr. Saima Löfgren (BSc(Hons), MSc, DClínPsy, Clinical Psychologist, Visiting Lecturer at the Universities of Nottingham and Leicester).
- Two Special Talks, one by Prof. Dr. Michael Wang (Professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Leicester, United Kingdom), and the other by Prof. Dr. Pedro Oliveira (MSc on Anthropology and Child Development, PhD in Social Anthropology, Clinical Psychologist, Member of the Portuguese Order of Psychologists, Portugal).

We would like to express our gratitude to all our invitees.

This volume is composed by the abstracts of the International Psychological Applications Conference and Trends (InPACT 2018), organized by the World Institute for Advanced Research and Science (W.I.A.R.S.). The Conference addresses different categories inside Applied Psychology area and papers fit broadly into one of the named themes and sub-themes. The conference program includes six main broad-ranging categories that cover diversified interest areas:

- **CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY:** Emotions and related psychological processes; Assessment; Psychotherapy and counseling; Addictive behaviors; Eating disorders; Personality disorders; Quality of life and mental health; Communication within relationships; Services of mental health; and Psychopathology.
- **EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY:** Language and cognitive processes; School environment and childhood disorders; Parenting and parenting related processes; Learning and technology; Psychology in schools; Intelligence and creativity; Motivation in classroom; Perspectives on teaching; Assessment and evaluation; and Individual differences in learning.

- **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY:** Cross-cultural dimensions of mental disorders; Employment issues and training; Organizational psychology; Psychology in politics and international issues; Social factors in adolescence and its development; Social anxiety and self-esteem; Immigration and social policy; Self-efficacy and identity development; Parenting and social support; Addiction and stigmatization; and Psychological and social impact of virtual networks.
- **LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY:** Violence and trauma; Mass-media and aggression; Intra-familial violence; Juvenile delinquency; Aggressive behavior in childhood; Internet offending; Working with crime perpetrators; Forensic psychology; Violent risk assessment; and Law enforcement and stress.
- **COGNITIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY:** Perception, memory and attention; Decision making and problem-solving; Concept formation, reasoning and judgment; Language processing; Learning skills and education; Cognitive Neuroscience; Computer analogies and information processing (Artificial Intelligence and computer simulations); Social and cultural factors in the cognitive approach; Experimental methods, research and statistics; and Biopsychology.
- **PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PSYCHOANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY:** Psychoanalysis and psychology; The unconscious; The Oedipus complex; Psychoanalysis of children; Pathological mourning; Addictive personalities; Borderline organizations; Narcissistic personalities; Anxiety and phobias; Psychosis; Neuropsychoanalysis.

This volume contains the abstracts and results of the different researches conducted by authors who focused on what they are passionate about: to study and develop research in areas related to Psychology and its applications. It includes an extensive variety of contributors and presenters that are hereby sharing with us their different personal, academic and cultural experiences.

We would like to express thanks to all the authors and participants, the members of the academic scientific committee, and of course, to the organizing and administration team for making and putting this conference together.

Looking forward to continuing our collaboration in the future,

Prof. Clara Pracana

*Full and Training Member of the Portuguese Association of Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy, Portugal
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Prof. Michael Wang

*Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Leicester, United Kingdom
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KEYNOTE LECTURE

HOW CAN PSYCHOLOGY BE USED TO PREVENT EXTREMIST VIOLENCE? MAKING THE CASE FOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN ADDRESSING RADICALISATION IN THE UK GOVERNMENT'S COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGY

Dr. Saima Löfgren

BSc(Hons), MSc, DClinPsy,

Clinical Psychologist, Visiting Lecturer at the Universities of Nottingham and Leicester (UK)

Abstract

The wave of Islamic State-linked terrorism experienced in the West over the past few years has rekindled debates surrounding mental illness and terrorist engagement. Questions such as 'how prevalent is mental illness among terrorists?' and 'what relationship does mental illness have with radicalisation?' are posed. However, in the absence of credible evidence in most cases, due to a lack of formal diagnosis or mental health intervention, psychological difficulties are often implied and assumed. As such, the strange and erratic behaviour in an individual's pathway to radicalisation is assumed to be linked to mental health issues.

This paper does not advocate that the role of clinical psychologists should be to confirm evidence that mental illness is a driver of radicalisation. Instead, within research and practitioner communities, psychologists can offer a more nuanced formulation of an individual's vulnerabilities and grievance structure, drawing together psychological and situational drivers.

The point of this paper is to highlight that unpicking radicalisation is no different to using a formulation to understand the underpinnings of a mental health difficulty. For example, just as depression is understood as the outcome of a complex array of interwoven experiences and factors, radicalisation can be viewed as the outcome of a myriad of push/pull factors. It follows, therefore, that the identification and presentation of radicalisation will differ across individuals and groups, just as it would for depression. This variability highlights the issues of establishing a psychological profile of terrorists and the application of risk assessment tools within radicalisation.

The addition of an overarching ideology, however, leads practitioners to presume the work lies outside of their expertise. The narrative of ideology is disseminated in the counter terrorism strategy of the UK Government, which conceptualises radicalisation as an issue of ideology. Associated interventions employ Islamic theologians as mentors, to engage in dialogue those at 'risk of radicalisation', in order to challenge the 'hardcore false interpretations of Islam', associated with extremist thinking. Thus focusing on the beliefs of the radicalised rather than the process through which the individual becomes radicalised.

The use of religious mentors raises a number of challenges, including the lack of valid and evaluated training and supervision, and the lack of empirical strength in the notion that religious ideology causes radicalisation. This is not to say that religious beliefs have no part within the radicalisation process, but rather it is too simple (and unfounded) to suggest that theoretical debate based on subjective re-interpretation by mentors, is an empirically supported intervention. The development of extremist thinking is usually far more complex and dynamic than one single factor can explain, be it mental illness, Islamist ideology, or socio-political grievances. It is widely accepted that the psychological impact of inequality and exclusion on the construction of identity, in the context of globalised communities, are the main factors leading individuals to join extremist networks.

An empirically grounded psychological formulation would allow us to look at the interplay of such factors, including marginalisation, discrimination and religious beliefs. Instead of seeking an intervention based only on ideology, and by moving away from profiles to formulation, the involvement of psychologists can help to develop a greater nuance and individuality in interventions to prevent and counter violent extremism. In talking about by work in this field, this paper draws on case studies to demonstrate the profession's relevance in counter-extremism and counterterrorism efforts.

Biography

Saima Löfgren is a Clinical Psychologist in Adult Mental Health with a long-standing special interest in refugees and asylum seekers. She has worked in NGO, government and private sector roles, developing innovative approaches to tackle problems in the delivery of mental healthcare to this client group.

She is a visiting lecturer at the Universities of Nottingham and Leicester where she teaches on Cultural Competency, Discourse Analysis and the Philosophy of Science. She contributes to the University of Leicester Criminology course, teaching on psychological approaches to de-radicalisation.

Saima currently works for the UK Government's counter terrorism strategy, Prevent, working individually with Islamist extremists and those at risk of radicalisation. She utilises a psychologically informed approach to explore radicalisation as a process, from the perspective of those radicalised. In this way she is contributing to a developing evidence base, using case studies to demonstrate a variety of push and pull factors. Her approach is in contrast to the emphasis on ideology within the UK Prevent strategy.

Saima has participated in a number of international conferences and events, speaking and presenting research to government, practitioner and civil society audiences around the world. These include the US Department for Homeland Security; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the Australian Federal Police and Attorney General's Department; the State Government of Victoria, Australia; and the Metropolitan Police in the UK.

SPECIAL TALKS

A CASE OF EMERGENCE AWAKE PARALYSIS

Prof. Dr. Michael Wang

Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Leicester (United Kingdom)

Abstract

The experience of *awake paralysis* is central to psychological trauma and subsequent emotional difficulties following accidental awareness during general anaesthesia (AAGA).^{1,2} Patients may believe they are dying or have actually died during their awareness experience. Others imagine they will be paralysed for the rest of their life. These misapprehensions lie at the heart of AAGA Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and their assessment and understanding is key to successful treatment.³

The author presents a case of emergence paralysis in a psychologically resilient former rugby player with a history of 21 previous unremarkable general anaesthetics (mainly for sports injuries and their treatment). The patient describes how an absence of the sensation of chest movement caused him to think he was not breathing and that he would die imminently from asphyxia (despite on-going mechanical ventilation, of which he was unaware). He suffered severe insomnia with six to eight traumatic nightmares (reliving the emergence paralysis experience and imminent death) and awakenings per night during the following four months. This in turn caused daytime irritability, anxiety and low mood. Cognitive behavioural treatment involved education concerning the effects of muscle relaxants and repeated cognitive exposure^{4,5} to the moment when he believed death was imminent, using video from a BBC television documentary of the author receiving muscle relaxant without anaesthetic. Following exposure sessions in clinic, the patient viewed the video at home on a daily basis.

Initially there was a reduction in the severity, although not the frequency of nightmares: the patient noticed he was not as distressed by the vivid dreams as hitherto following the early exposure sessions. By the fifth week of exposure treatment, the emergence paralysis nightmares had ceased.

This case illustrates how a patient's catastrophic misunderstanding of their intra-operative predicament leads to psychological trauma with post-operative sequelae.^{2,3} Detailed psychological assessment revealed the nature of the original traumatic misapprehension, leading to explanation of the reasons for the experience and effective exposure treatment.^{4,5}

Keywords: Anaesthetic awareness, awake paralysis, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive behavior therapy.

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Biography

Prof. Michael Wang, BSc(Hons), MSc(Clin.Psy), PhD, C. Psychol., FBPSS, is Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology in the Clinical Psychology Unit, Centre for Medicine, University of Leicester, and former Director of the National Health Service-funded Doctoral Postgraduate Clinical Psychology Training Course (2005-2014). He is a former Chair of the Division of Clinical Psychology of the British Psychological Society. Prof. Wang is also a full practitioner member of the BPS Division of Neuropsychology and a member of the BPS Division of Health Psychology.

He has worked as a clinical psychologist for more than 35 years. Prior to his appointment in Leicester he was Director of the 6-year, integrated Doctoral Clinical Psychology Training Course at the University of Hull. Throughout his academic career he has maintained an Honorary Consultant role in the NHS, treating patients with anxiety disorders, depression and obsessional compulsive disorder. He has more than 20 years' experience of examining patients with traumatic brain injury for the UK courts.

He obtained his three degrees from the University of Manchester: following graduating with a BSc in Psychology in 1978 he began his professional postgraduate training in Clinical Psychology in the Faculty of Medicine. Subsequently he completed a research PhD in 1990 which investigated learning and memory in alcoholics.

Over recent years Prof Wang has gained an international reputation for his research on cognitive and memory function during general anaesthesia. In 2004 he organized the 6th International Symposium on Memory and Awareness in Anaesthesia and Intensive Care (in Hull) – the foremost international forum for clinical research in this particular field. He has held appointments on a number of prominent committees in the British Psychological Society including the professional accrediting body for clinical psychology training, and a committee that is in the process of determining national standards for competence in the use of neuropsychological tests. He has served as an expert advisor on a NICE (UK) Committee in relation to the monitoring of depth of anaesthesia and also as an expert member of the Royal College of Anaesthesia's National Audit Project 5 (a national audit of anaesthetic awareness reports). In 1999 he was made Fellow of the British Psychological Society and is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

In 2015 he was awarded the Humphry Davy Medal by the Royal College of Anaesthetists for his contribution to the understanding of accidental awareness during general anaesthesia.

Prof. Wang has published more than 60 papers in peer-reviewed journals, and numerous book chapters. He has been an invited speaker at international conferences on more than 30 occasions. In collaboration with colleagues he has won more than £1.2 million in research funding. He has supervised more than 40 doctoral research projects over the past 25 years. He has been a regular contributor and session chair at recent InPACT conferences, and recently joined the conference team as a co-organiser.

FROM SCREEN TO THERAPEUTIC SETTING: IMAGES OF THERAPY INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE OFFICE

Prof. Dr. Pedro Oliveira

*MSc on Anthropology and Child Development, PhD in Social Anthropology
Clinical Psychologist, Member of the Portuguese Order of Psychologists (Portugal)*

Abstract

In the Western world, the influence of American culture in entertainment, film and music is everywhere. Popular interpretations of Freud, expressed in authors like *Woody Allen*, *The Silence of the Lambs* or series like *The Sopranos*, abound in American culture. While film representations actively contribute to shaping an image of psychoanalysis for lay audiences, through film, the broader field of psychotherapy and clinical psychology has become equally associated with specific cinematic references.

Film representation does not stay outside the therapy office. Patients' understanding of the psychotherapy process, at the point of deciding to enter therapy or especially in an initial phase, is likely influenced by popular conceptions of it. Despite the various negative representations of therapists on film (and the warnings of fellow psychologists to rise against them) I contend that patients' spontaneous references to 'therapy on film' can be dealt with as significant clinical material. To achieve this, one should, ideally, practice a double-gaze over this kind of data, i.e., one that stems from a clinical view (setting the evoked image of therapy on film against the patient and their history) while simultaneously bearing a 'culture-based view' (i.e. placing the evoked image in its wider cultural meaning).

After tracing a brief cultural history of therapy on film, I move to a couple of psychotherapy vignettes where popular images of therapy are talked about in the session, while their meaning is interpreted and explored. Finally, I suggest that the perceived authenticity of the therapeutic process by the patient is probably partially related to perceiving the encounter with the therapist as not abiding by its cultural representation.

Biography

Trained initially in clinical psychology, with an emphasis on psychodynamics and systemic approaches (University of Coimbra), Pedro Oliveira moved onto doing an MSc in anthropology and child development (Brunel University, London) sponsored by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology. A PhD in social anthropology, focusing on cultural and class difference in contemporary urban identities (Brunel University, London), followed. With clinical experience gained in Portugal and the UK (Tavistock Clinic and WLMHT), Pedro maintains a dual identity as a clinical psychologist and a social anthropologist working across different applied fields, from psychotherapy to consumer research.

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Oral Presentations



CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

EMPATHY WITHOUT EMPATHIC EXHAUSTION

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Abstract

The paper describes an innovative program "Empathy without Compassion Fatigue" for health professionals intended to enable them to manifest empathy without suffering compassion fatigue. It is based on the theories of cognitive orientation and of meaning by Kreitler. It includes three parts: one focused on creating a motivational disposition towards bounded empathy, the second on producing a mental set focused on interpersonally-shared meaning mode, and the third on extending the meaning assignment to the situation, both of which weaken empathy. An empirical demonstration of the training of the program and its different parts with health carers showed that the program is operable, easily trained and seems to have the expected effects of reducing compassion fatigue.

Keywords: *Empathy, compassion fatigue, bounded empathy, cognitive orientation, meaning.*

MICROAGGRESSIONS, DAILY HASSLES, AND MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS AMONG U.S. RACIAL-ETHNIC UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Racial-ethnic microaggressions have been found to be significant stressors in the lives of racial and ethnic minorities and associated with poor health and well-being. Racial-ethnic microaggressions have been described as statements, actions, or symbols that insult or put down people because of groups differences based on race and ethnicity. Although race and ethnically based microaggressions can happen to anyone, there is evidence to suggest that racial and ethnic minority groups often experience significantly greater numbers than majority group members, and subsequent threats to health and mental health.

Some have suggested that microaggressions may be akin to the experience of daily hassles, i.e., common, minor, but stressful inconveniences that students might endure. Daily hassles are contrasted with major life events; however, the cumulative negative impact of daily hassle stress on health and mental health has been documented. In order to begin to understand these relationships, the current study examined the relationship of microaggressions with daily hassles experienced by racial-ethnic minority college students ($n = 244$), and then examined the relationships of those stressors with symptoms of anxiety and alcohol consumption. The results were quite interesting: racial and ethnic microaggressions were significantly associated with daily hassles among minority college students, although the association suggested an exceedingly modest relationship ($r = .22, p < .005$). In addition, both microaggressions and daily hassles were significant associated with anxiety symptoms ($R^2 = .24, p < .001$), but when examining alcohol use behaviors, only daily hassles were found to be significantly associated with alcohol related consequences after controlling for consumption rates ($R^2 = .18, p < .001$). Results will be interpreted, and next steps proposed to better understand and address these threats to student health.

Keywords: *Microaggressions, daily hassles, race, college.*

BALANCING COMPETING AGENDAS: CONSIDERATIONS WHEN PROVIDING PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR TRANSGENDER CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

There are ongoing debates regarding the best practice treatment approaches for children and adolescents with gender dysphoria. Current treatment approaches suggested by the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) are quite different for these two groups due to developmental differences, which impact the process of gender identity consolidation. Common complaints from the transgender community, especially from older adolescents and adults, are that psychological service providers act as a 'gate keeper' and delay medical treatments, such as gender affirming hormones or surgery that individuals desperately need. This delay in receiving medical treatment may cause stress, increase feelings of gender dysphoria, and can negatively impact the mental health of transgender clients. On the other hand, many parents of transgender children and youth express concerns when service providers provide medical treatment to their child prematurely, fearing it will cause irreversible damages to their child. Psychological service providers may struggle to address these competing treatment agendas appropriately due to inherent biases or a lack of competency in supporting the transgender population.

Psychological service providers must strive to find a balance between facilitating clients in accessing their desired medical treatment while supporting families and the individual clients in consolidating their gender identity in the context of a safe and affirming environment. These at times competing treatment agendas highlight two different client needs: a) the need to explore and consolidate one's gender identity and b) the need to live in one's affirmed gender. This presentation will discuss the differences between these two treatment agendas and how they impact the child and older adolescent transgender population. This presentation will also highlight important considerations regarding the clients' developmental level, mental health, maturity, functioning of the support system, and life experiences and how these factors can help service providers to determine the best practice and serve the best interest of the client. Lastly, this presentation will also address how to provide treatment for transgender people with co-morbidity when considering these two competing treatment agendas.

Keywords: *Children with gender dysphoria, gender dysphoria, transgender, transgender care.*

CULTURAL AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN DATING ANXIETY AMONG AMERICAN AND POLISH YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract

The current study was intended to determine the possible differences in dating anxiety as a function of nationality or relationship status among 431 US and 395 Polish participants (mean age = 22.92). The analyses demonstrated that Polish respondents reported higher dating anxiety than US respondents, Wilks' $\lambda = 0.88$, $F(3,770) = 35.14$, $p < .001$; partnered individuals reported lower dating anxiety (i.e., fear of negative evaluation and social distress dating) than single individuals, Wilks' $\lambda = 0.94$, $F(3,770) = 15.14$, $p < .001$; there were significant nationality and relationship status interactions for social distress-dating, $F(1,772) = 6.67$, $p < .01$, and fear of negative evaluation, $F(1,771) = 10.65$, $p < .001$. More specifically, dating anxiety was higher among all single participants, but this effect was particularly exaggerated among Polish single participants; and fear of negative evaluation was more strongly associated with partner status for Polish versus American participants. In light of obtained results it appears that Polish participants benefit more than Americans in terms of mental health when they have a romantic partner. However, at the same time, they appear to suffer more than Americans when they do not have a romantic partner.

Keywords: *Dating anxiety, cultural differences, individual differences, young adults.*

POST-STRESS DISORDERS IN SITUATION OF EASTERN UKRAINE PUBLIC CONFRONTATION

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Abstract

Donbass military activity changes public and social situation dramatically. We can see public change of emphasis in the field of public medical-psychological aid. If people change or lose their place of residence, they will suffer from indeterminacy together with moving induced stress.

Nowadays, there are more than 200 thousand Anti-Terroristic Operation (ATO) combatants and more than two and half million internally displaced persons in Ukraine.

Throughout 2014-2017, the workers of State Institution «Scientific Practical Medical Rehabilitation Diagnostic Centre of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine» in Kostyantynivka city, Donetsk region, Ukraine carry on medical examinations of local population to diagnose various kinds of post-stress disorders. 2041 adult patients took part in this medical activity; all of them were the residents of the civilian conflict area. The examinations were conducted with the help of diagnostic, anthropometrical, neurophysiological, laboratory-clinical and biochemical diagnostic medical techniques.

In accordance with our psychodiagnostic findings, the dominant emotions of ATO area residents are anxiety, fear, annoyance, hopelessness and other disorders related to stressful situation in the region. 46.9% of the examined people were direct military actions eye-witness. 12.2% of them are internally displaced people. Among post-stress disorder promoting factors we can find various kinds of negative emotional states, threat of life, threat of financial and other tangible losses and unsatisfactory financial situation.

Neurotic and somatic disorders are interconnected with various stress situations: F42.1 mixed anxiety states and somatoform disorders – 22.1%, F43.1 post-traumatic stress disorders - 18.9%, F43.2 adaptation disorders – 3.2%, F45 somatoform disorders – 11.6%, F48.0 neurasthenia – 3.2%, F41 – panic disorders -23.1%, F42 obsessive-compulsive disorders - 4.2%.

So, military-civil conflict may be characterized by various psychological structural disorders. Monitoring data obtained give us an opportunity to emphasize urgent need in development of new medical psychological aid approaches. We should make an emphasis on various psychological problems resolution in conditions of high-level emotional stress situations, induced by various physical, material and financial losses. Urgent and first aid to the people who suffer of difficult life circumstances consists of anxiety level reduction and adaptive level promotion with help of complex medical psychological aid measures in rehabilitating centers. The ultimate objective of all aforementioned measures is to render psychological assistance to the population of the military conflict area.

Keywords: *Eastern Ukraine, civil confrontation, zone of the antiterrorist operation, fear, anxiety, psychosomatic disorders, medical and psychological help.*

DEVELOPMENT OF A MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN OF EASTERN UKRAINE

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Abstract

For the areas of high level social and psychological strain, in particular as a result of various military conflicts around the world (Afghanistan, Beslan, Israel, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Ukraine, Chechnya) young people suffer of various kinds of physical and psychological privations.

All of that negatively effects on their psychological and emotional weightiness and their somatic and psychological well-being conditions. Investigations of psychoemotional states of pre-school-age children who live in Eastern Ukraine have shown the highest levels of anxiety, impulsiveness, aggression, defiance need and low self-judgment level. In addition, more than half of the patients suffer of various

polygamic phobias. The presented results of our scientific research emphasize medico-social assistance measures system establishment necessity.

On the basis of psychodiagnostical results obtained, the new complex medical assistance measures for pre-school-age children has been presented in our work. This aid measures complexity means cooperation (and further integration) between various pre-school educational and health care institutions, according to presented unique approach of “systematic circle” conditions.

Professional interaction, collaboration and mutual understanding is a basis for integration and further productive collaboration between psychological, pedagogical medical institutions for better results. This technology realization consists of the following implementation stages: 1st stage – Diagnostic; 2nd stage – Estimation and Planning; 3rd stage – Complex Activity; 4th stage – Summary and Recommendations; 5th stage – Recreation and Prophylactics.

There are clear tasks and executors at every stage of assistant measures provision. The main technological aspect is an interaction of teaching employees, education institution workers, practical psychologists, medical specialists and parents. This activity implementation in accordance with proposed technology provides us with an opportunity to influence and renew somatic, psychological and behavioral states of the young patients, to improve children’s ability to overcome all negative circumstances of their lives.

Keywords: *Eastern Ukraine, pre-school-age children, medical psychological pedagogical assistance, “systematic circle”.*

THE LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS AND CHRONIC PAIN

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Abstract

Major depressive disorder and low back pain are leading causes of disability according to the Global Burden of Disease study. Depressive conditions (major depressive disorder and dysthymic disorder) and chronic back pain frequently co-occur, and each condition may be a risk factor for the development of the other condition. This study used longitudinal data from a stratified population-based sample in the United States to examine the likelihood of developing incident cases of each condition, given the a priori presence of the other condition. The baseline wave of the National Comorbidity Survey was conducted in 1990-1992, and 5001 participants were re-interviewed ten years later. Preliminary analyses found that, after accounting for the effects of sociodemographic variables (age, gender, race/ethnicity, and educational background), the odds of a new major depressive disorder 10 years later at the re-interview were not greater among those with chronic back pain at the baseline interview, but the odds of a new dysthymic disorder were doubled among those with pre-existing chronic back pain, compared to those without chronic back pain at the baseline survey. The odds of new chronic back pain at the re-interview were significantly greater among those with baseline major depressive disorder (1.5 times greater) or dysthymic disorder (1.6 times greater) than among those without these depressive conditions at the baseline survey. These results suggest that depression and chronic pain are associated with increased risk for the development of chronic pain and depression, respectively, with chronic depressive conditions being somewhat more associated with chronic pain than major depressive disorder. These findings underscore the need for timely screening, evaluation, and treatment for depressive disorders, in order to mitigate the disabling effects of living with both chronic pain and depression.

Keywords: *Chronic pain, depression, longitudinal.*

THE JOINT EFFECT OF DIFFERENT NATURE FACTORS ON THE THERAPEUTIC BEHAVIOUR OF PATIENTS AFTER CABG

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Abstract

Introduction. The patients' behavior in the therapy process, especially their adherence to treatment, has a major impact on the treatment outcomes. The study of the factors that contribute to favorable ways of conduct will help improving the efficiency of patients' rehabilitation.

Aim. The aim of the research was to reveal some of the factors that may be related to patients' with CHD behaviour in the therapy process, adherence to treatment in particular. Thereby two groups of patients after CABG were studied: adherent (n=53) and non-adherent to therapy (n=50).

Methods: a detailed study of the patients' medical records and the results of medical examinations, a detailed study of patients' biography, their social status and so on, and several psychological questionnaires, the Lazarus and Folkman Ways of Coping Questionnaire, adapted and standardized by Vasserman et al. (2009) among them.

Results. As a result of the study, a number of factors significantly associated with patients' adherence to therapy were identified, including biological, psychosocial, and psychological factors. It was found that the duration of CHD by the time of surgery is a factor which significantly differs two groups of patients ($\chi^2=17,018$; $p<0,001$), patients with a longer duration of CHD (more than 6 years) had a better adherence to treatment. Among the psychosocial factors that were studied, the patients' motivation to continue working after the surgery due to the desire to self-actualization ($\chi^2=4,719$; $p<0,05$) was found to be a factor preventing the patient from violating the therapeutic regimen. It was found that adherent to therapy patients show higher values on the scales related to the "self-controlling" ($F=16,15$; $p<0,001$) and "positive reappraisal" ($F=27,82$; $p<0,001$) ways of coping.

Conclusion. According to the data obtained, it is essential to consider that a unique combination of various factors – medical, socioeconomic and psychological among them – determines the behaviour of patients after CABG in the therapy process, including their adherence to treatment.

Keywords: *Clinical psychology, adherence to treatment, cardiology.*

INTERSECTORAL-ACTIONS IN MENTAL HEALTH CARE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

The 90's witnessed a dramatic change in the perceiving of the child and the adolescent in Brazil. This is evident from the promulgation of the Child and the Adolescent Statute (SCA), a specific law to protect children and adolescents and ensure their social development. Historically, the mental-health-care for children and adolescents (MHCCA) was an exclusive private or philanthropic practice, with the relationship based on a principle of total dependency rather than autonomy. After 2003, as part of the Brazilian Psychiatric Reform, the Federal Health Department starts issuing orientations and taking effective actions to launch a net of mental health care focused on children and adolescents, based on a communitarian and intersectoral approach. Such an intersectoral approach of the MHCCA is key, owing to the fact that the treatment of the youth requires a mix of different (and specific) knowledge (such as health, education and social protection). By the application of quanti-qualitative methods, this research aims to investigate how intersectoral actions works in MHCCA. The research uses an electronic questionnaire for the data collection, consisting of closed and open questions. Invitations were sent by e-mail and published on social media websites in order to reach professionals working in the application of public services in Brazil. The closed questions are the following: federal unit state; type of city (capital or country town); work location; line of work; has the city a Children and Youth Psychosocial Care

Center (CYPCC); which professionals are involved in these actions (can we call these intersectoral?). These questions should cast light on important aspects such as: (i) the type of services that appears more frequently in intersectoral-actions; (ii) the percentage of specific actions in MHCCA; (iii) the amount of intersectoral actions in cities with CYPCC compared to the ones lacking it; (iv) the differences in intersectoral actions between state-capitals and towns; and (v) the sectors with more effective participation in these actions. Finally, the open questions make it possible to go even further and investigate the characteristics of these intersectoral actions and execution. Moreover, it may potentially reveal what these professionals understand by intersectoral actions. By creating a profile of intersectoral actions in MHCCA, this research aims to contribute for the improvement of health policies focused on young people, allowing the refinement of techniques to meet their specific needs in an inclusive way.

Keywords: *Intersectoral actions, mental health, adolescent, child.*

MINOR BRAIN DAMAGE AND SOMATIC COMPLAINTS ACCOMPANIED BY EXCESSIVE LONG-TERM AMNESIA: PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSE?

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Abstract

Memory problems belong to the most frequent concomitants of brain damage, but are observed as well in patients with psychiatric diseases. In general, there is a dissociation in that way that major focal brain damage is more closely associated with anterograde memory impairments, while psychiatric disease conditions affect retrograde memory with greater likelihood. We here report patients with opposite characteristics: Questionable or minor brain damage accompanied by excessive retrograde amnesia, but preserved anterograde memory abilities, and questionable or minor brain damage accompanied by long-lasting anterograde amnesia only. In both conditions, amnesia is selective, affecting principally only one temporal aspect of long term memory, and secondly only (or mainly) autobiographical memory. Fifteen patients with a mean age of 38 years and a mean education of 10 years were studied. All of them were tested after their amnesia had persisted between months and several years. A broad battery of neuropsychological tests was applied. Results showed that adverse life conditions, affecting body and brain, can – especially if they occur suddenly and unexpectedly – lead to severe and chronic forms of amnesia in the autobiographical domain, a disease usually named dissociative amnesia.

Keywords: *Dissociative amnesia, retrograde memory, mild traumatic brain injury, autobiographical memory.*

AFFECTIVE STYLES AND DIFFICULTIES IN EMOTION REGULATION

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Abstract

Emotion regulation is an area that has garnered tremendous interest among psychological researchers in the last decade. Emotion regulation refers to “the process by which people influence which emotions they have, when they have them, and how they experience and express these emotions”. Research studies substantiate that emotion regulation plays a pivotal role in an individual's mental health, and various aspects of his daily functioning including the marital, occupational and social settings. Emotion regulation is closely linked to ‘affective style’, a typical tendency each individual displays, to use some emotion regulatory strategies over others. In essence, it is an inter - individual difference variable that refers to sensitivity to emotion, as well as tendencies for regulating emotions. The research literature suggests that some affective styles are beneficial in regulating the experience and expression of emotions in healthy

ways that enhance the attainment of goals, whereas other strategies seem to have counterproductive effects.

The present study explores the relationships among affective states and specific difficulties in emotion regulation. Research questions included determining the relationships between three affective styles (concealing, tolerating and adjusting) and difficulties in emotion regulation (awareness, quality, goals, impulse, non-acceptance and strategies). Two self-report measures – The Affective Style Questionnaire (Hoffman & Kashdan, 2010) and The Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale - Short Form (DERS-SF - Kaufman, Xia, Fosco, Yaptangco, Skidmore, & Crowell, 2016) were given to a sample of 196 individuals in the 17-30 age range. Step-wise linear regression analyses indicated that difficulties engaging in goal directed behavior, a lack of access to emotion regulation strategies, and a lack of clarity in emotional experiences are significant predictors of impulse control difficulties, the biggest contributor being difficulties engaging in goal directed activity. Impulse control difficulty was found to be positively correlated with non-acceptance of emotional responses. With regard to affective styles, an adjusting affective style was found to significantly predict access to emotion regulation strategies, and a tolerating affective style was negatively correlated with a lack of access to emotion regulation strategies, as well as a lack of clarity in emotions.

The findings of the study have important implications in understanding psychopathology, as well as in planning intervention for vulnerable populations.

Keywords: *Emotion regulation, affective style.*

MIGRATION AND DISSOCIATIVE AMNESIA

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Abstract

Dissociative amnesia is a psychiatric disease condition, leading to severe memory problems in the episodic-autobiographical domain and as a consequence usually to problems with identity. A relation between dissociative amnesia and migration has barely been investigated, though there may be common features between migrants and patients with dissociative amnesia (suggestibility, labile personality, fantasy proneness, affective instability). A selection of ten patients with dissociative amnesia and a background of migration was done from a pool of several dozen patients with dissociative amnesia. Their mean age was about 22 years; eight were of male sex. All of them were studied with a large number of neuropsychological tests, covering the domains of intelligence, attention and concentration, executive functions, anterograde and retrograde verbal and visual memory, problem solving ability, cognitive flexibility, emotional reactivity and theory of mind functions. Tests on confabulatory tendencies and symptom-validity tests were given as well. Furthermore, questionnaires on personality dimensions and psychiatric disease conditions were applied. It was found that half of the patients did not leave their home country intentionally. Some of the patients had continuous problems with acquiring the language spoken in their new country, six of them had possible mild traumatic brain injury or other accidents, 2 had criminal acts (2 patients) and emotional quarrels (2 patients). Results indicate that the circumstances accompanying migration may be major trigger factors for dissociative amnesia.

Keywords: *Retrograde memory, autobiographical memory, acculturation, neuropsychology.*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS, COGNITIVE VULNERABILITIES AND STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS

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Abstract

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) has been placed amongst the top disorders causing significant disability. The Cognitive models of OCD suggest that the negative interpretation of intrusions is a central feature to the maintenance and the development of OCD symptoms. Specifically, it has been suggested that dysfunctional beliefs such as inflated responsibility can predict the severity and the frequency of OCD symptoms. Furthermore, stressful life events (SLEs) have been associated with OCD symptoms but no research has examined whether they can successfully predict OCD symptoms. To our knowledge, no study has examined whether inflated responsibility, perfectionism, thought control and SLE are significant predictors of OCD symptoms. The aim of the present study was to examine if inflated responsibility, perfectionism, thought control and SLEs can significantly predict OCD symptoms. Participants were eighty males and females students ($N=80$) of The International Faculty of The University of Sheffield, City College (59 females, 21 males). Participants were asked to completed measures of OCD-related beliefs, OCD symptoms and SLEs. Multiple linear regression analysis revealed that inflated responsibility significantly predicted OCD symptom scores and perfectionism significantly predicted OCD scores. However, it was found that thought control and SLEs did not significantly predict OCD symptoms. The present findings add to the existing literature by providing evidence that inflated responsibility and perfectionism are significant predictors of OCD symptom scores. Furthermore, the current findings have important clinical implications regarding the prediction and the treatment options of OCD symptoms.

Keywords: *OCD, dysfunctional beliefs, stressful events.*

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH BONE TUMORS

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Abstract

Introduction: Last decades scientific research of quality of life (QoL) is developing fast worldwide. QoL concept pays attention to emotional experience of disease in patients, particularly to personal sense of possibility to satisfy actual needs and possibility of full social functioning in spite of disease limitations. QoL in oncological patients is studied intensively. Nevertheless, the issue of QoL in patients with bone tumors focused on psychological factors of QoL and relation to disease impact on QoL is not discussed.

The aim of the study was to reveal psychological factors of QoL in patients with bone tumors.

Results: Study participants were 139 patients with bone tumors. The diagnoses were osteosarcoma ($n=42$), giant cell tumor ($n=32$), chondrosarcoma ($n=32$), Ewing sarcoma ($n=10$) and bone metastases ($n=23$). The study revealed that objective physical status and QoL in patients with primary bone tumors were significantly better than in patients with bone metastases. While objective physical status and QoL in patients with different forms of primary bone tumors was the same. The study revealed psychological factors significantly impact on QoL in patients with bone tumors regardless of the diagnosis. According the results of multifactorial dispersing analysis future goals, which form attitudes for life and time perspective, influence on increasing QoL in patients with bone tumors. Interest in life and emotional saturation correspond to higher QoL. Self-realization and patients' confidence in their ability to control their life also increase QoL. Moreover, conviction that a person is given control over his life, freely making decisions and implementation them corresponds to higher QoL. At that such characteristics in structure of personality as high degree of personal resources and cooperation correspond to higher QoL. Withal the results revealed differences in QoL parameters associated with relation to disease in patients with bone tumors.

Conclusion: Such psychological factors as future goals, interest in life and emotional saturation, self-realization and patients' confidence in their ability to control their life, conviction that a person is given control over his life, freely making decisions and implementation them, besides high degree of personal resources and cooperation influence on increasing QoL in patients with bone tumors.

Keywords: *Quality of life, psychological factors, attitude to disease.*

FACTORS RELATED TO LIFE SATISFACTION. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION AND EMIGRATION INTENTIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Background: Life satisfaction (LS) is considered important to individual's quality of life. We focused on factors like satisfaction with state's economy (ECONOMY), state of education (EDUCATION), job satisfaction (JOB) and satisfaction with household's income (INCOME) as possible factors related to LS of young people in Slovakia. LS was also hypothesized to affect emigration intentions (EI) of university students.

Objectives: to explore possible factors related to LS. Relationship between LS and EI was also addressed.

Methods: Two samples were used in the data analysis. Sample 1 was ESS (European Social Survey) sample (young Slovak people <30yr, n=117, M=25.7, SD=2.8) and sample 2 consisted of 489 Slovak university students (n=489, M=22.8, SD=2.9). Linear regressions were used for the analyses.

Findings: In the ESS sample, factor ECONOMY was positively associated with LS ($\beta=0.285$, $p\alpha<0.01$) as well as factor EDUCATION ($\beta=0.206$, $p\alpha<0.05$), factor JOB ($\beta=0.248$, $p\alpha<0.01$) and factor INCOME ($\beta=0.213$, $p\alpha<0.05$). Therefore, higher satisfaction with economy, better state of education, higher satisfaction with job and higher household's income positively affect LS. In the sample 2, LS was negatively associated with EI ($\beta=-0.167$, $p\alpha<0.001$).

Conclusion: We expected LS to be associated with EI, which was confirmed in sample 2. University students who scored lower in LS had stronger intentions to emigrate. Findings on ESS sample contribute to a better understanding of some socioeconomic factors affecting LS among young people in Slovakia. All factors, i.e. current state of education, job satisfaction, satisfaction with state's economy and satisfaction with household's income significantly contributed to LS. Future research may focus on studying these specific factors as possible predictors of emigration intentions.

Keywords: *Emigration intentions, life satisfaction, university students.*

SELECTIVE MUTISM IN BILINGUAL CHILDREN: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE SILENT IN TWO LANGUAGES?

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Abstract

Selective Mutism is a rare, childhood anxiety disorder that is characterized by a total absence of speech in social contexts where speech is typically expected or required, despite the child being capable of speech and speaking typically with the family in the home. As a clinical anxiety disorder, it may lead to significant impairment in the social/emotional development of the young child, and may even affect scholastic performance. Consistently, selective mutism research endorses a large proportion of selective mutism in bilingual children, yet rarely looks beyond identifying this fact. This research explores the role of early identity construction in a bilingual context; the issues of personal, social, cultural, and linguistic identity being raised and amplified for the child in this dual context from the earliest age. This paper introduces the on-going, longitudinal, qualitative research employed to explore the subjective experiences

of 12 bilingual children diagnosed with selective mutism in childhood and how they navigated and navigate the world of their selective mutism, in the context of two or more languages, and two or more cultures. Issues of identity construction, mother tongue attachment, and how a duality in language and identity construction could lead to vulnerability at critical periods in an emotionally sensitive child's development. Relatedly, another objective of the research is to examine the potential role of bilingualism in the etiology, prevalence, and expression of selective mutism.

Keywords: *Selective mutism, anxiety, bilingualism, mother tongue, identity construction.*

PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS OF COGNITIVE CHANGES IN PATIENTS, UNDERGOING CARDIAC SURGERY

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Abstract

Cardiac patients frequently experience complications in the area of cognitive functioning as a result of serious cardiac surgeries, including coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG). Recent researches have shown a wide range of cognitive disorders accompanying cardiac surgery. However, the underlying mechanism leading to cognitive decline is still unclear. Moreover, psychological factors of beneficial and detrimental consequences of coronary artery bypass surgery for cognitive functioning are less studied than its clinical correlates.

For this reason, we aim at analyzing psychosocial factors of the dynamics of cognitive functions of patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) undergoing CABG. The work focuses on studying the main indicators of cognitive functioning (including active attention and concentration, verbal and nonverbal memory, psychomotor speed, and thinking abilities) and on studying the role of psychosocial factors in observed cognitive dynamics.

The present study enrolled 120 patients (of average age 59.71 ± 7.32 years) who underwent coronary artery bypass grafting with standard cardiopulmonary bypass technique. The examination using a neuropsychological test battery (including WAIS, TMT-test, Stroop test, TAS, Benton test, etc.) was performed in three stages: two days before CABG, 12-14 days and three months after the surgery.

Patients with CHD experience significant postoperative cognitive decline mostly in verbal memory and attention, while positive dynamics was observed in the visual and logical memory, as well as in spatial and verbal-logical thinking. A significant cognitive improvement three months after the operation occurred in visual memory, logical memory, and spatial thinking. According to the results of the study, the most important psychosocial factors of deterioration of cognitive functioning after surgery are: conflicts in family relationships, low social activity after surgery, a lower level of education, unemployment, and the pessimistic assessment of the prospects of returning to work ($p < 0.01$).

The data obtained confirm and extend the hypothesis of cognitive reserve (Stern Y., 2003), according to which environmental factors can reduce the vulnerability of individuals to the age-related cognitive decline and pathological brain processes. The results obtained allow to develop evidence-based recommendations for the rehabilitation of patients undergoing cardiac surgery. These recommendations should be primarily aimed at achieving maximum efficiency of the rehabilitation process, improving indicators of ability to work and quality of life of the patients.

Keywords: *Cognitive functions, emotional state, coronary heart disease, rehabilitation, cardiac surgery.*

THE ROLE OF SCHEMATA IN RESPONSIBILITY AMONG PEOPLE WITH TRAUMATIC EVENT HISTORY

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Abstract

Schemata can be thought of as an abstract cognitive plan that serves as a guide for solving problems and interpreting knowledge. Schemata rooted in the early childhood. Trauma can be defined as events which disrupt the daily routine, develop suddenly and unexpectedly, create horror, anxiety and panic, and disturb the process of making sense of the world. Trauma have an important role in development of early maladaptive schemata. However, after traumatic event exposure it is possible to show psychological improvement, which is entitled as posttraumatic growth. Positive correlation between posttraumatic growth and responsibility has been found in the literature. Responsibility defined as individual's fulfillment of antecedents and consequences of their emotions, cognitions, and behaviors. It was thought that understanding the responsibility could be essential on the way through posttraumatic growth. The role of early maladaptive schemata in responsibility among people with traumatic event history was examined. A cross-sectional paper-pencil format study conducted with 139 participants who reported at least one traumatic event exposure included in the analysis. Informed consent, socio-demographic form, the Positive and Negative Affect Scale, the Young Schema Questionnaire Short Form, the Social Desirability Inventory, and the Responsibility Scale were given to the participants. Correlational analysis shows that responsibility was negatively and significantly correlated with emotional deprivation, failure to achieve, pessimism, mistrust, emotional inhibition, dependence, abandonment, defectiveness, instability, whereas relationship between responsibility and punitiveness was positively and significantly correlated. 2-stepped hierarchical regression analysis run to examine the role of early maladaptive schemata in the prediction of responsibility. Social desirability and positive and negative affect for last six months were entered in the first step. Significantly correlated early maladaptive schemata dimensions with responsibility entered in the second step. Results demonstrated that only punitiveness schema significantly predicted responsibility when controlled for social desirability and positive and negative affect for last six months. Punitiveness accounted for the variance of responsibility with the proportion of 5%. That is, although several schemata are related to the responsibility, only participants who has punitiveness schema feels more responsibility. On the way through posttraumatic growth, having punitiveness schema may be an inhibitor factor. Further studies may consider examining posttraumatic growth as considering the responsibility and early maladaptive schemata.

Keywords: Trauma, early maladaptive schemata, responsibility, correlation, regression.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL COUNSELLING AT PROCESS OF HAJI NARRATIVE ANALYSIS (SELF RESTRUCTURING AS SELF SPIRITUAL COUNSELLING)

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Abstract

Hajj is the fifth pillar ideally and must be run by Muslims. Hajj one of the characteristics is the existence of positive behavior changes experienced by each pilgrim and the process that occurs only in the process of implementation of the Hajj is not in another process. Hajj pilgrimage should indeed be able and enabled God to live it and it is done only at the time of hajj season. This behavior change is a product of counseling, in which the craft of hajj can be viewed as self-counseling which is counseling by oneself. In addition, the time of behavior change as one of the indications of the pilgrims' congregation is limited to the length of the pilgrimage, becoming closer to the time of the counseling process, making it easier to measure the length of behavior change and the duration of the counseling process. The novelty of this research lies in the focus of pilgrims and changes in behavior that fall into the category of self-counseling success assisted by divine power.

Keywords: Cognitive self-restructuring, self-spiritual counseling.

PREDICTORS OF COMPASSION SATISFACTION AND COMPASSION FATIGUE AMONG HELPING PROFESSIONALS IN SLOVAKIA

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Abstract

This research study presents the findings of a national Slovak research project focused on the positive and negative consequences of professional helping. Foreign research has provided evidence that the positive and negative consequences of helping (compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue – burnout and secondary traumatic stress) are correlated with various psychological variables. However, little is known about the psychological correlates of compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue (burnout and secondary traumatic stress) in the context of Slovakia. Therefore, the aim of the research study is to explore the associations between selected psychological variables (optimism, self-esteem, emotional well-being, anxiety, depression) and the positive and negative consequences of helping among Slovak helping professionals. The participants (236 helping professionals: educators (47%), health professionals (30.1%), social workers (12.7%), psychologists (7.2%) and teachers (3%) employed in social-care institutions) completed the Professional Quality of Life scale, Life Orientation test – revised, Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale, Emotional Habitual Subjective Well-Being scales, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and Beck Depression Inventory. The results showed that compassion satisfaction was positively correlated with optimism, self-esteem and a positive state of mind but negatively with anxiety, depression and a negative state of mind. Burnout and secondary traumatic stress were positively correlated with anxiety, depression and negative state of mind but negatively with optimism and self-esteem. Regression analyses (Enter method) revealed that the amount of variance explained by the psychological variables was 29.8% for compassion satisfaction, 38.5% for burnout and 24.1% for secondary traumatic stress. The best predictors of compassion satisfaction, burnout and secondary traumatic stress were a positive state of mind and negative state of mind, i.e. the frequency of experiencing positive and negative emotions at work. These findings highlight the importance of emotional well-being in promoting compassion satisfaction and reducing compassion fatigue and will be used in upcoming intervention programs for helping professionals in Slovakia.

Keywords: *Compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue, correlates, predictors, helping professionals.*

EVENT-TYPE, SELF-EVENT CONNECTIONS AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REASONING AS PREDICTORS FOR VARIABILITY OF LIFE NARRATIVES ACROSS TIME

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Abstract

Individuals are consistent in the ways they narrate events from their personal lives, which is indicative to higher well-being and integrity; However, within person variability across time in narration might be pointing on higher adaptability and flexibility in constantly changing circumstances. The study, thus addresses the question: whether intra-individual variability in narration of personal life events is linked with event type, strength of self-event connections and degree of autobiographical reasoning (meaning-making). The life story narratives of 32 adult participants living in Georgia were recorded and analysed with three years interval. Twenty-four memories (12-12 each time point) from each participant were selected and coded for event type, presence of self-event connections and autobiographical reasoning. Also, all narratives were coded for narrative structure, and major themes. One-third of stories were repeated at second telling of one's life story, and repetition of memories were not related to event type. Stories containing self-event connections were mostly the stories of stability rather than stories of change at first telling, whilst at second telling stories of stability and change were distributed evenly, and positively associated with sophistication of meaning. Narrative features (self-event connections, autobiographical reasoning or meaning making, structure or positive resolution, and thematic lines) for first and second telling positively correlated (controlling for event type) and were invariant, with one

exception: Stories depicting the reflection on self and values were more frequent at second telling. Besides, sophistication of meaning, as part of autobiographical reasoning at second telling can be reliably predicted by the combination of the sophistication of meaning at first telling and rate of repetition of the stories at second telling, and these explains 70% of variation of it.

Keywords: *Intra-individual variability, autobiographical reasoning, self-event-connections, narratives.*

BURNOUT SYNDROME IN RELATION TO SELF-CARE ACTIVITIES IN HELPING PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to explore the level of burnout syndrome among Slovak helping professionals and also to clarify the relation between components of burnout syndrome and performed activities of self-care. Research participants were 745 workers of helping professions in Slovakia thereof 89% women (social workers, psychologists, therapists and health professionals) and the age range was 20-65 years ($M = 44.04$; $SD = 10.33$). The length of experience in helping professions ranged from 1 to 44 years ($M = 13.1$; $SD = 10.49$). The respondents completed the Slovak adaptation of Maslach burnout inventory (MBI-HSS, Maslach, Jackson, & Leiter, 1996, including Emotional Exhaustion, Depersonalization Personal Accomplishment) and the Performed Self-Care Questionnaire (Halachová, Lichner, & Lovaš, in press, psychological, work, physical, health). The assumptions were confirmed. In general the results showed a slight level of exhaustion, low levels of depersonalization and moderate to high level of personal accomplishment. The results also suggest that the Slovak helping professionals perform more psychological than physical self-care activities. Analyses confirmed significant relations between four factors of performed self-care and three components of burnout syndrome. In general, linear regression analyses indicate that performed self-care is significant predictor of burnout and the most important protective factor of burnout is psychological self-care and self-care activities relation to work. This information is the basis for the preparation of preventive programs, what is the goal of the broader grant project, in which the presented research was realized.

Keywords: *Burnout syndrome, self-care activities, helping professionals.*

AN EVALUATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE KUWAIT PRISON SYSTEM

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Abstract

The World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that prisons are bad for mental health due to factors such as overcrowding, violence, enforced solitude, lack of privacy, and inadequate health services among others (WHO, n.d.). It is also suggested that prisons are sometimes used as a dumping ground for individuals with mental disorders which can cause these disorders to go unnoticed, untreated, and could lead to further development of these mental disorders. Drucan and Zwemstra (2014) posit that recent studies have consistently shown poor mental health among prisoners is considerably higher than in the community. With the already lacking mental health services in Kuwait, it is predicted that the Kuwait prison system is also lacking mental health services for the prison population. Several of the factors that WHO (n.d.) proposed as affecting the mental health of prisoners are apparent throughout the Kuwait prison system including overcrowding in which Kuwait has c. 5,400 prisoners with a capacity of 3,200 (U.S. State Department, 2016). An evaluation of the current situation of the mental health services within the Kuwait prison system will shed light on a country and region that has not been studied before in this regard. The aim of the study is to provide scholarly insight into the mental health services within the Kuwait prison system and to develop recommendations to improve the mental health services within the system. Although there have been several general recommendations developed by WHO and other

researchers, none of these recommendations consider the Kuwaiti culture. The current researchers therefore not only provide recommendations based on prior research but make these recommendations culturally relevant for the prison population in Kuwait.

Keywords: *Prisoners, mental health, cross-cultural, cultural relevance.*

THE LEARNED HELPLESSNESS GENESIS CONCEPT AS THE BASIS FOR MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACILITATION AT THE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The opportunity to be successful in the course of development and meeting the reality, self-realization prospects and life self-implementation depends not so much on the level of basic intellectual potential, but on the personality features combining motivation to transformation of surrounding reality, sufficient level of the strong-willed aspiration focused on difficulties' overcoming, the active life position interfaced to continuous self-development and self-education. Bases of such active informative and active approach to formation of own future prospects are put and formed under the influence of a direct social environment.

One of the most wide-spread people's concerns is lack of motivation, low interest to life issues, and general decrease of learning and living activity, absence of involvement in life as a process. All the forums and social nets are full of bright evidences which justify the risk of lost of whole human generation in the role of active future creators, life investigators, who are responsible for their own life, physically mature and stable, strong in defending their life position and perspectives. What we see now is the generation of those who are learned to be helpless.

In the course of the learned helplessness genesis concept development we discovered new opportunities for finding emergency features in the cross point of the learned helplessness theory by M. Seligman, concept of cultural and historical development of a person by L.S. Vygotskij and method of transpective analysis by V.E. Klochko. The combination of three theories allowed creating The Technology of the Learned Helplessness Genesis Study which was widely tested on different samples of respondents, including representatives of the educational process participants at the Professor V.F. Voyno-Yasenetsky Krasnoyarsk state medical university (Krasnoyarsk, Russia).

Large variety of supportive, correctional and preventive actions, short-time and long-time programs aimed to decrease the learned helplessness manifestations were implemented in the system of medico-psychological facilitation of Krasnoyarsk state medical university. Students and teaching staff of the university, patients of university clinic and healthcare family centre, clients of psychological centre were suggested different tools to overcome learned helplessness.

The learned helplessness genesis concept as the basis for medico-psychological facilitation at the university allows assimilation of new experience in a context of psychological consultation and the non-drug therapy directed to maintenance of self-actualization process, personality development, strengthening of psychological wellbeing and, as a result, opening of new life resources and potentialities of the personality.

Keywords: *The learned helplessness genesis concept, medico-psychological facilitation, university.*

TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICTOR OF CAREER INDECISION

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Abstract

Career decision-making can be a stressful experience, often manifested by decision-making difficulties. In the paper, influence of trait emotional intelligence (TEI) on career decision-making, specifically on career indecision and career decision-making difficulties, is investigated in a sample of high school students. Emotional intelligence as a psychological factor that can contribute to successful career

decision-making belongs to those variables rarely studied, i.e. trait EI model by Petrides (2009) has not been studied yet. The construct of career indecision denotes problems during the career decision-making process. It has various sources of personality and emotionality variables and all of them are reflected in career decision-making difficulties taxonomy created by Saka, Gati, & Kelly (2008). The authors created the scale to assess emotional and personal difficulties in career decision-making (Emotional and Personality Career Difficulties Scale – *EPCD*, 2008). The study analyzes the trait emotional intelligence prediction level (as a personality trait) assessed by Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire – Short Form (*TEIQue-SF*) created by K.V. Petrides (2009) adapted to the Slovak conditions by Kaliská, Nábělková and Salbot (2015) of career decidedness above the career decision-making difficulties by correlation and regression analysis. Career decidedness was assessed by Lounsbury and Gibson's Career Decidedness Scale (*CDS*, 2011). The research sample consisted of 156 high school students (average age: 17.7 /SD=.40/; 59% of females). Results proved that high trait EI is significantly positively correlated to decidedness ($r=.227^{**}$) and significantly negatively to all the factors and global level of career decision-making difficulties ($-.207^{**} \leq r \leq -.626^{***}$). Trait EI significantly predicts career difficulties over and above career decidedness ($F_{\text{change}}(2,149)=30.603^{***}$, $R^2_{\text{adj.}}=.662$, $R^2_{\text{change}}=.069$) supporting clear evidence of incremental validity of trait EI and also the importance of a client's TEI level assessment in career decision-making counseling.

Keywords: *Trait emotional intelligence, career indecision, career decidedness, career decision-making difficulties.*

ASSESSMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN AGGRESSIVE POTENTIAL IN HOSPITALIZED FORENSIC PATIENTS USING RORSCHACH TEST

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Abstract

This study examined the association between four Rorschach variables (Aggressive Movement, Aggressive Content, Aggressive Potential and Aggressive Past) and history of violent behavior in a sample of 95 patients hospitalized at the forensic psychiatric ward. Principal component analysis revealed three factors accounting for 63% of the total variance. Logistic regression confirmed factor 2 (AgC/AgPot) as a significant predictor of violent criminal behavior, while factor 1 (AgPast, age) and 3 (AG) failed to predict violent behavior. A significant difference between frequency of AG scores was found between hospitalized violent offenders and normative sample by non-parametrical method.

Keywords: *Violent crime, forensic patients, aggression, Rorschach test, comprehensive system.*

HUMAN LIFE-WORLD STABILITY AS A TOOL AGAINST LEARNED HELPLESSNESS

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Abstract

Human life stability in psychology is seen as an important indicator of the life embodiment success and the transfer of human opportunities inherent into reality. As a result of this transfer, the formation (opening, development and prosperity) of a unique living space takes place. This space gives a person freedom from rigid dependence on constantly changing situations. The paper presents the analysis of studying the human life-world stability as a factor preventing learned helplessness.

As the main research tool the test "Study of the human life-world stability" (by I.O. Loginova) was used. This method is aimed at studying the features of the organization of human life and allows revealing the manifestations of the life stability (constructive, unconstructive, and stagnant). The next research tool was "The technology of complex analysis of learned helplessness genesis" (by O.V. Volkova).

The technology was elaborated as the result of studying of unique ways of learned helplessness development and identification of its place in life of a specific person.

Mathematical processing of the obtained results was carried out using the SPSS Statistics 21 software package.

The study involved students of the Clinical Psychology Faculty who signed the agreement to participate in study by the typical informed consent. The number of students is 238 people. The study had longitudinal character and lasted since 2012 to 2016.

The study was approved by the Krasnoyarsk state medical university Ethical Committee.

It was revealed, that the stagnating nature of the life-world stability manifestation does not contribute to productive life and optimal self-realization. It also forces the learned helplessness formation.

The constructive nature predominance of the human life-world stability contributes to the preservation of health, personal growth and creativity, as well as learned helplessness prevention.

The results of the research demonstrate that the human life-world stability phenomenon and the learned helplessness are overlapped states, which point out different sides of effective/ ineffective and productive/ unproductive life self-fulfillment. This fact opens new prospective of interdisciplinary studies wide by the context and deep by the approach.

Keywords: *Life self-fulfillment, human life-world stability, learned helplessness.*

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN YOUNG PEOPLE WITH ID AND ASD

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Abstract

Aim: The manifestation of aggressive behavior in people with intellectual disabilities and autism spectrum disorder seems to be a major concern, both for families and for caregivers. However, we have little information on this topic. The aim of the present study was to investigate the forms and the prevalence of behaviour problems among people with intellectual disability and with or without autism spectrum disorder.

Procedure: This study was carried out using two scales on a sample of 305 young people with ID with or without ASD. For the assessing of the frequency of aggressive behaviour we used the "Behavior Problems Inventory-Short Form" (Rojahn & al., 2012) and the "Children's Scale of Hostility and Aggression: Reactive / Proactive" (Farmer & Aman, 2009).

Results: The results indicated that the frequency of aggressive behaviours decreased with age in people with ID. However, the frequency of aggressive behaviours was the same during childhood and a beginning of adulthood in people with ASD and ID. Our study also highlights a link between aggression and biographical variables in people with ASD and ID.

Keywords: *Aggressive behavior; intellectual disability; autism spectrum disorder; challenging behavior autism.*

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

IS THE DECLINE IN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE OLDER ADULTS PERCEPTIBLE AS THEY DEAL WITH MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS?

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Abstract

The accumulated data about the decline of the cognitive capacities of the elderly made us foresee that in the museum situation older adults would be less intellectually productive than young adults. This hypothesis had to be rejected. We offer four explanations to the exceptional resistance of the older adults' capacities.

Keywords: *Older adults, young adults, cognitive capacities, meaning making, museum exhibition.*

HEALTH PROMOTION IN THE PSYCHOLOGIST PERFORMANCE IN AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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Abstract

Different psychological practices in educational institutions are being developed, in which the logic of individual clinical care is being replaced by a work focused on the institution and the school environment. These changes focus on health promotion as a strategy of action and include: aspects of valuing life, actions that consider the local reality and focus on the potentialities of individuals who participate in the school, a shift in the contribution of psychology from being problem-focused to valuing a knowledge directed to actions that potentiate personal forces, a work in favor of the quality of life, and the promotion of healthy lives. Thus, the psychological practices related to health promotion in the context of educational environments are linked to a psychology in the service of life, distancing itself from the stereotyped vision of reactive psychological work that focused on problems and difficulties; these practices did not substantiate the practices in educational psychology and the role of a psychologist in school environments. Based on these ideas, the aim of this research is to understand health promotion actions in psychological practices in a technical and high school educational institution. Data were collected through a documentary research technique, using annual work reports as the source of data. These reports were completed by the professionals working in the educational institution and included a brief description of all school activities that occurred over three years (2012, 2013, and 2014). The activities analyzed here were selected based on these reports, all of which occurred collectively and aimed at intervention in the daily lives of students at school. The selected activities were analyzed based on a research guide covering aspects of Health Promotion, as recommended by the Brazilian Ministry of Health. For reliability purposes, three judges, including the first author, coded the documents independently. Content Analysis was used to organize and code the information. Preliminary results indicated that characteristics related to health promotion, such as attention, autonomy, listening, and care can be used by school psychologists in the implementation of significant interventions.

Keywords: *Health promotion, psychological practices, school psychology, educational psychology.*

RISK TAKING IN STUDENTS: BUILDING A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH WITH SCHOOLS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Robust evidence attests to the increasing rates of risk taking behaviors in schools in India. From small instances of breaking rules to involvement in riskier behaviors like drinking, smoking, under-aged driving and aggression are being seen. To understand the problem a survey with 2886 students was conducted by the Department of Mental Health and Behavioural Sciences. The survey was designed to develop an understanding of the prevalence of the problem and the measures students thought can be effective in combating it. The students indicated that besides sharing and discussing with friends, 79% believe that parents and schools can form an important mediating factor. The paper outlines the creation of a collaborative approach which utilizes the multimodal dimensions of peer influence, parental involvement and school based systems and approaches to help with reducing the incidence of risk taking behaviors in schools.

Keywords: *Risk taking, aggression, collaborative approach, school based systems, peer influence.*

FINANCIAL EDUCATION AS AN INTEGRATION INSTRUMENT IN A PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION

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Abstract

This paper is an experience report of a financial education course that occurred in an educational institution in an integrated job with a professor of finance and a psychologist. The students involved were adolescents in the last year of a technical management course integrated to high school. The duration was 5 months with 15 classes and the participants were submitted to discussions about money use, emotional issues, self-control and investments in fixed income and variable income assets. It is important to note that at the same time the course was offered, the Brazil lives a bigger crisis registered after inflation problem at 1998 that is a first crisis that these adolescents saw at all your lives. As an auxiliary decision-making method, we used a model to work on self-control (in Portuguese called 6Ps *Paro! Penso! Preciso? Pesquiso. Posso? Pago! - I stop! I think! Need I? I search. Can I? I pay!*). The experience allowed to discuss about aspects of personal resources management, enhancement the knowledge of students at school and presentation of the practical theory integration possibilities (such as administration-psychology), resignifying the school environment and the importance of the school in rational and sustainable adult consumer behavior. This work also highlights the importance of interdisciplinary work between administration and psychology, showing students, in practice, that it is possible and necessary interlocutions of knowledge in daily life, because life is permeated by various situations and forms of analysis to reach a decision making.

Keywords: *Financial education, psychologist performance, school psychology, public school education.*

PERSONAL AND FAMILY FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

A large number of factors can account for the academic achievement during schooling. Among them, the most commonly studied ones are the role of general intelligence and various intellectual abilities. The importance of the concept of multiple intelligence has increased since the 1990s. Many studies have shown that family context can be considered a factor that contributes to the formation of a positive attitude towards education and have indicated some educational styles desirable for academic functioning. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between intellectual abilities, the locus of control, parenting styles and academic achievement in students. Precisely, the question posed in the study was whether the academic achievement of university students could be predicted by the individual's locus of control, some forms of intelligence, and perceived parenting style of their mother and father. The research sample consisted of 100 university students (50 females) of the Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Niš, Serbia, aged 20–24. They completed the following questionnaires: 1. Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ, Robinson et al., 1995) consisting of 32 items, and intended to measure Authoritative style (with sub-dimensions Connectedness, Regulation, Autonomy), Authoritarian style (Verbal hostility, Constraint, Non-clarification) and Permissive style; 2. Locus of control scale (Bezinović, 1988), according to Rotter's concept of an internal-external locus of control, consisted of 10 items; 3. The Inventory of Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Model (Armstrong 1993), used to evaluate the eighth forms of intelligence, with 80 items – linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and scientific. The obtained data were processed by multiple regression analysis procedures. The first regression model, with the parenting styles of the mother and the father as predictors, was statistically significant and accounted for 15.4% of variance of students' academic success ($R = .393$, $R^2 = .154$, $p < .014$); The authoritative style of mothers was the only significant predictor ($\beta = 0.328$, $p < 0.05$). The second regression model showed that the internal locus of control could explain 7.3% of the variance of students' academic success ($R = -.269$, $R^2 = .073$, $p < .007$). The third regression model was not significant ($R = .279$, $R^2 = .078$, $p = .475$) and indicated that forms of intelligence were not predictors of academic achievement of university students. Having in mind that there was a large proportion of variance unaccounted for by the present factors, future research in the field should focus on adding some other factors to improve the explanation of academic performance.

Keywords: *Parenting styles, locus of control, multiple intelligence, academic achievement, university students.*

PARENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEARNING DISABILITIES PROGRAMMES IN CYCLE ONE SCHOOLS IN THE GOVERNORATE OF MUSCAT

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Abstract

The study aimed to investigate the attitudes of parents of students with learning disabilities towards learning disabilities programmes in primary schools in the Governorate of Muscat in the Sultanate of Oman. In addition, the study aimed to discover whether there are differences according to gender and parents' education level. The study sample included 503 parents (337 males, 166 females). A questionnaire consisting of 33 items was used for the study purpose. Attempts were made to ensure the validity and reliability of this measure. Results indicate that parents of students with learning disabilities had positive attitudes towards the learning disabilities programmes. Furthermore, the study found there were gender differences between parents regarding their attitudes towards learning disability programmes, and females tended to have more positive attitudes. However, there was no significant

difference in parents' attitudes towards learning disability programmes based on their educational level. The results are discussed in terms of the parents' role in the educational process to improve the quality of provided services to the students enrolled in the learning disabilities programmes and, hence, improve their children's academic performances.

Keywords: *Attitude, parents, learning disability programme, learning disability students, gender differences.*

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND LOCUS OF CONTROL AS PREDICTORS OF STUDENTS' SELF-EFFICACY

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Abstract

Self-efficacy refers to people's beliefs in their capability to produce given outcomes such as performing some actions and doing specific tasks. This is multifaceted concept including a differentiated set of self-beliefs linked to variety of domains of personal functioning. In this study self-efficacy refers to person's belief about his/her own competence to meet the expectations in three domains – social, emotional and academic (schooling). Generally, the study was aimed to investigate the relationship between personality traits, locus of control and student's self-efficacy. The research problem was to determine whether the students' self-efficacy can be predicted based on their personality traits and locus of control. The sample consisted of 200 high school students (100 females), aged 18-19. Personality traits were defined in accordance with the Big Five plus Two model (Smederevac et al., 2010) supposing the existence of seven broad personality dispositions: extraversion, neuroticism, openness to experience, conscientiousness, aggressiveness, positive valence, negative valence. The LOC scale (Bezinović, 1988) was used to determine whether a person believes that what is happening is due to a fate or external circumstance, or that he/she is responsible and able to control his/her behavior and actions. The questionnaire SEQ-C (Muris, 2001) was used to measure self-efficacy - social, academic, and emotional aspects. Precisely, self-efficacy refers to students' ability to control their emotions and to behave appropriately in social interactions and in the school. The obtained data were processed by the multiple regression analysis procedures, firstly including personality traits as predictors and secondly adding locus of control in the model. In both cases, extraversion was shown as the best predictor of social self-efficacy ($\beta = .550$, $p < .000$, $\beta = .562$, $p < .000$) and locus of control was also significant predictor ($\beta = -.188$, $p < .004$). Conscientiousness, negative valence and openness could explain 26.2% of the variance of students' academic self-efficacy ($R = .510$, $R^2 = .262$, $p < .000$). If locus of control was added, the regression model included conscientiousness ($\beta = .283$, $p < .000$), negative valence ($\beta = -.188$, $p < .016$) and locus of control ($\beta = -.246$, $p < .000$). Emotional self-efficacy could be explained by positive valence ($\beta = .321$, $p < .001$) and aggressiveness ($\beta = -.199$, $p < .013$). The results showed that personality characteristics were better predictors of social and academic self-efficacy than of emotional one. The findings were discussed from the perspective of the theoretical framework of research and the empirical evidence in this field.

Keywords: *Self-efficacy, personality traits, locus of control, students.*

THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHANGE IN SMOKING STATUS AMONG SLOVAK SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Abstract

Background: The aim of this study was to explore the incidence of risk factors associated with the change of the current smoking status from non-smoker to smoker among Slovak schoolchildren. A further aim was to test the effect of the European school-based social influence intervention program "Unplugged" on the change in smoking status among schoolchildren using a follow-up testing. Method: In the school year

2013/2014, the program Unplugged was implemented in Slovak primary schools. The study was carried out as a cluster randomized controlled trial with data collection conducted immediately before the program implementation (T1), immediately after the program implementation (T2) and then at three months (T3), at 12 months (T4), and at 18 months after the program implementation (T5). The program involved 1295 participating schoolchildren (M=11.52; 46.8% boys). The schools were randomly assigned to experimental (n=641) and control groups (n=654). The experimental group was exposed to the program Unplugged which consisted of 12 lessons. The effect of participating in the Unplugged program, gender, availability of cigarettes (AC), normative beliefs (NB), parental knowledge regarding children's behaviour, self-regulation and novelty seeking on the change in smoking status (from non-smoker to becoming a smoker) among schoolchildren was explored at the follow-ups. The schoolchildren who reported smoking on at least one occasion during the past 30 days were identified as smokers at every follow-up. Logistic regression models were used for the data analyses. Results: At the baseline (T1) 2.4% of pupils were reported to be smokers. When all waves were considered (T1-T5) 90.4% of respondents remained as non-smokers, 7.8% became smokers, 1.1% stopped smoking and 0.8% were smokers throughout. The most powerful predictors of change in smoking status were a higher level of NB and AC when both shorter (T3-T4, T4-T5) or longer (T3-T5, T1-T5) periods were explored. The effect of the Unplugged intervention on the change in pupils' smoking status was not found. Conclusion: The repeated assessment of pupils' smoking showed that NB and the AC contributed to the change in smoking status between all of the explored periods.

Keywords: *Smoking, normative beliefs, availability of cigarettes, unplugged.*

SPECIAL AND GENERAL EDUCATORS' BELIEFS ABOUT THE SEXUALITY OF INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

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Abstract

The present study focuses on the special and general educators' attitudes and beliefs towards the sexuality of individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID). Individuals with ID comprise a vulnerable population at risk for victimization, pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. Many misconceptions occur regarding their rights for sexual education. These misperceptions have led to numerous barriers them from acquiring adequate sexuality education and social acceptance as sexual beings. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 special and 10 general education teachers in mainstream school settings. The interviews were used as the basic instrument to collect the data, which comprised the following sections: a) conceptualization of sexual behavior of individuals with ID, b) the present status and the role of parents and administrators and c) suggestions about sexual education. The interviews were conducted individually, and were tape recorded, transcribed and analysed through a qualitative thematic analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The data were analyzed through two basic phases: a) first and second level coding as well as pattern coding. Codes resulted in groups of sub-categories, 'labeled' by a specific name, which were grouped into major categories. Then, similar concepts with common characteristics were clustered into basic 'themes'. b) data display. The data were displayed on individual tables and in crosschecking formats including the categories and codes of the 20 interviewees. Results indicated that special educators hold a more positive view towards providing sexuality education than general educators. Although special educators viewed sexuality as a basic human right, yet both general and special educators expressed concerns regarding capacity to consent to sexual education. Despite the subtle differences between the two groups, despite the more inclusive overall societal attitude towards accepting the sexuality of individuals with ID, educators continue to hold conservative viewpoints and do not understand this population's needs. Contributory factors to conservative viewpoints include a lack of training and competence to deliver sexuality education programs coupled with a perceived lack of administrative and parental support. Further research in the educational settings serving individuals with ID, including a larger sample of teachers and other stakeholders, such as school counsellors and policy makers, as well as using quantitative instruments in order to have a more complete picture of the situation.

Keywords: *Intellectual disabilities, beliefs, educators, sexual education, qualitative method.*

THE INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF ART MUSEUMS VISITORS: IDENTIFYING COMPONENTS OF A TRANSFORMATIVE AESTHETIC EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

Our research program is to access and understand the intellectual functioning of an individual exploring contemporary art in a museum context. Our initial results will be presented in relation to Pelowski and Akiba's (2011) psychological model of art experience. We will identify the components of a transformative aesthetic experience in the context of a museum visit. In order to access a visitor's aesthetic experience, the Thinking Aloud protocol (Dufresne-Tassé et al., 1998) was used to collect adult visitors' talk during their exploration of artworks at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. This method consists of recording what an individual visitor says, during his/her visit, that is, thoughts, ideas, reflections that might emerge during the exploration of artworks. The verbal comments of 60 visitors, aged 18 to 75 years old that possess different levels of education and frequent museum more than 3 times per year were selected. While visiting and commenting, all of the participants' talk was recorded. To enable the study of a visitor's intellectual functioning, the recorded comments were transcribed and analyzed using different instruments created in previous research projects (Émond, 2017) in order to identify moments of consonances ("I like this") and dissonances ("This is not art") and different mental operations (for example: identifying, comparing, suggesting) used by visitors. Results indicate the importance for visitors to experience not only consonances but also dissonances that lead to moments of self-awareness that shifts into a transformative aesthetic experience.

Keywords: *Adult visitors, intellectual functioning, art museum, contemporary art, aesthetic experience.*

ACTION HELPS TO CONSTRUCT A REPRESENTATION OF TIME FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADULTHOOD

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Abstract

Unlike other forms of perception, like visual or auditory perception, time cannot be directly processed by human 'senses. Consequently, we have to perceive time through mental representations. Neuroimaging and behavioral studies have shown strong functional links between action and timing processes. Some authors propose that timing and movement are integrated together in coupled sensory-motor representations. For example, studies conducted with trained musicians have confirmed that action improves perception of time. However, no study has yet examined the beneficial effect of action on the construction of interval representation in children. We conducted a series of three studies with 5-year-olds, 8-year-olds and adults to examine the beneficial effect of action on the perception of time. In all three studies, participants first learned a rhythm by watching a rhythmic sequence of 33 dots (800-ms ISI). Within each age group, half of the participants tapped in synchrony with the onset of the dots (visuo-motor learning), whereas the other half simply looked at the dots (visual learning). In the first study, upon extinction of the visual input, participants reproduced this rhythm three times in a row, without re-presentation of the visual rhythm. In the second study, they performed a discrimination task on probe rhythms (400-ms, 600-ms, 800-ms; 1000-ms or 1200-ms ISI), indicating whether or not each rhythmic sequence of 5 dots corresponded to the learned rhythm. In the last study, they performed a discrimination task on single probe intervals (400-ms, 600-ms, 800-ms; 1000-ms and 1200-ms interval) rather than rhythmic sequences. The results demonstrated that 5 year-olds performance was clearly improved (made more accurate) by visuomotor versus visual learning for both motor (Study 1) and perceptual (Study 2) representations of rhythm. Visuomotor learning also improved perceptual timing in 8 year olds, for both rhythms (Study 2) and single intervals (Study 3). Finally, even high-performing adults benefitted from visuomotor learning in the most challenging interval discrimination task (Study 3).

In conclusion, these results indicate that action helps create a more precise representation of time in the human mind throughout the lifespan. More specifically, our results suggest that a motor representation of time can be transferred into a perceptual one from the age of 5 years old, although it can be abstracted from its rhythmic context only from the age of around 8.

Keywords: *Children, neuropsychology, synchrony, motor, behaviour.*

THE USE OF THE OPERANT PROCEDURES BY TURKISH PARENTS

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Abstract

The everyday parent-child dyadic interaction includes a lot of occasions in which operant conditioning procedures are used by parents to shape the behavior of their children. The aim of the present study was to examine the frequency of the use of positive reward, positive and negative punishment, and withholding of attention as a specific kind of negative punishment by Turkish parents. Whether the frequency of the use of each operant procedure is related to gender, education level and personal history of the parent was also studied. 448 Turkish parents (334 mothers ($M = 38$, $SD = 6.99$), 114 fathers ($M = 41.92$, $SD = 7.60$)) completed a questionnaire including items about the frequency of the use of each operant procedure and the use of each procedure by the parents of the participants. They were also asked to give examples of their use of each procedure. A 4 (procedure) \times 2 (gender) \times 5 (education level) mixed model ANOVA with procedure as the within-subjects factor, and gender and education level as the between-subjects factors demonstrated a significant main effect of procedure. Positive reward was found to be the most frequently used procedure followed by negative punishment, positive punishment and withholding of attention respectively. There was no main effect of gender and education level. The interaction between procedure and education was the only significant interaction. Follow-up analyses showed that the frequency of the use of positive reward and withholding of attention did not change depending on the education level whereas the frequency of negative and positive punishment decreased as the education level increased. Correlation analyses between the frequency of the use of each procedure by the participants and their parents revealed a significant moderate positive correlation for each procedure. These findings showed the effect of education on parents' use of operant procedures in their interaction with their children. In addition, they indicated that the exposure to the operant procedures in the past is an important factor related to the use of operant procedures in parenting. These findings will be discussed in terms of their implications for parenting in Turkish culture and the development of the future parent training programs.

Keywords: *Parenting, operant conditioning procedure, culture.*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION IN ETHNIC RELATIONS

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Abstract

Background: The purpose of this article is to solve some problems such as describing psychological indicators demonstrating social inclusion and exclusion in ethnic relations and interactions. The studying interethnic installations have been presented and shown the «cultural beacons» process of ethnic interaction.

Objectives: In our research, we have presented the importance understanding the ethnic installations, which consist of beliefs, sights, opinion of people concerning history and modern life of their ethnic generality and interrelations with other people in a sample of Russian, the Ossetin and Ingush nationalities.

Methods: Data was collected among representatives of Russian, the Ossetin and Ingush nationalities in two multicultural cities of the Russian Federation: in Vladikavkaz – republic North Ossetia capital –and in St.-Petersburg. 1140 participants with different social- demographic status estimated on five - a mark scale degree of emotional appeal of statements, belonging to known poets. In the first (a variant A – without installation) literary fragments for the estimation which authorship is not known are given. In the second (a variant B – with installation) which was offered through the certain period of time, with an interval in some days (3-7), the above-stated references were offered for estimation, but with instructions of their author's accessory installation on a national identity of each of the offered literary fragments, thus, is entered. MANOVA was used to test and effect of adjust, of an ethnic accessory or of a residence to estimate statements.

Results: The results of the multidimensional two-factorial dispersive analysis under factors shows without installation of significant distinctions it has not been revealed in statements estimations. However, the ethnic accessory and installation (without/installation) have shown that influence of ethnic installation significantly $p < .001$. It is possible to tell that influence of adjusting effect has appeared more strongly, than an ethnic accessory or a residence.

Conclusion: The results show that the installation rather than an ethnic accessory or a residence can be caused by social inclusion and exclusion especially in multicultural society.

Keywords: *Ethnic attitudes, social inclusion, social exclusion.*

EFFECTS OF PARENTING STYLES AND FEEDING STYLES ON ADOLESCENT MENTAL - HEALTH

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Abstract

A growing body of evidence suggests deterioration in the quality of food consumed by adolescents over past decades increasing their vulnerability to have mental health problems. One type of environmental influences that has received increasing research attention in recent years is the influence of parenting styles on children's dietary behavior through feeding practices. Given (a) there is a relationship between diet quality and mental health in adolescent and, (b) consumption of food could be influenced by parenting styles and feeding practices, the purpose of this study was to examine the effect of parenting styles, with their feeding styles on mental health of adolescent. The population for the study consisted of parents of 120 adolescents. Data was collected using Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ), Caregivers Feeding Style Questionnaire (CFSQ) and Student Risk Screening Scale (SRSS-IE). One-Way MANOVA were performed in order to examine the effect of 'Parenting Style' and 'Feeding

Style' on adolescent behavior. The findings revealed no significant difference between parenting styles and adolescent mental health; Pillai's trace = 2.10. However, the Pillai's trace value of 1.16 was found to be significant for feeding styles and adolescent mental health, post hoc analysis revealed a significant difference among authoritative and indulgent feeding style.

Keywords: Parental styles, feeding styles, internalizing and externalizing behavior, adolescent, MANOVA.

RESILIENCE, RISK-TAKING & STUDENTS' EMIGRATION INTENTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL

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Abstract

Background: The Health Belief Model (HBM) was modified to study emigration intentions. In this modification, the perceived threat to financial living conditions (PT) was hypothesized to affect emigration intentions, together with emigration self-efficacy, perceived benefits and perceived barriers of emigration. Resilience and risk-taking were also considered as relevant variables. The length of the planned stay abroad was taken into account as well.

Objective: To examine the relationships between resilience, risk-taking, factors of the modified HBM (PT, perceived barriers, benefits and self-efficacy) and emigration intentions among Slovak university students.

Methods: Data were collected online at 17 universities in Slovakia (n=489, 76.5% women, M=22.8, SD=3). Emigration intentions were identified by single items question. PT was defined by students' perception of their economic situation. Perceived benefits were measured by students' evaluations of the importance of factors attracting them to emigrate and perceived barriers were measured by students' evaluations of the importance of the factors keeping them from leaving. Risk-taking and resilience were measured by the DOSPRT and the CD-RISC. A multinomial logistic regression was used for the analysis which was adjusted for gender.

Findings: 24% of students planned a long-term stay abroad. The regression model explained about 36.7% of the variance in emigration. It showed that those who plan a long-term stay abroad: 1) have a higher level of PT (OR=.45), perceived benefits (OR=.87), self-efficacy (OR=.61) and risk-taking (OR=.93) and a lower level of perceived barriers (OR=1.2) and resilience (OR=1.18) when compared to those who don't plan to move at all; 2) differ in the same way from the undecided, with the exception of perceived benefits in which there is no difference; 3) have a higher level of PT (OR=.5) and lower level of perceived barriers (OR=1.19) when compared to those who plan a short-term stay.

Conclusion: The findings have supported the relevance of the modified HBM in the study of emigration intentions since all the factors were related to emigration intentions as expected. Those who plan to leave their country were also found to be less resilient and more willing to take risks than those who did not plan to leave or were undecided about leaving.

Keywords: Emigration intentions, health belief model, barriers and benefits of emigration, self-efficacy.

I GOT A SOUL, BUT I AM NOT A SOLDIER: CHANGES IN YOUTH PROTESTOR'S DISCURSIVENESS IN BRAZIL

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Abstract

The paper highlights some anarchist ideals influences under the high school student social movement occurred in 2016 in Brazil. Organizing teams using horizontal arrangements, using collective decision process; operating with decentralized and autonomous networks, the "ocupas" (an expression used by the protesters to name the sit-ins at schools) renovated the repertoires of protest and denied common terms in

which collective action was organized in Brazil. Stressing the fact that students refused being called as militants, and instead, they were terming themselves as activists, the paper draws attention to some crucial changes in the political subjectivity resulting from it.

Keywords: *Psychology in politics, subjectivity, activism, social movements.*

IRRATIONAL BELIEFS AT WORK MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND WORKAHOLISM

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Abstract

Workaholism, the tendency to work excessively hard on a compulsive basis, is a type of heavy work investment that is mainly associated with negative outcomes for both the worker and the organization, including psychological and physical symptoms, sickness absences, and lower job performance. Hence, in terms of prevention, it seems important to identify situational and personal factors that may lead to the onset of workaholism. Among the latter, several studies showed that perfectionism, a stable individual disposition to consider not acceptable anything that is not perfect, is strongly associated with workaholism. However, previous research did not consider mechanisms that could explain this association. In this perspective, irrational beliefs at work (IBW), that is, illogical and rigid cognitions related to unrealistic demands about the self and other people in the work context, may mediate the association between perfectionism and workaholism. Accordingly, in this study we investigated the possible mediating role of four specific IBW, concerning performance demands, coworkers' approval, failure, and control, in the relationship between perfectionism and workaholism. The study was conducted on 257 workers from a company in the industrial sector, who completed a self-report questionnaire aimed at determining workaholism (i.e., working excessively and working compulsively), irrational beliefs at work, and two dimensions of perfectionism, namely self-oriented perfectionism (SOP) and socially prescribed perfectionism (SPP). Data were analyzed using structural equation modeling with latent variables. With respect to the relationship between perfectionism and IWB, results showed that SOP was positively associated with performance demands, whereas SPP was positively associated with performance demands, coworkers' approval, failure, and control. Moreover, performance demands and failure were positively associated with workaholism, controlling for the effect of both SOP and SPP. Finally, the test of indirect effects showed that performance demands mediated the association between perfectionism (both SOP and SPP) and workaholism, whereas failure mediated the association between SPP (but not SOP) and workaholism. From a theoretical perspective, this study showed that individuals with high levels of perfectionism tend to endorse irrational beliefs concerning the pursuit of exceedingly high standards of performance and the fear of failure that, in their turn, may be a risk factor for workaholism. Finally, from a practical standpoint, this study suggests that interventions aimed at preventing workaholism should help workers with high levels of perfectionism to reduce irrational beliefs at work (especially the ones related to performance demands and failure) in favor of more functional rational beliefs.

Keywords: *Workaholism, irrational beliefs at work, self-oriented perfectionism, socially prescribed perfectionism, mediating effect.*

WHY THEY STILL FIGHT LIKE THIS? ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES ABOUT "MILITANTES" AND THEIR SUBJECTIVITIES

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Abstract

Using Michel Foucault's archaeological and genealogical tools, we reviewed texts, discourses, and practices developed under the planning and execution of the Russian Revolution. The main point is to

explicit how this event plays a crucial role in the current subjectivation process of some protestors and social movement participants in Brazil. The analyzed data stress three anchor points to the understanding of militant subjectification process: a) Government democratic centralism; b) economic Stakhanovism c) cultural Zhdanovism. We concluded that it is possible to establish a relation between soviet dictatorship practices at the beginning of the twentieth century, and the rigid ways of feeling, thinking and acting of many contemporary subjects while they militate to change social norms.

Keywords: *Psychology in politics, subjectivity, militancy, social movements.*

IMPORTANCE OF VALUE REALIZATION IN DETERMINING SATISFACTION WITH LIFE AND WITH HEALTH

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Abstract

Previous research pointed to three dimensions of P-E Fit – satisfaction of needs, expressions of self-identity, and realization of values – as important determinants of satisfaction with, and commitment to, life in organizations. However, the latter two dimensions of P-E fit do not get their deserved position in research as contributors to general life satisfaction and to health. I investigate, by way of multiple regression analyses, the relative importance of each of these P-E dimensions as determinants of satisfaction with life, and with one's health. This is a secondary analysis of data from about 100 residents of kibbutzim. A questionnaire measured general life satisfaction and satisfaction with health as dependent variables. Predictors were: extent of P-E fit on several indices of the three dimensions. Of the three P-E fit dimensions only extent of values' realization as predictors entered the formulas of multiple regressions (in addition to demographic characteristics). I discuss interpretations of the findings – in particular, why other P-E fit dimensions did not enter the regression formulas.

Keywords: *P-E Fit, life satisfaction, health satisfaction, value realization, kibbutzim.*

PERCEIVED PARENTAL BONDING IN A SAMPLE OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare young school dropouts' perception of early maternal and paternal bonding. The sample consisted of 200 (62% male, 38% female) dropouts from primary schools, ranging in age from 16 to 22 years ($M = 18.2$; $SD = 0.99$) in Estonia. Participants completed the Parent Bonding Instrument (Parker, Tupling, & Brown, 1979) for the perception of early maternal and paternal bonding, including the Low Care, High Care, Low Control and High Control subscales. Overall, school dropouts reported low levels of parental care and high levels of parental control as reflection of affectionless control rearing style. Two findings in early school leavers were particularly noteworthy. First, there was a significant difference between maternal and paternal high care scores ($F = 1.66$; $p = 0.00$) with lower levels of maternal care. Secondly, the results suggested that dropouts reported lower levels of maternal control compared with paternal control scores ($F = 1.35$; $p = 0.01$). The findings specified the parental risk factors – distortions in early maternal bonding in terms of low care and control, as school dropout risk factor.

Keywords: *Parental bonding, adolescence, school dropouts.*

ACHIEVING GENERATIVITY THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE MASTER NARRATIVE

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Abstract

The paper combines two independent mixed method studies aiming at exploration the major process of negotiation with and internalization of the master narrative, which assists as the cultural framework for narrative identity development. Another goal of the study was to situate data obtained from Georgian samples in broader context of narrative inquiry within narrative identity theoretical framework, and broader model of master narrative recently proposed by McLean and Syed (2016). It analyses and compares the data obtained from same-sex desire individuals, ex-convicts and ordinary Georgian citizens, and traces the process of autobiographical reasoning and negotiation with autobiographical master narrative as the mean for development alternative master narrative, which, in turn, serves as the avenue for overcoming stigma, achieving resocialization and generativity, and coming in accord to one's own identity. The comparative analysis addresses the following questions: How do research participants construct biographical alternative master narrative? Does this narrative lead to generativity? Does autobiographical reasoning mediate development of alternative master narrative? Altogether 30 life stories (16 same-sex desired persons and 14 ex-convicts) or 720 narratives were coded for narrative autobiographical reasoning, generativity, as well as for narrative structure (redemption and contamination). Besides, thematic comparative analysis was carried out. Qualitative analysis revealed the main thematic lines of the life stories, such as stigmatization and victimization, family relations, hard childhood experiences, urge for generativity, resocialization and identity formation. Further, One-third of narratives are structured with redemption sequence, and majority of narratives have neither redemption nor contamination structure, which dramatically differ, for instance, from the dominating redemption sequence of the narratives obtained in American samples. As data analysis shows, research participants from both samples construct their life stories or narrative identities through bringing on the surface the implicit master narrative and creating their own alternative one via either shifting and replacing the events or modifying sequences of the events included in the normative life story or autobiographical master narrative.

Keywords: *Alternative master narrative, generativity, autobiographical reasoning, narrative structure.*

YOUNGSTERS' NATIONAL IDENTITY: ASSESSING IDENTITY FUSION, AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT AND COLOURS REPRESENTING THE HOME COUNTRY

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Abstract

The present research aim was to explore Estonian, Greece and Latvian youths' evaluations of their home country in three national identity aspects – fusion with the country, affective commitment toward the country and colours representing the country. The sample consists 13-17 year old students from randomly selected two schools in Estonia (N=207), Greece (N=176), and Latvia (N= 200) assessing identity fusion with one's country with a pictorial chart made of pairs of overlapping circles (Inclusion of Other in Self Scale: Aron, Aron, & Smollan, 1992). Results indicated that participants were relatively strongly fused with their own country, whereby Greek and Latvian youngsters were more fused than Estonian. Mixed distinct feelings were integral parts of young peoples' general evaluations of their home country – subjective evaluation as dominant positive feeling was accompanied by happiness and surprise, while a negative evaluation accompanied by feelings of anger, fear, contempt and sadness, showing that Latvian young peoples' feelings were more often connected with positive and Greek youngsters' with the

abovementioned negative feelings. Also results showed that colour ranked as most representative of Estonia and Greece was blue and for Latvia read, whereby green ranked secondly as representative of the country for Estonian and Latvian youngsters.

Keywords: *Identity fusion, affective commitment, colours representing the country, young peoples.*

PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' EXHAUSTION: WORKLOAD AND BASIC NEED SATISFACTION

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Abstract

In the Bologna process, university studying is approached as a work activity, and thus it could be analyzed applying work and organizational psychology concepts. As students' exhaustion is one of the key determinants of their well-being, it is important to reach fuller understanding of exhaustion by analyzing its underlying mechanisms. Following Gieter, Hofmans and Bakker's integration of Job Demands-Resources Model (JD-R) and Self-Determination Theory, in this study, we wanted to clarify the relation of studying workload (as a demand) and exhaustion (as an outcome) by studying the mediating role of basic needs satisfaction (need for autonomy, competence, and relatedness). In multi-method study we tested this model by investigating students of the fourth year undergraduate psychology program, Module for work and organizational psychology at the University of Belgrade (Serbia). Apart from quantitative survey, we organized three focus group discussions (FGD). The sample comprised 60 students (85% woman; age range 21-24) that answered the questionnaire and 28 of them took part in FGDs. Exhaustion was assessed by Exhaustion subscale from Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (Demerouti and Bakker); eight items assessed on a 7-point Likert scale, Cronbach's alpha 0.82. Workload was assessed by the Quantitative Workload Inventory (Spector and Jex); five items rated on a 7-point frequency scale from 1 (never) to 7 (always), Cronbach's alpha 0.72. Basic needs satisfaction was measured by The Basic Need Satisfaction at Work Scale (Deci and Ryan) with three subscales: Autonomy (seven items, Cronbach's alpha 0.70), Competence (six items, Cronbach's alpha 0.68), and Relatedness (eight items, Cronbach's alpha 0.82); all the items were put in the university context and rated on a 7-point Likert scale. Results showed significant negative correlation of exhaustion with autonomy ($r = -.56, p < .001$), competence ($r = -.44, p < .001$), and relatedness ($r = -.33, p = .010$). Workload correlated significantly only with autonomy ($r = -.43, p < .001$) and not with other basic needs. The correlation between workload and exhaustion was $r = .51, p < .001$. The autonomy had a mediating role in the relation between workload and exhaustion ($b = 0.43, BCa CI [0.17, 0.83]$). Qualitative analysis showed that students value the opportunity to express their ideas and have their say. In conclusion, psychology curriculum could advance students' well-being by offering them more opportunities to satisfy need for autonomy. The results support integrating basic need satisfaction into the JD-R model.

Keywords: *Job Demands-Resources Model, autonomy, exhaustion, Serbia, students.*

ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Abstract

Population and its reproduction is necessary attribute of the existence of the state. The process of depopulation generates economic problems, leading to a decrease in the state's geopolitical status. The purpose of this study was to study the attitude of student youth towards demographic policy in modern Russia. The study involved students of universities and colleges of St. Petersburg (206 pers., 68% of female and 32% of male; the average age of respondents was 20 years old). Attitudes of students to the demographic policy of the Russian Federation and to the polity were studied using author's scale multi factorial questionnaires. Attitude to children as a condition for the reproduction of the population was

studied using the author's method of ranking associations with the concept of "children." The validity and reliability of the methods used was tested. The results of the study showed a generally favorable, but contradictory attitude to demographic policy and the state. Students believe that measures to stimulate the state fertility are not enough. At the same time, the idea of peoples saving as a national idea of modern Russia received serious support among students. The attitude to the family and children turned out to be more traditional than relying on postmodern values. The material factor plays a big role in the plans for the future self-realization of oneself as parents.

Keywords: *Attitudes to demographic policy, attitudes to children, students of universities and colleges.*

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE RUSSIAN CITIZENS' ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INSTITUTIONS OF INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT

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Abstract

The insurance industry is an integral part of the modern Russian society and economy. Thanks to the insurance risk assumption, accumulation, control and partial transfer to reinsurance and financial markets, the insurance has become an important way to protect individuals and legal entities from critical events.

The insurance system has created conditions for economic balance, increasing the level of the citizens' social protection and contributes to attracting investments to the economy. The private investment and insurance is a source of "long" money, when major assets are accumulated to provide insurance payments. The insurers are ready to realize long-term investments, given the long time period of loss occurrence. Thus, unlike many other economic institutions, the insurance companies are the guarantee of stability of the financial system (the exception is organizations that assume serious financial risks as a result of underwriting).

The results of the longitudinal method of monitoring the insurance and investment behavior of St. Petersburg policy holders over the past thirteen years are presented. The sample consisted of the insurance service consumers, both men and women of different ages and income level. In addition to investigating the genesis of the citizens' attitude toward state insurance policy, the prolonged surveillance has revealed the typology of policy holders. The following psychological characteristics of the citizens' economic behavior served as a criterion for determining the policy holders to this or that type: profit (benefit), rationality, trust, anxiety and attitude toward risk.

Keywords: *Insurance behavior, insurance risks, the individual's economic security, the policy holder's typology.*

ABUNDANT EXPERIENCES IN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN CHILDHOOD PROMOTE ATTACHMENT TO COMMUNITY

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Abstract

As a civilized society, Japan shares the problem of urbanization, which is population concentration in metropolitan cities. As large cities attract the elderly, their aging population is increasing. Additionally, as local governments provide inadequate public services to their citizens, mutual support among residents is necessary. The bonds among urban residents, however, have been weakening. Thus, the promotion of a sense of community is important. This study aims to examine whether childhood experiences in the natural environment promote attachment to community when one becomes an adult. In 2014, an internet survey was conducted among residents of Kobe City and its suburbs. The number of participants was allocated proportional to the composition of the local population among the monitors of the internet research company. Kobe City is located near Osaka, a metropolitan city. The Rokko Mountain separates Kobe City into north and south, the latter being more urban than the former. The sample size was 1,017,

aged 18 to 90 years. Items input in the analyses were experiences with natural environment during childhood, importance of natural environment during childhood, and attachment to their community. The experiences with natural environment was assessed by three factors, namely, richness of nature in the area, experiences playing in a natural setting, and the existence of a person who loved nature. Education, marital status, and years of residence also included. Respondents were divided into four groups by gender and whether living in the north (suburban) or south area (urban). Multiple group structural equation modeling was conducted. Their natural experiences did not differ significantly. The scores of the richness of natural environment of residents in the north were higher than those of their counterparts in the south. Though the correlation between experiences with natural environment during childhood and the importance of natural experience differed slightly among the four groups, people who had lived in a rich natural environment in their childhood believed that natural experiences are important; those who held such beliefs correlated positively with attachment to community. This study suggests that living in a rich natural environment and having experiences in nature during childhood promote attachment to community when one becomes an adult. This finding implies that providing rich experiences in nature to children is important to promote attachment to community. Future research by random sampling with longitudinal survey is needed.

Keywords: *Childhood experiences in the natural environment, attachment to community, urban residents.*

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNTERACTING SOCIAL DESTRUCTION

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Abstract

Modern global processes can generate destructive vectors for the culture and education development. In this case, most often the destructive actions become “negative strategies for assembling” social groups and society as a whole. Something that is able to unite on different grounds, under different slogans and for various reasons, but has the affective effects of unity and integrity turns out to be significant.

Special tension arises precisely in the sphere of culture, where values and preferences - *politics, violence* and *emotions* - become decisive. Although the statement that violent actions are included in the culture discourse may seem strange, since the violence is primarily identified as a splash of passions that have nothing to do with culture, and the participants may not be aware of the presence of deep-seated archetypes of violence, it actively involves *heroes, gestures* and *scenes* of the cultural history drama.

Today a special kind of social sensuality, tuned to fascination by fragmentary and episodic, is formed; such fascination blocks the capture by a whole, common history-plot, hinders the evaluation of events from the point of view of their intrinsicness in the overall perspective of tradition and culture. Obvious are the irreconcilable given: wealth and poverty, family and orphanhood, close people and others. In the limit there is an idea of psychological alienation - the impossibility to explain and understand the coexistence of rigidly different values and meanings. Therefore, the question of the origins of culture, morals, customs and traditions of the ethnos, nation and people is very important: the traditional life-purpose values, associated with the national and cultural image of the world, form a deep picture of consciousness that affects the ethnopsychological and philosophical and educational aspects of education.

A simple and understandable principle should provide the basis for the prevention of interethnic conflicts: no one has the right to place national and religious characteristics above the laws of the state. The *State* is called upon to solve the problems of existence, it is another matter that the very strength of the state is largely based on the values and life forces of existence.

Keywords: *Value experience, psychological alienation, the social destruction, Counteracting Social Destruction.*

LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHARACTERISTICS OF BRAZILIAN ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS AND THE YOUNG OFFENDER INSTITUTIONS' CONTEXTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a very worrying problem in Brazil. According to government data, at present, around 24,600 adolescents are in custody of Brazilian juvenile justice, of which nearly 17,000 are detained in young offender institutions. Considering this scenario, we believe it is important to know who are those young people and what are the contexts of the young offender institutions that they are detained. In this sense, we carried out a review of literature in Brazilian Psychology journals, published from 1990 until 2017, in order to identify the main social and demographic characteristics of adolescent offenders in custody and the contexts of the young offender institutions. To do so, we conducted systematic searches in the Regional Portal of the Virtual Health Library (VHL), one of the country's main databases. We have included only articles whose complete text was available on the Internet and excluded those that were not published in Psychology journals. After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, we analyzed 27 articles, of which 12 identified the social and demographic characteristics of the adolescent offenders and 15 about young offender institution and its contexts. The results and discussions point out that among the adolescents who break the law and are detained in young offender institutions, they are predominantly male, poor, peripheral, from black racial groups, with low schooling, indicating that they are exposed to various types of risks and vulnerabilities and that the rigor of Brazilian juvenile justice affects preferably the poorest and most marginalized social groups, perpetuating prejudices rooted in society since the old penal laws of the nineteenth century. They also show that most of these adolescents are in young offender institutions whose settings are highly marked by coercion and punishment, and far removed from what is prescribed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules). We conclude that adolescent offenders are perceived as violent and dangerous and, therefore, removed from social interaction. The Brazilian juvenile justice excludes those adolescents during their custody or detention in the young offender institutions and often it remains excluding after they leave these institutions. Finally, we also conclude that it is necessary to develop policies to promote citizenship, establishing networks of support for these adolescents and their families, guaranteeing access to health, education, culture and leisure, as well as a public security policy.

Keywords: *Juvenile delinquency, adolescent offender, young offender institution.*

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR OF A JUVENILE OFFENDER AS A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Abstract

The article presents the data on the behavioural strategies of juvenile offenders against family tyrants and other abusers and the motives of their criminal activity according to analysis of criminal cases and court expert practice.

Keywords: *Criminal behaviour, domestic violence, juvenile offender.*

COGNITIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

HOW EXPRESSIVE WRITING CAN SUPPORT CREATIVITY?

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Abstract

Negative emotions are rather seen as creativity inhibitor. On the other hand, it is worth noting that negative emotions may be good for our functioning. Negative emotions enhance cognitive resources and improve evaluative processes. Moreover, maintaining a negative emotional state allow for cognitive reinterpretation of the emotional stimuli, what is good for our creativity, especially cognitive flexibility. Writing a diary or writing about difficult emotional experiences in general can be the way to not only improve psychical health, but also – enhance creative behaviors. Thanks to translating difficult emotions to the verbal level and giving them “a name” or “a label”, we can get easier access to both emotional content of an experience and to the semantic content, without the need of speaking out loud. Expressive writing improves academic results and the efficiency of working memory. The classical method of writing about emotions consists in a long-term process of describing negative experiences. Present research demonstrates the efficiency of this process over a shorter period of time - one writing session, on school children sample. Participants performed writing task. Writing task had two different topics: emotions connected with their negative emotions (expressive writing) and content not connected with negative emotional state (writing about one’s typical day). Creativity was measured by Guilford’s Alternative Uses Task. Results have shown that writing about negative emotions results in the higher level of divergent thinking in all three parameters: fluency, flexibility and originality. After the writing task mood of expressive writing participants remained negative more than the mood of the controls. Taking an expressive action after a difficult emotional experience can support functioning, which can be observed in enhancement of divergent thinking. Writing about emotions connected with negative experience makes one more creative, than writing about something unrelated with difficult emotional moments. Research has shown that young people should not demonize negative emotions. Sometimes, properly applied, negative emotions can be the basis of creation. Preparation was supported by a The Young Scientist University grant titled “Dynamics of emotions in the creative process” from The Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

Keywords: *Creativity, divergent thinking, emotions, expressive writing.*

MEMORY RETRIEVAL AFTER 24 HOURS BETWEEN HEARING AND DEAF/HARD OF HEARING OF 5TH GRADE STUDENTS IN OMAN

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Abstract

This Study aims to investigate the differences in memory retrieval after twenty-four hours between hearing and deaf/hard of hearing fifth-grade students. In addition, the study aims to find whether there is a difference according to gender. The study sample included fifty-five students in grade five, divided into two groups (25 deaf/hard of hearing students and 30 students with unimpaired hearing). The students were presented with a task on smart board and then they were asked to retrieve the information after twenty-four hours. Results show there were no significant differences in memory retrieval between deaf/hard of hearing students and students with unimpaired hearing. Furthermore, the findings indicate that there were no significant differences between males and females. The results were discussed in terms of the role of technology in helping students to draw their attention and hence improving their retrieval abilities.

Keywords: *Memory, smart board, deaf/hard of hearing students, average – achieving students, gender differences.*

IMPACT OF CHESS LEARNING ON PROCESSING SPEED OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

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Abstract

Processing Speed is one of the measures of cognitive efficiency. It refers to the ability to automatically and fluently execute relatively easy or over-learned cognitive tasks, especially when high mental efficiency is required. Contemporary research has shown that the speed of information processing is dynamically associated with mental capacity, reading performance and development and reasoning by the conservation of cognitive resources and the efficient use of working memory. While the impact of chess training on intelligence and academic performance has been unequivocally established, its impact on Processing Speed needs to be researched. This study, funded by the Cognitive Science Research Initiative, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, analyzed the effect of 1-year chess training on the Processing Speed of children. A pretest–posttest with control group design was used, with 88 children in the experimental group and 90 children in the control group. The sample was selected from children studying in four city schools (grades 3–9), which included both the genders. The experimental group underwent weekly chess training for 1 year, while the control group was involved in extracurricular activities. Processing Speed was measured by two subtests of Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-IV INDIA) namely Coding and Symbol Search. The training methodology comprised Winning Moves Chess Learning Program with the demonstration board, on-the-board playing and training, chess exercise through workbooks and working with chess software. Analysis revealed significant gains in Processing Speed in the experimental group compared to the control group. The present study clearly establishes a link between chess training and Processing Speed. Enhancing processing speed in children is especially important because of its relationship to other cognitive and academic performance indicators.

Keywords: *Chess training, cognitive development, school children, processing speed.*

A THEORETICAL FOUNDATION FOR THE APPLICATION OF BASIC RESEARCH IN PERCEPTION TO PROSTHETIC VISION

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Abstract

The puzzling nature of the relationship between specific aspects of perception and neural activity is an instance of the so-called 'hard problem,' which describes both a fundamental gap in our scientific understanding of mind and brain and the consequent practical limitations of therapeutic procedures. A clear demonstration of how the hard problem constrains the effectiveness of clinical intervention is provided by attempts to develop a useful visual prosthesis that electrically stimulates small regions of primary visual cortex (V1) in response to video image data. Despite very significant advances in surgical techniques and image processing capabilities, an implant recipient can expect to see only the discrete phosphenes (spots of brightness) that were reported 50 years ago using much more primitive technology. This is not surprising, because we do not know how stimulation produces a unified phosphene percept, how stimulation at different locations in V1 produces phosphenes at specific positions in visual space, or how to unify distinct phosphenes so that cortical implant recipients might see unified visual objects. Research using computer simulations of a small retina and simplified model V1 shows that persistent structures emerge within the interactions of simulated neurons in response to simulated images of objects. The behavior of these structures mimics the visual phenomena of just noticeable differences and grouping by proximity, human V1 fMRI data under conditions of real and apparent motion, object constancy during image rotation and changes of image size and orientation, and a nonlinear phenomenon (hysteresis) that characterizes human participants' reports of object unity. The most recent simulation

results from our laboratory revealed that these structures are produced by actively coupled clusters of neurons, and this finding led to the suggestion that coupling clusters that are stimulated by a visual prosthesis might unify the phosphenes that are produced by those clusters. In this presentation we show how a connection between neural interactions and phosphenes can naturally arise using category theory. Certain aspects of electrochemical interactions among neurons can be composed to form categories that represent phosphene unity and the relative positions and relative lightness of phosphenes in visual space. The clinical application of our research findings, guided by the category theory model, to visual prosthetic devices would allow us to test and improve both our neural network simulations and the model. A goal of this research is to enable blind individuals with cortical implants to see unified objects.

Keywords: *Category theory, hard problem, neurotechnology, visual prosthesis.*

ENHANCING VERBAL REASONING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN THROUGH CHESS LEARNING

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Abstract

Verbal reasoning embraces the collective ability of a person to comprehend the meaning of verbal information in whatever forms it is presented, enabling the individuals' thought-processes consequently to further process the given information. It is the process of gathering information, analyzing, thinking and evaluating it to form ideas, beliefs, and assumptions and widen knowledge on the particular subject. While the impact of chess training on intelligence, creativity and working memory has been studied, its impact on verbal reasoning needs to be explored. This study examined the outcome of 1-year systematic chess training on the verbal reasoning of children. A pretest–posttest with control group design was used, with 70 children in the experimental group (Mean age-11.05; SD-2.49) and 81 children in the control group (Mean age-11.10; SD-2.37). The sample consisted of children studying in 2 government schools and 2 private schools (grades 3–9), which included both the genders. The experimental group underwent weekly chess training for an hour, while the control group was involved in other games offered in school such as cricket, football, hockey etc. Verbal reasoning was measured by Binet–Kamat Test of Intelligence. The chess training intervention included Winning Moves Chess Learning Curriculum, video lectures, demonstration board learning, on-the-board playing and training, chess exercises through workbooks studying tactical and end game positions by case studies. They also recorded the games by writing score sheets and the games were analyzed. ANCOVA revealed significant gains in verbal reasoning in the experimental group compared to the control group. There was a significant improvement in overall Intelligence, revealed by t test for the experimental group. No significant interaction effects were seen between intervention and gender and type of school on verbal reasoning. The present study establishes a link between chess training and verbal reasoning. Strengthening verbal intelligence and reasoning skills lead to important outcome in the child's overall development and academic performance.

Keywords: *Chess training, cognitive development, school children, processing speed.*

TURNING GOALKEEPERS INTO PENALTY KILLERS THROUGH MENTAL TRAINING: A PREDICTIVE-PROCESSING THEORY APPROACH

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Abstract

Champions League soccer matches are often decided through penalty shoot-outs. Elite goalkeepers block ~18% of all penalty's (and barely any well-kicked penalty). An improvement of just a few percent (in accuracy or response speed) may make the difference between winning and losing. Predictive

processing theories assume that inferring another's action intentions requires a forward model of that agent's action, which can be obtained through learning by simulation. In an initial series of lab-based studies we have confirmed the prediction that goalkeepers benefit from acquiring a rich forward model of penalty *kicking*. Performance improved when goalkeepers trained penalty kicking and when they used first-person motor imagery to imagine what the movements observed in Champions League penalty kickers 'feel like'. In an fMRI study, a pattern classifier was trained to distinguish motor imagery from visual attention strategies during penalty watching. Using a cross-decoding approach, the classifier was then used to determine whether observers used motor imagery or visual attention networks during an active penalty direction anticipation task that was entirely independent of the training task. Correctly anticipated ('saved') penalties were classified as imagery in 2/3 of trials, suggesting engagement of the motor imagery network. Thus, goalkeepers do engage preferentially in motor imagery to infer action intentions of penalty kickers and use the ensuing predictions to make successful saves.

Keywords: *Predictive processing, soccer, mental training, neuroimaging.*

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES ABOUT INDOOR THERMAL COMFORT

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Abstract

Within the Domotics field, technologies are deeply related to the end users' mind and its way to perceive, remember, learn, communicate and pay attention, in a life-span perspective. The exploration of the different aspects of human behavior in daily life contexts can contribute to the development of smart devices, in order to improve people's quality of life. Initially, the research focused on aspects that have a direct impact on Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ). Then, we concentrated on temperature and we built a checklist that can help collecting data about the different behaviors and the physical reactions a user has when feeling uncomfortable in the environment around him/her. We are using it in various indoor environments and we have collected more than 500 observation sheets until now. In addition, we contacted 5 healthcare centers to make field observations and we are conducting interviews with health professionals, in order to gather information about behaviors and live reactions of the elderly. We have carried out a first qualitative analysis of all data. The checklists' analysis shows that, both in terms of heat and cold, actions are more frequent applied to the person him/herself rather than to the environment. Men seem to suffer from the heat more than women (92,6%) and women seem to feel the cold and to dress warmer than men (66,1%). What distinguishes our study is that our starting point is the human being. All this information will be useful for smart devices developers. The research is still underway.

Keywords: *Human behavior, domotics, thermal comfort, gender differences.*

PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PSYCHOANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ADOLESCENCE: EXPERIENCE REPORT IN THE CITY OF JOÃO PESSOA, BRAZIL

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Abstract

According to data from the World Health Organization (2014) and the Map of Violence in Brazil (2014), suicide is among the leading causes of death in adolescence, only behind automobile accidents and deaths caused by increased violence (homicide, fights, deaths resulting from racial prejudice, gender and sexual orientation). The data from the Map of Violence in Brazil study (2014), the suicide rate among 15-29 year olds increased almost 10% from the year 2002 to 2014 in Brazil. The experience report seeks to reflect on the suicide attempt in adolescence from the psychoanalytic understanding. The research method was based on the proposal of elaboration of clinical facts from adolescents who had been assisted in psychoanalytic psychotherapy for at least 2 years and with at least one suicide attempt. Adolescents are between 12 and 19 years old, of both sexes and live in the urban area of Joao Pessoa, Brazil. Most are adolescents who do not seem to express greater difficulties in their social relations, are socially adapted and inserted in different contexts. They attend school and university, attend friends' birthday parties, stroll and travel. But during the course of psychotherapy, this perspective has another configuration, because the difficulties experienced by these adolescents become more evident, as well as the psychological suffering, and these difficulties assume a range of diversity and intensity.

Keywords: *Adolescence, suicide attempt, psychoanalysis, contemporary world.*

THE POWER OF THE PAST: CAN PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY DO WITHOUT EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES?

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Abstract

One of the main tenets of psychoanalytic theory is that a person's development is determined by often forgotten events in early childhood and that caretakers are significant in shaping personality (Westen, 1998).

In recent years, psychoanalysts themselves, especially from the relational approach, are trying to minimize the role of childhood in psychoanalytic technique (Chodorow, 1999, Mitchell, 1988, 2000; Wachtel, 2017). The controversy about establishing casual relations between past and present is part of a larger debate within psychoanalysis about the validity and usefulness of etiological hypotheses (Mitchel, 1988).

In this lecture, I briefly examine the critique of the relational approach to the importance of the past in psychoanalytic technique through Steven Mitchell (1988) and Paul Wachtel's (2017). They both stress the importance of the here-and-now interactions between therapist and patient, not as a direct and simplistic one-to-one connection of past experiences, but as a lively ongoing subjective interaction in its own right. Wachtel is even disappointed in relational analysts who are using in a too pervasive manner words like "primitive" "archaic" and "infantile". I intend to show that psychoanalysis's perception of the past is far more complex than described by Wachtel and Mitchell. I show that the actual accomplishment of analytic work, still constitute the tying up of past and present whether directly or indirectly, and that if one wants to be called "psychoanalytic," it is very hard to avoid the causality that exists between childhood and transference.

Keywords: *Relational approach, classical psychoanalysis, memories, repetition compulsion.*

ADOLESCENT PSYCHIC SUFFERING IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD: PSYCHOANALYTIC UNDERSTANDING

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Abstract

Adolescence, as it is understood by psychoanalysis, is a notion that is related not to a chronologically determined period of life, but to a certain positioning of the subject's discourse. Although child or adolescent positioning may occupy a place at different ages of the subject's life, positioning is more socially acceptable as it occurs in a predetermined age range in each culture. The psychic world of the adolescent asks us the following question: how is it possible to understand, for example, the meaning of a series of behaviors, such as social isolation, robbery, drug use, and attempted suicide in this period of life? This article aims to explore an important aspect of the current psychoanalytic clinic: the psychological suffering of young people in the contemporary world. For this, as a research methodology was used the psychoanalytic method based on the proposal of elaboration of clinical facts, which are constituted from the analytical experience of the researching psychoanalyst. Analyzing different aspects of this question, we try to exemplify from clinical cases of adolescents, how the psychological suffering can be expressed from a summons of the body, in the form of passage to the act. In this sense, the passage to the act can be a way of ego response to the impulsive overflow, especially in cases of eating disorders, suicide attempt and exacerbated use of computers and cell phones. The fragility of the limits, the difference between generations and the symbolic order with the resulting deprivation of alternative mediation for the passage to the adult world seem to contribute to the experience of helplessness in adolescence. To conclude, adolescents have the need to rely on their parental objects and the environment that circulates them so that they do not make use of the passage to act in order to be able to support their anguish and these are possible to be symbolized.

Keywords: *Adolescence, psychic suffering, passage to the act, psychoanalysis, contemporary world.*

Posters



CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRIVERS AND COPING STYLES: MODERATION ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM

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Abstract

Alcoholism represents a chronic disease that is, inter alia, related to low adaptive capacities and an individual's inability to cope with everyday stressors and problems. According to Transactional Analysis, one's behavior in stressful situations is determined by the drivers which are adopted in early childhood, and are related to parental expectations from the child, messages which can be given verbally or non-verbally. The aim of this study was to examine whether alcoholism was a potential moderator of the relationship between the drivers and the stress coping styles. The sample consisted of 112 participants divided into two groups – 56 hospitalized alcoholics and 56 healthy controls. Both groups were comparable by age, sex and educational level. The following instruments were applied: The Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations – CISS, which measures task oriented coping, emotion oriented coping and avoidant coping (distraction and social diversion) (Endler & Parker, 1992), and Drivers Checklist – DCL, which measures Try hard, Please, Be perfect, Be strong and Hurry up drivers (Drivers Checklist, Hazell, 1989). The results have shown that the drivers and the coping styles were differently interrelated in alcohol dependent individuals and healthy controls. In alcoholics, certain coping styles were related with certain drivers, while in healthy controls, there were no significant correlations between the examined variables. By comparing the correlation structures in both groups, a low degree of congruence of the obtained correlations was established (Tucker's coefficient is 0.143). The obtained results indicate a possible moderating role of alcoholism in the relationship between the drivers and the stress coping styles.

Keywords: *Alcoholism, drivers, transactional analysis, coping styles.*

SELF-ESTEEM AND DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS WHO CONSUME PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

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Abstract

Adolescence is considered a risk period for the use of psychoactive substances (PAS). While adolescents face stressful life events, for which they have only partially the social resources and the cognitive means to cope with them. It is recognized that low self-esteem is one of the symptoms of depression in adolescents.

The study is of the transversal type with descriptive and analytical aims. Including 714 young students (high school students) aged 15 to 21 years. The instrument used is an anonymous self-questionnaire centered on the uses, attitudes and opinions relating to psychoactive substances, Self-questionnaire for adolescents: ADRS (Adolescent Depression Rating Scale) patient version in 10 items, and Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale.

Our result shows that the presence of depressive symptomatology in the adolescent population studied, but with a significant difference between consumers and non-consumers ($t = 4,701$, $p < 0.001$). Thus, the majority of teenagers consuming of PAS exhibited a depressive tendency 66.86%, Also a deficit of

self-esteem in both adolescent populations. However, it is more expressed among consumers ($t = -7.191$, $p < 0.001$). Thus, 57.99% of consumers have low self-esteem and 26.04% have very low self-esteem. While among the non-consumer population, 50.28% have low self-esteem and 9.72% have very low self-esteem.

Keywords: *Psychoactive substances, self-esteem, depression, adolescents, Morocco.*

EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND EMOTION RECOGNITION: MODERATION ROLE OF SOCIAL ANXIETY

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Abstract

Early maladaptive schemas (EMS) represent cognitive and emotional patterns adopted at the earliest ages, which are repeated during the life, affecting the later functioning of the person. There are 18 EMS grouped into five broader categories called "schema domains". The aim of the study was to examine whether social anxiety was a potential moderator of the relationship between EMS and accuracy in the recognition basic emotions, i.e., to check whether the obtained relationships were stable on subgroups of participants formed on the basis of criteria - lower and higher level of social anxiety. The sample consisted of 262 participants, students of Psychology, the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education and the College of Applied Technical Sciences in Niš. The following instruments were used: Short version of Young's schema questionnaire (YSQ-S3, Young, 2005), JACEFEE/JACNeuF (Matsumoto & Ekman, 1988) and Scale of Social Anxiety (Tovilović, 2004). The results indicated that the schema domains were differently related to the accuracy of recognition facial expressions of emotions in participants with higher and lower level of social anxiety. Results of comparing correlation structures on two subgroups show a low degree of congruence of the obtained correlation structures between the schema domains and the recognition of basic emotions and neutral faces (Tucker's coefficient is 0,335). The obtained results have indicated that social anxiety could be a moderator of the relationship between the schema domains and the accuracy in recognition of facial expressions of emotions which is one of the most important aspects of social functioning.

Keywords: *Early maladaptive schemas, schema domains, recognition of emotions, social anxiety.*

EXAMINING THE ASSOCIATIONS AMONG INSTAGRAM USAGE, SELF- COMPASSION AND BODY IMAGE CONCERN

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the associations among Instagram usage, self-compassion and body image concerns. For this purpose, 260 volunteer university students (214 females and 46 males) whose age were between 18 and 26 ($M = 21.64$, $SD = 1.94$) were recruited from different universities in Turkey. Self-Compassion Scale (SCS), Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ) were administered and Instagram usage was assessed in data collection. Results of the study revealed that there was a negative relationship between body image concerns and self-compassion. Moreover, findings indicated that Instagram usage was positively associated with appearance orientation and fitness orientation. The study has important contributions by highlighting the protective role of self-compassion and the negative influence of Instagram in relation to body image concerns. Limitations, future directions and implications of the study were also provided.

Keywords: *Body image, self-compassion, Instagram.*

EFFECTS OF EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS TO TYPE D PERSONALITY AND TYPE A BEHAVIOR PATTERN

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine predictive role of Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMSs), namely in Type D personality (Type D) - Negative Affectivity (NA) and Social Inhibition (SI), and in Type A Behavior Pattern (TABP) - Achievement Strivings (AS) and Impatience-Irritability (II). According to EMSs theoretical framework, schemas are developed through early experiences with significant others, primarily parents, and contribute to later interactions and adjustment. Type D and TABP are related to many adverse health outcomes primarily to cardiovascular diseases, so we tried to relate them to some common early maladaptive experiences. The participants in the cross-sectional correlational study were 204 volunteers from general Serbian population ($M=26.61$, $SD=7.99$). Before Multiple Linear Regression was performed, multicollinearity was checked and not diagnosed. The EMSs proved to be stronger predictors for Type D's than TABP's features. Beside schemas that were distinguished as significant predictors for single TABP's and Type D's features, the schema Unrelenting standards was common significant positive predictor for both features of TABP and NA as a part of Type D. The Schema Insufficient self-control and self-discipline was negative predictor of AS and positive of II and NA. The Schema Social Isolation was distinguished as positive predictor for NA and SI and negative for II. The obtained results suggested that TABP and Type D may be related with some mutual maladaptive developmental experiences, but no causal statements can be made according to the study design.

Keywords: *Early maladaptive schemas, type D personality, type A behavior pattern.*

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE MECHANISMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE AND COPING BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN YOUTH

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Abstract

It studies the relation to the sense of coherence as well as different components of psychological well-being: self-acceptance, positive attitudes, goal in life and a sense of competence in mastering the environment. Our tools were: Life Style Index (LSI; Plutchik, Kellerman, & Conte, 1979), Defence Style Questionnaire (DSQ 40; Andrews, Singh, & Bond, 1993), The Ways of Coping Questionnaire, (WCQ; Folkman, Lazarus, 1988), Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-Being. The study involved 226 young people ($Age=18.35$, $SD=0.9$; 103 males, 123 females). We used correlation analysis. There is a moderate correlation between immature mechanisms of defense and a non-adaptive process of coping, while mature mechanisms of defense happened to correlate moderately with the adaptive coping. We considered the correlations between mechanisms of psychological defense and the parameters of psychological well-being. Psychological well-being and mental health are rather affected by the adequate perception of reality (mature defense mechanisms) than by the influence of coping behavior.

Keywords: *Mechanisms of psychological defense, coping behavior, psychological well-being, youth.*

A CONSERVATIVE SHIFT LINKED TO THE BREXIT REFERENDUM AND THE SPAIN 2016 GENERAL ELECTION

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Abstract

Political conservatism is an ideological belief system that may be defined by two characteristics: resistance to change and acceptance of social inequality. Conservatism has been claimed to result from the intersection of several situational and dispositional variables associated with the management of threat and uncertainty. System instability has been found to be one of the psychological variables that most influences the preference for conservative over liberal political attitudes. The Brexit Referendum and the Spain 2016 General Election involved great uncertainty regarding the political stability of the European Union and the Government of Spain respectively. This study was designed to explore their possible effects on political attitudes, in terms of the system instability threat associated with them. In order to investigate this issue, 46 young Spanish people, most of whom were university students, performed a decision-making task with political dilemmas (e.g., related to immigration) either in the same week that the plebiscites were to take place or in the week following them. The first participants showed more conservative responses in the decision-making task and in an ideological self-placement item. These data were compared with those from 29 persons of similar characteristics, who conducted the same task the month prior to the ballots. No differences were found between these and the post-plebiscite participants, but, again, those performing the task in pre-election week showed more conservative responses. The results are consistent with a conservative shift linked to the imminence of the political plebiscites.

Keywords: *Motivation and emotion, political psychology, conservative shift, decision making.*

FAMILY FUNCTIONING, SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ADOLESCENTS' DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF HOPELESSNESS

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Abstract

Research has shown that difficulties in family functioning contribute to developing adolescents' depressive symptoms. Additionally, little research has been conducted in order to analyze socio-economic status (SES) differences in the relationship between family functioning and adolescent depressive symptoms. This study examined the relationships between the family variables included in the MacMaster Model of Family Functioning (MMFF), SES and depressive symptoms, as well as the mediating effects of hopelessness. Participants were 643 adolescents aged 12 to 18 years (49% male) drawn from secondary schools in Málaga (Spain). They completed the Family Assessment Device, the Beck Depression Inventory, the Beck Hopelessness Scale, and a socio-economic measure. We used conditional process analysis to test the moderation effect of gender and a dual mediation model with family functioning and hopelessness as mediators. Results showed that both family functioning as a whole and each MMFF variable, as well as SES, predicted adolescents' depressive symptoms. In addition, gender moderated the relationship of roles assignment and behavioral control with adolescents' depressive symptoms, which suggests the need for interventions directed to enhance family rules and boundaries, especially for boys. Finally, we found a serial mediational role of family functioning and hopelessness in the relationship between SES and depressive symptoms, suggesting that the effect of family SES on adolescents' depressive symptoms through the development of hopelessness should also be targeted.

Keywords: *Family functioning, adolescent depression, socio-economic status, hopelessness, gender.*

THE EFFECT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SKILLS ON SATISFACTION WITH SCHOOL LIFE

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Abstract

The first three months of the semester are a critical period for university freshmen to adjust to a new academic environment and they should receive appropriate support to ensure their academic success. This study examines the effect of mental health status and social skills on school satisfaction. The University Personality Inventory (UPI) and Kikuchi's Scale of Social Skills (KiSS-18) were utilized with the female freshmen in a university immediately after the commencement of the semester in April, and Hyper-QU (scales to measure school satisfaction and motivation for school life) was administered to the same students three month later in July.

After data collection, a *t*-test was conducted to examine the differences between 38 UPI screened students who were advised to take counselling and the remaining 176 students. The results showed that significant statistical differences were found between the two groups in both aspects of school satisfaction (Approval and Maladjustment, $p < .01$) and 2 motivational factors (Friendship and Classroom Relationship, $p < .05$). In addition to the *t*-test, a multiple regression analysis was conducted and the results are as follows: 1) KiSS-18 and two factors of UPI, specifically Depression and Positive items, were significant predictors of one aspect of school satisfaction - Approval. 2) KiSS-18 and two factors of UPI (Depression and Obsession) were significant predictors of the second aspect of school satisfaction - Maladjustment.

The results from two analyses indicate it is important to utilize these scales to identify the students who need support in the early phase of school life.

Keywords: *College student, mental health, school adjustment, UPI, Hyper-QU.*

THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC LISTENING ON THE PULSES AND EMOTIONAL REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to examine the effect of music on emotions and the pulses of college students. Positive emotions enhance people to extend their resources for better adjustment to emotional disturbances. Music was found to elicit people's positive as well as negative emotions under certain circumstances. In the current study, there were 52 college students (11 males, 41 females) who enrolled in a general study class voluntarily participated the test. The researchers were interested in how music would change the pulse and emotion after listening to four different styles of musical pieces, including a piece of light music, a western popular song, an old-time melody, and a Chinese popular song. The participants were explained the purpose of the test and asked to measure their own pulses before and after the researcher delivered the music repertory piece by piece. Each piece of music was playing around one minute with an interval of a few minutes for people to write down their comments to the emotional aspect of the musical piece. Toward the end of listening, the students were asked to measure their pulses again. A set of questionnaires was adopted to detect what the students used for emotional regulation while listening to music, either under a conscious or non-conscious state. The students were asked to answer what types of music, what kind of strategies, and the successful rate of the strategies for them to regulate emotions. The results indicated that students' pulses decreased significantly after listening to music. Positive emotions were reported as a major proportion and most of the time in a non-consciously fashion to help the students to regulate their emotions. Relaxation and distraction were recognized as the mostly adopted strategies for emotional regulations of the students. The pieces of the Chinese popular song and the western popular song were rated as the most favored musical styles by the students. A follow-up study will be conducted with further evidence on the findings of effects of music on emotional regulation of college students.

Keywords: *College students, emotional regulation, music, pulses.*

FACTORS LINKED TO SELF-HARMING BEHAVIOUR AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Background: Adolescence is the period in which intentions of self-harming thoughts and behaviour are initiated and may escalate. Many difficulties during adolescence are associated with significant changes in the psychological and social development of adolescents. Self-esteem, self-control and social support seem to be important factors related to such behaviour.

Aim: The study explored the relationship between self-harming thoughts/behaviour and self-esteem, self-control and social support.

Methods: A representative sample of 572 (50.1% male) elementary school pupils (age: M=12.49 years, SD=0.59 years) was collected within a project aimed at school-based universal prevention. The respondents completed the Self-Control Scale, the Self-Esteem Scale, and the Resilience and Youth Development scale, and they were also asked if they had ever thought of harming themselves or if they had tried to harm themselves. Binary logistic regression was used to analyse the data.

Findings: Self-harming thoughts of adolescents were only found to be negatively associated to self-control ($p = 0.009$) and self-esteem ($p < 0.001$) (while self-harming behaviour was negatively linked to self-esteem ($p < 0.001$), self-control ($p = 0.018$) and social support at home ($p = 0.010$)). Our data did not support the existence of gender differences.

Conclusions: The study contributed to the understanding of reasons behind self-harming behaviour among juveniles and it confirmed the importance of self-esteem, self-control and social support in predicting such forms of behaviour among adolescents. The results strengthen our understanding of the mechanisms that lead to self-harming behaviour and this is key in prevention programmes.

Keywords: Self-harming behaviour, self-harming thoughts, self-esteem, self-control, social support, adolescents.

ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN ADULTS: THE PREVALENCE OF INATTENTIVE VS. COMBINED SUBTYPES IN A LARGE CLINICAL SAMPLE

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Abstract

Adults with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) experience a variety of impairments in terms of wellbeing, psychosocial functioning, and occupational functioning (Montes et al., 2007; Eakins, 2001; Hennig et al., 2017; Brod et al., 2005; Barkely et al, 1996; Wilens et al; 1997; Schubiner et al., 2000). This study aims to examine ADHD as a neuro-developmental disorder that persists across the lifespan, recognizing that while this disorder is often diagnosed in childhood, significant functional impairments transcend life stage (Montes et al., 2007; Eakins, 2001; Hennig et al., 2017; Brod et al., 2005; Barkely et al, 1996; Wilens et al; 1997; Schubiner et al., 2000). This study serves to further explore the ratio of inattentive to combined ADHD subtypes in an adult clinical sample (N=268) in a large metropolitan ADHD clinic. Over a 24-month period, participants completed the CAARS (S:L), CAARS (O:L), ASRS-v1.1, the Wender Utah, and a DSM-V-based structured diagnostic interview by a staff clinician and a team psychiatrist. The results of our study indicated that 39.55% (N= 106) of patients were diagnosed with the Inattentive Subtype and 60.44% (N=162) were diagnosed with Combined Subtype.

Keywords: ADHD, subtypes, impairment, prevalence, adult.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

FATHERING: EXPERIENCE IN THE FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND FATHER INVOLVEMENT

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Abstract

A quality relationship between father and child is significant for a child's development and mental health. Experiences in the family of origin could significantly influence the fulfillment of the father's role in the family of procreation. The present study investigates models of this role by analyzing the possibility of predicting father involvement in the family of procreation based on experiences related to the father in the family of origin. The research sample included 80 fathers of preschool children from a municipality in Serbia (Prokuplje). To evaluate the experience in the family of origin the Father Presence questionnaire (Krampe & Newton, 2006) was used, and to evaluate father involvement, the Inventory of Father Involvement – IFI (Bradford et al., 2002). An exploratory factor analysis of the questionnaire revealed four factors for data analysis. The results of a multiple regression analysis indicate that three factors of the Father presence questionnaire are significant predictors of the score on the IFI ($R^2=.35$, $p<.01$): Presence of the father and experience of a positive relationship between the parents ($\beta=.29$, $p<.05$); Understanding the importance of the presence and support of the father for the child's development ($\beta=.24$, $p=.05$); Negative experiences related to the presence of the father in the family of origin ($\beta= -.21$, $p<.05$). The mother's opinion of the father in the family of origin was not a significant predictor of the father's involvement. These results support the idea of a transgenerational transmission and modelling of the parental role based on the theory of social learning.

Keywords: *Father involvement, presence of the father in the family of origin, modelling the parental role, transgenerational transmission.*

COGNITIVE AND MORAL ASPECTS OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT: FAIRY TALES IN MULTIMEDIA VERSION AND PIAGET'S FRAMEWORK

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Abstract

Studies on child development in their cognitive and moral aspects are recurring in researches with children. Jean Piaget's perspective of genetic epistemology assumes that there is an evolution of such aspects during childhood. In the research with children, fairy tales show up as a tool that arouse their interest, with which they identify themselves and how they are able to position themselves in relation to content of the tale. Such tool is characterized as a privileged way to access representation and explanation of the reality that children of different ages have. This research aimed to study aspects of cognitive and moral development of children through a fairy tale. The participants were 24 boys and girls aged 6/7 and 10/11, that after having access to the fairy tale "Hansel and Gretel" in multimedia version, were asked to reconstruct the story and answered to an interview based on the Piaget clinical method. The answers given by the children expressed their way of thinking, denoted their mental organization and how they see the world. The results related to the cognitive aspects pointed out that most children reconstruct the tale within the concrete way, and in the aspect of the moral development most children present a more heteronomous position to judge the actions of the characters. Such results reinforced the Piagetian idea of cognitive and moral development evolution throughout the childhood, enabled investigate the thought structure and language of children of the age groups studied. (Times New Roman, 10pt., justified)

Keywords: *Fairy tales, Piaget's theory, childhood, cognition, morality.*

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM UNPLUGGED ON DESCRIPTIVE NORMATIVE BELIEFS AMONG SLOVAK SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Abstract

Objective: One of the objectives of many preventive programs is the correction of normative beliefs because they are predictors of substance use. The main aim of our study is to examine the short term and long term effectiveness of the school-based drug use prevention program Unplugged as well as the moderation effect of gender. The exploration is focused on descriptive normative beliefs regarding the number of friends who use alcohol and who get drunk at least once a week.

Method: In the school year 2013/2014, the program Unplugged was implemented in Slovak primary schools. The study was a cluster randomized controlled trial with data collection conducted immediately before the program implementation (T1), right after the program implementation (T2) as well as 12 months later (T3). The program involved 1295 participating schoolchildren (M=11.52; 46.8% boys). The schools were randomly assigned to experimental (N=641) and control groups (N=654). The experimental group was exposed to drug prevention program consisting of 12 lessons. Binary logistic regression was applied with regard to gender and normative beliefs prior the program implementation.

Results: There was no significant short-term program effect and no moderation effect of gender in T2. However, a significant moderation effect of gender was found in T3. Girls in the experimental group had a lower level of descriptive normative beliefs regarding the number of friends who use alcohol compared to boys (OR 0.347; 95% CI 0.154-0.780). In comparison to boys, they also had a lower level of descriptive normative beliefs of friends who get drunk at least once a week (OR 0.428; 95% CI 0.214-0.859).

Keywords: Schoolchildren, drug prevention program, normative beliefs.

ATTENTION, INTEREST AND SELF-WORTH: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFECTIVITY AND INTELLIGENCE IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD

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Abstract

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has as main characteristics inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity. Such symptoms lead to cognitive, social and emotional difficulties and, consequently, academic losses and damage in the daily relations of individuals with the disorder. The aim of this study was to evaluate the behavior of attention, interest and self-valuation and their relationships among affectivity and intelligence in children with ADHD through rules game workshops. Four girls and four boys aged between eight and 11 years participated in the study. Data collection was done through workshops with the games Domino, Memory Game, Puzzle, Mico Game, Who am I, and Lynx, which took place weekly from May to November 2015, in a University in the city of Vila Velha, Espírito Santo, Brazil. The analysis of the behaviors presented by the children during the workshops indicates positive signs of cognitive and affective development that were not expected due to the difficulties resulting from ADHD. It is important to point out that there was probably a kind of compensation for the individual's interest and self-valuation to overcome the problems arising from the difficulty of attention presented by them. Therefore, a joint study of cognitive and affective aspects can contribute to the improvement of diagnosis and intervention processes and to the promotion of strategies that increase the life chances of people with ADHD.

Keywords: ADHD, rule games, attention, interest, self-worth.

AGE EFFECTS IN STUDENTS' SELF-REGULATION OF LEARNING ACTIVITY

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Abstract

Empirical study had its purpose to examine the differences in the learning activities self-regulation development at various schooling stages. The sample consisted of 1250 Russian school students aged 11-18 years. Morosanova's «Self-Regulation Profile of Learning Activity Questionnaire - SRPLAQ» was used to assess the students' regulatory characteristics. Variance analysis revealed significant differences in all self-regulation parameters among the younger, middle-age and older adolescents. Younger teens were significantly higher in all the self-regulation indicators. The study revealed non-linear changes in the learning activities self-regulation during the middle and senior schooling periods: the highest level of self-regulation of educational activity is observed at the age of 11-12 years, which is followed by a gradual decline at the age of 13-15 years, and then increase at the 16-18-year age. Such dynamics can be explained as both pubertal physiological changes and age-related changes of leading goals of activity: from the younger teenagers' primary focus on the learning objectives towards turning regulation in older age groups to solve social interaction problems, and then - the tasks of professional self-determination.

Keywords: *Self-regulation, different stages of schooling, age effects.*

EVALUATING THE PROCESS OF AWARENESS IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD THROUGH PROBLEM-SITUATIONS

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Abstract

Human development is a continuous and complex process that involves reorganization at the level of action, perception, activity and interaction of individuals and their world. However, we have faced atypical development processes such as Attention Deficit *Hyperactivity* Disorder (ADHD), one of the most frequently diagnosed neurodevelopmental disorders in the child population and one of the major controversies related to diagnosis and treatment. Based on this question, the present study aims at analyzing the awareness process of children with ADHD by using problem-situations. Eight children diagnosed with ADHD, aged between 9 and 11, linked to the polyclinic of a university of the Greater Victoria Area, ES, Brazil, participated in the study. The instruments used for data gathering were protocols of problem-situations based on the rule games Four Colors, Domino, Guess Who and Link-4. The data show that children present difficulties in the process of awareness during the game. From the results found it can be seen a need of intervention among children diagnosed with ADHD so that they can identify and learn how to use cognitive strategies such as planning, performance and understanding of actions. In fact, the problem-situations, most of the times, are still based on a practical solution, not on conceptual understanding of the task. More studies can be useful for understanding and intervention on awareness among children with ADHD, which can map the patterns of awareness in this specific population and continue the reflections about how the child constructs and controls reasoning and procedures in their consciousness.

Keywords: *ADHD, childhood, awareness, games, problem-situations.*

HOW TO BECOME A MAESTRO: A STUDY ON THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF PRACTICE

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Abstract

In a study with 118 conservatoire students, we readdressed several conclusions from research on professional musical practice behavior. Quality of daily self-directed practice was reflected in two Principal Components comparable with the Formal Practice framework (Bonneville-Roussy & Bouffard, 2015): the use of learning-goals and the ability to maintain focus. Quantity of practice was indicated by daily practice time. Neither quality factors, nor quantity of practice was a significant predictor of end-of-term performance-exam. This study questions the validity of exam grades as core measure of musical skill: these were mainly related to study-year and years of performing experience, but not to practicing.

Keywords: *Assessment, motor skills, music education, learning strategies, deliberate practice, self-regulation.*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL GAMES ON COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF THE YOUTH IN JAPAN

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Abstract

This study examined the effects of psychological games on communication skills of the youth. Werewolf-Game was used as a psychological game. Werewolf game has about 10 participants and they were divided into 2 teams, werewolf team and citizen team. Werewolf tells a lie and attacks the citizens, citizens try to find the wolf by conversation and expel it. As for this game, games advance by the discussion of all the participants, so communication of the participants becomes very important to win.

Survey participants were 24 university students (who have experienced few werewolf-game before, 10 males and 14 females, Average age is 19.92.). Half participants were divided into an experimental group, and the others were into the control group. The experimental group members played werewolf-games 6 times, and control group members did not. Their communication skills (6 factors) were measured. The questionnaire was carried out before the games and 2 weeks after the games.

According to the t-test, there was no significant difference between the mean of each skill before the games with the control group. As a result, expressivity skill and other acceptance skill after the games were higher than those of the control group. There was no significant difference in other skills. Moreover, as a result, expressivity skill and other acceptance skill after the games were higher than those before the games. There was no significant difference in other skills. These results indicate the possibility that some of communication skills are promoted by the training using the psychological games.

Keywords: *Psychological games, communication skills, communication skill training, Werewolf-Game, university students.*

A RELATIONAL APPROACH TO LINKAGES BETWEEN PERSONAL-CAREER RESOURCES, IDENTITY CRYSTALLIZATION AND CAREER DECISION-MAKING

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Abstract

The goal of the research was to shed light on the developmental antecedents (i.e., attachment style) of three types of personal career-related resources—ambiguity tolerance (AT), adaptability (ADP), and positive anticipation of the future work-family conflicting demands (AWFC)—and on their role in career-developmental processes. Study 1 examined a model where AT and ADP were the expected mediators of the association between attachment style and vocational identity crystallization (VIC). Study 2 examined the mediating role of AWFC in the association between attachment style and both VIC and career decision-making difficulties (CDMD). Participants were first-year behavioral science college students ($N=202$, Study 1; $N=198$, Study 2), who completed several inventories. Path analysis in Study 1 revealed that secure and anxious attachment predicted AT, which in turn, increased career adaptability, with the consequence of elevated VIC. Avoidant attachment was only directly related to VIC. However, in Study 2 AWFC mediated only the relationship between avoidant attachment and the two dependent variables. Anxious attachment was related directly to VIC and CDMD, while secure attachment was not associated to any of the study variables. The findings highlight the centrality of AT, ADP, and AWFC in vocational identity formation and career decision-making, having theoretical and practical implications for career development and counseling.

Keywords: *Attachment style, ambiguity tolerance, career adaptability, vocational identity crystallization, career decision-making difficulties.*

BECOMING MAJORITY RESULTS IN DECREASED TENSION

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate how people felt in the majority of a group. In particular, this study focused on changes in emotion, when people became a majority or a minority member.

Experimental research was conducted with a cover story as “the relationship between exercise and stress” in Japan. 19 university students (12 males, 7 females; mean age was 19.79 years) participated in this experiment. Participants were assigned to two conditions at random; “majority” or “minority” condition. First, an experimenter made a group which consisted of 4 persons (2 confederates and 2 naïve participants) and asked them to rate their affective states (base-line measurement). Second, 3 persons wore orange-colored jackets (“majority” condition) and 1 person wore green-colored jacket (“minority” condition). After that, participants rated their affective states (1st time measurement). Third, participants did low impact activity at his/her own pace, and then they rated their affective states again (2nd time measurement). Affective states were assessed by the General Affect Scales made by Ogawa et al. (2000). This scale used 5-point Likert scale and consisted of three subscales; positive affect, negative affect, and calmness.

It was found that the negative affect at 1st time measurement decreased compared with base-line in “majority” condition ($t(9) = 2.60, p < .05$). On the other hand, “minority” condition showed that their calmness at 1st time measurement decreased compared with base-line ($t(8) = 2.33, p < .05$). It was suggested that the position of numerical majority or minority make people feel some specific emotions.

Keywords: Majority, minority, affective states, experimental study.

TYPES OF COPING, COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND REINSTATEMENT OF THE UNEMPLOYED

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Abstract

Introduction. Coping strategies help the individual to prepare himself to better deal with possible threatening situations, such as unemployment. On the other hand, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) aims to accelerate the social and occupational reinstatement of the unemployed and improve their quality of life.

The aim of this research was to highlight if there are any differences between the two genders in coping strategies of unemployed individuals. A secondary objective was to systematically increase the degree of social and professional reinstatement by applying CBT interventions.

Material and method. Subjects in this study were: 102 males and 106 females, aged between 20 and 65 years old, from urban areas, unemployed, randomly selected.

A cross-sectional study was developed, using the following assessment instruments: a psychiatric interview to check if there are any possible mental disorders which require special attention and a Brief COPE scale.

Results. After studying each type of coping, according to gender, it has been stated the following: males would be more likely to use problem-centered coping strategies (61.8%) as opposed to females (38.2%); females, on the other hand, tend to use emotion-centered coping, with a higher score (68.9%) than males – only 31.1%; avoidant coping is more likely used by men (58%), whereas women use it only 42%.

Conclusion. Males would be more likely to use problem-centered and avoidant coping, whereas females would be more likely to use emotion-centered coping. CBT proved to be effective and increased the quality of life in both genders.

Keywords: Unemployed, gender, coping strategies, Brief COPE scale, CBT.

DEVELOPMENT OF A DESCRIPTIVE/INJUNCTIVE NORM PREFERENCE SCALE

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Abstract

This study was the first report of developing Descriptive/Injunctive Norm Preference Scale, which intended to measure individual differences in personal attitudes against social norms. Cialdini et al. (1991) distinguished social norms into two types. Descriptive norm is decided by what behavior most people engage in a particular situation, which is reflected in perceived typicality. Injunctive norm, on the other hand, is defined by habits or moral rules, which represents what people approve/disapprove. This study was inclined to develop a scale that assess the tendency how people prefer to obeying/violating descriptive/injunctive norms.

Participants were recruited from a research company panel. Four hundred adults (200 males, 200 females; aged 20-59) responded to online questionnaires. Pilot items for this study were created from the viewpoint of attitude (cognition, affection, and behavior) toward descriptive/injunctive norms. Respondents rated 90 items on 5-point Likert-type scales.

Exploratory factor analysis (extraction: maximum likelihood, rotation: promax) indicated a 3-factors structure. The factors were named F1: Apprehension of deviance from descriptive norm (e.g. "I am worried about whether I behave differently from the surrounding people."), F2: Regard for injunctive norm ("Rules are important for everyone to live comfortably."), and F3: Aversion to injunctive norm ("Traditions and customs are stuffy."). A tentative scale was suggested, and further data collection would be needed to confirm the factor structure and verify the validity related to similar/opposite constructs.

Keywords: *Scale development, injunctive and descriptive norms, individual differences.*

FIDELITY, SELECTED INTRA/INTERPERSONAL FACTORS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF UNIVERSAL DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM

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Abstract

The Unplugged prevention program (APVV-15-0662, 0253-11, KEGA 016UPJŠ-4/2017) was tested in Slovakia in 60 primary schools. The level of teachers' engagement in the implementation was used as an indicator of the program fidelity. The aim was to explore the differences in psychological factors and pupils' risk behaviour measured at different time points; before the implementation (T1), n=1298, 52.3% of girls, age=11.52, SD = 0.61 and 12 months after the implementation (T4), n=872. The data were analysed within an experimental design: a control group (CG), an experimental group (EGLF) with low fidelity and an experimental group with good fidelity (EGGF) - teachers provided more than 6 feedback reports after all 12 sessions. The CG and EGGF were found to differ (T1-T4) in the change of lifetime alcohol use and in the change of alcohol normative beliefs of friends. The lifetime drinking level changed the least in the EGGF. The normative beliefs of friends were seen to increase more in the CG than in the EGGF. The EGLF and the EGGF differed (T1-T4) in the change of smoking over one year, in the change of self-control and in the change of normative beliefs of siblings regarding smoking. Self-control decreased with age in all groups but least in the EGGF. The normative beliefs of siblings regarding smoking were more realistic in the EGGF group when compared to the EGLF. The development and testing of psychosocial health promotion programs should consider both the effectiveness as well as fidelity of the implementation of preventive programs.

Keywords: *Lifetime alcohol use, smoking over one year, normative beliefs of friend, normative beliefs of siblings, self-control.*

DO PARENTS-CHILD PROCESSES MEDIATE THE ROLE OF SELF-ESTEEM ON HEALTH RISKY BEHAVIOURS AMONG YOUNG SLOVAK ADOLESCENTS?

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Abstract

Lower levels of self-esteem (SE) have been frequently associated with a full range of healthy risky behaviour such as alcohol and drug use, smoking and sexual risk behaviour. However, much less scientific attention has been paid to the role of parental-child processes (PP) as a possible mediator. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore whether PP mediate the effect of self-esteem on risky behaviour.

A cross-sectional representative dataset from elementary schools was used (N= 572, M=11.5 years, SD=0.59, 50.79% boys). Four types of PP (child disclosure, parental solicitation, parental knowledge, parental monitoring) were measured. Regarding risk behaviour respondents were asked about the frequency of smoking, alcohol use and being drunk during their lifetime. By combining all three variables, a single – behavioural risk index variable was created. Linear regression models and mediation analyses were used for data analysis in SPSS 21.

In general, the adolescents in sample scored low in behaviour risk index with no gender differences. However, linear models showed that lower levels of SE were associated a higher score in risk index, but only among girls. Similarly, lower levels of child disclosure and parental monitoring were associated with higher scores in risk index among boys and girls. The analysis has confirmed a mediation effect of child disclosure and parental monitoring on relationship among self-esteem and risk behaviour. These results hold for both processes for girls and boys.

Both, child disclosure and parental monitoring, were positively associated with SE and mediated the associations between SE and risk behaviour. Therefore, we may conclude that the quality of parent-child processes may increase self-esteem of young adolescents and thus protect adolescents from risk behaviour.

Keywords: *Young adolescents, risky behaviour, parents-child processes, self-esteem.*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FLEXIBILITY-ENHANCING TRAINING PRACTICES AND EMPLOYEE BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

Recently, studies on industry training and education have asserted the importance of developing individuals with a greater flexibility within the work organizations. This is due largely to the fact that organizations across the globe are now exposed to survive in hugely uncertain and unpredictable market situations, resulting in greater demands of human capitals who are capable of flexibly adjusting to the dynamically changing work environments. The present study, therefore, sheds lights on documenting the effectiveness of the flexibility-enhancing training and development (FETD) practices in the industry setting. In particular, following the perspective of a person-environment fit, the study has developed a model wherein employees' person-job (P-J) fit mediates the relationship between an organization's FETD practices and employees' in-role and extra-role job performance. Using both organizational- and individual-level data collected from employees working for privately-owned companies at two different time points, this study explored significant cross-level, cross-lagged effects of an organization's FETD practices on employees' job performance via their perceptions of P-J fit. Findings are used to discuss the importance of firms' practicing FETD practices to foster both organizational and individual environmental adaptations and performance. Limitations and the directions of the study are also argued.

Keywords: *Training and development practices, flexibility, person-job fit, employee performance.*

COGNITIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

HOW DO CHILDREN READ PARENTS' MINDS?

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Abstract

Ames & Mason (2012, for review) argued that we read others' minds based on others' behaviour and our own minds. On the basis of the argument, this study examined whether children infer their parents' attitudes towards their spouses based on their parents' emotional expressions and disposition as well as their own attitudes towards their parents. The research was conducted by way of a survey among 335 undergraduates. It required participants to respond to questions about their parents from the perspective of a child. The hypothesis was tested by analysing 199 answers from participants whose parents were married couples and all lived together. The results indicated that children read their parents' attitudes towards their spouses based on their parents' emotional expressions. Moreover, some variations were observed with regard to gender differences between children and parents. While sons did not decipher their mothers' minds by their mothers' disposition, daughters did. While children inferred their mothers' minds by projecting their own minds, they did not infer their fathers' minds in the same manner. A future study including an examination of children's perceived similarity with their parents, perspective taking of their parents as well as the self-other overlap between children and parents could be useful.

Keywords: *Mind reading, family relationships.*

HOW DO WE READ NOVEL AND CONVENTIONAL METAPHORS? – AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY

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Abstract

1. Background. A large body of research has shown that people can identify conventional metaphors (frequently in everyday conversations) faster than novel ones (used in poetry). Until now, there haven't been any comparisons between processing of novel (NM) and conventional metaphors (CM) by means of the analysis of eye movements while reading.

2. Methods. The aim of the present study was to examine eye movements while reading different types of metaphors. For this purpose, we used Wisława Szymborska poem (YEAR). We focused on cognitive processing of NM (e.g., Bushes bend beneath the weight of proofs) and CM (e.g., that lawyer is like a shark, love is a flower). Participants (45 students) read a short text with the metaphors while their eye movements are recorded (SMI eye tracker).

3. Results. We analyzed percent of fixation time spent on pairs of metaphors: novel vs. conventional. We found that participants spent more time reading conventional vs novel metaphors. The result is not consistent with studies that show that conventional metaphors are read with less effort than novel ones. We state, that poetic metaphor is a different type of metaphor is an example of novel metaphor. Moreover, it can be specific.

4. Home. Poetic metaphor can be understood by every of us, because role of this kind of novel metaphor is to show us world from another angle but in the way clear for everybody.

Keywords: *Metaphors, eye-tracking, novel, reading.*

AGE-DEPENDENT ENHANCEMENT OF ADVANTAGEOUS DECISIONS IN THE IOWA GAMBLING TASK AFTER TRAINING OF SELECTIVE ATTENTION

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Abstract

Aging is associated with a decline in efficient and advantageous decision-making (Fein et al., 2007). In this project we tested whether different forms of cognitive training can improve decision making in the elderly. Young and old healthy subjects received either a one-week filter training (FT), a memory training (MT) or no training (CG). While MT subjects performed a delayed match-to-sample task, FT participants trained to inhibit irrelevant distractors while comparing simultaneously presented stimulus arrays. In addition to the training, we measured the IGT gains on each day.

We observed an increase in the amount of gained money in the FT group, especially in the elderly, but not in the other groups. Detailed analysis revealed that older FT subjects were less prone to the so-called prominent deck B phenomenon that has been associated with impaired cognitive abilities in aging. In sum, selective attention training seems the superior training to improve decision-making, especially in the elderly.

Keywords: *Decision-making, selective attention training, iowa gambling task, aging, prominent deck B phenomenon.*

CONSCIOUS SELF-REGULATION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS: METACOGNITIVE AND COGNITIVE LEVELS OF LEARNING ACTIVITY REGULATION

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Abstract

In the present article, we investigate relationships between executive functions (EFs) and conscious self-regulation (SR). We hypothesize that learning activity SR system develops in a hierarchical manner, such that the more complex forms of behavior such as conscious self-regulation depend on EFs skills. We used data about students' regulatory characteristics collected with Self-Regulation Profile of Learning Activity Questionnaire" (SRPLAQ; Morosanova and Bondarenko, 2015) and computer-based tests of EFs. The obtained results (N=187 middle school students) allow us to state that we revealed relationships between SR processes (Goal planning, Modelling of significant conditions, Programming of actions, Results evaluation) and variables of EFs (inhibition, task switching, and working memory updating). The data obtained in regression analysis showed the specific mechanisms of EFs' influence on SR. The hypothesis that SR and EFs relate to each other as a metacognitive m cognitive levels of learning activity regulation is partially confirmed.

Keywords: *Conscious self-regulation, executive functions, adolescents.*

ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICAL ABILITIES OF CHILDREN WITH LOW ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS

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Abstract

To understand the difficulties of students with mathematics, we must determine the cognitive functioning underlying the diversity of mathematical processes. The paper deals with the analysis of mathematical abilities of pupils who achieve low results in mathematics in the long run. The research sample consisted of 82 children (38 boys and 44 girls) of the fourth grade of elementary school aged 11 ($SD=1,17$). None of the pupils had a diagnosis of any specific developmental disorders of scholastic skills or mental retardation. For data collection were used Test of cognitive abilities (Slovak version, originally by Thorndike, Hagen, 1986) – mathematical battery and Neuropsychological Test Battery for Number Processing and Calculation in Children (ZAREKI) (Slovak version, originally by von Aster, 2001). The results of the present research have shown decrease of mathematical performance below average compared to the age standard. Our findings have shown the cognitive deficits of arithmetic abilities in children is not unitary. Overall, the most notable deficiencies were reflected in the memory factors as well as elementary mathematical operations. From gender differences, it has been shown that in overall reduced performance in mathematics, girls are more involved in deficiencies in producing numerals in the correct order and comparing relations between quantities.

Keywords: *Mathematical abilities, low achievement, ZAREKI (Neuropsychological battery for number processing and calculation in children).*

Virtual Presentations



CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON NURSES WITH PEDIATRIC CLIENT DIAGNOSED WITH ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA

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Abstract

This phenomenological study investigated, evaluated, and interpreted the nurses' experiences towards handling pediatric patients who are diagnosed with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) and how the nurses dealt on difficult situations, tasks and emotions that are within the scope of the study. The main source of data came primarily from the responses out of an interview of a total of 10 Nurses working at WCMC with experience in handling patient diagnosed with ALL. Findings from the study revealed the experiences of the nurses in handling pediatric client diagnosed with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) in terms of the three categories; difficult situations (experiences), tasks, and emotions. In terms of difficult situations, the strategies that most of the respondents used aside from the traditional way (book-based) of getting their client's trust and cooperation is by the way of traditional practices based on the previous experience they've had upon their exposure to leukemic patients. One of the main benefits of utilizing their traditional ways of practice is the ability to pass on their knowledge onto both the staff and the families. In terms of tasks of the respondents, majority of them facilitate communication toward the family and relatives by means of understanding, asserting, and patience. Families should be encouraged to share their thoughts with them whether it be illness-related problems about the client or non-illness related problems that is occurring within the family. In terms of emotions of the respondents, each of them has their own way of expressing and handling emotions by means of coping mechanisms within the nurse-client relationship including the family. In order to provide effective care, it is important for the nurse to understand and analyze these emotions that come about throughout the diagnosis. Trust and cooperation were established after dealing with patients and family and health education was given to enable patients to handle their difficulty and different situations. Patients were given therapeutic communication that encouraged them to verbalize their feelings clearly and openly understand, accept, and dealt with patience and assertiveness. The nurses were able to assist and encourage the patients and family in the development of their own coping mechanisms to deal with their emotions.

Keywords: Pediatric client, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, difficult situations, tasks, emotions.

40 HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AND PATIENTS ABOUT AN AUTONOMY SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT IN FRENCH GERIATRIC CARE SERVICES: WHAT THEY SAY?

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Abstract

Statement of the Problem: Based on Self-Determination Theory (SDT; Deci & Ryan, 1985), autonomy support appears to be a key factor for patients in geriatric care services (GCS) for the satisfaction of the three basic psychological needs of autonomy, competence, and relatedness (Souesme et al., 2016). Indeed, some researchers highlighted three profiles of older adults: (1) individuals with high need satisfaction (NS) were individuals with lower scores of depressive symptoms (DS) and apathy (A), (2) individuals with low-moderate NS obtained higher scores of DS and A than those of the first profile, and (3) individuals with high-moderate NS had high-moderate scores of DS and A. Moreover, individuals with high score of perceived autonomy support were patients of profile (1). With these knowledges, we

wanted to fill the gap because none studies have been conducted with healthcare professionals and patients about “what elements might compose an autonomy-supportive environment?” Indeed, it seems interesting to clarify behaviors underlying an autonomy-supportive motivational style in GCS. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** Three hospitals accepted to participate to the study. Seven focus groups (four with healthcare professionals and three with patients) have been conducted with a semi-structured guide (Patton, 2002) to explore the point of view of healthcare professionals and patients about an autonomy-supportive environment. A total of forty-four (n=44) individuals, including twenty-six (n=26) professionals representing all professions working on GCS and eighteen (n=18) patients were recruited. All focus group were transcribed verbatim and content qualitative analyses were performed using a software analysis (NVivo 10-QSR International) and a manual content analysis approach. **Findings:** (A) Our results based on queries for text analysis highlighted three categories defining the notion of autonomy support in health context for professionals. These categories point out well the importance of the social link between medical staff and patients through the “promotion of progress”, the importance of “establish a relationship of trust”, and the necessity to “encourage them (patients) to express themselves”. (B) Results from patients focus group are still in progress. (C) Expected results should highlight common points and differences outlook between healthcare professionals and patients. This will allow us to make recommendations and propose training sessions for professionals to adopt an autonomy-supportive motivational style.

Keywords: *Self-determination theory, autonomy support, geriatric care services, older people, qualitative analysis.*

THE REVIEW ON THERAPEUTIC USE OF MUSIC AND SOUND STIMULATION METHODS

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Abstract

Music heals (Habibi & Damasio, 2014). Since ancient times, healing through music which evokes and regulates emotions from agony to euphoria has been accepted as a remedy method for centuries. For instance, in Anatolia, Greeks used to place an ill person into the middle of the amphitheater and exposed specific sounds and voices to him for recovery (Thompson & Andrews, 2000). Similarly, particularly during Ottoman Empire, having been accepted of the notion that “music is medicine” led different timbres and notes of Classical Turkish Music to be evolved and used for healing in various clinical conditions especially for psychiatric patients at hospitals called “Şifahane” (Gençel, 2006). Accordingly, many people today still tend to use music for feeling better, managing their emotions, concentrating more, coordinating their movements. Especially in the last 20 years, music psychology literature has shown that music processing even passive music listening affects the neurochemistry of the brain structures in both hemispheres (e.g., Bidelman, Krishnan, & Gandour, 2011; Blood & Zatorre, 2001; Brown, Martinez, & Parsons, 2004; Menon & Levitin, 2005; Peretz, & Zatorre, 2005). Hence, there has been a growing interest in the world related to music-making and music-listening therapies including sound therapies particularly used for various developmental difficulties (e.g., Esteki & Soltani, 2015; Molnar-Szakacs & Heaton, 2012; Neysmith-Roy, 2001) since the efficacy of auditory processing which plays a fundamental role in many sensory, perceptual, and even higher-order cognitive functions empirically has been proved (see Kraus & Banai, 2007). Sound therapies such as audio-psycho-phonological methods (Tomatis, 1996) promote the training of listening perception instead of passive hearing that increase learning, listening and language skills. Also, keeping a steady beat can help individuals to develop a sense of security and internal stability feeling which bring order and harmony. Hence, the present paper aims to review on the roots of therapeutic use of music, the impacts of music on the nervous system, and lastly focus on the description and the implications of the audio-psycho-phonological methods with current literature findings.

Keywords: *Music therapy, sound therapy, auditory stimulation, neuro-developmental disorders.*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADULT ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

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Abstract

The main aim of the current study is to examine the relationship between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adulthood and marital adjustment. The study involved 301 participants (164 women, 137 men) who had been married once, who had been married for at least a year, and who had been educated to a High School level or higher. A demographic information form, an Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale, and a Dyadic Adjustment Scale were administered. Before the research question was tested, a series of analysis of variance tests (ANOVA) and t-tests for independent groups in the analyzes were performed to investigate and determine the demographical information of participants including their gender, employment status, psychological and/or psychiatric support status, and the number of children. The results showed that participants who had two or more children not only reported lower ADHD scores but also lower marital adjustment levels compared to participants who had either one child or no children. Moreover, participants who had received or who were receiving psychological or/and psychiatric support at the time of the study reported higher ADHD levels and lower marital adjustment levels compared to participants who received no support. Before the research question was tested, correlations were also calculated among participants' demographic information including their age, duration of their marriage, adulthood ADHD, and marital adjustment. The results indicated that duration of marriage was significantly and negatively correlated with both adulthood ADHD and marital adjustment; thus, the duration of marriage resulted in lower ADHD scores and marital adjustment scores. To test the main aim of the study, hierarchical regression analysis was conducted using marital adjustment as the dependent variable. Independent variables were included into the equation according to two steps: first involving number of children, receiving psychological and/or psychiatric support, and duration of marriage; second, by including ADHD scores into the equation. The results demonstrated that, after controlling for first step variables, adulthood ADHD was significantly associated with marital adjustment. In other words, higher ADHD scores were significantly associated with lower marital adjustment levels. These findings are parallel to those in existing and related literature. The results of this study are discussed within the framework of related literature and suggestions made accordingly.

Keywords: *Marital adjustment, adulthood attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder.*

DO STRESSFUL RELATIONSHIPS WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY ENHANCE PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE?

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Abstract

During adolescence, adolescents move away from their parents in order to establish their place in society. Therefore, there are two arenas that have a significant impact on adolescents; the family and the social one. The intensive use of adolescents on the internet leads to concern about Problematic Internet Use (PIU). Therefore, the goal of this study was to examine if stressful environments such as being a victim to bullying and/or cyberbullying, and poor relationships with parents could be linked directly and indirectly to PIU. Data was collected from a representative sample of 1,000 adolescents aged 12-17. Measures included demographics, short problematic internet use test, relationships with parents' questionnaire, cyberbullying scale and separately traditional bullying test. Results revealed that both poor parent-child communication and being a cyberbullying victim were related to PIU. Correspondingly, Poor parent-child communication had indirect effect on PIU through bullying and/or cyberbullying victimization.

Conversely, both positive mother-child communication and positive father-child communication had indirect effect on PIU through bullying or cyberbullying victimization, implying that good communication with parents actually can assist reducing victimization to bullying and PIU behavior. Limitations, conclusions, and suggestions for further research are discussed.

Keywords: *Problematic Internet Use (PIU), relationship with parents, bullying, cyberbullying, path analysis modeling.*

HOW DOES PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IDENTIFY PEOPLE WITH MENTAL PROBLEMS? SURVEY IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

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Abstract

Introduction: Since 2001, Brazilian Mental Health Policy has structured a new model of care: integral, horizontal, multiprofessional, community based, and intersectoral, focused on needs and rights of service users. Even though such a policy has considered the role of Primary Care as strategic in promotion, prevention, diagnosis, treatment and coordination of care, there is still insufficient knowledge about the care offered to people with mental suffering in Brazilian primary health care services. The São Paulo State Department of Health is conducting a research to identify the characteristics of mental health care offered in their primary care services. This paper, which integrates the quoted research, intends to present some preliminary results regarding the way primary care units identifies mental health needs. **Method:** The survey involves a telephone inquiry into 1000 primary care health units of São Paulo state, in a stratified simple random sample. Until now, 209 health units responded to the questionnaire elaborated by the researchers' team. **Results:** Descriptive analysis of preliminary data indicates that mental health problems are identified with high frequency in primary care services (70% of the units reported that this kind of demand appear daily or weekly), and, in the last three months, 81% of the units stated that they had received some mental health claim. However, one of the most frequent ways of identifying mental suffering claims was the patient's request for exchange of medical prescriptions (60.3%), related to treatments already in progress. The other two most frequent forms of problem identification were complaints made by the service users themselves (42.5%) and by their relatives (39.3%). **Discussion:** The data indicate that primary care is a strategic space for the identification of mental health problems, since it is frequent the arrival of demands of this nature. However, these services have a less active role in the search for people with mental suffering, since they depend mainly on the explicit demand made by users and their families. The exchange of medical prescriptions, which the participants cited as the most frequent form of identification of mental health problems in the services, can indicate both a passive role of the unit and a lack of evaluation and of follow-up of already ongoing treatments. **Conclusion:** There is need for greater participation and involvement of primary care services in active search, and in follow-up of mental health cases.

Keywords: *Mental health, primary health care, health services, screening, survey.*

IMPACTS OF THE MISTAKEN IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARED CUSTODY AS ALTERNATING CUSTODY IN THE BRAZILIAN LAW

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Abstract

In Brazil the Law n. 11.698/2008, which modifies the articles 1.583 e 1.584 of the Civil Code, introduces the modality of shared custody in the Brazilian legal system. This type of children's and teenagers' custody is characterized not by merely splitting the child in half making them share equal amount of time with both parents, but it actually proposed the sharing of all responsibilities considering children and teenagers, including their educational and health care, for example, allowing both parents to make decisions considering their children's lives. The law considered in this article transforms the modality of shared custody in a priority in custody judgements in Brazil, considering that, if carefully applied it can be proven to be a less traumatic kind of custody option for children and youngsters. However, the lack of knowledge about the specificities of shared custody is making Brazilian judges implement their decisions prioritizing the modality of alternate custody, mistakenly labelling it as shared custody. In alternate custody the children are split in half and spend equal amount of time with both parents without taking into consideration their age or their wills, thoughts and feelings. It is also important to highlight that it is an exception in Brazil for Family Judges to consider important to hear and to listen to children and teenagers personally before deciding about their custody. Considering the mistaken implementation of these two types of custody by Brazilian judges, this study aims to analyze the psychological social and psychological impacts of the so called alternate custody in the youngsters. For this purpose, the methodological procedures used were the bibliographic and documentary researches as well as the application of 38 interviews to youngsters, from 3 to 13 years of age, that are experiencing alternate custody mistakenly labelled as shared custody. The results lead us to conclude that the lack of technical knowledge considering the two kinds of custody as well as the lack of basic knowledge about the psychological and social development of youngsters usually presented by Brazilian judges have negative impacts on the development of the children and teenagers, who feel the adult judges ignore their autonomy when deciding about their custodies.

Keywords: *Children and teenagers, Brazilian family law, shared custody, alternate custody, youngsters' autonomy.*

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRAINING IN SOCIAL EDUCATION: SOLVING CONFLICTS IN DATING AND EMPATHY

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Abstract

The Social Educator works with very diverse populations for the promotion of well-being and autonomy. In this sense, it is important to understand to what extent higher education students in this area present perceptions regarding the use of conflict resolution strategies (abusive and not abusive in dating) and empathy that can be mobilized in the future exercise of the profession. Hence, the study aims to know the relation between the perceptions of conflict resolution and empathy strategies; and to what extent the influence of sociodemographic variables (gender and age) and degree year. In this way, we seek to foresee how training can contribute to enhance the use of positive strategies for conflict resolution and the improvement of empathic perceptions. A total of 242 students from two Polytechnic Higher Education Institutions participated. This is a non-experimental and cross-sectional study. The instruments used were the *Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory – CADRI* - developed by Wolfe, Scott, Reitzel-Jaffe, Wekerle, Grasley e Straatman (2001), validated for the Portuguese population by Saavedra, Machado, Martins, e Vieira (2011) and the *Interpersonal Reactivity Index* (IRI, Davis, 1980, 1983), in the Portuguese version (Limpo, Alves, & Castro, 2010). In the results, we highlight in the CADRI, statistically significant differences; *i*) by gender, in the *abusive strategies of conflict resolution* (own behavior - perceptions of sexual violence and behavior of the other - perceptions of physical violence), and non-abusive conflict resolution strategies (behavior of the other); *ii*) by age (age group) in *abusive conflict resolution strategies*, behavior of the other-perceptions of physical violence. In IRI, there were statistically significant differences in the subscale of the *empathic perspective*; in the *global scale of empathy* (according to gender and degree year), as well as in the *empathic concern subscale* (according to the degree year). Positive and significant correlations are also found in some of the conflict resolution strategies identified from the CADRI and one of the IRI subscales and dimension, as well as in the global scale. Based on the results, strategies that could be developed in the context of training were thought, with a view to enhancing improvements with impact on the personal and social development of trainees.

Keywords: *Social education, empathy, dating violence, conflict behaviors, higher education quality.*

APPLICATION OF TWO APPROACHES: ABA & TEACCH WITH AUTISTIC CHILDREN IN MOROCCO

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Abstract

Treatment and Education of Autistic and related Communication-handicapped Children (TEACCH) is a less known approach in Morocco. On the other hand, Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) used in some isolated cases or in some institutions but without rigorous methodological supervision. The objective of this present work is to establish a strong and adequate educational program for children with autism in Morocco using a method inspired by two different approaches ABA and TEACCH.

The research conducted in a period of one year pre-school. Ten students participated in the research, diagnosed with autism by health professionals (child-psychiatrist neuropsychologist and child-psychologist), participated in the research. At the beginning of the project the group included three girls and seven boys, all aged between 5 and 15 years. Divided into three groups: group 1 where educators are trained in ABA and TEACCH methods and parents participate in the program; group 2 where the educators who participated are also trained, but without parental involvement; and finally group 3: untrained teachers and parents who did not participate in the program. Subsequently, we carried out the first evaluation with valid and complementary tools: PEP3 and CARS, in order to establish an individual educational program (IEP) based on the TEACCH and ABA approach. The results are presented as scattergrams with symbols representing individual data points and the horizontal lines representing the mean for each group. Showed a marked improvement in the cognitive, mental and behavioral skills of autistics. A variance in the mental development of these children in descending order were noted: Group1> Group2> Group3 and it has been found that the youngest children have a greater variance in mental development than older children. It deduced that a high efficiency by the child depends on the participation and the active accompaniment of the parents and especially of the specific training in (TEACCH, ABA) for the educators. Moreover, that age can influence learning flexibility, not to mention the influence of the type of autism and IQ of each child.

Keywords: ABA, TEACCH, autistic children, educators, parents.

ADAPTATION OF INFANTS TO THE CONTEXT OF DAY CARE: THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATIONAL GRAMMAR

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Abstract

Day care has a socio-educational nature that should be provided to children as it leads to their overall development and well-being. Enrolment of an infant in this context provides access to situations which differ from those within the family setting. This calls on resources of adaptation on the part of small children, families and professionals. In the nursery, the infant's day is organized around educational experiences and permanent care that are unique moments to promote didactic interactions and diversified learning. The aim of this research is to identify the strategies and procedures used in the context of the nursery to promote infants' adaptation and well-being. Interactions between infants (aged 6 to 11 months) and two professionals (at reception, departure and during routine care and education), as well as with family members (upon arrival at the nursery and on returning home), were observed. The professionals were also inquired regarding the strategies used for infants' adaptation in this context with a view to promoting their well-being. It is a qualitative and exploratory study with recourse to direct observation and semi-structured interview. The strategies used to promote adaptation which emerged from the observations made were triangulated with the results of the interviews. The following results as regards valued strategies have been highlighted: *emotional literacy* (the professional's adaptation of responses to the infant's individuality, the professional's socio-affective skills); *communication with the family* (the exchange of information, harmony of procedures, transactional objects) and *type of communication* (verbal and nonverbal). The results show the importance of using a *communicational grammar* to safeguard the infant's adaptation process to a new socio-educational context nature, consequently helping to promote well-being.

Keywords: Day care, infants, adaptation strategies, communication.

MENTORING RELATIONSHIP, EXISTENTIAL WELL-BEING AND PERCEIVED PARENTAL SUPPORT AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

The aim of this contribution was to explore an association between a mentoring relationship and selected internal (existential well-being) and external (perceived parental support) variables among middle and late adolescents, controlling for age and gender.

177 students (53% of girls; $M_{age}=16.92$, $SD=1.69$) of 2 high schools from eastern Slovakia participated in the research. Subscale of the existential well-being from the Expressions of spirituality inventory (MacDonald, 2000) was used. Parental support was measured by the Resilience and youth development module questionnaire (Constantine, Benard, Diaz, 1999). Single items were used for the measuring of age, gender and the existence of the mentoring relationship. Logistic regression was used for the data analysis. An interactional effect of the age and the independent variables was also verified.

The first model was significant ($X^2=29.3$; $df=4$; $p<0.001$) and explored between 16.7 and 22.5 % of the variance of the dependent variable. The perceived parental support, the existential well-being and the age of adolescents in the sample were significantly associated to the mentor relationship. Gender was not significantly associated to the mentoring relationship.

Interactions of existential well-being, perceived parental support and age were added to the second model. The model was significant ($X^2=40.57$; $df=6$; $p<0.001$) and explored between 22.4 and 30.1 % variance of the dependent variable. Older adolescents who reported higher level of the parental support and younger adolescents with higher level of the existential well-being were more likely to have the mentoring relationship. Gender was not associated to the dependent variable.

The results support the knowledge about the positive impact of mentoring on family relationships and existential well-being of adolescents. Benefits of the mentoring relationship can be different considering the age of the adolescents. Formation and realization of mentoring programs should be taking into account developmental specifics of adolescence.

Keywords: *Mentoring relationship, existential well-being, perceived parental support.*

TODAY'S CHALLENGES AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT AUTONOMY IN THE SOCIAL EDUCATION DEGREE PROGRAMME

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Abstract

The challenges of our time, in particular the social changes and the proliferation of problems of more highly fragile groups and social exclusion, indicate a need for professionals in the field of pedagogy and education social. The social educator is a mediator of the relations and inclusion of people and groups in their life contexts. This line of research raises the need to reflect on their skills profile, along the lines referred to by AIEJI (2005), who considers the relational and personal skills of the social educator, fundamental tools in social educational work to implement responses and strategies that foster human development. In this context, it is necessary to understand the changes and the processes involved in social education students' psychosocial development as a result of their experiences in higher education, and thus tailor educational programmes to optimize student development. This study is part of a broader line of research on the students' process of maturing, in order to promote changes in the curriculum and teaching methods in the degree in Social Education at Viseu School of Education, in the Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal. The general aim was to analyse the autonomy (and dimensions) of the social education students, finding the extent to which these very depending on the following variables: year of the course, participation in extracurricular activities and investment in academic activities, with the further aim of designing action strategies which promote autonomy. It is a non-experimental, cross-sectional study with a non-probabilistic, convenience sample of 127 students from all three years of

the course. The results show significant differences in the overall results in terms of autonomy as well as for the subscales Mobility, Time Management and Money Management, among the students in the 1st and the students in the 2nd and 3rd years, reflecting improvements in autonomy throughout the course. We also found significant differences in the overall values of autonomy and most of the subscales, due to the perception of investing in academic activities and the perception of participating in extracurricular activities. Reflecting on the results led us to design intervention strategies to promote student autonomy.

Keywords: *Autonomy, students, social education, higher education.*

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF DIGITAL GAME KORSAN TO TEACHING OF ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION PROBLEMS

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Abstract

This study aims to present the development and evaluation of the educational game Korsan, an adapted domino game with a pirate story, based on the model of network relationships to teaching addition and subtraction problems. To this end, a paper prototype and a digital prototype of the game were assessed, exploring aspects which affect the learning, engagement, and the usability. A six years old boy served as participant of the assessment of the paper prototype. It was taught and test, through the game, conditional relations between numerals, set of dots and addition and subtraction problems with digits and in the form of balance with the unknown in positions a ($?+1=2$), b ($1+?=2$) e c ($1+1=?$). Although the participant had a good performance before the intervention, it was observed an enhanced performance after the sessions with the game. It was observed the maintenance of engagement on the game, but it was also observed the need of adjustments to improve usability for the digital version of the game, especially in game mechanics due to the configuration of domino pieces. For the assessment of first digital version of the game prototype, the adjustments on game mechanics were made. Four children with 7 years old served as participants. The teaching and tests were similar to paper prototype evaluation, but in this phase, only addition problems were taught. It was found a better performance in problem-solving tasks for all participants in all types of problem presentation and unknown position. The results also indicate that the game proved to be adequate to teach solving addition problems and presented adequate usability. It is suggested that including plot and aesthetic elements in future versions of the game can increase player engagement during the game. It should be noted that the participants of both evaluations already identify numerals and sets of dots until ten. For the third development phase of the game will be planned learning conditions to teach mathematics prerequisites in order to facilitate the teaching of children with difficulties and also to assess the role of the prerequisites on arithmetic learning.

Keywords: *Mathematics teaching, numerical relations network, elementary school students, educational games, game design.*

THE NEEDS AND INVOLVEMENT OF SIBLINGS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION

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Abstract

The diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder (PEA) in a child causes profound changes in the dynamics and functioning of the family system, due to difficulties and increased needs of parents / caregivers and siblings. In this context, the fraternal subsystem plays an important role because it constitutes a source of

informal social support par excellence, with strong implications on the well-being and the personal functioning of the child or young person with autism (Felizardo, 2016). Considering the relevance of the support of siblings of children and adolescents with autism, the present descriptive and exploratory study aims to understand their needs and involvement. We defined as objectives: *i*) to know the support network of parents and siblings of children with autism; *ii*) understand the perceptions of parents and siblings of children with autism about the needs and involvement of siblings, in the areas of awareness, feelings, fun, help and advocacy. The sample is of convenience, and 40 participants (30 siblings and 10 parents of children with PEA) were enrolled in the study. The instruments of data collection were a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Portuguese version of the *Siblings Needs and Involvement Profile* (Fish and collaborators, 1995), of Reis, Espe-Sherwindt and Serrano (2010) and a semi-structured interview with parents / caregivers. The results show that there is congruence between parent / caregiver and sibling reports, particularly in the areas of awareness / knowledge about autism, feelings, fun and help. In view of the results, the need to intervene intentionally with the siblings of children / young people with autism is reinforced, developing socio-educational actions that promote their involvement and provide support to their needs.

Keywords: *Autism, siblings, needs, involvement, socio-educational intervention.*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

TRUST IN COMPUTER-SUPPORTED CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATION: TOWARD A NEW MODEL

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Abstract

This paper presents a new model, Computer-supported Crisis Management Communication (3C) to capture communication during crisis management when communication is mediated by computational tools. Different services (*e.g.*, police, army, hospital, fire service) support crisis management with different responsibilities. Each service has unique concerns regarding the main elements of the situation, the major values, interests and objectives to be fulfilled, and the relevant alternative course of action. While the services have well-defined and distinct responsibilities, teams within and between disciplines must share information and make adjustments to meet changes in a dynamic environment. Despite recent technical advances in the area of systems support for cooperative work during crisis, there is still relatively little understanding of the communication requirements. Moreover, independent of the software, recent analyses show that trust between partners is crucial during crisis management. We draw on models of interpersonal trust, technology acceptance, situation awareness and communication to elaborate a new model integrating all these factors and to provide recommendations for computer-supported communication environments.

Keywords: *Crisis management, trust, computer-supported communication.*

LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

REEDUCATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS AS A NECESSARY MEASURE TO REDUCE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Abstract

The domestic violence against women is a human rights violation. The protection of women is actually considered in a large compilation of laws around the world, especially in those that are a result of international human rights conventions, aiming to preserve integrity of women, their mental health, their full development and their lives – as it happened, for example, in the Convention of Belém do Pará, in Brazil, in 1994. However, the importance of the procedures that aim the reeducation of victims and perpetrators as a public policy are still invisible in Brazil, what fully contributes to the failure of reducing domestic violence against Brazilian women. Nearly five thousand women die in Brazil every year due to gender violence. In order to understand the domestic and familiar violence against women it is necessary to observe that this type of crime occurs in a very specific context of an intimate relationship between the victim and the aggressor, so it demands the comprehension that it is a must to focus on reeducation programs for victims and perpetrators in order to help them perceive the various culturally naturalized behaviors that can trigger violence against women. Not being actually aware of what is an abusive relationship is the basis of women's submission to their aggressors and it is also the basis of the perpetrators feelings that women are objects that belong to them. In this regard, this paper investigates the impacts of public policies measures that focus on reeducation of aggressors as a preventive instrument of recidivism in cases of domestic and familiar violence. For this purpose, bibliographic and documentary researches, analyzing especially the Brazilian legislation about the women rights of not being abused – the Maria da Penha's Law, n. 11.340/2006 – were used as methodological procedures. This paper also presents the results of programs that work with aggressors in Latin America. This study's main's conclusion is that the condition of being a gender aggressor isn't usually a psypathological condition, but the result of culturally assimilated concepts of what is to be a man and what is to be a woman, enabling men to believe they can own and control the women who they relate to and that women must submit to all of their desires, what clearly points out the relevance to invest in reeducation programs aimed mainly domestic violence perpetrators in order to reduce domestic violence against women in Brazil .

Keywords: *Domestic and familiar violence, women's rights, aggressors, reeducation, gender.*

THE APPLICATION OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE CONCEPTS IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Abstract

Restorative justice serves the purpose of regarding the various relations affected between the different actors in a criminal context, identifying their needs and seeking ways to repair their possible still remaining relationships in any possible way. Domestic violence has the peculiarity of involving complex affective and emotional bounds between the victims and the aggressors and therefore it is clearly underserved when managed by merely punitive bias of justice. Considering this context, the present study aims to stablish possible links between the paradigm of restorative justice and its application in cases of domestic violence against women. Through bibliographic and documentary research techniques, it was stablished that restorative justice concepts can be used with success in order to serve the purpose of empowering the victim as well as it can help the offender reflect upon his concepts of masculinity and the traits of abusive gender relationships victimizing women. Therefore, restorative justice approach might highlight positive results that can enable victims and offenders to develop some amount of awareness and transformation considering the emotional bounds they share, as well as considering that these fronts of actions are essential to discontinue and or to prevent the cycle of domestic violence. The increasing and gradual institutionalization of restorative justice in the world and in Brazil was equally observed, evidencing the legal possibility of its application in cases of domestic violence in the country. In the other hand, the limitations and possibilities of applying restorative justice in this type of violence were evidenced, opposing the favorable arguments and the relevant criticisms towards the usage of restorative justice concepts in cases of domestic violence against women. This paper also highlights some Brazilian initiatives already executed in this considered field of study. The results reveal the need of further discussions, exchange of experiences and new researches, in order to stablish a minimum consensus on the subject, taking into account the complexity and specificities of domestic violence against women, focusing on the urgent need to find better ways to actually prevent and combat domestic violence against women.

Keywords: *Restorative justice, domestic violence, victim, aggressor.*

REVENGE PORN AS A RISK FACTOR TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF THE VICTIMS

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Abstract

The revenge porn is the illegal, unauthorized and deliberate exposure of female sexuality in presential or virtual spaces, which happens mainly as a form of revenge in the end of emotional relationships. This crime is a form of gender violence because it is based on the cultural differentiation between masculine and feminine social functions, naturalized in the behaviors of aggressors, victims and the society in general, including the professionals who work in the legal systems. In this context, the social judgment of victims end up encouraging the violence perpetrated by the criminal behavior here described, resulting in

cyberbullying, job loss, address changes, suicidal thoughts, suicidal attempts and actual suicides. Suffering with the collapse of their personal and professional life, the victims of revenge porn undergo intense suffering and have their psychological health affected. This condition of physical and mental compromise caused by psychological violence is studied in the medical field as a cause of various symptoms and diseases such as depression, headaches, stomach pains, anxiety, sleep disorders, lack of appetite, for example. In cases of revenge porn, these psychosomatic symptoms and the emergence of various other physical symptoms aggravate suicidal thoughts reported by the totality of the victims of these crimes. Suffering with irreversible injuries caused by psychological and moral violence before and after the so called intimate exposure, victims of revenge porn often progress towards suicidal attempts because of the increasing effects of cyberbullying and because of the moral judgment they have to face even in the justice system, what can be characterized by the practice of institutional violence. In this context, the present study explored the links between revenge porn and psychological violence, explaining how the victims of this crime suffer from the loss of their psychological health and with the emergence of physiological and emotional illnesses that can actually lead them to suicide. In this discussion, the study here presented also points out how the perpetrators play an important role in motivating the victims to commit suicide. In order to achieve these objectives, the following research proceedings were adopted: field research, documentary research, bibliographic research, normative research and content analysis of the documentary and the normative research carried out in order to process the results obtained.

Keywords: *Revenge porn, gender violence, suicide, psychological violence.*

COGNITIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

RISK-TAKING BY CHILD PEDESTRIAN: IMPACT OF GENDER STEREOTYPE CONFORMITY ON INJURY-RISK BEHAVIORS

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Abstract

Child pedestrian injuries – resulting from collisions between child-pedestrians and motor-vehicles – are a leading cause of injury related deaths for children aged 10 years and under. With an experiment conducted with a large sample of children (N=197) and based on the “GO/NO GO” task, we investigate the impact of three individual factors (age, biological gender, gender role behavior) on decision-making for young children aged from 3 to 10 years in tasks related to pedestrian activity. Results show that the gender role behavior (Masculine vs. Feminine) has a significant impact on response time to make decision, while the biological gender (boy vs. girl) has no impact. In other words, boys’ and girls’ injury-risk behaviors are mainly predicted by masculine stereotype conformity and girls’ masculine behaviors decline with increasing age. Moreover, results show that the younger the child is, the more risky s/he is. In other words, results underline the impact of gender-roles - and of the differential socialization associated with those roles - on sex differences in young pedestrian’s risky behaviors as early as the preschool period.

Keywords: Risk making, gender, accident, pedestrian.

ATTENTIONAL VARIABLES AND BCI PERFORMANCE: COMPARING TWO STRATEGIES

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Abstract

In order to study which attentional variables could be useful to identify fast- and slow-learners of the Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) tasks, 91 students (75 female and 16 male; Age: 19.46 ± 4.94) completed a standard attentional test (CPT-II) as well as a Virtual-reality Test (Nesplora) and took part in two sessions of a motor-imagery task (cursor-task) by means of Enobio 8 and BCI 2000. In the first one they were instructed to thinking about relaxing their arms when they wanted the cursor to go down and about straining the arms when they wanted to direct the cursor upwards (Action/Relaxation Instruction: ARI). In the second session, the instructions were to think about raising their arms to bring the cursor upwards and pressing-down with their feet (as if pressing a car’s brake pedal) if they wanted to bring it downwards (Action/Action Instruction: AAI). In both sessions, any actual movement or muscular tension was precluded and only the second strategy was effective ($p=.00$) to increase BCI-related performance.

Our results with the Nesplora test show positive correlations between the variable Learning and (a) Reaction-Time in Mistakes ($r=.654$; $p=.019$); (b) average Reaction-Time to the hyper-stimulation task ($r=.705$; $p=0.014$), and (c) Average Reaction-Time in Mistakes when no distractors were present ($r=.692$; $p=0.051$). For the CPT-II test Learning positive correlations were found with HRTISIC (Hit Reaction Time ISI Change) ($r=.450$; $p=.046$) and Detectability ($r=.948$; $p=0.008$).

We conclude that (1) The AAI strategy is more useful than the ARI to learn the cursor-task through BCI; (2) The attentional variables that may affect the process of learning BCI tasks are processing speed, cognitive flexibility and the ability to control impulsivity.

Keywords: Brain computer interface, learning, instructions, attention, BCI 2000.

SPEECH DISORDERS IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: PRECLINICAL MARKERS OF DEMENTIA?

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Abstract

As has been shown in research, speech and language impairments are one of the key clinical manifestations of early-stage Alzheimer's Disease (AD). Currently, speech and language disorders are considered as important as other cognitive disruptions (memory loss, executive dysfunction, learning problems or vision impairments) for early detection of AD and its discrimination from other age-related pathologies, like amnesic Mild Cognitive Impairment, depressive and mood disorders. Traditionally, AD language symptoms have been linked to difficulties in accessing lexicon and semantic networks. More recent studies, however, have emphasized that speech level impairs formerly in AD and therefore may have greater value in early diagnosis of this neurodegeneration. The aim of this work is to offer an overview of speech variables, which undergo significant changes under neurodegenerative processes of AD, and to attest how their assessment may allow detecting AD onset at preclinical stages of dementia. To that end, we draw upon the results from our speech analysis experiments with healthy elderly, persons with aMCI and AD sufferers, and discuss the potential predictivity of different temporal, acoustic and prosodic variables of vocal emission.

Keywords: *Alzheimer's disease, speech, voice impairments, early diagnosis, automatic speech analysis.*

STUDY OF MENTAL DISORDERS, NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL AND COGNITIVE AMONG A SAMPLE OF PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS IN MOROCCO

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Abstract

Road accidents are a major public health problem in Morocco. These accidents have a very heavy cost, both human in terms of the number of deaths caused, and social as to the degradation of the mental health of drivers. This work moving towards highlighting the depressive and mental disorders profiles of drivers, with their different characteristics, and searching for associated factors, especially the risk of road accidents. The study is a descriptive transversal type, carried out with 60 non-professional drivers and 60 drivers of small taxis in Kenitra, Morocco. The study conducted using a questionnaire and the test Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). The results indicate that drivers work 8 to 12 hours per day and 65% of them take a break after 5 to 6 hours of work. In addition, 16.67% of drivers have a severe depressive profile compared to 6.67% of non-professional drivers. Likewise, clinical analyzes have shown mnemonic and perceptual changes and attention disorders in professional drivers. A strong correlation ($p < 0.001$) is found between this depressive profile and the rate of road accidents (approximately 33% of PD have a single accident versus 18% of NPD respectively). These results highlight the importance of emergency response for professional drivers to reduce or eliminate accidents and promote mental health at work.

Keywords: *Accident, public health, depressive profile, professional drivers, Morocco.*

DO TIME-RELATED CUES SHIFT SPATIAL ATTENTION?

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Abstract

When a cue such as an arrow is presented at the center of a screen, participants typically respond faster to a subsequently presented target that is presented in the direction of that cue. This attentional shift has also been demonstrated for semantic cues such as pictures or words that refer to a spatial direction (e.g., the word “sky” has been shown to shift attention upwards). Here we investigated whether time-related words are also able to trigger attentional shifts. There is evidence that we represent temporal relationships on a mental left-to-right line such that events in the past are represented more left on this line whereas events in the future are represented on the right. We presented words as cues that either referred to the past (“yesterday“, “previously”), the future (“tomorrow“, “subsequently”) or the presence (“today“, “now“) as the neutral condition at the center of a screen and had participants respond to a target presented after 150, 300, or 1250 ms either to the left or to the right side of the cue. We expected faster response times for congruent cue-target combinations (e.g., “tomorrow” and a target on the right side) compared to incongruent cue-target combinations (e.g., “yesterday“, target right) for the 150 ms delay. For the longer delays, we expected the opposite effect, because of inhibition of return. However, the results revealed that the congruency of the cue type had no effect on the manual response times to the target. This suggests that time-related cues do not trigger shifts of spatial attention. Our results therefore shed some doubt on the assumed left-to-right association of time-related words.

Keywords: *Spatial attention, time-related cues, attentional shift, cueing paradigm.*

Workshops



CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

SELF-CARE FOR THERAPISTS: USING CREATIVITY TO EXPLORE SELF-AS-THERAPIST

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Independent Presenter (USA/Portugal)

Abstract

The purpose of this workshop is to help psychotherapists, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and other mental health professionals increase their awareness of how the self of the therapist plays a role in the therapeutic relationship and impacts their own self-care needs. Therapists who actively engage in their own self-care are typically more able to be fully present in the treatment room. The ideal workshop would be limited to 20 participants.

Mental health professionals are highly skilled at giving care, attention and time to others. No matter the theoretical approach, we all have one thing in common – we show up for other people, and this use of self guides the process of change.

In this workshop we will creatively explore the ways in which sharing parts of yourself, also known as how you show up, is present in the therapy space. We will also look at how we take care of ourselves, how we acknowledge our own vulnerability, and how we take care of ourselves within this context of self-as-therapist. These concepts will be explored via an arts-based approach (no experience necessary!) and combined with writing and group discussion.

Participants can expect to leave the workshop with a clearer idea of how our personhood shows up in the work we do. Participants will also learn to identify what they currently do, or what they need to do in terms of self-care, and how to continue to meet those needs.

Keywords: *Self-care, mental health, workshop, self-as-therapist, creativity.*

HOW TO REACH THE SUBJECTIVITY THROUGH COGNITIVE TESTS

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Abstract

We show issues of evaluation today. We will defend the idea that assessment is primarily in the service of the human subject regardless of demand.

From the Wechsler test, we will discuss using cross-quantitative and qualitative evaluation to understand and facilitate the clinical encounter with a child.

Our goal lies in the approach of the functioning of the child's subjectivity.

Through two clinical examples, we will illustrate how the subtests of this test speak about the investment of the child in terms of its internal and external objects.

The first example will highlight the problem of the subject through the geography of its investment areas.

The second example will come to question the nature of the anxieties and their significance.

In conclusion, this test brings an original perspective on the mental, psychic processing of the child which discusses the initial demand.

Keywords: *Evaluation, cognitive & projective tests, subjectivity, external & internal environment.*

CHRONIC PAIN SYNDROME: CONTINUUM OF ASSESSMENT, TREATMENT, AND TREATMENT OUTCOME EVALUATION

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Abstract

Continuum of assessment, treatment and treatment outcome evaluation of chronic pain syndrome (CPS) will cover objective pain assessment procedures for psychological consultations/pre-surgical psychological clearance, Med/legal evaluations, evidence based treatment planning and biopsychosocial rehabilitation model of pain management approach(s) (Gatchell, 1997 & 2006). The assessment sections will include the initial screening and advanced differential diagnostic batteries. The Initial screening, in addition to clinical interview, mental status examination, medical records review and thorough background history will also include Millon Behavioural Medicine Diagnostic (MBMD) (Millon, et al., 2001), Pain Patient Profile (P-3) (Tollison, et al., 1995) and Pain Disability Index (PDI). This brief battery will be also used for treatment outcome evaluations. The advance battery will include Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2) (Hathaway, et al., 1989) and Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III & IV) (Millon, et al., 1997 & 2015) for differential diagnosis to rule out comorbidity of severe mental and or personality disorders and malingering. Each instrument's utility and incremental validities will be discussed along with case vignettes, relevance to Med/legal evaluations. The vignettes will include psychologically/psychiatrically disabling, conversion and neurotic patterns on MMPI-2 (Gatchell, 1997 & 2004; Turk, et al., 2002; Gatchell, et al., 2006) and MCMI-III (Argun, et al., 2008; Argun, 2013 & 2017). Cases from newer version of Millon Clinical Multiaxial inventory (MCMI-IV) will be also compared to MCMI-III. Target audience may include clinical, medical, health psychologists interested in pain assessment, treatment, treatment outcome evaluation, pre-surgical consultations and med/legal evaluations.

Keywords: *Assessment, Pain, MMPI-2, MCMI-III-IV, MBMD, P-3.*

IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ANXIETY

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Abstract

Purpose: - Identify ways to effectively assess and specific anxiety disorders and issues in children

- Discuss and demonstrate various treatment strategies

- Provide guidance on selection from among different anxiety treatment strategies

Background:

- Estimates of lifetime prevalence of childhood anxiety problems ranges from 20-30 percent. About 5% of those are considered severe. Anxiety, a normal and adaptive mechanism, becomes problematic when it is excessive, becomes unmanageable, and causes interference in one's functioning.

- To effectively assess anxiety in children, it is important for clinicians to understand the mechanism of anxiety for each individual, the factors influencing the anxiety, and typical patterns of anxiety in children. Moreover, it is important to effectively select from various types of interventions based on evidence.

Key points: - This workshop will cover identification of anxiety in children and understanding how it corresponds to developmental patterns.

- Strategies will include exposure and response prevention (ERP), changing cognition, behavioral responses, and decision-making, with brief demonstration of each technique.

- We will briefly review evidence for pharmacological treatment for various types of anxiety.

- We will discuss how to manage complicated and challenging types of presentations.

Procedure: Information will be presented in a discussion format, with interaction and questions from attendees. There will be interactive demonstration of several of the major techniques for anxiety treatment. Finally, we will discuss as a group challenges and complications in childhood anxiety treatment.

Description of the participants: Participants will be mental health professionals (psychologists, psychiatrists, therapists, counsellors, etc.) who wish to develop skills in understanding and providing evidence-based treatment for anxiety in children. Maximum number will be 30.

Keywords: *Anxiety, children, cognitive-behavioral therapy, exposure therapy.*

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