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Rejected by peers - Attracted to antisocial media: Rejection-based anger loosens moral judgment among adolescents

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Research Area: General

Session Type: Papers

Empathy and learning how we impact others

Natasha Ali *New Mexico State University, United States of America; Michael Waldo*

Interpersonal learning" is a term used to refer to people's ability to gain insight about the impact they have made on others (Yalom, 1995, p. 42). It has been identified as a critical skill for conflict resolution (Guernsey, 1977). However, interpersonal learning does not always occur during conflict when people may feel too defensive to learn how they are being perceived by others (Yalom, 1995). Empathic understanding is the ability to understand what someone else is feeling and doing from their unique point of view (Rogers, 1961). When people are able to understand the impact they have made on others, they are able to adjust their interaction style to promote constructive conflict resolution (Guernsey, 1977). This study sought to test this hypothesis, that people who exhibit higher empathic listening exhibit higher levels of interpersonal learning. Using participants who underwent divorce mediation in a family court located in the Southwestern region of the United States, 66 participants' empathic listening skills were measured using the Written Interaction Task (Waldo, 1989). Their interpersonal learning was measured using an abbreviated version of the Therapeutic Factors Scale (Yalom, Tinklerburg & Gilula, 1968 in Yalom, 1995). Results indicated a significant correlation between participants' empathic listening and their interpersonal learning at the .01 level ($r = .3, p < .01$). This result can serve humanity because it suggests that helping people increase their empathic listening can increase their interpersonal learning and consequently their conflict resolution skills.

Psychology and the human right to enjoy the benefits of science: Report from an interdisciplinary focus group study

Clinton Anderson *American Psychological Association, United States of America*

The purpose of this presentation is to increase psychology's role in the United Nations (UN) process of defining the human right to "enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications," Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Because it is one of the least understood human rights, the UN has called upon the scientific community to help to elucidate the meaning of the right. This presentation will report on preliminary results from psychological participants in a US focus group study of how members of different scientific, engineering, and health disciplines interpret the language of the right. Two psychological associations—the American Psychological Association and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues—have sponsored focus groups in the study, involving 8-12 participants in a two-hour discussion of questions derived from the text of Article 15. The presentation will include results from the two psychology focus groups with some comparisons with the results of focus groups from other disciplines. In addition, the presentation will report on plans of the Science and

Human Rights Coalition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to convey the results of the focus group study to the UN and to bring the perspective of scientists to bear on the UN's process of monitoring states' performance on this human right. Lastly, the presentation will suggest ways that psychologists and psychological associations may become involved in advocating for the right to benefit from psychological science and science in general.

The unification of psychology

Ruben Ardila *National University of Colombia, Colombia; Isaac Prilleltensky*

The lack of unity of psychology has been an obstacle for theoretical coherence of the discipline and for improving its role in society. A research programme for the unification of psychology is presented, called the Experimental Synthesis of Behaviour (ESB). This paradigm places special emphasis on complex behavioural issues such as social behaviour, language, cognition, emotion, contextual variables, history of reinforcement and cultural determinants of human behaviour. The requirements of this paradigm for the unification of psychology are the following: (1) To investigate complex processes, (2) to use as starting points observation and correlational data, (3) to make use of mathematics and to formulate theories in order to integrate data, (4) to get rid of dogmatism, (5) to place emphasis on behavioural humanism. The advantages of the Experimental Synthesis of Behaviour (ESB) as a paradigm for the unification of psychology are: (1) Its level of explanation, viz. behaviour and its relation to the environment, (2) its method, viz. experimental, but based on other methods if it is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of psychological phenomena, (3) an emphasis on learning, (4) the range of behaviours that ESB attempts to explain, (5) the importance given to the environment, both physical and social, (6) the technology derived from research and based on scientific evidence. ESB is a research programme for the unification of psychology, based on current research and theory.

Suppression as an effective emotion regulation strategy in the context of anger and economic risk taking

Marina Astahova *University of Konstanz, Germany; Birgit Wimmer; Thomas Goetz; Matthias Spoerle*

Experiences of uncertainty and loss of control have become an integral part of our daily life in the face of rapid technological developments and increasing complexity of modern societies. Dealing with these experiences in a functional way is vital for an individual's adaptability. Perceptions of loss of control influence emotions and subsequent decision making. This study thus focuses on the moderating effect of trait emotion regulation strategies (suppression; Gross, 1998) on behavioural consequences (risk taking) of anger induced by subjective loss of control. We hypothesised that the effect of anger on risk-taking behaviour is reduced by enhanced dispositional suppression. Results of a laboratory experiment (z-Tree; Fischbacher, 2007) with $N = 135$ Chinese students confirmed that the influence of induced anger on risk taking is mod-

erated by suppression ($Beta = .18, p < .05$): Only in participants with lower degrees of suppression, the positive effect of anger, causing increased risk-taking behaviour is shown ($Beta = .29, p < .05$), whereas this is not true for participants with medium ($Beta = .11, ns$) or high levels ($Beta = -.07, ns$) of dispositional suppression. Individuals habitually using suppression as an emotion regulation strategy are less prepared to take risks under anger following subjective loss of control. This effect on behaviour might be due to the suppression of the expressive component of emotions. These results on their moderating effect in the context of risk-taking behaviour highlight the relevance of self-regulatory skills and challenge the view of suppression as a generally maladaptive emotion regulation strategy.

The influence of religiosity on perceived trust among university of Lagos undergraduate students

Oyeyemi Ayeni *University of Lagos, Nigeria; Kehinde Ayenibiowo; Esther Ayeni*

The study examined the effect of religiosity on perceived trust among undergraduates. A total of 122 undergraduates participated in the study. 58 of them were males while 64 were female. Six stories depicting two characters (a male and a female) each of low, moderate and high religiosity were used to assess perceived trust. Participants were requested to determine the extent to which they would trust the characters in the stories. In addition, a religious trust scale was administered to the participants to assess their level of intrinsic religiosity. The results show a significant positive relationship between the participants' level of intrinsic religiosity and their perceived trust of the highly religious ($r = 0.82$) and the moderately religious characters ($r = 0.76$) at $P < 0.01$. It also revealed that level of trust increased slightly with the level of religiosity of the character being assessed. The highly religious characters were assessed as more trustworthy (mean = 65.23; SD = 11.29) than the moderately religious (mean = 62.57; SD = 10.26) and the non-religious (mean = 56.82; SD = 15.53) characters. However the differences are not significant. The results did not also show any significant differences between the male and the female participants in religious trust and intrinsic religiosity. The findings underscore the role of similarity and stereotype in interpersonal relationships.

Reflexive game as a means to prevent extremism among youth

Karine Babiyants *Southern Federal University, Russian Federation*

The relevance and purpose of the study was early psychological prevention of youth extremism, individual development of reflective capacity in situations of frustration, and awareness of their cultural and mythological stereotypes. The method used was Babiyants K.A. "Addressing the causes and facts of the growth of extremism" and Manuilova O.W. ". Reflexive game as the prevention of extremism." Techniques studied in a situation of frustration and threat of terrorist extremism, individual-typological characteristics of the respondents, the types and directions of possible reactions. Only 84 people participated (Christians), women 16-30

years old: 40% (obtained by reaction type: a fixation on self-defense), women 31-55 years: 40% (fixation on the experience of the problem), men 16-55 years old: 20% (fixation on solving the problem). The first type of situation: a manifestation of extremism among young people, found the same reaction in men and women: self-defence to prosecution, source of frustration and taking responsibility for themselves. The second type of situation: involvement in an extremist group: showed a typical defensive response, aimed at living, or inanimate environment in the form of defending their own position. The third type of situation: the threat of a terrorist act: the majority of women (60%) expect that someone should look into the situation (police, army), the majority of men (18%), to resolve the current situation on their own. The rest of the percentage of subjects (22%) expressed the hope that time and the normal course of events would solve the problem.

Non-linear influence of the gnostic emotional orientations on parental feelings

Mikhail Basimov Kurgan State University, Russian Federation; *Elena Padurina*

By results of research of features of positive parental feelings and their influence on formation of an adequate self-appraisal of the preschool child (50 parameters, 6 diagnostic techniques), it has come to light that there is non-linear influence of a gnostic emotional orientation (within the limits of 10 component models of an emotional orientation) on other parameters of research (for calculations M.Basimov's method was used). Dependences of following types (calculation for explanatory variable triads) are revealed: 1. With the symmetric maximum two parameters depend on a gnostic emotional orientation (X): "The emotional component of positive parental feelings" and "Positive feelings to parenting". For an example, dependence of parameter "Positive feelings to parenting" (Y) from parameter "A gnostic emotional orientation" (X) as comparative weightiness of parameter Y for triads on scale X: $X_1(Y=-652)$; $X_2(Y=+4109)$; $X_3(Y=908)$. Factor of the connection strength=0.66 (feedback is weak = 0.28). Coefficient of correlation=0.03. 2. With the maximum cut off at the left (the general decrease) two parameters depend on X: "Aspiration to corporal contact" and "Rendering of emotional support". 3. With the maximum cut off on the right (the general increase) four parameters depend on X: "Satisfaction relations with the child"; "The behavioural component of positive parental feelings"; "Positive feelings to the child caused by its advantages and achievements"; "The estimation of the child the parent".

Knowledge and attitudes towards domestic violence in North Cyprus

Fatos Bayraktar Eastern Mediterranean Uni., Cyprus; *Senel Husnu*; *Ugar Maner*; *Biran Mertan*; *Faith Bayraktar*; *Gozde Pehlivan*; *Duriye Celik*

Domestic violence victims usually first apply to police stations or hospitals (McMullan, Carlan & Nored, 2010). Therefore law enforcement and health care professionals can play a vital role in cases of violence. One of the aims of this study was to assess how knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women would differ be-

tween professionals and students from different disciplines. The second aim was to assess whether knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women would vary as a result of previous training and contact with a domestic violence case. The final aim was to investigate whether knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women would change based on varying demographic characteristics of the participants. A total of 305 participants (170 law, nursing and psychology students and 135 police officers) were included in the sample of the study. A Domestic Violence Attitudes Scale (DVAS) was developed by the authors to measure knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women and a demographic information form was administered to obtain personal information regarding the participants. Results indicate that knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women are related with the area of study or occupation and previous training and/or previous contact with a domestic violence case, but not with age, gender, nationality or marital status.

The psychologist in the process of organ and tissue donation

Marcos Cavalcante Faculdade Integrada Tiradentes, Brazil; *Arlinia Dias*

The growing demand in organ transplant procedures has caused physicians to adopt psychosocial criteria in evaluating candidates for these procedures to identify those who have a higher chance of success, reducing risks and optimising benefits. The psychological evaluation is part of this procedure, where after the medical evaluation it is considered whether or not the individual is a transplant candidate. BOOK REPORT through other publications, visit the Transplantation Center of Macedonia and interviews with psychologists of this institution, we can verify the performance of counseling in the pre, during and post-treatment factors that may cause shock and influence on their emotional state and their decision-making, but also how this intervention occurs. The study shows a whole process and follow-up of a multidisciplinary team where the main difficulty is the psychologist's awareness of the family for the donation of organs and tissues, where the final verdict belongs to first-degree relatives. The knowledge in thanatology helps professionals involved in the process of overcoming this barrier, putting it into a new perspective for family members.

Behavioural correlates of coping strategies in close relationships

Belanger Claude University of Quebec, Montreal, Canada; *Stephane Sabourin*

The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between specific coping strategies and problem-solving/communication behaviours in close relationships. The sample consisted of 72 couples who completed the Dyadic Adjustment Scale and the Marital Coping Questionnaire and who also participated in a filmed 30-minute discussion where they had to solve a relational problem. Observed behaviors were coded using a macroscopic coding system for dyadic interactions. For both men and women, results show significant relationships among coping strategies, marital interaction,

and marital adjustment. For women, coping strategies and behavioural dimensions independently accounted for observed fluctuations in marital satisfaction scores. Theoretical implications of these results are discussed.

What is new psychology?

Shukran Dadayev Baku State University, Azerbaijan
Please consider these questions: 1. What does psychology study? 2. Why does psychology have various definitions in different countries? In various countries, psychology has various definitions. This is the international crisis of psychology. Psychology is foremost a science about the psyche, (ancient Greek: psychology = psyche + logos). Psyche is the original subject, the real foundation of psychology and psychological Sciences. It's the primitive historical-scientific reality. We should not be afraid of the difficulties inherent in researching the psyche. Since the psyche is the original subject of psychology, the determination and study of the human psyche enables us to create foundations of new fundamental, real psychology. This should refer to a new psychology as a discipline rather than as a psychological direction or school within psychology. This new psychology is unlike former soviet psychology and modern Western psychology. It's a new scientific approach. It's a science free from policy, political ideology and is fundamental, original psychology. This psychology is the true and original psychology that whole world needs and is expecting. This science is the professional psychology formed on the basis of its true subject and foundation: psyche. Thus, I propose the following as the new common definition of psychology: the study of the psyche and all living peculiarities.

History and growth of international psychology: A record from psychological abstracts

John M. Davis Texas State Univ.-San Marcos, United States of America

The historical development and geographic expansion of scientific disciplines can be charted from various indexing and abstracting services. In the discipline of psychology, PsycINFO, the abstract database of the American Psychological Association, provides the most comprehensive and accessible of these services. Using this database, several researchers have conducted comparisons of psychological research outside the United States with research in the U.S. (Brozek and Siegler, 1989, 1991; Bauserman 1997). Rosenzweig (1992) reported that psychology is growing faster outside the U.S. than within the U.S. International representation of psychological literature in PsycINFO has also been reported by Imada (1996) and by Imada, Overmier, and Davis (2009). The present study examined two questions: (1) To what extent is psychological research from outside the US represented in the PsycINFO indexing and abstracting service? (2) What trends are evident from 1975 to 2010? PsycINFO records were searched, country-by-country, for blocks of five-year periods between 1975 and 2010. Countries were identified in the IN (institution) field of PsycINFO. Countries were grouped into the following geographic regions: United States, Canada, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia/New Zealand, Middle East/North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Lat-

in America. Results showed that the percentage of articles in *PsycINFO* has increased in countries outside the United States from 1975 to 2010. Continuing the trend reported by Bauserman (1997), Western Europe, Australia, Japan, and Israel have increased their international representation. Developing nations continue to be less well represented in the psychological literature and particularly in basic research areas. However, international growth in the psychological literature as represented in *PsycINFO* is likely to continue.

The social relationship between adolescents through the digital media in two Brazilian cities

Fabricio De Souza Federal University of Bahia, Brazil

The technological advances and the digital apparatuses that have constituted an interactive media produce social changes leading people's actions to be marked by the reality of the cultivation of what is new; of renewal and ruptures of some social structures. The culture of mobility, flexibility, transition and temporariness in societies marked by information technology inputs in people the need to act in agreement with the demands created by these societies. It is opportune to study the effects of this technological change upon adolescence, the adaptation of adolescents to the digital technologies and its utilisation in the establishment and maintenance of social connections. This work aimed to investigate blogs and orkut profiles kept by adolescents in two Brazilian cities, Vitória/ES and Salvador/BA, and collected information concerning the social changes established through the mediation of the digital media. 16 blogs and orkut profiles have been selected, eight of young females and eight of young males. The results were analysed in accordance with Evolutionary Psychology and indicated that certain patterns of off-line interactions orientated the establishment of on-line relationships and revealed evolutionary patterns typical of sex typed behaviour, such as the demonstration of affection, praises, the expression of longing and the search for contacts. The digital media was considered an efficient tool in the sociability as it is important in the favouring of aptitude in the life in group.

Research into legal consciousness constructs

Davlet Duisenbekov Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Legal consciousness is the background of righteous stands and helps us to comprehend own rights, self and their respect or humiliation. Human legal consciousness arises as an inner system of personally-centred legal constructs reflecting various aspects of righteous reality, regulating our own behaviour and developing personal righteous notions. The activity of a person's legal consciousness is considered as realisation of one's free activity not only as determined by necessity but as capable of going through its frontiers. 354 adult subjects were involved and distributed into three exclusive groups according to their mentality (lawyers – judicial-normative, naturalists – natural-scientific, humanitarians – humane) with the application of the analytical method, original technique of detecting legal consciousness' attributive signs, data processing and interpreting, content-analysis and data quality analysis. Basic factors represent peculiarities of righteous prefer-

ences in different exclusives. Factor 1 - a "right-norm" unites common-legal and normative legal constructs with traits of civil identity and righteous protectiveness. Factor 2 - a "right-social value" unites social-valuable and communicative constructs with personal identity and social protectiveness. Factor 3 - a "right-culture" unites cultural-righteous and cultural-valuable constructs with cultural-ethnic identity or cultural liberty. Factor 4 – a "right-Me" unites personal-righteous and individual-valuable constructs with traits of subjective-personal identity and possession of one's vital and legal activity. Research allowed to us differentiate three forms of legal self-consciousness – empirical, rational and metaphorical.

The marital adjustment in dual career families of state university's employees in Isfahan

Leila Esmaeili DKhorasgan (Isfahan) Branch, I.A.U, Islamic Republic of Iran; **Mohammad Reza Abedi; Mohammad Sadeghi; Iran Baghban**

This study aimed to examine the marital adjustment in dual career families of state University's employees in Isfahan, 2010. The study was descriptive and the population included all employees of the state University in Isfahan. A random sampling method was used: After distributing 600 pairs of questionnaires (1200), 473 pairs were returned, 200 pairs were related to dual career families and 200 pairs were related to single-earner families. The assessment tools were World Health Organisation Quality of life Standard Questionnaire (WHOQOL-100) and Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale (RDAS) which have a desirable reliability and validity. The result of Independent t test analysis and regression analysis with the stepwise method showed that: The difference of score of marital adjustment between the two groups, dual career and single-earner families is significant ($P = 0.002$). Also, from 25 factors of quality of life, only seven factors have respectively significant roles in the prediction of marital adjustment: Sexual activity, pain and discomfort, Work capacity, Social support, Physical environment, Positive feelings and Opportunities for acquiring new information and skills.

The impact of occupational field of expertise on intention to pirate software

Ameetha Garbharran University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; **Andrew Thatcher**

The objective of this study was to explore the impact of occupational field of expertise on intention to pirate software using social cognitive theory as the theoretical paradigm. The sample consisted of 233 individuals from IT/technical occupations and 223 individuals from non-technical occupations drawn from a database of consumers of technology-oriented products and services from a large telecommunications organization. Data were collected using a 21 item questionnaire (measuring past behavior, moral disengagement, self-efficacy, outcome expectations and software piracy intention) deployed on an online survey tool. Data were analyzed with SAS using independent sample t-tests, Fisher's Z transformations and multiple-group path analysis to test for occupational field of expertise as a moderator in the proposed structural model of social cognitive theory. Significant differences were found between the groups on the self-efficacy and

intention to pirate software variables, with individuals from the IT/technical occupations group reporting higher scores. A significant difference was found in the association between outcome expectations and intention to pirate software with a higher correlation obtained for individuals from IT/technical occupations. Occupational field of expertise did not act as a moderator in the model. Thus, while there were some differences between individuals from IT/technical occupations and those from non-technical occupations in terms of individual social cognitive constructs and the associations between them, the social cognitive model for explaining software piracy intention was equally predictive for both groups. Implications of these findings will be explored.

A comparison life satisfaction and meaning of life: Art and non-art students at Tehran University

Mohammad Hakami Islamic Azad University, Karaj B, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of present project is the comparison life satisfaction and meaning of life in the field of art university students and non-art students of Tehran University. Samples include 159 university students (75 university art students - 29 men and 49 women - and 84 university students in non-art fields; sport, microbiology and computer engineers - 43 men and 41 women). The simple accidental sampling method was used for selecting art students and several stage branch sampling for selecting art students. For analyzing data, the MANOVA method and t-exam have been used. The result of this analysis show that there isn't any significant relation between university students' life satisfaction and meaning of life and their study of art or not. Other findings also show that there isn't any significant relation between university students' life satisfaction and meaning of life between men and women. It is observed that there is significant relation between meaning of life of men and women university students and this difference advantages men. There is no significant relation between meaning of life and satisfaction for university students in the fields of art and non-art.

The emerging new success DNA - new challenges for psychologists

Brenda Hattingh South Africa

We are hardwired for success and need not settle for anything less. Current scientific research has revealed the existence of a new, emerging, human DNA. What once were perceived as physical junk genes, are now turning out to be biological material with inherent higher emotional, mental and universal potential. These keys to new levels of healing, happiness and success are waiting for us to become conscious, reconnect, and access this universal gift. However, most people are disconnected from the true self and their inherent potential to be happy and fulfilled. The tasks of psychologists are to fully understand emerging new success DNA, enhance the healing and re-connecting process and fast-forward a new success process for all. Few professionals however have been trained in New Success DNA and activation, as it has not yet become part of main stream Psychology. This is igniting new personal and professional challenges. This paper

focuses on: (1) The results of seven years of research and the emerging New Success DNA (2) Consciousness, mindful living and the new face of success, (3) Counselling, coaching, therapeutic intervention and DNA activation (4) Guidelines for training professionals in this new emerging awareness and new success DNA.

Power intelligence: Activating new success DNA

Brenda Hattingh South Africa

A new human consciousness and a new Success DNA is emerging in order to harness this potential, we need to develop a new mindset, even a whole new intelligence. The term Power Intelligence (PI) was coined to describe this process. Power Intelligence is defined as the conscious ability to utilise our infinite potential and create success and prosperity for all. Power Intelligence is the conscious ability to activate New Success DNA. A research project was undertaken to identify the challenges of the future, quality living, aging, levels of consciousness and methods for activating New Success DNA. A Power Intelligence Success Profile (PISP) was developed in order to assist individuals, groups and organizations in developing awareness, self-mastery and New Success DNA. This poster presentation includes: Results from the research; Methods for activating New Success DNA; The Power Intelligence Success Profile (PISP); Case study. We have the responsibility to secure a safe transition into the future. Power Intelligence and DNA activation will therefore need to become part of our training. The time to join hands has come.

Prevalence and correlates of adolescent substance use: A study among 13- to 18-year-old students in Sri Lanka

Anne Ismail University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

There is much concern about the increasing burden of substance-related deaths and disease rapidly shifting to developing nations, especially among their youth. Epidemiology of substance use by adolescents in Sri Lanka is scarce. Reliable and valid data on substance use by adolescents would guide the allocation of prevention resources in the country. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence and identify correlates of substance use by adolescents attending school. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 3,454 13- to 18-year-old students in the Colombo district (the main commercial hub of Sri Lanka). The validated self-administered Adolescent Substance Use Student Questionnaire, Adolescent Substance Use Correlates Questionnaire and the Sinhala Substance Use Risk Factor Profile Scale assessed the use of various substances and correlates. Descriptive and multivariate analyses were carried out to determine prevalence and identify correlates of the occurrence of ever using substances. Overall 16% have used at least one substance in their lifetime. Prevalence of ever use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other drugs was 6.1%, 13.6%, 2% and 1% respectively. Boys were significantly more likely to report use than girls. Use increased with age of the adolescents. Age at first use varied with each substance. Nearly 70% have used only one substance. Ever use of cigarette, alcohol and other drugs is best explained by a unique combination of demographic

and psychosocial correlates. Identified correlates indicated areas for substance-specific interventions. This study contributes to the knowledge base of preventive professionals and forms a foundation for further research and national and cross-cultural comparisons.

A study of college students' personality, self-compassion and anxiety

Kai Jing Jiangxi Normal University, China

As a new form of self-view, self-compassion is put forward based on numerous studies of self-esteem. Many studies showed self-compassion included many psychological advantages related with self-esteem such as self-acceptance and self-affirmation, and self-compassion connects self with others. So it's necessary to explore the relationships between self-compassion and other aspects of the individuals. Due to the difficulty to change the personality of the individuals, the objective of this investigation was to explore the role of self-compassion between personality and mental health, which would provide us with the way to improve the level of mental health by improving self-compassion level. 942 students in four grades from 8 universities of Nanchang were randomly chosen as the participants. The Big Five Inventory (BFI), Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) and Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) were used to study the relationship of college students' personality, self-compassion with anxiety. The enter multiple regression statistics method was used to analyze all collected data by SPSS13.0. The results revealed that the global state of self-compassion is in good shape. Its score was 3.22 ± 0.46 , which showed they would understand and be kind to themselves when they faced with failures and setbacks. College students' five factor personality, self-compassion and anxiety were significantly correlated. Meanwhile, self-compassion and personality were the distinct predictors for anxiety, and self-compassion was a mediator between personality and anxiety.

A web-based mother-daughter communication strategy

Mary Katsikitis University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia; Christian Jones; Melody Muscat

This study introduces an intervention designed to bring mothers and daughters together to discuss and explore several issues, including interpersonal communication and parenting style, conflict resolution and risk-taking behaviours, such as binge drinking. The study has 2 stages. Stage 1 consisted of meeting with 2 separate focus groups, one with mothers and a separate one with their adolescent daughters. These issues (above) were all identified as pivotal to the mother-daughter relationship at this stage of the developmental cycle (for both mothers and daughters). In Stage 2, we designed a web-based intervention, using technologies such as Facebook and SMS to support our programming. The intervention provides a new opportunity to provide supportive, positive experiences that meet the developmental needs of both groups. The intervention involves activities that mothers and daughters do together, once a week, for a period of 3 weeks. Evaluation of the intervention includes, mother-daughter communication, parenting style, parental confidence in parenting and self-esteem of both parties. Results

and a demonstration of the web-based intervention will be provided.

An investigation into developmental dyslexia: a cross linguistic study

Azizuddin Khan IIT Bombay, India; Smita Desai IIT Bombay, India

A commonly accepted hypothesis is that dyslexic children encounter difficulties in reading and writing because they are impaired in their abilities to discriminate basic sound units of spoken language. Thus, dyslexia may be a consequence of a deficit in the conversion between sounds (phonemes) and letters (graphemes). Dyslexic children would be impaired in their abilities to segment and discriminate the sequence of sounds in a spoken language, that is, in their "phonological awareness" (e.g., Wise et al, 1999). The degree of mapping between sounds and letters largely vary between Western languages such as English, French, Italian and Spanish. For instance, English comprises 40 phonemes and 1120 graphemes, and is consequently a complex, opaque, language in terms of phonemes to graphemes mapping. Most interestingly for the present project, there are even larger differences between Western languages and Eastern languages such as the major languages of India (Hindi, Marathi, Tamil), which are said to be "the most perfectly transparent" languages. Linguistic differences in terms of transparency are known to have important consequences for the first stages of reading acquisition. In a large scale study, Seymour et al (2003) have demonstrated that the highest the degree of transparency in the phoneme to grapheme conversion, the highest the reading skills of the children. The present paper is an attempt to explore cross linguistic differences between western and oriental languages and its impact on dyslexic symptoms.

Relationship of attachment styles with empathy in nursing students

Mohamad Reza Khodabakhsh University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Attachment styles of nurses as caregivers and members of healthcare teams are considered to be an important topic worth studying. This study examined the relationship of attachment styles with empathy in nursing students. A sample of 260 university students (130 males, 130 females) was included in this study. All participants completed the Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ), and the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). The results showed that secure and insecure attachment styles had significant positive and negative correlation with empathy, respectively. The results of regression analysis revealed that secure attachment style is shown to be the predicting 53% of the variance empathy variable, whereas insecure attachment styles are shown together, explaining up to 76% of the variance empathy variable. The meaning and limitation of this study and the suggestion for the further study are discussed.

Relationship of narcissism with self esteem in tendency to forgive

Mohamad Reza Khodabakhsh University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Researchers have begun to examine how personality relates to forgiveness, regarding the importance of examining the determining and effective variables in forgiveness. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship of narcissism with self-esteem in the tendency to forgive. A sample of 324 university students (160 males, 152 females, 12 unknown) was included in this study. All participants completed the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin, & Terry, 1988), Heartland Forgiveness Scale (HFS; Thompson et al., 2005); and the Rosenberg Self-esteem scale (RSE; Rosenberg, 1965). The results showed that narcissism had a significant positive correlation with self esteem. The results of regression analysis revealed that narcissism and self esteem are shown together, explaining up to 76 percent of the variance in forgiveness variable. The meaning and limitation of this study and the suggestion for the further study are discussed.

The future of psychology in the Arab world: The need for an Arab framework

Brigitte Khoury American University of Beirut, Lebanon

One of the main challenges faced by psychologists in the Arab world is applying Western theories and training to an Arab population. Most of the psychologists in our societies are Western-trained, and when faced with working in their communities they realise the difficulties and challenges they have when trying to apply Western therapies and theories to Arab clients. Examples will be given from my own work for the past 10 years in Lebanon and the difficulties faced in therapy as well as in the training of young psychologists. Hence, the need and importance of creating an Arab psychology arises, with its own framework which stems from our own culture, value system, traditions, and social context. Discussion will be focused on the adaptation of Western psychology into our Arab societies and the creating of an 'Arab psychology', which will be the optimal goal psychology needs to reach in the Arab world in the years to come.

Implications of psychological control theory

Ruiguang Liu Department of Psychology, China
Much of what we know about human thought and behaviour has emerged due to various psychological theories. As an illustration of the breadth of its applicability, the basic construct of control theory, the discrepancy-reducing feedback loop, is presented, and certain implications for theory in 3 areas of human psychology are also discussed. It is contended that control theory provides a model of self-regulation that is useful in the analysis of human behaviour. Glasser claims that all behaviour is made up of three components: What we do, what we think, and what we feel. He also identifies five needs, which are deeply interpreted in the paper. According to Glasser, all human behaviour is an attempt to satisfy powerful forces within. He specifies that control is a way in which humans must function in order to fulfill their needs, in other words, it is the predominate need of most individuals.

Experiences of mothers caring for schizophrenic children in Elim village, Makhado

Solomon Mashegoane University of Limpopo, South Africa; **Azwihangwisi Negota**

Mothers who care for schizophrenic children go through various personal experiences and face enormous challenges. The aim of this study was to explore their experiences. Eight mothers from Elim Village, Makhado were interviewed at their homes, using in-depth, phenomenological interviews. Analysis began as soon as the process of data collection itself commenced. It included, inter alia, reading and re-reading the transcripts to identify meaning units, which in turn were constituted into themes. The authenticity of the themes was established and verified with the participating mothers. Eight themes emerged from the participating mothers' articulations. They were labelled (i) poverty and unemployment, (ii) mothers' emotional reactions, (iii) blaming witchcraft, (iv) dealing with the children's violence and destructiveness, (v) financial support, (vi) social support, (vii) effect of schizophrenia on mothers, and (viii) the loss that mothers go through. The study reconfirmed that caring for individuals with schizophrenia is not an easy task for most mothers. Recommendations were advanced on the basis of the findings.

Protection of maternity and newborn life: An empirical intervention to promote the anonymous birth and develop culturally competent care

Laura Milani Iulm University, Italy; **Vincenzo Russo**; **Barbara Ghiringhelli**

The incidence of unintended pregnancy remains high in Italy, where induced abortion is permitted and is often the only choice that women have. Official statistics, and nationally representative surveys, show that there is a decline in the abortion rate in Italian women and an increased rate of abortion in immigrants. The aim of the project is to promote anonymous birth and to develop culturally competent care (social and health workers). The present research is promoted by the Consortium "Preferring Life" and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. A literature review on psychosocial databases was carried out. The qualitative phase consisted of spot analyses, broadcast in Italy and abroad, in-depth interviews within the professional community, and women who had terminated a pregnancy. The quantitative phase consisted of a questionnaire within professionals across Italy. It has emerged that there is a lack of information and communication on the issue at a national level. Training about the alternatives to abortion (anonymous birth) and about the development of culturally competent care is needed. A training course is implemented within public and private professionals and volunteers (health and social) across Italy. It is designed for the acquisition of cultural knowledge and skills to integrate cultural and religious differences, and is essential to improve local service provision throughout migrant-friendly services. A spot campaign is being prepared to be launched at a national level.

Mental health, school performance, and Internet addiction

Elahe Naseri Islamic Republic of Iran; **Jalil Fathabadi**; **Fatemeh Bagherian**; **Fatemeh Bagherian**

Studies show that people's personality or mental characteristics and school performance are related to their amount of Internet use. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether excessive use of the Internet can affect mental health and school performance. In addition, the relation between demographic characteristics and excessive use of Internet was measured. A sample of 200 university students participated in the study according to convenience. The students answered to Young Internet Addiction Questionnaire, Mental Health Questionnaire, GHQ, and a few questions about their school performance. The results of analyzing data showed that 8% of physical problems, 6% of stress signal, 7% of social performance disorders, and 9% of depression can be predicted by excessive use of Internet. There was no significant relation in total between excessive use of Internet with mental health and school performance. However, school probation can predict 23% of addiction to the Internet. Correlation between excessive use of Internet and mental health problem was 39%, indicating a significant relation between the two factors. In conclusion, addiction to the Internet can probably predict poor school performance and mental health problems.

What is God able to do? Iranian children's views and the effect of experiencing loss

Raziyeh Nasirzadeh Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; **Mohamadali Mazaheri**

The purpose of this study was to investigate children's perception of God's deeds (what God is able to do), and the impact of experiencing loss. The sample consisted of 122 children from 8 Iranian elementary schools (55 girls and 67 boys, ages 6-11). They are from three categories of family (divorced family, dead parent and without a loss experience) and were selected through multistage stratified random sampling. In this investigation, children were interviewed individually and they were asked to free-associate what they think about God's deeds (what God is able to do). The answers children gave to these questions were recorded and in the next step, the responses were categorised by the researcher. Frequency, frequency percent and chi-square were used for data analysis. The results show that during free association, children mentioned omnipotence more than other deeds, were significantly different depending on the child's age and there was a significant difference between children with the experience of parents' divorce and children without a loss experience. Children who experienced the death of a parent in expressing the works that God is able to do, tend to report that God is able to do anything, and children with the experience of parents' divorce tend to report positive works for God.

Iranian childrens' perceptions of family relationships

Raziyeh Nasirzadeh Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; **Narjes Erfanmanesh**

The House-Tree-Person test (HTP) is one of the most commonly used methods to gather data regarding interpersonal connectedness. The purpose of this research was to investigate childrens' perceptions of family relationships using the House-Tree-Person test. According to the Handbook of

Psychological Assessment (Marnat, 1975) a house is a symbol of the mother, a tree is a symbol of the father and the person is a symbol of the self. The study sample included 117 Iranian children, (62 boys and 55 girls, 6–11 years old) selected using multistage stratified random sampling. HTP tests were administered to children individually. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics and chi-square testing. The findings of this research showed that children in Iranian elementary schools drew the house larger and earlier than two other objects (the tree and the person) in addition they drew the person nearer to the house rather than to tree. Thus findings of this study showed that in children between the ages of 6 to 11 years, in Iran, the mother figure is perceived as more powerful and more important than the father and self figures. Also, they feel more comfortable with their mothers.

Parasocial relations and creative internet activity

Lyubov Naydonova ISPP, Ukraine

Parasocial relations are the normal element of daily life in the digital age. Virtual heroes created by mass media are part of the person's social relations network, especially for young people. Parasocial relations cause an emotional attachment, similar to friendships. The depth of parasocial relations is defined by reflexion (situational, attachment, self-definition forms). The main research question is the connection between parasocial relations and creative Internet activity. An All-Ukrainian survey for mediaculture monitoring during 2009-2010 is the method we used. Samples are 1997 adults, 399 schoolchildren (14-17 years old), 410 university graduate students (representative by gender, education level, city/village home places and regions). We employed a questionnaire of parasocial relations (Hartmann et al., 2008). Results showed that 32% graduate students, 30% both school students and adults demonstrated the situational level of parasocial relations (in negative modality) and 11%, 15% and 18% - attachment level (in positive modality). The existence of inverse connections between parasocial relations and Internet creativity is confirmed. Positive modality of parasocial relations (situational and attachment levels) occurred at least two times less if respondents have their own blog or webpage. We found a positive connection between parasocial relations (positive modality) and wanting to make video films. We conclude that parasocial relations specifically, must be taken into account for media education programmes. The recommendations were made for an experimental media education project started in 82 Ukrainian schools in Ukraine from 2011.

Community development worker perception on wellness at an HIV/AIDS organisation in Nelson Mandela Bay

Joshua Ndlela NMMU, South Africa

The general aim of the study was to explore and describe the community development workers' perceptions of wellness at an HIV/AIDS organisation in Nelson Mandela Bay, South Africa. The population of 36 community development workers at the Nelson Mandela Bay office of this organisation participated in this study. Focus group interviews

with community development workers revealed seven common themes in the experience of working in an HIV/AIDS organization: participants' understanding of wellness; organizational factors that impact on wellness; personal factors that impact on wellness; family and community factors that impact on wellness; participants' wellness; personal coping strategies; and suggestions regarding organizational strategies. These themes are supposedly guiding the development of an employee wellness programme. In this study, the sampling technique employed can be described as a census as it involved sampling an entire finite population that included everyone in the organization. These workers are predominantly Xhosa-speaking adults between the ages of 21 and 60 years, and include both males and females. Qualitative data was gathered by means of audio-recorded focus groups, utilising semi-structured interviews. Tesch's method was used to analyse the data, while Guba's model was used to enhance the trustworthiness of the research. It is envisaged that the research findings of this study will be used in future to direct interventions that will be most beneficial for the short- and long-term planning for the wellness of the community development workers of the HIV/AIDS organisation and those around them. It is recommended that the organization have to develop a workplace wellness program, increase management support towards the wellness of the staff and to increase the staff capacity.

Psychology in the context of health policy

Eva Neu; Klara-Stephen Molnar; Michael Schratz; Penka Fassova Germany; Silvena Tarpananov; Rumen Stankov; Michael Michailov; Detchko Christoff; Stanka Burova; Dimitrinka Michailova Inst. Umweltmedizin/ICSD e.V., Germany

Globalisation needs a foundation of continental (e.g. European), international institutes for psychology via a network of selected national ones, related to international universities (proposed by B. Russell), promoting common research/educational programmes, personnel, possibility for whole life work, etc. The concept is priority in political-financial support for psychology, similar to natural sciences: enlarged implication of psychology in school, post-graduate university-education of anthropological sciences. The discussion entails 1. Enlargement of participated psychological institutes. 2. Regular interdisciplinary sessions on psychology to congresses of anthropological sciences: philosophy/FISP, physiology/IUPS, medicine/ISIM/FIGO-SIU, etc. 3. Implication of psychological approaches in scientific contributions in these disciplines. 4. Preparation of conceptions for international post-graduate education in psychology, also in philosophy, pedagogy, medicine, theology, economics, etc. 5. Periodic psychological education for scientists, leading functionaries (politicians, etc.) and for 6. personnel (hospitals-schools-industry-etc.). 7. Establishment of permanent psychological consultants for governmental/private institutions. It was concluded that augmented political-financial support for IUPsyS, continental/national psychological institutions [1.-7.] could open new dimensions in renewal of psychology in the spirit of UNO-Agenda21 for better health in all countries. [1a,2-7] see Michailov/Neu et al. IUPsyS 2012. [1b] Proc. Int.Conf.Computer-Science c/o ICSD &

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On interdisciplinarity of psychology: Long-term project anthropology and integrative medicine

Eva Neu Inst. Umweltmedizin/ICSD e.V., Germany; Manfred Holler; Ursula Welscher; Germain Weber; Nicoletta Moro; Tatjana-Natalija Senn; Herta Dangler-Oppl; Michael Schratz; Johann-Martina Schwanninger; Michael Michailov

Psychology is related to philosophy and anthropology with application in daily life: interdisciplinarity is condition sine qua non for effective psychological-research/education/therapy. A long-term (1970-2011) interdisciplinary research, related to Project Anthropology considers problems of [1] philosophical psychology incl. epistemology/ethics/aesthetics, [2] psychosomatics (Th.v.Uexküll, Y. Ikemi): integrative-psychotherapy/health-education incl. occidental/oriental approaches (Chinese-Indian medicine/psychology); [3] psychophysiology, incl. effects of psychotropic hormones/drugs (5-HT/oxytocin/vasopressin; cocaine/morphine/LSD/methysergid/fentanyl/pentobarbital/procaine, etc.), [4] psychological psychiatry, [5] angiocardiological, [6] radioncological, [7] genitourological psychology [Ref.]. IUPsyS support of similar interdisciplinary projects in context of integrative psychology within the framework of International Institutes for Psychology (national-network) to future international universities (proposed by British Nobel-Laurate B.Russell) are essentially for UNO-Agenda21 for better health/education in all countries. 1,2] (see Michailov/Neu et al. IUPsyS-2012). [3] IUPS-2009-Kyoto J.Physiol.Sci. 59/S1:447/8. IUPHAR-2010-Copenhagen Basic&Clin.Pharm. 17/S1:320/454-5/488-9/489/592-3. [4] WPA-2011-Buenos-Aires, PO1.200 (Psychiatry). [5] ISIM-2010-Melbourne Int.Med.J. 40/1:144/5. [6] IORT-2008-Madrid (Rev. Cancer 22/S:10-11/29-30; Thermotherapy: ESHO-1995-Oxford Eur.Soc.Hyperthermic Oncol. 54. [7] FIGO-2006-Kuala-Lumpur 64/64-5/141/152-3; 1985-Berlin Arch.Gyn. 237:301. SIU-2011-Berlin Urol. 78/S3A:S188/S385.

Experiences of senior students involved in the orientation programme of first year university students

Sisanda Nkoso NMMU, South Africa

Well-documented evidence shows that "having the skill and academic capacity for achievement at university and the appropriate habits of an effective student are generally not a sufficient pre-condition for success" (McInnes et al., 1995). Therefore creating and delivering appropriate support systems, like a successful how2buddy programme, is crucial to student success. The main objective of this study was to investigate how the NMMU how2buddy programme has contributed to the holistic development of the how2buddies as senior students. That means their development in various different dimensions, including academic, leadership, social and personal. The sample of the study was a group

of the how2 buddies from the Faculty of Arts which constituted 51% of the participants. These students were in their second or third year of study at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University. They were selected based on their academic performance for the previous year, leadership abilities and communication skills. They were required to 'buddy' their first year groups for the first part of the semester. Methods of evaluation used in this article were semi-structured group interviews, and questionnaires. This article then identifies some promising initiatives and proposes recommendations to involve senior students in the process, so as to enhance their own development as well.

Experiences of inner city Black youth living with depression: A phenomenological study
Mirian Ofonedu Kennedy Krieger Institute, United States of America

Diagnosing depression in adolescents is frequently challenging. Depression is often under-identified, and misdiagnosed, especially in youth from under-represented ethnic and racial groups who live in urban environments. Depression may best be understood by directly asking individuals about their experiences. We employed a qualitative phenomenological design to examine the subjective experience of ten African American adolescents, within the age range of 13 to 17 years, who had a DSM-IV-TR diagnosis of depression. Five super-ordinate themes emerged from the study analysis: (a) difficulty describing the depth of the experience, (b) life events and experiences as root base, (c) the emotional sense of self, (d) the survival self, and (e) the healing self. These themes formed the essence of the adolescents' experience of living with depression. Findings demonstrate the essence of the lived experience of being depressed as including both externalizing and internalizing strategies for coping. The adolescents in this study condemned suicide as an ultimate means of escape from their inner distress and found anger as a means of coping with the 'pains' of depression, suggesting the need to acknowledge anger as a construct that may lead to a more informed understanding and identification of depression among African American youths. The findings also revealed that the meaning of depression remains unique to the individual experiencing it. Methodological limitations and recommendations for future research are addressed.

The causal relation between children's materialism and life satisfaction and the role of advertising exposure

Suzanna Oprea ASCoR, Netherlands; Patti Valkenburg; Moniek Buijzen

Research among adults suggests that materialism and life satisfaction negatively influence each other, causing a downward spiral. So far, cross-sectional research among children has indicated that materialistic children are less happy, but causality remains uncertain. The aim of this study was to investigate the relation between materialism and life satisfaction longitudinally in order to establish causality. We also investigated whether their relation depended on children's level of exposure to advertising. A sample of 466 children (ages 8-11; 55% girls) participated in a two-wave online survey with a one-year interval. We asked children questions

about material possessions, life satisfaction, and advertising. We used structural equation modeling to study the relationship between these variables. For the children in our sample, no effect of materialism on life satisfaction was observed. However, life satisfaction did have a negative effect on materialism. Exposure to advertising facilitated this effect: We only found an effect of life satisfaction on materialism for children frequently exposed to advertising. It was concluded that among 8- to 11-year-old children, life satisfaction leads to decreased materialism and not the other way around. However, this effect only holds for children who are frequently exposed to television advertising. It is plausible that the material values portrayed in advertising teach children that material possessions are a way to cope with decreased life satisfaction. It is important to reduce this effect, because findings among adults suggest that materialistic children may become less happy later in life. Various intervention strategies are discussed.

Children's advertising exposure and materialistic orientations: A longitudinal study

Suzanna Oprea ASCoR, Netherlands; Moniek Buijzen; Eva van Reijmersdal; Patti Valkenburg

As many as nine out of 10 parents worry that children's frequent exposure to advertising makes them materialistic. In this study we not only aim to investigate if children's advertising exposure indeed affects their materialism, but also how it affects their materialism (i.e., by studying the mediating effects of advertised product desire and perceived reality of advertising). The study investigates 8- to 11-year-olds, because these children are in the midst of consumer development. Unlike previous studies, it focuses on the longitudinal rather than the cross-sectional relations. A sample of 466 children (ages 8-11 years; 55% girls) participated in a two-wave online survey with a one-year interval. We asked children questions about advertising and material possessions. We used structural equation modeling to study the relationship between these variables. Results indicated that children's advertising exposure increases materialism. The effect of children's advertising exposure is mediated by advertised product desire: children's advertising exposure leads to an increase in advertised product desire that enhances materialism. The effect of children's advertising exposure is not mediated by perceived reality of advertising: children's advertising exposure does not lead to an increase perceived reality of advertising, yet, perceived reality of advertising does enhance materialism. It is concluded that advertising-induced materialism may be reduced by regulating children's advertising exposure or by active mediation focusing on advertised product desire and the perceived reality of advertising.

Rejected by peers: Attracted to antisocial media rejection-based anger loosens moral judgment among adolescents

Xanthe Plaisier VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Elly Konijn

Today's media often show characters that routinely engage in anti-social ways, while media increasingly play an important role in adolescents' lives. Research thus far has shown that such anti-social media may have detrimental effects on youth. The

present study seeks to contribute in unraveling to whom and under which circumstances such detrimental effects may occur. In combining developmental psychology and media effects research, we hypothesized that adolescents who are rejected by peers have stronger preferences for anti-social media content than others. We conducted a between-participants-design manipulating peer rejection vs. acceptance in adolescents (N=74) using the Cyberball-paradigm (Williams, Cheung, & Choi, 2000). Thereafter, participants completed questionnaires, including the State Anger Inventory and a newly devised Media, Morals, and Youth Questionnaire (MMaYQue; $\alpha=.94$) to assess media preferences of (anti)social YouTube clips. As expected, results showed that adolescents rejected by peers had higher levels of state anger, which induced a more tolerable moral judgment of anti-social media content as well as higher preferences to watch anti-social media clips than their accepted counterparts. Using bootstrapping analyses, a double mediation was established of anger and moral judgment in between rejection and anti-social media preferences. In contrast, a sample of young adults (aged 18-27; N=75) showed no relation between peer rejection and their preference for anti-social media content. These results suggest that the relation between peer rejection and anti-social media preferences is specific for adolescents. Implications of our findings are discussed in view of developmental theorizing to enrich our understanding of adolescents' media use.

The study of marital satisfaction in mothers of intellectually-disabled children

Seyed Reza Poorseyed University Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Vajihe Mojarad

The purpose of this study was to determine the marital satisfaction of mothers with intellectually-disabled children. This is a descriptive-analytical study through which 100 parents with intellectually-disabled children studying via remedial education, were selected through random sampling in Abarkooh. They were studied using the ENRICH marital satisfaction questionnaire. For data analysis, T-test and F-test were used. The results showed that parents with intellectually-disabled children live in an undesirable status in terms of marital satisfaction and its four sub-scales (idealistic distortion, marital relationship, marital conflict and conflict resolution). To cope with psychological problems and marital conflicts, organisations such as Welfare and Rehabilitation center, remedial education system, and IRIB are required to offer classes for these parents.

The effectiveness of parent training programmes to reduce bullying

Seyed Reza Poorseyed University Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Antonio Fuertes; Eva Gonzalez; Jose Martinez; Rodrigo Carcedo; Shole Amiri

The aim of the study was to investigate the efficacy of parent training programmes to reduce bullying among fifth grade elementary students. The statistical society was the fifth grade elementary male students of Abarkooh city. After doing sociometry and administering the questionnaire of PRQ (some parts of which measures bullying among children) the data were analysed. 20 children who were se-

lected as bullies, based on sociometry and scores of the questionnaire, were determined. Then they were randomly assigned to two 10-person control and experimental groups. Experimental group received 9 sessions (once a week) of a parent training programme, but the control group did not receive any training. Subjects were followed up after 45 days. Data were analysed using SPSS16, and multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA). The results showed a significant difference ($P \leq 0/001$) between experimental and control groups in the post test stage. Also, in the follow up stage, results showed a significant difference ($P \leq 0/001$) between experimental and control groups. Regarding the significant difference between experimental and control groups in post test and follow up stage, it seems that the parent training programme can reduce bullying behaviour among children, therefore it can be used as an effective method to reduce bullying. Results have been explained based on theoretical foundations.

Management competencies in higher education: Perceived job importance in relation to level of training required

Ingrid Potgieter UNISA, South Africa

The increasing changes and demands placed on higher education institutions in the 21st century impact on the roles and responsibilities of heads of department (HODs) and have led to an increasing emphasis on the development of core HOD management competencies. The aim of this article is to determine the relationship between a specific set of HOD managerial competencies identified as being important for the job and the level of training required in terms of these competencies. Research has provided evidence that HODs are often ill-prepared for their managerial role, which requires the development of specific management competencies to enable them to fulfil their roles effectively. A non-experimental quantitative survey design approach was followed and correlational data analyses were performed. A cross-sectional sample of 41 HODs of 22 departments from various faculties of a higher education institution in Gauteng participated. The Management Competency Inventory (MCI) of Visser (2009) was applied as a measure. The Pearson product-moment analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between the competencies indicated as being important for the job and the level of training required. Training needs of HODs should be formally assessed and the depth of training required in terms of the identified management competencies should be considered in the design of training programmes. The information obtained in this study may potentially serve as a foundation for the development of an HOD training programme in the South African higher education environment.

Gratitude toward God, happiness, stress, depression, anxiety and health in middle life

Fariba Pourjali Payamnoor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Shangguan Song Payamnoor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Zarnaghsh

The purpose of this study was to see if feeling grateful to God reduces the deleterious effects of stress, depression, and anxiety on health in middle life. In addition, an effort was made to test for

gender differences in this process and also the relationship between gratitude toward God and happiness was surveyed. In this study 12 adults aged 40 to 65 completed the depression, anxiety, stress scale (DASS), mental health check list (MHC), Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI) and Gratitude toward God scale (Emmons et al. 2003). By using multiple linear regression analysis, it was found that gratitude toward God was a significant predictor of happiness and reduces negative effects of stress, depression, anxiety towards mental Health in middle life. It was also found that gratitude toward God correlated with happiness. The findings were discussed in light of the literature.

Wilderness serving psychology serving humanity

Jeffrey Rink South Africa

Ecopsychology, the synthesis of psychology and ecology, utilises psychotherapeutic principles in wilderness to promote physical, emotional and spiritual wellbeing. The ecopsychologist facilitates a return to nature—the word nature coming from the Latin word 'natus' - to be born. Ecopsychologists facilitate a process in which clients connect with the Earth. Mother Earth provides the setting where one can be 'reborn' and 'suckle' at her breast. Nature nurtures, new life is born. Africa is where we all come from; it is the cradle of humanity. The ecopsychology retreats discussed, take place in primordial, African wilderness. African culture is utilised. "All things are connected" Chief Seattle tells us, "whatever befalls the Earth, befalls the sons of the Earth". Wilderness teaches us about the interconnectedness of life. Similarly, in this presentation, the interconnectedness of psychotherapy, clinical hypnosis, meditation, drumming, traditional African music, healers and shamans, symbol and metaphor, hiking, adventure, and humour, is illustrated - all leading to a multifaceted healing experience. Wilderness alters consciousness, as does meditation enhanced by clinical hypnosis, all serving as a catalyst to naturally alter consciousness. The external journey leads to an inner destination. In this process, wilderness serves psychology and in so doing, serves humanity. This ideally is a reciprocal process, and humanity through benefitting from wilderness, can contribute to the conservation of wilderness which in its own way, is stressed and threatened, like humanity, to the point of extinction. Filmed material will be used to illustrate concepts.

The feasibility and acceptability of an intervention to reduce burnout in radiation therapists

Arthee Roopnarain University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Oncology has been described as an exciting and challenging specialty for those who work in it. For many caregivers the ability to be directly involved in the care of cancer patients and the desire to help those who are chronically ill serves as motivations for choosing this specialty (Le Blanc, Hox, Schaufeli, Taris, & Peeters, 2007). However the cost of caring may deplete this initial excitement and ability to care which may ultimately culminate in burnout (Le Blanc et al., 2007, Le Blanc & Schaufeli, 2003). This study incorporated the Trials of Improved Practice (Tips) and aimed to identify recom-

mendations for reducing burnout which were feasible (the ability to perform) and acceptable (willingness to try) for a South African sample of radiation therapists (Barnes, Mathee, Krieger, Shafritz, Favin, & Sherburne, 2004). Secondly, the likely motivations and constraints inherent in implementing the proposed recommendations were explored. A non-probability volunteer sample of 10 radiation therapists from a hospital within the Gauteng province completed 2 semi-structured interviews each and participated in a TIPs inspired session on burnout. Thematic content analysis was utilised to analyse the data. The presentation will focus on discussing these results in relation to literature on burnout and intervention design.

I looked for something more than just the physical

Candice Rule Human Science Research Council, South Africa; Kopano Ratele

What specific things do individuals look for in choosing a romantic partner? In a historically, and largely still, segregated context like South Africa, attraction and intimate partner choice are especially interesting topics of inquiry because extra-individual factors may play as large a role as psychosocial ones, but also because of the multicultural traditions of society. However, there seems to be a general neglect of the psychological study of love in South Africa. Although there is continuing debate regarding what both men and women perceive as a perfect mate, studies on attraction have found that there are several things that play significant roles in the partners we choose, such as physical features, proximity, affective states, and similarity. Using a qualitative approach, and critical discourse analysis, we explored young adult Coloured heterosexual men's preferences in partners who are in racially homogeneous relationships. Men's accounts indicated that, in order of reported importance, personality was most important in establishing a steady relationship, followed by physical attraction, and then similarities in background and upbringing. Further analysis of the data also found the contribution of culture, religion and race (which was usually denied), to be important in men's partner choice. Our findings thus indicate that both psychological influences, and not always acknowledged social ones, play a significant role when men choose a long-term intimate partner. Further research is recommended with other male and female groups as well as couples in racially similar and dissimilar intimate relationships.

Understanding why individuals choose to become tattooed

Carolina Saccaggi University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Adri Prinsloo

Set against the backdrop of the rapid rise in the popularity of tattoos and other forms of body modification, this qualitative research project set out to explore the language of tattoos and to position this language within a framework of understanding. The study focused particularly on trying to understand why individuals choose to become tattooed. Tattoos have long been associated with pathology and deviance, but their increasing popularity suggests that these associations are fading and that new meanings are being attached to the process of embedding ink

in the skin. Through a discourse analysis of online accounts of being tattooed and getting a tattoo three key ways of speaking were identified in connection with tattooing. These ways of speaking were linked to (1) a sense of bodily completion, (2) a sense of community and belonging, and (3) the creation of a position of authority. Through a presentation of extracts from these online accounts this presentation discusses these ways of speaking and shows how they are supported by powerful societal discourses, including Western discourses surrounding individuality, self-actualisation and ownership.

Broadening access for under-represented groups using social media

Birgit Schreiber *University of the Western Cape, South Africa*

In South Africa, there are about 48 million cell phone subscribers, providing a platform for deep penetration into the 15-55 year old population, including student population at Higher Education where this pilot study was conducted. This study describes the findings of a pilot study of an online support service via mobile technology using chat facilities at a Higher Education Institution in South Africa. The online support service, accessible via cell phone and computer chat facility, augmented a face-to-face counseling service in a Student Development and Support Department at a medium size university in South Africa. The participants were 729 first year students who were part of a voluntary self-select peer support program. Data was gathered on the numbers and gender of students utilising the service, the range of presenting concerns and the type of responses provided by the counselor. Key findings indicate that this online support service presented a lower barrier to help seeking behaviour for male students, compared to the total gender distribution of the university and more specifically, compared to the gender distribution of students who had utilised the face-to-face counseling during the same year. Issues presented to the online support service were similar to the presenting concerns listed at the face-to-face counseling service of the university. The paper concludes with recommendations about exploring innovative practices for service provision especially around broadening access. Ethical challenges and scope of practice issues are briefly discussed.

A comprehensive analysis of psychopathology development among college students

Amrita Sen *University of Calcutta, India; Hadi Farhadi*

Psychopathology refers to the study either of mental illness or mental distress. It refers to an aberrant or dysfunctional way of functioning, where functioning is defined in terms of behavioral, interpersonal, emotional, cognitive and psychological patterns. The present study probes into the domain of whether or not psychopathologies (depression and state-trait anxiety) are consequences of attachment style, irrational belief, total number of coping and number of life events in last one year faced by the college students. Two hundred college students were assessed on the above mentioned variables, by applying the Relationship Structure Questionnaire, Irrational Belief Scale, Presumptive Stressful Life Events Scale, Coping Checklist-I, Beck Depression

Inventory and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The data were analyzed using t-test, product moment coefficient of correlation and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis (SMRA). Since significant differences between male and female students did not emerge, further statistical treatments were done combining male-female groups together. However, findings of the present study reveals that students' anxiety-related attachment style and avoidance-related attachment style, irrational belief and number of life events in last one year were positively correlated with depression. Further, irrational belief was positively correlated with state-trait anxiety. Again anxiety-related attachment style was positively correlated with trait anxiety. SMRA revealed that total number of coping was found to be a contributory factor for trait anxiety, whereas total number of coping along with irrational belief were found to be contributory factors in depression.

The functions of deliberate self-harm among a student population

Christiaan Van Rooyen *University of Pretoria, South Africa; Ingrid Lynch*

This cross-sectional study aimed to generate an exploratory functional model of deliberate self-harm (DSH) occurring among a South African student population ($n = 603$) using Principle Component Analysis (PCA). A battery of instruments, including the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSHI) and the Functional Assessment of Self-Mutilation (FASM) were administered to students. Following Nock and Prinstein's (2004) four-factor model on the functions of DSH, self-reported reasons for DSH on the FASM were conceptualised in light of the reinforcement mechanisms of social learning theory. PCA revealed a four-factor model for the reasons students engaged in DSH, constituent of the following components: social positive reinforcement, social negative reinforcement, automatic reinforcement, and reinforcement regarding self-image. A unique factor manifests in the self-image reinforcement component, suggesting divergence in the functions of DSH between student and adolescent populations.

Counteracting negative body perceptions in adolescent girls by information labels on media models

Jolanda Veldhuis *VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Ely Konijn*

Previous research showed that thin and beautiful media models evoke body dissatisfaction and negative body perceptions, and may lead to distorted eating behavior and wishes to change one's body, especially in (pre-)adolescent girls. However, could the very same medium also be used to counteract (Western) media's thin-body ideal, or, to promote a more realistic norm? Along the lines of social comparison mechanisms and media psychological theorizing, the present study included pragmatic weight information labels and systematically combined these labels with attractive media models. That is, we designed a 3 (media model's body shape: extremely thin vs. thin vs. normal weight) x 3 (information label: 6kg-underweight vs. 3kg-underweight vs. normal-weight) between-subjects experiment including three different age groups (9-10, 12-13 and 15-16 year olds; $N=184$). Multi-

variate tests and contrast analyses showed that weight information labels and media models' body shape interacted to affect the adolescent girls' body perceptions. As expected, weight information labels instigated a normalization effect: exposure to an extremely thin body shape labeled to be of 'normal-weight' lead to the highest levels of body dissatisfaction, objectified body consciousness, and social comparison with media models. Moreover, weight information labels showed a counteracting effect when they appropriately confirmed the actual (under)weight status of the media model (e.g., an extremely thin media model with a corresponding 6kg-underweight label induced less body dissatisfaction). Additionally, results showed that pre-adolescent girls (aged 9-10) responded less strongly than older adolescent girls, indicating a critical criterion age between pre-adolescence and adolescence in responding to media models' body shape.

Resilience in intimate relationships

Nerine Venter *South Africa*

This is a qualitative study that aims to explore and define resilience in intimate relationships. A constructivist perspective and a systemic approach ground the study, and the literature review highlights useful definitions of resilience. This study uses three sources of information to explore relational resilience: Three family therapists shared their experiences and insights about couples in distress, excerpts from five films provided information regarding couple interactions and were used as visual stimuli, and three participant couples viewed these excerpts and discussed their responses and personal experiences in semi-structured interviews. The themes arising from the participants' responses were analysed by means of thematic network analysis. In view of the participants' experiences a definition of resilience in intimate relationships not only includes the ability of the couple to endure adversity, but also involves the relational capacity to adapt, grow, and recover from adversities, and includes the relational processes that allow the couple as a system to rebound from shared difficulties and become more resourceful.

Characteristics of marital relationship in southern Brazil: Marital satisfaction, conflict resolution strategies and violence

Adriana Wagner *UFRGS, Brazil; Clarisse Mosmann; Denise Falcke; Luciana Grzybowski*

The presence of conflict is an inherent aspect of the marital relationship, but the strategies used to resolve conflicts differ between couples. Couples use a variety of options for conflict resolution, from the most effective to the most dysfunctional strategies – the latter may even culminate in violence. This study aimed to analyse how marital satisfaction, conflict resolution styles and the presence of indicators of violence between partners are associated in a sample of 730 couples from southern Brazil. Spouses responded separately to a 172-item questionnaire designed to assess sociodemographic data, levels of marital satisfaction (GRIMS), conflict resolution strategies (CRBQ; CRSI), and indicators of violence (CTS2). A Pearson correlation analysis indicated associations between almost all variables, demonstrating the complex interactions inherent in the marital relationship. We highlight the correla-

tions of positive problem solving—CRSI ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.377$), seeking partnership agreement \square CRBQ ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.510$) and negotiation \square CTS2 ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.361$) with the level of marital satisfaction. Attack strategy was positively and significantly ($p < 0.001$) correlated with the categories physical assault and psychological aggression. Our results indicate that high levels of marital satisfaction result from the absence of indicators of violence and from the presence of functional strategies of conflict resolution. Corroborating findings from the literature, we conclude that marital satisfaction, rather than the absence of conflict, is the result of how couples manage their conflicts.

We have something to say too: Inpatient survey in KwaZulu-Natal of people with intellectual disability

Andrea Zank *Umgeni Hospital, South Africa*

The rights of minority groups within the general population of people, such as those with intellectual disabilities, are often overlooked. In the last few years the South African State Health Department has initiated a national drive in an attempt to improve the core standards of the State's public health services. These investigations have focused on general hospitals through the consultation of service users, to whom health services are provided, at the exclusion of the unique needs to the intellectual disabled population. The following study was developed on the premise of inclusion, that this population has the right to express their experiences too. The objective of the study was to attempt to measure their awareness of their rights including their understanding of the procedure to submitting complaints. It was also to examine the level of these patients' experienced satisfaction with the services rendered. These services included amongst others, social and stimulation programs as well as basic self-care. A patient friendly survey appropriate to this specific population was developed and applied amongst the patients of a state institution in the KwaZulu-Natal midlands region that provides residential care for patients with a range of intellectual disabilities. Outcomes are discussed with an emphasis on issues specific to representing the voice of the intellectually disabled population. In addition, difficulties in implementing research with this specific population are explored, such as dealing with varying capacities of understanding and communicating.

Study of the effect of family communication patterns on self esteem in high school students of Shiraz

Maryam Zarnaghash *Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hadi Farhadi; Azadeh Alavi pour*

The goal of the present study was examining the effect of family communication patterns, included consensual, pluralistic, protective and laissez-faire, on self esteem. The sample group included 200 students – girls (100) and boys (100) - selected from different high schools of Shiraz city. A revised version of the Cooper Smith Self Esteem Questionnaire and a revised version of Koerner-Fitzpatrick Family Communication Patterns Questionnaire were used. The Cronbach alpha coefficient was calculated in order to determine of reliability of the

measures. For testing validity of the instruments factor analysis methods were used. The results showed acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. By using two way ANOVA the effect of communication patterns on self esteem, regarding gender as a moderator, was verified. Results showed that consensual and pluralistic patterns in comparison to protective and laissez-faire patterns have higher scores on the self esteem scale. The conversation aspect of family communication, in comparison with conformity, especially in boys, is the powerful determinant factor of self esteem.

Session Type: Posters

Effect of group teaching of self-control on children's improving social skills

Seyed Ali Abyar Hosseini *Qom Payamenoor University, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The purpose was to consider the effect of group teaching of self-control techniques on improving social skills in children suffering from Hyperactivity and Attention Deficit. This research has been administered according to semi-experimental method by pre-test, post-test plan following a control group. The sample of study was 6 to 9-year-old children diagnosed having Hyperactivity and Attention Deficit who had gone to the specialised psychological Centre of Children in Qom. They were randomly divided into two groups, both of which took the pre-test. The Experimental group learned self-control techniques during 10 sessions in groups. The post-test was then administered, and again, after 2 months. The data were considered with the variance analysis method, by frequent measurement. The results indicate that teaching self-control techniques dramatically increased children's social skills in the sample and these changes were stable after 2 months. According to the results, teaching self-controlling techniques has a positive influence on improving social skills.

The prevalence and comparison of alexithymia in male and female undergraduates

Afroz Afshari *University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Esmaili*

The aim of present study was to investigate the epidemiology of alexithymia and comparing male and female students of Shahid Chamran University in this construct and its subscales. The sample consisted of 841 undergraduate students in second semester of year 1386-87. This sample was selected by multi-stage random sampling method and the 20 items version of Toronto Alexithymia Scale was administered to them. The results showed that the rate of alexithymia in the whole sample was 16.2%, in females it was 16.1% and in males it was 16.3%. There was no significant difference in prevalence of alexithymia between males and females. Comparison of the two genders in the total score and three subscales showed that there was significant differences in total score ($p = 0.017$) and External Oriented Thinking style ($p < 0.001$) and both averages were higher in male students.

A comparison between forgiveness and its components in normal couples and divorced spouses in Isfahan

Asghar Aghaei Jeshvaghani *Khorasgan (Isfahan) Branch, I.A.U, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Fatehizadeh; Somayeh Karimi; Hossein Vasefpour*
The purpose of this study was compare forgiveness and its components in normal couples and divorcing couples in Isfahan city. The statistical population consisted of couples who lived in Isfahan city in 1387 (2009). Therefore, 100 normal couples were selected randomly from four parks, and 100 at-divorce couples were selected randomly from couples who were referred to divorce centers in Isfahan. Forgiveness and its components were measured by means of the Forgiveness scale (FFS). The results of a one-way analysis of variances showed that forgiveness and its components (recognition, reparation, restitution, resolution) were significantly more evidenced in normal couples than divorcing couples ($p < 0/01$). It is concluded that it is important to consider the role of forgiveness in couples who are going to divorce.

Relationship and comparison between spiritual intelligenc and mindfulness high school students

Hamid Arab *University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between Spiritual intelligence and mindfulness in a sample of high school students and compare the variables between boys and girls. The method of the study is correlational and based on comparison. The statistical community was isfahan high school students selected through random sampling: 90 second grade students (45 boys and 45 girls) from a high school in Isfahan (Iran). The Inventory Spiritual Intelligence of Abdollahzade (1387) and the Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness skill of Bear Amith and Allen (2004) were used as measurement instruments. The study hypotheses were: 1) there is a relationship between students' spiritual intelligence and their mindfulness. 2) there is a difference between girls' spiritual intelligence and that of boys. 3) there is a difference between girls' mindfulness and that of boys. The results indicated that girls obtained higher scores than boys in both variables, however these scores were not reasonable. The other findings showed that as the spiritual intelligence increased in both genders the mindfulness also increased, i.e. these two variables are interrelated. The study suggests that these two variables be studied in other levels of education.

The relationship between attachment styles and aggression among university students

Hamid Arab *University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Roghaye Ahmadi; Mohammad Naghavi*

The aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between attachment styles and aggression. The test subjects were 150 female and male junior college BA students studying at Sheikhe Bahaie non-profit university who were selected according to random sampling. To measure attachment styles, Hazen and Shiver's (1987) attachment style scale and for measuring aggression, Zahedifar, et.al's (2000) aggression questionnaire was applied. The achieved data were analyzed through Pearson correlation and multivariate regression method in order to predict the changes of criterion variables according to predictive variable factors. The results

indicated that there is a negative significant correlation between safe attachment style and aggression aspects. Moreover, there was a positive and significant correlation between reciprocal attachment style with aggression, and the same result can be seen between preventive attachment styles in all its aspects except invasion.

Effectiveness of forgiveness intervention training on marital satisfaction, anger reduction and family forgiveness

Fatemeh Bagherian *Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ali Arab; Shahriar Shahidi*
There has been an increase of interest in forgiveness training as an intervention strategy by a wide range of psychologists and psychotherapists. But in Iran, despite a relatively long history of theoretical interest in the field (Shamloo, 2004), virtually no clinical or training intervention has been reported to date. This study can be considered the first training intervention in this field. The present study evaluated the effectiveness of a 6-week forgiveness training on marital satisfaction, state and trait anger, and family forgiveness. The forgiveness training was based on Luskin's (2006) theoretical framework. 140 married adults (54 men, 86 women), aged between 22-45 years, participated in the study and were randomly assigned to either a forgiveness training intervention or a no intervention group. Information was collected through Enrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire, Spielberger State-trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI-2) and Family Forgiveness Scale (Pollard et al). Measures were obtained at pre-test, post-test, and four months follow-up. Results of a mixed ANOVA revealed that forgiveness and marital satisfaction significantly increased and that both trait and state anxiety decreased at post-test. These effects were largely maintained after four months.

Facilitating working alliance: Does gender matching make a difference?

Kuldir Bhati *The University of Akron, United States of America*
Matching clients and psychologists on the basis of various heuristics, including gender, is common in clinical practice. Considerable research has been conducted to examine the impact of gender matching on the therapeutic alliance, but the results have been equivocal. Previous studies, at best, have examined outcome measures at the end of therapy to evaluate the impact of gender matching. This study sought to further examine gender matching in a naturalistic setting and proposed that perhaps gender matching varies in importance depending upon the stage of counselling. It is hypothesised that gender matching impacts alliance significantly initially and then tapers off in impact, as other factors that affect the development of working alliance come into play. This study examined the impact of gender matching on alliance at different stages of therapy. The results indicated that gender matching does not have a significant impact on the alliance, even at the early stages of therapy. Interestingly, results indicated support for a general "female effect." Across all stages of therapy, female - female client therapist dyads tended to report the highest alliance ratings, followed by the dyads with at least one female member, and male - male dyads consis-

tently reported the lowest alliance ratings. Implications of these results and future directions are discussed. Recommendations are made regarding factors to consider when assigning clients and ways to do so effectively.

An exploration of the relational experiences of an older woman's effective relationships in an intergenerational context

Madaleen Botha *North-West University, South Africa*
This presentation aims to explore an older woman's relational experiences that she describes as effective in her intergenerational relations. The theoretical framework that informed this presentation, is that relationships which promote a caring relational environment are effective for members of both generations. The relational qualities informing a relationship are important to promote the caring environment between generations. A case study design was applied to gain insight into the relational experiences of an older woman (aged 67), who reported that she experiences effective intergenerational relationships. Data collection methods included a visual clay presentation produced by a projective data gathering instrument, the Mmogo-method™ (Roos, 2008, 2012), as well as verbal expressions and personal journal reflections. The visual and textual data have been thematically analysed and the following themes emerged: spirituality is used to deal with ambiguities in an empathetic manner. She was able to adopt a meta-reflective position in her intergenerational environment. She also demonstrated flexibility by adopting various roles in her different relational contexts. A caring intergenerational relationship seemingly consists of empathy, meta-reflectivity, and flexibility. In order to obtain a more complete understanding of intergenerational relationships, future studies need to approach this subject from various generational and cultural perspectives.

Captured by music and dance: Melholistics and performance in sports

Annalisa Cangelosi *AIO-AEO-FOIL, Italy*
Studies have been conducted in movement activities which, by focusing on aspects related to motion, investigated the possible effects that music might have on relieving athletes' pressure. In the first part, the authors illustrate the main theories in this area. In particular, they dwell on Hernandez-Péon's theory whereby music might improve athletic performance, or the emotions accompanying physical exercise, thus decreasing the psychological backlash associated with physical strain. In the second part, they illustrate the innovation at the foundation of the theory of Melholistics (A. Meneghetti). Specifically, they address a) theory, applications and materials used; and b) its possible influence on the mental attitude of gymnasts before a performance, especially in relation to the way they view such engagement before, during and after the work performed during Melholistics sessions.

The effect of text messaging in the family relationship: A sample of Puerto Rico

Michelle Cordero-Soto *Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Celsie Hiraldo; Gladys Rodriguez; Rosana Rivera; Angeli Crespo; Aida Jimenez*

During the past decade, text messaging has become a popular phenomenon among mobile phone users. Statistics prove that the use of text messages (TM) is becoming common among family members, expanding communication methods. Studies reveal that the use of TM has positively contributed to parent-child communication. However, there is scarce scientific literature validating the effect of text messaging in the family context. Using qualitative methodology, this study explores participant's verbalisations regarding the impact that texting has on the family. The sample consisted of 111 participants selected by availability in Puerto Rico. Each participant was asked to answer five open-ended questions regarding the benefits and problems of communicating through TM, and identify if family communication and cohesion were affected. Results were analysed by four independent coders, which developed common themes around issues of communication and cohesion. Results showed that TM were considered a positive tool towards communication among family members. Family members agreed that the use of TM helped them communicate with each other when communication was difficult. Moreover, the majority expressed that TM facilitated communication when it was hard to express their feelings towards each other. Results show that benefits associated with texting surpassed the negative aspects, increasing family communication and cohesion. Considering the verbalisations of the participants, and based on the principles of Family Systemic Theory, we concluded that the use of TM may contribute to the development of less rigid and healthier boundaries among family members.

A study of structural relations of some psychological risk and protective factors of addiction potential

Iran Davoudi *Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The purpose of this study was developing, testing and refining a model to understand the relationships between some psychological risk and protective factors of addiction potential. This study used structural equation modeling (SEM) to evaluate the associations between parenting styles and potential addiction mediated by novelty seeking, behaviour problems and coping strategies in a sample of 572 third grade high school students (male: 328, female: 244) in Mashhad, Iran. The participants were selected through multistage random sampling. Data were collected by questionnaires including Parenting Style Questionnaire, Temperament and Character Inventory, Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation, Achenbach Youth Self-Report Scale and Iranian Addiction Potential Scale. Amos-16 model program software was applied for structural equation modelling. The modified model had a good fit with the data (CFI = .90, RMSEA = .07) after deleting the coefficients without significance, and considering covariance between some of error variables. The present study found many of the predicted relations between parenting styles and potential addiction mediated by novelty seeking, behaviour problems and coping strategies, although most of the proposed paths between permissive parenting style and other variables were not significant. Based on standard coefficients emotion-oriented, problem-oriented, avoidance-oriented coping

strategies and problem behaviours, have more effect on addiction potential, respectively. The clinical and applied implications of results and the model presented in this study are discussed.

The elicitation of young people's emotions through the Mmogo-method as a projective technique

Monique Delpoort North-West University, South Africa

Projective techniques enable us to discover innermost beliefs and emotions that are hidden. The Mmogo-method™ is a visual data gathering method that can be viewed as a projective technique that entails the making of visual images of certain experiences by means of clay, beads and straw as material. In this instance it was used to reflect on their relationships with members of the older generation (people older than 60 years). The aim of the study was to describe the relational experiences of young adults, aged 21 to 30, male and female, who participated in the Mmogo-method™ as part of an inter-generational project at the North-West University, South Africa. The participants were requested to construct a visual image by using unstructured material. The data that was collected consists of observations of the emotions of participants as well as journals after the completion of the Mmogo-method™ and reflections of the participants about their experiences in this projective technique. Data analysis through thematic analysis, made it observable that participants displayed different emotional reactions such as crying and frustration. The young adults cried when they realised the losses they have experienced in relation to their grandparents. By using projective data gathering instruments, emotional content is elicited which should be helpful if dealt with in an empathic and ethical manner. It is recommended that the Mmogo-method™ be explored in terms of its value as an intervention and research instrument regarding emotion and emotional reactions.

Ethnic individuality as an issue of integral personality theory

Davlet Duisenbekov Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; **Almat Nuradinov; Bizhan Sheraly**

Personality as a system of individual traits and features ought to be considered on the ground of historical-ethnic concept developed by professor M. Mukanov – renowned founder of psychological science in Kazakhstan. Human individuality is considered as an issue of ethnically centered psychological study that takes into account cultural-historical conditions of ethnicity and peculiarities of personality growth and socialization. Ethnical individuality may be revealed as a system of "measured and unmeasured constructs" (a notion developed by L. Burlachuk) and in structural aspect it can be described (following A. Shmelyov) by macro-level of global cross-situational traits represented in the national character, meso-level of generalized skill-traits determined by socialisation and by micro-level of situational personal-traits reflecting human social-ethnic identity. Measured and unmeasured constructs of ethnical individuality can be shown by inter-relation of regulative and reflective aspects representing content of human consciousness coincided with group and social experience of certain

ethnos. Ethno-psychological content of integral individuality can be revealed by three versions of archetypes which are characteristic of the Central Asian region: (1) European-centered type with predominant western values, (2) orthodox-Asian type with predominant Moslem values, and (3) intermediate-mixed type. The practical significance involves recommendations accounting for ethnical individuality traits, expert and diagnostic procedures of various directions and also psychological examination of individuals in inter-ethnic relations in conditions of the social crisis and variable cross-cultural influences. Psycho-diagnostic techniques in ethnical research, social-psychological observation were used.

Psycho-linguistic aspects of modern Kazakh language development

Davlet Duisenbekov Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; **Kulyash Bassybekova**

There are two sides of research analysis connected with language users, natural mechanism of sensual cognition and social-cultural mechanism of the word origin. A person's sensory-perceptive system is an entire functional system consisting of sense-motor subsystems. It's a complex multi-level organisation with intra- and intermodal connections and subordinate-coordinative parameters of managing and regulating. Revealing managing mechanisms of this system allows to create means of language acquisition and to clear up its psycho-energy-informational essence. As a model of intra- and intermodal mutual connections there is selected "eye – hand" system. This research deals with psychological peculiarities of modern Kazakh language development and consist of general-psychological, ethnopsychological and psycho-linguistic fields of analysis. The general-psychological part examines personal features of Kazakh as state language acquisition and everyday usage by Kazakhs and representatives of other nations. From this point some social-economical and political issues are taken into consideration. The ethnopsychological part indicates a wide spectrum of specific regional peculiarities of Kazakh language and a lot of foreign borrowings, especially from Russian and English. The psycho-linguistic part reveals inner peculiarities of modern Kazakh language on the basis of inter-relation of "linguistic competence" and "linguistic performance" (by Ch. Osgood and others) and tendencies of literal Kazakh language development in modern social-economical, political and multi-cultural situation. The empirical study had shown significant differences of the Kazakh language usage in urban and countryside conditions, in official and non-official practice among different persons, social and professional groups, ethnical subgroups and minorities.

Impact factors on religious attitude and its relationship with adjustments (social, educational, emotional)

Javad Ghanbari Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran; **Akbar Mahdiloo** Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Measuring religious attitudes, determining factors affecting it, and its relationship with adjustment (social, educational, emotional) in students. The method in this study was descriptive correlation.

Two sampling method was used: multi-stage cluster sampling and stratified sampling (within clusters). Sample size was 381 people who estimated using Krjlsly and Morgan's method. They filled the religious attitude scale (includes 42 questions with five options in Likert's method), adjustment questionnaire (includes 55 questions with 2), and personal information questionnaire. Findings of the research showed that there was a significant relationship between religious attitudes and emotional adjustment in students. In addition, there was a significant difference in religious attitudes between boys and girls: boys had more religious attitudes than girls. There was significant relationship between religious attitudes of students and their mothers' education level, students whose mothers had primary education levels scored higher in religious attitudes, whereas there was no relationship between religious attitudes of students and their fathers' educational level. Comparing the means among students showed that there was no relationship between religious attitudes and their parents' occupational status. Also religious attitude was related to aging of students so that students of ages 16-17 years were more religious than other students.

Measuring marital adjustment for Chinese couples

Ying Han Peking University, China; **Lei Wang** Peking University, China

This research measured Chinese couples' marital adjustment by combining and revising Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) and Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS), which are commonly used in marital adjustment measurement, in the purpose of examining its prediction validity, as well as its prediction for Chinese couples' marriage quality. A total of 159 married couples participated in the survey. Two factors emerged in exploratory factor analysis, namely, "living things" and "intimate dyadic". The results showed that participants with a bachelor's degree had significantly lower scores than undergraduates and postgraduates in "intimate dyadic", couples with children had less time and frequency in "intimate dyadic". In the meantime, hierarchy regression analysis showed that marital status was only significantly influenced by "living things", where higher scores were related to the greater differences between couples and the lower evaluation of marital status. These results provide beneficial references for measuring and understanding Chinese couples' marital adjustment. It also makes for some insight in understanding and regulating couples' behaviour and interaction mode.

Implicit attitude is positively associated with immediate enhancement and rebound effects in thought suppression tasks

Ming-Chou Ho Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; **Ren-Hau Li; Fan-Ting Chang; Tze-Chun Tang**

Betel nut is a common stimulant in Asian countries. We ask whether the hyperaccessibility due to suppressing thoughts of betel nut is associated with the habitual chewers' implicit attitude. Seventy-seven habitual betel nut chewers and 19 non-chewers completed a thought suppression task and the single-category implicit attitude test (SC-IAT). In the thought suppression task, participants thought of

anything including betel nut, then they were asked not to think of anything related to betel nut, and finally they thought of anything as beginning. The immediate enhancement effect was computed by subtracting number of intrusions in the baseline from the number of intrusions during suppression phase. The rebound effect was computed by subtracting number of intrusions in the baseline from the number of intrusions during expression phase. In SC-IAT, participants were asked to categorise the betel nut pictures to the label "pleasant" as quickly as possible, and then to the label "unpleasant". Error responses were replaced with the session mean plus a penalty time of 400 ms. The mean RTs in the session "betel + pleasant" were subtracted from the mean RTs in the session "betel+ unpleasant". This value was divided by the SD of all correct RTs within both sessions. Higher SC-IAT scores indicate more positive associations with betel nut. In habitual chewers, but not non-chewers, their implicit attitudes positively correlated to intruding thoughts of betel nut. Our finding has important theoretical and clinical implications for understanding how the substance-related activation clusters in associative system are related to thought suppression.

The individual difference of intelligence level: The contributions from both the difference of structure and factor's function

Zhong Jianjun Educational Science College, China; **Chen ZhongYong; Fang FuXi**

The aim of this study is to determine whether individual difference in IQ is closely related to intelligent structure and factor function. 256 students, aged between 14 years and 1 month to 14 years and 12 months, were assessed by means of the WISC-CR, then divided into the following three groups, based on IQ scores: 70-85; 86-115 and 116-130. The results are as follows. As the intelligence level increases, the inter-correlation from WISC-CR, verbal and operational subscales become lower. Although there is the same factor structure and the g explains ratio on the full scale, there are more factors on operation subscale in the higher IQ group than the lower. As for the variation of g loading on subtest, there is more consistency in the subtest with higher g loading than lower g loading among three groups. Some conclusions are drawn as follows: although there are the same intelligence factors in the three groups, the individuals who have the bigger g function and more differentiated structure in operational intelligence, tend to get higher IQ scores. Some factors leading to undifferentiated structure are discussed.

The difference between males and females regarding the effect of children on relationships

Sarah Kadzomba UNISA, Zimbabwe

Children can either make or break a relationship between parents, with varying degrees of impact on males or females. Five aspects of children have been identified as contributing to the life of a relationship: availability or unavailability, nature of children, number of children, child-rearing practices and the decisions the children take in life. All can impact an adult relationship, and this can differ between males and females. The principal aim of this exploratory qualitative study has been to inves-

tigate the difference between males and females with regard to the effect of children on relationships in Nyanga, North, Zimbabwe, through answering these exploratory questions: What are the effects of children on a relationship? What aspects of children affect relationships? How does society view children in a relationship? and, How can relationships survive these effects? Participants (n=10, 5 males and 5 females) whose ages ranged from 35 to 75 years. Data were gathered using unstructured interviews and were analysed through interpretive analysis. The findings revealed that there are indeed differences between males and females regarding the effects of children on relationships. Participants needed support and intervention especially tailored for their unique needs. The findings of the study recommended counselling, education and social support.

Well-being in a Czech population sample

Vladimir Kebza National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic; **Miloslav Kodl; Iva Solcova; Vera Kernova**

An empirical survey of well-being in a representative Czech population sample was conducted. A sample of the Czech population (N = 1321,18 - 74 years, 674 women, 647 men) provided data concerning the level and structure of subjective well-being, self-reported health, locus of control, a level of self-efficacy and socio-demographic data. Subjective well-being was employed as dependent variable. Independent variables were: sex, age, education, self-reported health, locus of control, and general self-efficacy. General self-efficacy, locus of control, self-reported health, and education were determined as predictors of well-being within this survey. Our findings speak to the growing literature on well-being research, which has documented that no relation of well-being to sex and age was determined.

An action plan for building a successful Psi Chi chapter

Maria Lavooy Florida Institute of Technology, United States of America; **Martha Zlokovich**

Psi Chi, one of the largest academic honor societies, was founded in 1929 to advance the science of psychology. As a federation of over 1100 chapters (Psi Chi members at a particular university), Psi Chi recently became an international organisation. As the number of international institutions submitting applications increases, so, too, do the questions and concerns with regard to comparing US and international psychology curricula and grading schemes. This poster addresses the "nuts and bolts" of applying for a Psi Chi chapter and ensuring that it will succeed and flourish. While chapter faculty advisors face a number of challenges, one of the most important ones for chapter success relates to recruiting officers. This is an important challenge because the student officers will "set the tone" for the coming year. It is a difficult one because many students believe the responsibility of leadership will be overwhelming or too time-consuming. Another challenge is finding the right time and place for meetings. If this can be successfully resolved, it will significantly increase membership and attendance. Other issues addressed are developing an action plan for recruiting new members and officers, providing information relevant to conducting meetings,

sharing ideas for invited speakers, arranging volunteer projects, and discussing Psi Chi grant and award opportunities. Additionally, information will be shared about chapter involvement beyond campus activities: Society voting and service, and attending and presenting at regional, national, and international conferences.

Workplace bullying: The victims' experiences

Boitumelo Maja UNISA, South Africa

This study aimed to explore the lived experiences of the victims of bullying in the workplace. There are studies that reveal that there are prolonged effects on bully victim's health, social functioning and work performance. These studies also provide a broad description on how bullying negatively impacts on the victim's normal functioning. The focus of this study was on exploring five aspects that can provide a clear description of bullying in the workplace. These aspects included: low self-esteem, lack of motivation, the victim's mental health, the bully's typical tactics and the role that Human Resources (HR) can play in combating the prevalence of bullying. A descriptive-interpretive approach was applied which showed that bullying has negative impacts on the normal functioning of the bullied. Data were collected from individuals who previously experienced bullying in their place of work. The selection of the sample was purposive. From each participant's response there were common themes that were identified, and there were also commonalities in their experiences. Furthermore, it was clear from the findings that HR needs to focus on, and deal with, bullying within the workplace, as it not only affects the victims, but the entire organisation.

Differences in definitions of infidelity between romantic partners and relationship satisfaction

Magdalena Mijas Jagiellonian University, Poland

The purpose of the research was to investigate the connections between differences in definitions of infidelity between romantic partners and relationship satisfaction. Individualised definitions of infidelity were measured with the Perception of Infidelity Scale (PIS) (Mijas, Szpitalak, 2010), that allows measurement of both quantitative differences in perception of infidelity (conceptualised as restrictive vs. liberal definitions of infidelity), and qualitative differences (conceptualised according to three factors that analysis revealed – Emotional infidelity, Sexual infidelity and Impersonal infidelity). Relationship satisfaction was measured with the Quality of Relationships Inventory (QRI) (Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzel, Nagle 1997), and the Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS) (Hendrick, Dicke, and Hendrick, 1998). Among other measured variables were: Attachment Styles (RSQ, Griffin, Bartholomew, 1994), History of Relationship (History of Relationship Scale designed for this study), and various demographic data (brief questionnaire designed for this study). The study involved 20 couples (including same-sex couples) who had formed intimate relationships for more than 2 years. As expected, analysis revealed that the larger the discrepancy in the definitions of infidelity between partners (conceptualised as restrictive vs. liberal), the lower the levels of satis-

faction with the relationship were revealed by both partners. Analysis also revealed interesting associations between other measured variables, all of which will be presented and discussed during the presentation. Possible applications and limitations of the presented research as well as directions of future studies in this area will be discussed too.

Developing and validating the Psychological Well-Being scale for children (PWB-c)

Suzanna Oprea ASCoR, Netherlands

After conducting a thorough review of the literature into the theoretical foundations of psychological well-being, Ryff and Singer (2008) distinguished six core dimensions of psychological well-being: purpose in life, environmental mastery, positive relationships, personal growth, autonomy, and self-acceptance. The goal of this study was to use these insights to develop the Psychological Well-Being for children scale (PWB-c). A literature search was conducted in order to determine how purpose in life, environmental mastery, positive relationships, personal growth, autonomy, and self-acceptance have previously been measured among children. These existing measures formed the inspiration for the PWB-c. The PWB-c consists of 28 items. It was administered twice within a 2-week interval to 166 9- to 11-year olds in order to test its internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and construct validity. Both the internal consistency ($\alpha_{Time1} = .816$; $\alpha_{Time2} = .832$) and test-retest reliability ($r_{Time1-Time2} = .800$, p In conclusion, the PWB-c performs well in terms of reliability and empirical usefulness.

The use of text messaging and its effect in a family system

Ramon Perez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Tamara Martinez; Celsie Hiraldo; Mariangie Lugo Studies show that texting has been conceived as a contributing factor to how families engage in communication and relate to each other (Devitt & Roker, 2009). However, the amount of scientific literature discussing this topic is scarce. Therefore, this cross-sectional survey explores the perceptions regarding the use of text messaging among family members. The questionnaire developed by the researchers gathered social demographic information, text messaging usage, frequency, and family members' perception of its usage and impact. The sample consisted of 111 Puerto Rican residents, selected by convenience. Results showed that 45% of the participants send text messages from one to ten times daily, often employed in order to receive immediate responses (46%) and when the target family member is not available, to answer calls (35%). Sixty seven percent usually send text messages in the presence of other family members, and 72% reported not having family problems while texting. Only 20% reported having family problems with the use of texting, mostly mothers who indicated difficulties with their children. However, the overall results showed that the use of text messages have more advantages than disadvantages among family members. The frequent use of text messaging among family members suggests that families are becoming accustomed to new ways of communication, contributing to less rigid and healthier boundaries. These results are consistent with other

studies demonstrating that the use of text messaging, rather than causing problems, is beneficial for immediate communication, and family cohesion (Hakoama & Hakoyama, 2011).

Maternal substance use among women attending midwife obstetric units in the Cape metropole, South Africa

Petal Petersen Williams Medical Research Council, South Africa

Maternal substance use in pregnancy poses health risks for women and their unborn babies. There is increasing evidence in South Africa of substance use among women (and in particular women of childbearing age) and the burden this places on the health and social development of mothers and their infants. The objective of this study is to describe the nature and extent of substance use among pregnant women attending Midwife Obstetric Units (MOUs) in the Cape Metropole. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among pregnant women attending 11 MOUs in greater Cape Town. In total 5231 pregnant women were screened for drug and alcohol use and 684 completed an interviewer administered survey and provided a urine sample. Among the 5231 pregnant women screened 34.4% and 3.6% respectively self reported drinking alcohol and using illicit drugs during their current pregnancy or in the 3 months before they knew they were pregnant. However, biological testing highlighted the levels of under reporting. Among the sub-set of women who reported that they have not used drugs in their current pregnancy, 9.2% tested positive for one or more drugs, mainly amphetamines and cannabis. Findings point to the fact that there are high levels of substance use among pregnant women attending public sector antenatal clinics in the Cape Metropole. Pregnant women however, are not always truthful about their use of alcohol and/or other drugs. This indicates a need for early identification of and intervention with substance using pregnant women using biological markers such as urine.

Monitoring the prevalence of methamphetamine-related presentations at psychiatric hospitals in Cape Town, South Africa

Andreas Pluddemann Medical Research Council, South Africa; Ian Lewis; Claudia de Clercq; Siphokazi Dada; Charles Parry; John Parker; Henk Temmingh; Surita van Heerden; Rehana Kader

This study aimed to determine a demographic profile of methamphetamine (MA)-related admissions to major psychiatric services in Cape Town, obtain a substance-use profile from admitted patients, a profile of common MA-related symptoms encountered during the assessment of the patients presenting with MA-related problems, and a brief profile of the psychiatric diagnoses made. Staff in six psychiatric hospitals or wards in Cape Town collected data on methamphetamine-related admissions between July and December 2008 using a one-page record review form. The data collection form consisted of the patient's demographic details, presenting symptoms, previous admission details, current MA and other substance-use information, and DSM-IV diagnosis. A total of 235 forms were completed. Most patients were male (69%) and the mean age was 25 years. The most common presenting symptoms

were aggressive behaviour (74%), followed by delusions (59%) and hallucinations (57%). Males were two times more likely to present with aggression as compared to females, while females were significantly more likely to present with depressed mood or euphoric/elevated mood. The majority of patients had substance-induced psychotic disorder (41%), followed by schizophrenic disorders (31%). Twelve percent (12%) had bipolar mood disorder. MA-related psychiatric admissions pose serious challenges to all health services dealing with these patients. Further training and treatment protocol development and distribution is indicated.

The effect of education play training on motor development of educable mentally disabled boys in preschool

Seyed Reza Poorseyed University Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Arezoo Shahmive Isfahani

The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of education play training on motor development of educable mentally disabled boys (age 5 to 7 years old). The statistical population of this study included all boys in preschool who, although mentally disabled, were educable. The sample included 20 boys who were randomly selected from 3 special schools in Isfahan city. Then they were randomly split into 2 groups: the experimental and control groups. The instrument used in this research was, Lincoln Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency and Education Play Training. A pretest was administered to both the experimental and control groups. Then education play training was employed on the experimental group in 12 sessions, over a month. A post-test was administered to both groups at the end of training. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the mean scores of Lincoln Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency in the experimental and the control groups in the post test ($p < 0.01$). Finding showed that educable play training could increase motor development in educable mentally disabled boys ($p < 0.001$).

Happiness understanding and its dependence of sense formation features

Aidana Rizulla Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Zuhra Ismagambetova; Fatima Tashimova

Happiness understanding is one of the important phenomenon defining sense, and a feature of the self-realisation of the person. According to our hypothesis the understanding of happiness depends on features of sense formation. The process of sense formation we understand as a result of correlation of personal requirements defined by values of set of virtual subjects. A method of incomplete offers, a technique of "Values of relations" and a projective technique (Actual sense) were developed by authors. 252 students were investigated and divided into four groups. Group 1 (mobile), in sense formation process values of following virtual subjects have essential value: the value of the father, which stimulates values of the superiority; idols (authors of favourite books, the Internet), stimulating on achievement. In the process of sense formation defining are cognitive components which provide success in self-realisation and promote understanding of happiness as achievements. However, they have problems in personal relations. Group 2 (harmonious), in process of sense formation

values of the father and mother through which prism all other essential values refract. Their happiness is defined by them as harmony creation. Group 3 (egocentric), in sense formation process values of virtual subjects (authors and heroes of telecasts and cinema, and Internet) from different points of the world have essential value, ignoring of values of parents. At students of group 4 (socio-centric), in sense formation process values of virtual subjects are important. Where their closest environment and idols have happiness, they have essential value and that is defined by them as pleasure.

A description of older persons' perceptions of younger people

Carmine Schmitz North West University, South Africa

The goal of this presentation is to describe the perceptions of older persons about younger adults (aged 25 and younger). Perceptions assist people to make sense of the world and to compare new information with existing frameworks. Thirteen white Afrikaans-speaking older people (five male and eight female, ages ranging from 65 to 85), participated in the research. A narrative research design was chosen and the Mmogo-method (Roos, 2008:2012), a visual projective data gathering instrument, was used to gather data by using clay, straws and beads to construct the perceptions of their relationship with younger people. The data gathered were analysed by identifying themes. The findings indicated that the older people compared their life experiences to those of the younger people, from their own perspectives. They regarded the younger people as people who are more likely to be faced with challenges such as drug use. Younger people are perceived as people who have privileges such as further educational opportunities, and that money is an asset they can use limitlessly. Younger people are also perceived as having less time to spend with the older people. The younger generation are perceived as people who attach less meaning regarding their family and who they are. It can be concluded that the perceptions of the older generations might not be in line with how younger people are in reality. It is therefore recommended that individual interactions between the older and younger people be facilitated to create more awareness of one another.

Portrayal of older people in the print media: Implications for intergenerational relations

Samiera Sedick North West University, South Africa; **Vera Roos**

This study explored the perceptions of older people in a residential care facility, regarding how they are portrayed in the print media and the implications of such portrayal for intergenerational relations. Twenty-one older residents in a residential care facility participated voluntarily in the study (men = 9, women = 12; age range 60 to 85 years). Data were collected using exploratory interviews and focus groups followed by the thematic analysis of the data. The findings suggest that older people perceived their portrayal in the print media as minimal, marginalised and stereotypical. Such portrayals could negatively influence younger people's perceptions of older people and consequently compromise sound intergenerational relations. The older

people in the study recommended that the print media should also portray older people who display agency in interpersonal relations as well as positive aging.

Prediction of criteria of mate selection based on big five personality trait

Safoora Sepehri Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; **Mohammadali Mazaheri**; **Fatemeh Bagherian**

One of the issues studied in mate selection area is personality effects that have been considered less than other issues like sex differences or social similarity. This research studies the power of predictability of big five personality trait on criteria of mate selection in two genders. Instead of questionnaire, a computer program was made to determine the criteria of mate selection by providing a virtual space. Participants were 295 single persons. Multinational logistic regression was used for data analysis: Factors of personality were defined as independent, and criteria of mate selection as dependent variables. Results showed personality traits effect on mate selection. In the male group, openness predicted the temper of chosen wife, openness, agreeableness and extraversion predicted religiosity, openness and extraversion predicted sexual relationship before marriage, openness, agreeableness and extraversion predicted age, agreeableness predicted importance of family similarity, neuroticism predicted loyalty and openness, extraversion and conscientiousness predicted dependence of chosen wife on her family. In female group, openness predicted importance of amount of love of chosen husband, conscientiousness predicted importance of being in love, openness, conscientiousness and neuroticism predicted responsibility, neuroticism and openness predicted age, neuroticism predicted importance of family similarity, neuroticism, agreeableness and extraversion predicted loyalty and openness predicted dependence of chosen husband on his family. In conclusion, through the virtual space, as a new method in gathering data, it shows criteria of mate selection were predicted by personality trait in two genders in different ways.

Parenting styles and mental health of Chinese adolescents: The role of general self-efficacy

Jing Shi Chinese Academy of Sciences, China; **Jing Yang**; **Miao Liu**

The main purpose of this study is to examine the parenting styles and mental health of Chinese adolescents as well as the role of general self-efficacy in this relationship. The current investigation examined these issues in a sample of 10th, 11th and 12th grade ($n=334$, 55.4% female) Chinese students by EMBU, GSES and SCL-90. The findings showed that 57% of Chinese adolescents had mental health problems and 7.76% of them were serious. Significant differences in parenting styles for gender were observed, parents took more negative raising styles for male students ($t = 3.835$). The parenting styles were significantly different between the mentally healthy group and the group with mental health problems, where the parents of the mentally healthy group took more positive parenting styles ($t = 3.701$) and the parents of the group with mental health problems took more negative parenting

styles ($t = -3.967$). General self-efficacy was the partial mediator of positive parenting styles and mental health. Findings illustrated that parenting styles and mental health were closely related for adolescents, and general self-efficacy played an intermediary role between parenting styles and mental health.

Dot.com glasses: How older people perceive social media

Aida Terblanch-Greeff NWU, South Africa; **Vera Roos**

The birth of the World Wide Web changed the way people communicate and interact. Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) enables people to interact, despite distance. The theoretical framework of this research is that humans have a basic need to relate. The purpose of this presentation is to describe the perceptions of older people regarding the use of social media. A purposive, voluntary sample of four older persons (65 to 85 years) was taken from an intergenerational research project where students assist older people to use social media, at the North-West University, South Africa. Qualitative research and the phenomenological research design were used in this study. Data were collected using multiple in-depth interviews and thematically analysed to identify the "essence" of the phenomenon. The older persons initially expressed suspicion about the use of social media and suspected the unethical use of information; that their privacy and confidentiality won't be protected if they use social media; and access to social media is limited to the specific computers at the University. Despite these initial misperceptions, most of the older persons were optimistic to learn about technology as a medium to maintain contact with family and friends who have relocated. Older person's limited use of social media can be due to a lack of information. It's recommended that older persons be introduced to social media in a clear and accessible manner because social media can play an important role to maintain contact with significant others.

The missing link: An exploration of the experiences of loss of a grandparent(s) by young adults

Stefanus Van Zyl North West University, South Africa; **Vera Roos**

Loss of a loved one is perhaps the only certain thing about life and it is inevitable that everyone needs to deal with it at some time in their lives. Loss of a grandparent can be experienced in different ways by young adults, since grandparents are usually part of their relational network. Losing a grandparent is conceptualised as the loss of a meaningful relationship. Relational theories and object-relation theory informed this study. This presentation explores the experiences of loss by young adults whose grandparent(s) has died. Qualitative research was conducted and narrative design was used. Young Afrikaans-speaking adults (aged 20-30; 1 male; 10 female) were selected to participate in the study. Data collection consisted of the Mmogo-method™ (Roos 2008; 2012) which is regarded as a projective visual data gathering technique. It requires people to make visual constructions after an open prompt to make a visual presentation of their relationship with an older person. Individual representations

were discussed and an informal focus group discussion followed. The thematic analysis of both the visual and textual data revealed that the loss of a grandparent evoked different experiences (e.g. feelings of longing and emptiness or the cherishing of memories and an admiration for the persons their grandparent(s) were). The experiences of loss of a grandparent(s) illustrated the meaningfulness of these relationships for younger people. It is recommended that young adults become more aware of their feelings for their grandparents while they are alive and that they should also be supported when losses occur.

The relational repertoire of young people in interaction with an older person

Roelien Visser *North West University, South Africa*
Relationships between people, related or unrelated, occur in social contexts. The theoretical framework that informs this research is the interpersonal approach and it is conceptualised that interactions take place in a relational context, which is continuously created and co-created. The purpose of this presentation is to explore how the relational repertoires of young people inform their interactions with an older person in an intergenerational research project. This is a qualitative research study which used an instrumental case study design. Data were collected through individual in-depth interviews with an older male (83 years) as well as self-reflections and group reflective discussions with two younger females (aged 23 years) and analysed thematically. The two younger people's relational repertoire developed from their exposure to either a limited or a broad intergenerational network. A limited relational repertoire with older people and the interaction was described as frustrating due to unfamiliarity with age-specific developmental issues of older people. In the case of a broad intergenerational relational repertoire the younger person described a familiarity with age specific behaviour and was more accepting of the person. Although individual preferences in interactions with people are acknowledged, it is proposed that the type and nature of exposure to intergenerational relations be explored to understand how it informs young people's relationship with older people. These findings may be used to develop programmes to create awareness.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

We have always been indigenous

Robert Roe *Maastricht University School of, Netherlands*

Since the earliest, scholars in psychology have assumed that people's thinking, feeling and behaving follows universal principles. This 'uniformity of nature assumption' made them believe that their findings and ideas have universal validity, even though their observations and theories were produced under unique, path-dependent societal and historical conditions. Having remained intact for almost a century, the notion of universal psychology was ultimately challenged as new generations of scholars from emerging economies produced incongruent evidence and discordant ideas. Two notions characterise the status-quo: cross-cultural psychology and indigenous psychology. Both reflect a response among scholars from the "West" to defend

the truth of their universal psychology against claims for alternative truths by newcomers from the "Rest". Premised on colonial history, they divide psychological knowledge into a "universal" part and a collection of indigenous psychologies with "local" meaning only. Re-reading psychology's history helps recognizing that scholarly work from 20th century Europe and North America was and is equally indigenous as that from elsewhere. The world's expanding psychological community is unlikely to accept a "universal psychology" rooting in colonial relations and requiring mastery of English language to be understood and used. A viable alternative is recognising and respecting indigenous psychologies regardless of their origin and seeking common ground and exchange. It will change ways of sharing knowledge, and alter research, education and practice, making global psychology more congruent with its environment and more valuable.

IUPsyS Presidential Address Social change and human development

Rainer Silbereisen *University of Jena, Germany*

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: PANEL: Round table on psychology and policy-making
Convenor: Robert Roe

Round table on psychology and policy-making

Robert Roe *Maastricht University, Netherlands*
This round table is meant for officials of national and regional psychology associations and for other leading psychologists from all over the world. The starting point for the discussion is that psychology can and should do more to influence policy making for the benefit of people. The aim is to share needs, experiences and best practices, and to identify possibilities for future action at the local, national and international level.

Symposium title: Psychology in Malaysia
Convenor: Chee-Leong Goh

Psychology in Malaysia

Chee-Leong Goh *HELP University College, Malaysia*

This Focal Symposium, presented by the leadership of the Malaysian Psychological Association, aims to provide an insight into current developments, challenges and applications of psychology in Malaysia. The convenor will provide an overview of psychology in Malaysia to set the tone for this Focal Symposium. This will then be followed by presentations exploring two critical areas for psychology in the country: Clinical psychology and youth development and intervention. There will be adequate time for discussion, during which it is hoped some of the answers to key challenges facing psychology in Malaysia may emerge.

Symposium title: Psychology in the United States: Current and future directions
Convenor: Norman Anderson

Developing resources to support expanded research and effective practice

Norman Anderson *American Psychological Assn, United States of America*

The APA is a major psychology publisher, releasing more than 75 books per year and publishing more than 60 scholarly journals. Since 1965, APA has also been a major database producer, including PsycINFO, PsycEXTRA, PsycARTICLES, and PsycBOOKS. Two new APA databases, PsycTESTS and PsycTHERAPY, will be described, and their use in expanding research and improving clinical practice will be illustrated. PsycTESTS is a research database that provides access to complete psychological tests, measures, scales, and other assessments as well as descriptive and administrative information for each instrument. Essential for libraries that support those involved in practicing, studying, or teaching in the helping professions, PsycTHERAPY is a database of streaming therapy demonstrations featuring clinicians working with participants that offers synchronised, searchable transcripts, and allows users to create individual playlists.

APA policy and guidelines inform professional practice

Katherine Nordal *American Psychological Assn, United States of America*

The APA's important role in the development of policy and guidelines for professional practice will be discussed. These guidelines not only inform practitioners but also serve to educate other health professionals as well as policy makers at the national and state level. Examples include: Evidence Based Practice in Psychology; the Model Licensing Act; the APA Code of Ethics; Record-Keeping Guidelines; Guidelines for Child Custody Evaluations; Guidelines for Evaluating Dementia in Older Adults; Guidelines for Practice in Healthcare Delivery Systems; and practice guidelines regarding certain populations such as LGBT clients, Older Adults, Persons with Disabilities, and Girls and Women. Currently the APA is developing new practice guidelines in the areas of Telepsychology as well as clinical treatment guidelines for depression and obesity.

Symposium title: Setting and situation: Tracing behaviour to where it actually occurs
Convenor: Michael Knowles

Historical perspectives in phenomenological psychology: Ratio-vitalism and human life

Carpintero Helio *UDIMA, Spain*

This paper describes in greater detail the historical perspectives in phenomenological psychology. Psychology built according to a phenomenological point of view takes into account the conscious experience of the subjects in order to analyse its psychological processing. Such experience is always determined historically, according to the place and time framework in which the subject is placed. The examination of these historical dimensions needs the introduction of some methodological perspectives, upon which this presentation focuses. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the

generational perspective, the analysis of the 'belief' system of societies, the determination of the normative systems of values, the identity of gender, and the main activities through which people try to reach happiness .

Setting and situation: Tracing behaviour to where it actually occurs

Michael Knowles Monash University, Australia;
Kurt Pawlik

While psychology's spectacular development over the past 100 years can safely be attributed to its grounding in laboratory-based research, this symposium draws attention to certain issues complementary to this approach that need to be addressed theoretically, methodologically and educationally. The symposium begins by focusing upon the particular need for psychology to study human behaviour under everyday life conditions in the field or in situ, and describes the contributions of Ambulatory Assessment in this respect. The second paper describes developments in the phenomenological approach to understanding behaviour that concentrate upon peoples' conscious experiences, while the third paper discusses the need to study human behavior from a perspective wider than phenomenology. Given that human behaviour develops and finds expression in an ethnographic context, papers four, five and six discuss the insights gained from studying psychology from a cross-cultural perspective. If the development of psychology is to be furthered by the kind of changes just described, this will have implications for the way psychology is taught in universities. So the seventh paper considers teaching methodologies available to facilitate the learning of practical skills for successfully conducting research in real-life situations. The symposium concludes with a discussion of some of the distinguishing characteristics of psychology as a science compared with other sciences such as physics, and discusses fundamental questions that confront both disciplines and which remain unanswered to the present day.

Teaching methodologies for conducting research in real-life situations

Michael Knowles Monash University, Australia;
Mike Knowles

While the teaching of psychology is widely accepted as being of a high standard, in keeping with the persuasions argued above, there is a need in University curricula for it to be broadened so as to make provision for teaching methods that enable research in real-life situations to be conducted. Drawing upon experience in teaching organisational behaviour on MBA programs, this paper outlines the value of teaching methodologies including lecture/discussions, syndicate work, process analysis and organisational analysis.

Ambulatory psychological assessment: Studying behaviour in its natural ecology

Kurt Pawlik University of Hamburg, Germany

This paper lays focus upon the importance of studying psychological phenomena in their natural environments. This complementary alternative to purely laboratory-based research has in fact a long, albeit tenuous history which will be traced briefly in an

introductory way. The main part of the paper describes recent developments in Ambulatory Assessment involving the monitoring of behaviour and conscious experience, of psychophysiological functions and their psychometric assessment outside of the laboratory. These advances have now established a viable route into the domain of real-life behaviour and have provided the discipline of psychology with a novel approach to ecologically representative designs *sensu* Brunswik.

Psychological research efficacy and the three "logies"

Piotr Trzesniak Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Brazil

Browsing literature and attending conferences in Psychology one can easily identify the huge amount of the human and financial capital invested in research in the area. But looking back at other fields which already reached a higher context of abstraction and theorisation, would it be possible to learn anything that can change the above overview? The answer may well be yes. Psychological research is strongly methodologically oriented, in the sense that to do good research, it is enough to do something methodologically correct. Actually, it cannot be that way. To optimise the ratio between advancement of knowledge and research effort, there are two other "logies" (besides methodology) to be taken into account: Epistemology, to establish the nature of investigation; which is most likely to bring the largest contribution to advance knowledge, and terminology, which favors the exchange of research results among the several "rope contestants", allowing them to start to pull in the same and most fruitful direction. Epistemology tells us whether it is better to do just descriptions of processes, or analysis, or conceptualisation, or development of measuring instruments, or synthesis, or modelling, or model extensions, or formulation of general principles, and so on. Terminology is to enunciate and refine concepts, to make them agreed upon and accepted by the whole research community (what should be culturally independent), and to develop and standardise measuring instruments (which can eventually be culturally dependent). Concrete proposals to enhance the role of these two "logies" are suggested.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: An advocacy model for professional psychology
Convenor: Jennifer Kelly

Disaster response: Helping communities plan for, respond to and recover from disasters

Elen Garrison American Psychological Assn., United States of America

APA's Disaster Response Network (DRN) is a national network of more than 3000 licensed psychologists with disaster training who share information and expertise and help communities to plan for, respond to and recover from disaster. To engage in this work, the DRN works closely with the American Red Cross and government agencies. Over the past twenty years, DRN psychologist volunteers have been reaching out to communities to offer training to disaster responders, join coalitions

of community disaster organisations, participate in planning meetings, respond to local disaster incidents, and provide psycho-educational programming to help communities rebuild and prepare for future disasters. Through its supportive disaster services work, the DRN program supports APA's mission to benefit society and improve people's lives.

An advocacy model for professional psychology

Jennifer Kelly United States of America; **Elaine Levine**; **Katherine Nordal**

In this symposium we will discuss the American Psychological Association (APA) Practice Directorate's model for multifaceted advocacy on behalf of the professional psychology community. Through its Practice Directorate, APA, along with its companion organisation known as the APA Practice Organisation (APAPO), promotes the practice of psychology through multifaceted advocacy initiatives. The Practice Directorate advocacy model spans several interrelated areas, including legislative, legal/regulatory, public education, disaster response and the employer/business community. Current legislative priorities include Medicare reimbursement for psychologists, and including practitioners, in incentives related to the use of electronic health records. APA's Mind/Body Health Campaign educates the public about the link between physical and emotional health. Our Psychologically Healthy Workplace Programme (PHWP) is designed to help employers optimise employee well-being and organisational performance. PHWP provides connections between the business and psychology communities. The Disaster Response Network (DRN) is a national network of licenced psychologists with disaster training who share information and expertise and help communities to plan for, respond to, and recover from, disaster. The success of all the Practice Directorate's advocacy work depends on close collaboration with state, provincial and territorial psychological associations and the active involvement of grassroots psychologists throughout America.

Federal advocacy network: Harnessing the power of citizen psychologists

Jennifer Kelly United States of America

Grassroots mobilisation - harnessing the power of citizen psychologists to communicate legislative priorities to members of Congress - is critical to success on Capitol Hill. The Federal Advocacy Network, which consists of Federal Advocacy Coordinators for each state and territory as well as many APA divisions, is the APA Practice Organisation's primary mechanism for mobilising grassroots support for professional psychology's top legislative advocacy initiatives. Priorities include Medicare reimbursement for practitioners and psychologists' inclusion in incentives related to the purchase and use of electronic health record keeping systems. When grassroots advocacy is needed, APAPO's Government Relations staff works with field consultants to prepare Federal Advocacy Coordinators to deliver Action and Information Alerts to practicing psychologists across the country. Grassroots psychologists respond to these calls to action by sending a message to their legislators through APA-

PO's online Legislative Action Centre, as well as with phone calls, constituent meetings and in-district town halls.

Public education campaign network: Community engagement about mind/body health

Elaine LeVine New Mexico State University, United States of America

A grassroots cadre of more than 1000 psychologists known as the Public Education Campaign (PEC) Network is an integral component of APA's Mind/Body Health Campaign, which educates the public about the link between physical and emotional health. Through community outreach efforts including health fairs, free mental health screenings, interviews with local media outlets and a visible presence in schools, PEC Network volunteers promote messages about stress, lifestyle and behaviour, resilience and disaster prevention and management within communities throughout the US. The widespread community engagement increases the public's awareness of psychology and the many ways in which psychologists can help individuals and communities develop skills and implement strategies to enhance health and well-being. PEC Network members also support partnership activities involving APA and Y-USA – for example, by conducting workshops that provide families with resources for healthy living.

Workplace Network: Helping to build connections with business and employer communities

Katherine Nordal American Psychological Assn, United States of America

The Psychology in the Workplace Network of more than 50 psychologists works to strategically position psychology in a leadership role within the marketplace by developing strong collaborative relationships with the business and employer communities and educating them about the roles and value of psychology in the workplace. The network is an integral component of the APA and APA Practice Organisation's Psychologically Healthy Workplace Programme, which is designed to help employers optimise employee well-being and organisational performance. PHWP and the Psychology in the Workplace Network provide connections between the business and psychology communities at the national and local levels. Their activity includes supporting programmes implemented by state, provincial and territorial psychological associations as mechanisms for driving grassroots change in local business communities.

Symposium title: Career development in India - The formation of the India Career Development Association
Convenor: N.k. Chadha

Need for professionalism in career counselling and guidance in India

N.K. Chadha University of Delhi, India

The Career Development Facilitator Curriculum aims to provide a platform for the career advancement of human resources and to professionalize

career counselling in India. This curriculum incorporates numerous career advising specialties. Firstly, it can be modified for post-secondary school graduates to assist children and secondary school students in learning about various job opportunities. Secondly, it can be a basis for the specialization of people interested in social work, psychology and other human services professions at an undergraduate level. Thirdly, trained career advisors will provide help to underprivileged individuals and workers in rural areas to become better employed. Fourthly, this curriculum can be used as a graduate level course, training program and certification for those in counselling psychology, social work and related professions. Training will be provided to career counsellors employed in direct service, as well as to instructors, employment and labour market specialists and human resource professions using context specific training methods both for functional and soft skills development. They would also be involved in academia, government and private sector business. Various methods will be employed to assess the value of the curriculum including both short term assessments, like feedback from students, job seekers, trainers and professionals themselves, and long term assessments like the extent to which the objectives of the curriculum have been achieved. This would include tracing the career advancement of human resources over a period of time or return on investment, and looking at national indices like per capita income, gross domestic product and poverty index.

Career and Indian workforce

Bir Priya University of Delhi, India

Career planning and development are at the core of any vital economy. As India continues its growth and takes its rightful place among major industrialized economies, employment must be a primary concern. While education and training are often touted as the means to individual and national economic security, without employment opportunities, the critical knowledge and skills acquired can be lost. For at least a decade, India has been a leader in computer systems, bio-technology, engineering, and financial services support. Online and through call centers, India provides the world with a variety of support services from administrative and accounting to medical diagnosis and treatment recommendations. Currently, career planning and employment programs for secondary school and college students are growing in India. Career development programs, as well as job placement and recruiting services are becoming more common. However, many in the Indian workforce are being under-served.

Symposium title: Close relationships in one low-income South African community
Convenor: Elmiën Lesch

Low-income fathers' constructions of being a father to a daughter

Adiela Ballim South Africa; *Elmiën Lesch*

ULittle research has been conducted on how fathers define and give meaning to their experience of being fathers. In South Africa, research on fatherhood - especially the focus on fathers' relationships

with their daughters - has been limited. Where studies did include low income communities, the studies focused on the absence or presence of fathers. This study therefore explored the constructions of fathers of adolescent daughters who lived in one such a low-income Coloured, semi-rural Western Cape community. Multiple, semi-structured interviews were conducted with five father and Braun and Clarke's method of inductive thematic analysis was used to analyse the resulting narratives. This method entails generating themes out of the narratives depicting father's experiences that are close to the data itself. Three main themes emerged: Firstly, participants' recollection of their own fathers' parenting indicated that their own fathers informed their constructions of fatherhood. Secondly, our findings confirm other local research which found that traditional gender roles and relations are dominant in economically disadvantaged, historically disenfranchised Western Cape communities. Thirdly, it appeared that fathers and daughters had limited emotional and affectionate interactions with each other which may imply that they had limited opportunities to get to know each other and develop closer bonds.

Exploring closeness in parent-adolescent relationships (PAR)

Olivia Bomester Helderberg College, South Africa; *Elmiën Lesch*

The research objective was to explore closeness in parent-adolescent relationships (PAR) in one semi-rural, low-income Coloured community in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. This study was exploratory in nature, making use of a cross-sectional survey research design and semi-structured interviews. Fifty families (67 parents and 50 adolescents) participated in the quantitative part of this study, while 12 families (19 parents and 12 adolescents) took part in the qualitative part of the study. For the empirical investigation into close PAR, the following questionnaires were administered to parents: Mother and Father Versions of the Inventory of Parent Attachment (IPA), Revised Inventory of Parent Attachment (RIPA), and the Relationship Closeness Inventory (RCI). Thematic analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data and to explore the participants' constructions of close PAR. General findings were that most female participants reported close mother-daughter relationships while most male participants reported relatively close father-son relationships. Overall, mothers generally spent more time with their adolescent children. Fathers and daughters generally reported less close relationships with one another. Although fathers were relatively more involved in their children's lives compared to fathers in prior research studies, mothers and adolescents reported to have a closer bond.

The importance of studying father/adolescent daughter relationships in low-income communities: A literature review

Freda Conje South Africa; *Elmiën Lesch*; *Cronje Freda*

Three completed studies in our project highlight the importance of studying fathers and fatherhood in our participating research community. Our literature searches, however, show that few studies have been

conducted in South African low-income, Coloured communities on fatherhood. Furthermore, in South Africa there is a dearth of demographic data on fathers and policies and legislation are considered to be father-unfriendly. A substantial body of research confirm that the presence or involvement of fathers in the lives of their children can have a beneficial influence on the children. Fathers are viewed as largely under-utilised resources that may benefit children in especially low-income or otherwise considered 'fragile' communities where all resources are valued for their scarcity. It is therefore imperative to facilitate the involvement of fathers in children's lives. In this paper we argue for the importance of specifically researching father-adolescent daughter relationships in low-income communities. The following themes will be focused on: fatherhood and masculinity, South African fathers and masculinity, the literature on fathers of adolescent daughters, and the importance of fatherhood in male well-being.

Constructions of intimacy in heterosexual, longterm relationships in a South African farmworker community

Arlene Kleinhans South Africa; Arlene Kleinhans; Elmiën Lesch

This study aimed to generate context-specific knowledge regarding intimate longterm, heterosexual relationships in one low-income, farmworker community. The aim was to specifically explore if and how intimacy is constructed, and to explore how partners experience intimacy in their relationships. The study used Charmaz' social constructionist grounded theory method. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with fifteen adult couples (older than 23 years). A structured questionnaire with 67 items was utilised to collect relevant demographic and relationship information such level of education, work status, financial status, number of children, type of dwelling/housing, and the number of people in the dwelling/house. The relationship questions determined the status and characteristics, age and number of relationships of current partner and others. Four categories emerged from qualitative analysis. Firstly, the participants attached various meanings to the word "intimacy". Secondly, the participants's expressions and experiences of intimacy appeared to be shaped and informed by traditional gender roles. Thirdly, family of origin seemed to play an important role in how participants expressed and experienced intimacy in their current relationships. Lastly, it was found that alcohol featured prominently in the partners' experiences of intimacy in their relationships. These categories and how they coalesce in a core category will be presented and discussed.

Introduction: Close relationships in one low-income, South African community

Elmiën Lesch Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Close relationships play an important role in people's general resilience, and their ability to overcome physical and mental difficulties. Most close/intimate relationship studies, however, have been conducted with White populations in developed countries, and tend to neglect the importance of social and cultural context in understanding how people relate. Due to these limitations, we have an

inadequate understanding of the close relationships of people living in Western Cape, Coloured communities. Since these communities have unique histories, and often very specific psychosocial problems, the generation of community-specific research therefore appears paramount if we heed the urgings that problematic human behaviour should be contextualised to understand it adequately. This symposium will present some of the completed studies in a project that aims to provide such contextual understandings of relationships by exploring various close relationships and relationship constructs in one South African, Western Cape, Coloured community. "Coloured community" refers to a geographical area largely populated by "Coloured" people. The term "Coloured" is a term that was used under the Apartheid system to refer to a heterogeneous group of people of mixed racial descent and is still used today to refer to self-identify/race/ethnicity. We use it to acknowledge a history of political and economic differentiation between groups in South Africa and indicative of a certain social-cultural context.

Symposium title: Help for psychologists in distress

Convenor: Bjornhild Stokvik

Empathy, impaired practitioner, and ethical support in professional psychology in South Africa

Umesh Bawa United States of America

The objective of this presentation is to share the experiences of the Ethics Committee's approach to queries on ethical matters from its members. This approach is aimed at offering guidance and support in cases of serious ethical concern, that require collegial and collective oversight. South African psychologists are governed by the Health Professions Act and are required to be statutorily registered in order to practise. The Health Professions Act deals specifically with the category of "Impaired Practitioners". It stipulates the manner and process required to manage and support practitioners unable to offer professional services through impairment. This presentation will outline the approach adopted by the Psychological Society of South Africa in empathetically engaging with colleagues who may require assistance. It will offer views on how the association supports the "impaired practitioner" in maintaining professional and personal integrity in times of distress.

Quality service in psychology for the general public must include care for psychologists in distress

Boia Ephraime Jr Mozambique

The aim of this paper is to examine the need of a support system for psychologist in distress. The Mozambican Association of Psychology, MAP, has not yet established a formal support system for psychologists in distress. Currently the support for those colleagues is done on a collegial basis. Additionally MAP has been piloting training in a psychotherapy and supervision programme, since 2010, together with the Pedagogical University of Maputo. This project to assist colleagues in distress is part of it. MAP is also part of another project

headed by the Ministry of health called "Health markets," an event that is part of a health workers' well-being programme, aiming at promoting self-care. Starting this year, the MAP will develop a better-structured assistance programme for psychologists in distress, as part of establishing the Psychological Chamber of Mozambique. The main goal of this Chamber is to guarantee the quality of psychological services offered to the general public. The MAP understands and lobbies for a better service for psychologists in distress as part of guaranteeing a quality service for the general public.

APA and colleague assistance

Katherine Nordal American Psychological Assn, United States of America

The objective of this paper is to present the colleague assistance programmes of the APA. APA's work with psychologists in distress and collegial support is done through the Advisory Committee on Colleague Assistance (ACCA). ACCA was founded in 1988 when concern focused on the "troubled psychologist" and focused mainly around issues of substance abuse and boundary violations. The focus of ACCA evolved in the mid-1990s to focus more on problems of professional competence rather than the impaired psychologist. Today ACCA emphasises the importance of promoting wellness and self-care. ACCA's role in APA is to assist with the development of Colleague Assistance Programmes (CAPs) in every State, Territorial and Provincial Psychological Association (SPTA). At this time there are 19 formal CAPs which provide services such as confidence call-in lines for psychologists, referrals for therapy, workshops and resources on self-care, and peer consultation. Some CAPs are affiliated with their Boards of Examiners of Psychology while others are not. One of the main challenges to developing a CAP is the SPTAs concern about confidentiality and liability. ACCA is working with CAPs to address these concerns so that these SPTAs can move forward in developing programmes to assist psychologists in their state, territory or province who are struggling with substance abuse, depression, burnout or other forms of emotional distress.

Help for psychologists in distress

Anders Skuterud Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway

Associations for psychologists often have different arrangements of support on offer, giving advice and guidance to members who are in a difficult situation. Legal/practical advice regarding work situation/business activity. Advice on ethics, often in connection with a complaint filed against the member. A variety of professional continuing education courses and guidance aiming at developing professional knowledge and competence. These are assumed to have an effect in preventing professional problems. Collegial support and guidance. This could be either an informal talk between colleagues, or an organised open/free offer to members of the association. This last form of support is often given by respected colleagues appointed by the association. They give advice on how the psychologist may best get out of a situation when he or she as a professional finds him or herself in distress. The

objective of this symposium is to present different ways of organising such arrangements for collegial support and guidance in four different countries: Mozambique, Norway, South Africa and the US. The different arrangements and their experiences will be presented and discussed.

That which I do not share with anyone: Collegial support in Norway

Bjørnhild Stokvik *Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway*

In addition to different other types of support The Norwegian Psychological Association organises collegial support to members in distress via its local associations. The local association appoints three to four respected members who are available for consultation with the psychologist in need. This positively utilises the strength we know is generally found in peer support. It combines practical/actual support with an important mental support for the person in distress, this in turn being a powerful acknowledgement and confirmation that the troubled psychologist is still a peer and part of the professional community at large. Collegial support in this way is easy to organise and may be performed at a low cost. It is partially founded on psychologists' strong sense of professional identity as well as the degree of general respect and trust the appointed collegial support enjoys in the psychological community. The objective of this paper is to present the organisation and experiences of collegial support in Norway.

Symposium title: Models of successful international research collaborations
Convenor: Merry Bullock

Funding psychologists internationally: The case of Brazil

Merry Bullock *American Psychological Association, United States of America*

Several forms of financing international studies are available in Brazil, including those with funds from private-owned, or mixed- (public and private) owned organisations, such as Petrobras, or Banco do Brasil. However, most of the funding for international training of psychologists in Brazil comes from public institutions and agencies which, with State or Federal Government resources, provide scholarships for Brazilian psychologists to obtain or complete their degrees abroad. Some scholarships are also available for international psychologists or students who would be interested in obtaining a degree in the country, but to a lesser extent. Among such institutions, we should highlight the Foundations for Research Support (Fundações de Amparo à Pesquisa - FAPs) that count on State resources, such as the States of Sao Paulo (FAPESP), or Rio de Janeiro (FAPERJ); and other public agencies that provide similar sorts of support but with Federal funding, such as the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq); and the Ministry of Education's Coordination for Improvement of Higher Level Personnel (Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - CAPES). In this presentation, we describe some of the different scholarships and grants available in Brazil for

international training, detailing a mode in which the Ph.D. student is partially trained abroad (the so-called Sandwich Doctorate scholarship). Opportunities for international students to obtain grants to study in Brazil will also be addressed.

Fostering research collaboration: Programmes at the German Research Foundation

Merry Bullock *American Psychological Association, United States of America*

The DFG supports cooperation with international partners in all of its funding programmes and with a multitude of instruments. In general, it is possible to apply for the funds needed for cooperation, in addition to the project funding itself, regardless of the specific type of project funding involved. Co-operative projects with foreign partners are generally supported on the principle of reciprocal responsibility: Those researchers working in Germany interact with the DFG, while their cooperative partners working abroad liaise with the funding bodies in their own country. Research fellowships enable researchers at an early stage of their scientific career to carry out a clearly defined research project at a place of their choice abroad or to acquaint themselves with new scientific research methods. All of the DFG's programmes are also open to young postdoctoral researchers from abroad, provided that they intend to continue their scientific work in Germany following their award. International Research Training Groups provide an opportunity for joint doctoral training between a group at a German university and a partner group abroad.

Models of successful research collaboration: Views from around the world

Merry Bullock *American Psychological Association, United States of America*

Although most would agree with the value of international collaboration in psychology research, finding, beginning and carrying out international research collaboration requires more than good ideas and methodological skill. This symposium will present three examples of programs to facilitate research collaboration and will invite audience questions and examples to begin a discussion of developing a range of best practices to encourage appropriate, collaborative, equitable and international collaboration.

Symposium title: Obama's global identity
Convenor: Dinesh Sharma

Obama and Africa

Saths Cooper *ICP, South Africa*

In the conclusion of this panel, we will organise the discussion by focusing on Obama's roots in Africa and his perceptions and results for the African nations, who had very high hopes of his election. What is Obama's image in Africa and how well does it match with reality? What can Obama do for Africa in the short and long term? These are some of the questions the discussion will deal with.

Barack Obama's hybrid identity and the global 21st century

Uwe Gielen *St. Francis College, United States of America*

Coming from a multinational, multiracial, multicultural, and multi-religious family with roots in North America, Africa, Asia and several Pacific islands, Barack Obama is his country's first global president and the first to endorse a fully hybrid identity. My paper, which has been prepared in response to Dinesh Sharma's psycho-cultural biography, Barack Obama in Hawaii and Indonesia, focuses on Obama's attempts to create a more inclusive identity not only for himself, but also for his country. Given ongoing immigration trends in the United States, the rapidly changing demographic composition of its population, and the accelerating pressures to globalise its economy and culture, a more inclusive identity would seem to be highly desirable. Moreover, Obama's childhood in Hawaii and Indonesia guided him towards a better understanding of global identity processes that are increasingly influenced by ongoing economic and cultural developments in Pacific Rim countries. In contrast, conservative political groups in the United States favour a more narrowly conceived and traditional Euro-American Caucasian identity. Employing an Eriksonian framework of identity construction and identity change, this paper argues that Obama's earlier struggles for a more inclusive and cohesive identity, the ongoing political and cultural struggles in the United States to create a more inclusive and less reactionary identity, and worldwide attempts to create an evolving global identity exhibit significant psychological similarities.

Introduction: Obama's global identity

Roy Moodley *University of Toronto, Canada*

Introduction will outline the purpose and aim of this panel. The focus of the panel is Barack Obama's global identity and his standing as the first multicultural head of a Western democracy. Papers will discuss evidence and theory about Obama's global genealogy, political identity and social popularity.

Obama at the crossroads of globalisation

Dinesh Sharma *IICCP St Francis College, United States of America*

The Obama presidency represents a paradigmatic moment in the history of the United States of America and the emerging global world, given that it is the first time that an African American politician has reached the highest office in the US and possibly the most powerful executive position in the world. His election may have been driven by "the Bush fatigue", electoral and demographic changes in the US population, and new forms of social and information technologies. Indeed, it can be argued that Obama is the first internet and post-genomic president with newly formed social networks and transmuted notions of race and ethnicity, respectively. While Pew research has shown that Obama's political effectiveness and image have weakened in the United States, the surveys also show that he remains a far more popular American president in most parts of the world than his predecessor. What are the reasons for this global popularity? In this panel, scholars from around the world analyse how the present American president, Barack Hussein Obama, is viewed internationally by the public, by academics, and the political establishment in

various parts of the world within the context of cultural and technological globalisation. Scholars from around the world analyse how and why the Obama image and perceptions have emerged significantly in a broad range of sociopolitical contexts, gained political currency, and the impact they are having or will have on our global future.

Barack Obama's cross-border seduction

Rinaldo Walcott Canada

In this paper I will look at how Canadian multiculturalism and party politics have made use of questions of race and ethnicity to advance an anti-Black agenda. At the same time the paper will attempt to make sense of the Canadian electorate's overwhelming support of and admiration for US President Barack Obama within the context of Sharma's book, "Barack Obama in Hawaii and Indonesia: The Making of a Global President". Putting Obama's very favourable ratings among Canadian voters alongside their electoral decisions – electing one of the most conservative governments in recent memory – opens up a set of contradictions about race, Blackness, multiculturalism that raise significant questions about Obama's significance and symbolism for impacting questions of global anti-Black racism. The paper will attempt to demonstrate how Obama's deployment in the Canadian context by conservatives is ironically an anti-Black deployment.

Symposium title: Psychology in the United States: Current and future directions
Convenor: Norman Anderson

Interdisciplinary science and health care teams: Preparing psychologists for the future

Norman Anderson American Psychological Assn., United States of America

Two major components of APA's strategic plan include (1) increasing recognition of psychology as a science and (2) expanding psychology's role in advancing health. To meet these strategic goals, US psychologists must become members of interdisciplinary science teams addressing complex society problems that no single scientific discipline can solve. Similarly, US health care is moving toward patient-centred care where all of the patient's needs – both medical and psychological – are met by a collaborative team of experts. This will require US psychologists to deliver services in new ways and settings, as members of health care interdisciplinary teams.

Advancing psychology as a stem discipline

Norman Anderson American Psychological Assn., United States of America

Psychology in the US is not consistently recognised as a STEM (Science-Technology-Engineering-Mathematics) discipline. This has important consequences for education, policy making, and the allocation of research funding, where emphasis is currently placed on the recognised STEM fields. In education, students do not learn that social and behavioural phenomena are subject to scientific scrutiny. In policy circles, psychology is not fully utilised in developing solutions to pressing societal

concerns. In research funding, psychology comes up short because it is the recognised STEM disciplines that currently receive priority for support. Discussion will focus on what psychology can do to improve the situation, and how society will benefit as a result.

Education in psychology: Preparing for the future

Cynthia Belar American Psychological Assn., United States of America

This presentation will address current needs and trends in the US relevant to the teaching of psychology, the preparation of psychologists and the application of psychology to education. With respect to the preparation of psychologists, it will examine changes in the US higher education system and how that is impacting on graduate education, as well as workforce needs for the nation's future. With respect to precollege and undergraduate education it will report on new APA policies on high school and undergraduate education that are designed to promote quality in psychology education and psychological literacy in the public. It will also address issues in promoting psychology as a core STEM discipline, and efforts to include more psychological science in elementary and secondary education. Finally, it will address trends in the professional development segment of lifelong learning in psychology.

Psychology addressing social issues

Gwendolyn Keita American Psychological Assn., United States of America

Psychology has an important role to play in addressing societal problems and improving people's lives. This presentation will describe the APA Public Interest Directorate and how it achieves its mission, "to apply the science and practice of psychology to the fundamental problems of human welfare and social justice and the promotion of equitable and just treatment of all segments of society through education, training, and public policy". I will do this by describing the directorate's organization, activities of committees and task forces, examples of projects, federal advocacy and training efforts to engage members, as well as some of the challenges. Special attention will be paid to how best to disseminate the information and have an impact.

Symposium title: Setting and situation: Tracing behaviour to where it actually occurs
Convenor: Michael Knowles

Ecological and cultural perspectives in cross-cultural psychology

John Berry Queen's University, South Africa

One of the basic perspectives of cross-cultural psychology is that all human behaviour develops and is expressed in cultural contexts. The examination of these contexts has traditionally been carried out using ethnographic methods, largely adopted from cultural anthropology. Related to these cultural contexts are the ecological settings within which human populations have constructed their cultural

systems, including their material, social and ideological culture. This concern with these two contexts has given rise to the field of ecological anthropology in the social sciences, and to the ecocultural approach in cross-cultural psychology. In these approaches, features of cultures are seen as long-term and accumulated adaptations to features of the ecological contexts in which they have evolved. And the development and display of human behaviour are seen as being nurtured and constrained by features of both the ecological and cultural contexts. In cross-cultural psychology, the focus has been on natural and cultural contexts (rather than on artificial ones) in the search for the roots of human behaviour in all its variety.

Addressing global problems grounded in local contexts

Judith Gibbons Universidad del Valle Guatemala, Guatemala

This paper addresses the need for the discipline of psychology and psychologists to investigate and attend to the world's problems. To do this requires both a global perspective and the recognition that problems are embedded in particular local and cultural contexts. A new journal, *International Perspectives in Psychology: Research, Practice, Consultation* has taken up the mission of addressing global issues, including inter-group relations, disaster response, societal and national development, environmental conservation, emigration and immigration, education, social and workplace environments, policy and decision making, leadership, health care, poverty and economic justice, and the experiences and needs of disadvantaged groups, as those issues are instantiated in local contexts.

Indigenous psychologies and societal development

Janak Pandey Central University of Bihar, India

Psychology's preoccupation with covert mental processes in a de-contextualized manner and its commitment to individualism has drastically limited its engagement with macro-level societal problems. This paper traces the increasing realization of the relevance and historicity of social and psychological knowledge as well as the necessity not only to develop alternative epistemologies but also to increase interaction with allied disciplines to pave the way for the emergence of socially situated psychological perspectives. Over the decades, the meaning of development has undergone changes. The experience of equating economic growth with development is no longer found appropriate and Western modernization is not seen as the solution to all problems. Therefore, endogenous development incorporating social and cultural characteristics of the people is considered as a more real approach for societal development leading to realization of the full potential of a society. Accordingly, conceptual tools and theories of cultural and indigenous psychologies facilitate greater understanding of people in their socio-cultural milieu and their participation in development processes. This understanding is critically important in the creation of a sense of power in collectivities and individuals for solving their problems. These indigenous and cultural approaches are discussed in the context of societal

development particularly in African and Asian countries.

Symposium title: The Association of Black Psychology
Convenor: Cheryl Grills

The Association of Black Psychologists

Cheryl Grills *Loyola Marymount University, United States of America; Wade Nobles; Niambi Hall-Campbell; Daryl Rowe; Kevin Washington*

This focal symposium, presented by the leadership of the Association of Black Psychologists (ABPsi), will provide insight into the relevance and need for an African-centred professional psychology organisation. The convenor will provide a brief overview of the historical context surrounding the birth of ABPsi to set the tone for this focal symposium. This will then be followed by presentations exploring the association's formation, mission, challenges, relevance and future in the United States and throughout the diaspora. Time will be allotted for discus-

sion of the above facilitated by the convenor. ABPsi's present and future will be discussed particularly as they relate to the issue of identity, Africanism, indigenisation, and relevance. Current efforts to expand the scope of the organisation's involvement in public policy, research activities, collaboration with other national and international black organisations, and community programmes, opportunities and challenges will be discussed as well as lessons learned.

Symposium title: The state of psychology in Zimbabwe
Convenor: Gwatirera Javangwe

The rebirthing psychology in Zimbabwe: Yesterday, today and tomorrow

Gwatirera Javangwe *University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe; Florence Ngwenya; Tinashe Muromo; Kwadzi Nyanungo; Samson Mhizha; Edwin Nharire; Mphikelelo Maseko; Debra Machando; Mags Beksinska*

An analysis of the Zimbabwean worldview of psychology, misconceptions, appreciation, opportunities, and application of the discipline of psychology clarifying theory, reality and the desired outcome is done. The papers present how Zimbabwe is pregnant both with challenges and solutions underlining the potential of psychology to redress Zimbabwe's problems. The paper endeavours to illustrate how most psychological problems can be tackled and how positive psychology can be the miracle drug required to shorten the long labour pains and induce the awaited birth of the baby called psychology. In the Zimbabwean culture, a baby belongs to everyone, and is there to serve everyone. Recommendations are made to facilitate the efforts to resuscitate the discipline and broaden opportunities, rebirthing psychology. This involves a paradigm shift, restructuring, collaborative work, dedicated research, publication and bringing psychology to the people of Zimbabwe. The paper concludes by calling upon the local and international community to participate in this process.