

**14th Conference on Psychological Assessment,
July 5-8, 2017, Lisbon, Portugal: Book of Abstracts**

5 – 8 July 2017

Lisbon, Portugal

14th Conference on Psychological Assessment, July 5-8, 2017, Lisbon, Portugal: Book of Abstracts

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Editors:

Paula Ferreira, Aristides Ferreira, Inês Afonso, & Ana Margarida Veiga Simão

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome to The European Conference on Psychological Assessment	iv		
Organizing Institutions	ix	Oral Sessions	
Organizing Committee	x	Oral Session 1 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.56
Scientific Committee	x	Oral Session 2 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.58
Reviewers	xi	Oral Session 3 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.61
Sponsors	xii	Oral Session 4 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.64
Keynote Speakers' Biographies	xiii	Oral Session 5 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.66
Venue	xvi	Oral Session 6 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.69
Program Overview	xviii	Oral Session 7 - <i>Personality</i>	p.71
Invited Speakers Abstracts	p.2	Oral Session 8 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.74
Invited Speaker 1 - <i>Intelligence</i>	p.2	Oral Session 9 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.76
Invited Speaker 2 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.3	Oral Session 10 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.79
Invited Speaker 3 - <i>Personality</i>	p.3	Oral Session 11 - <i>Personality</i>	p.81
Invited Speaker 4 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.4	Oral Session 12 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.84
Invited Speaker 5 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.4	Oral Session 13 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.86
Invited Speaker 6 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.4	Oral Session 14 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.87
Invited Symposia	p.6	Oral Session 15 - <i>Personality</i>	p.90
Invited Symposium 1 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.8	Oral Session 16 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.92
Invited Symposium 2 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.11	Oral Session 17 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.95
Invited Symposium 3 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.13	Oral Session 18 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.97
Invited Symposium 4 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.15	Oral Session 19 - <i>Personality</i>	p.99
Invited Symposium 5 - <i>Intelligence</i>	p.17	Oral Session 20 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.101
Invited Symposium 6 - <i>Personality</i>	p.19	Oral Session 21 - <i>Intelligence</i>	p.103
Invited Symposium 7 - <i>Intelligence</i>	p.21	Oral Session 22 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.106
Invited Symposium 8 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.24	Oral Session 23 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.108
Symposia	p.24	Oral Session 24 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.110
Symposium 1 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.26	Oral Session 25 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.113
Symposium 2 - <i>Intelligence</i>	p.29	Oral Session 26 - <i>Personality</i>	p.115
Symposium 3 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.30	Oral Session 27 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.118
Symposium 4 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.32	Oral Session 28 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.120
Symposium 5 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.34	Oral Session 29 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.123
Symposium 6 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.37	Oral Session 30 - <i>Personality</i>	p.125
Symposium 7 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.39	Oral Session 31 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.127
Symposium 8 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.42	Oral Session 32 - <i>Intelligence</i>	p.129
Symposium 9 - <i>Personality</i>	p.44	Oral Session 33 - <i>Methodology</i>	p.131
Symposium 10 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.46	Oral Session 34 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.134
Symposium 11 - <i>Organizational & Social Psychology</i>	p.48	Poster Sessions	
Symposium 12 - <i>Educational Psychology</i>	p.50	1	p.137
Symposium 13 - <i>Clinical & Health Psychology</i>	p.53	2	p.166
Symposium 14 - <i>Intelligence</i>		Author Index	p.194

Welcome to the ECPA14

Dear participants,

Welcome to the 14th European Conference on Psychological Assessment in Lisbon, Portugal. The biannual European Conferences on Psychological Assessment and the European Journal of Psychological Assessment are the two most important channels through which the European Association of Psychological Assessment wants to stimulate academic research on psychological assessment in Europe and beyond.

Psychological assessment is highly important for the psychological enterprise both from a theoretical and a practical perspective. To paraphrase the common wisdom: “assessing is knowing”. It is through assessment that psychological theories can be better empirically tested, refined or refuted. Without assessment, evidence-based interventions in psychology are not possible. The field of assessment is continuously improving existing assessment procedures and developing new ways of assessment, either by developing new instruments or by developing new methodologies and formal models. The latter give access to until now unexplored psychological phenomena and newly developed constructs in psychology.

The conference organizers succeeded in attracting highly interesting keynotes, symposia, paper and posters contribution about recent developments in the field of psychological assessment. They give a good sample of the dynamic and innovative field of psychological assessment.

I wish you all a thought-provoking conference,

Johnny Fontaine

President of the European Association of Psychological Assessment



Welcome on behalf of the Organizing Committee

Dear ECPA14 Participants

It is with great pleasure that we host the 14th biannual European Conference on Psychological Assessment in Lisbon for the second time. On behalf of all the fantastic members of the local Organizing Committee, let me express my welcome to all of you to the wonderful city of Lisbon. Our team has been working throughout the last two years to prepare a memorable conference for you. We have been strongly committed to offering our participants constructive and fruitful discussions around the theme of psychological assessment. We have designed a very intuitive conference program where specific colors and rooms are attributed to the different fields of intervention on psychological assessment (e.g., clinical and health, educational psychology, organizational and social psychology, personality, intelligence, and methodology). Our aim is to allow participants easy access to their field of interest and to promote a strong networking environment which fosters further scientific projects and publications.

We would like to thank all of the authors and co-authors who submitted their contributions to the ECPA14 and for considering this conference as an important outlet to discuss, receive / provide feedback and to enhance the scientific networking in the different fields of psychological assessment. We have received 416 submissions from people from more than 50 different countries, including researchers from countries outside Europe, which makes us proud to know that this conference is reaching borders outside of Europe. We also thank the special contribution of our honorable scientific committee constituted by notorious scholars from the different fields of psychology who assured the scientific credibility of this conference. Most of them integrated the double blind-reviewing board for the evaluation of the abstracts. We had a total of 26 national and international reviewers who actively participated in the reviewing process. Thank you all! We appreciated your effort and time devoted to the reviewing process. We also thank the EAPA EC members who actively contributed to the success of this conference, specifically we would like to thank Johnny Fontaine as the President of the association and also Itziar, Willibald and René who provided important information and past experience in organizing the previous editions of the ECPA in San Sebastian and Zurich.

We also want to thank all of the Invited Symposia chairs and participants who accepted our invitation to participate and contribute with their expertise to the quality of the program. We have Invited Symposia that touch on the different areas of psychological assessment, allowing this conference to become more and more diverse, and at the same time, maintaining the same roots of the ample umbrella of psychological assessment. The rich board of six notorious keynote speakers also supported this evidence. Wendy Johnson (The University of Edinburgh) will explain on Thursday morning what we usually assess when we measure IQ. Later, Roger Azevedo (North Carolina State) will emphasize the assessment of self-regulation using different processes. On Friday, Laurence Claes (University of Leuven) will discuss different perspectives to assess personality disorders. In the afternoon, Paul Sackett (University of Minnesota) will provide an important contribution to the human resource management field, explaining the recent developments in assessment for personnel selection purposes. Saturday morning David Stillwell (Cambridge University) will bring us the latest research which focuses on how social media can help us predict psychological traits and characteristics. Finally, in the afternoon, Ralf Schwarzer (Freie University of Berlin) will offer several insights about the measurement of self-efficacy in contexts of health behavior change intervention.

I am sure that the first day of the conference will also bring very interesting and enthusiastic experiences. We welcome all of the participants to attend important technical workshops which we carefully selected to best fit your needs. Moreover, because we wanted to offer you an unforgettable experience at the conference, we have carefully selected some of the tastiest dishes for the coffee breaks and lunches so you can have a sample of some of the Portuguese typical food. This

experience is part of a warming and exciting atmosphere that we have prepared for you. Among these experiences, we highlight the welcome reception, where the participants will listen to Fado, which is a type of traditional Portuguese music that belongs to the UNESCO's world heritage list. The gala dinner is also an important moment for socialization and will be held in one of the most typical and historical places in Portugal. Participants will have the opportunity to visit a museum with 200 year-old wines followed by a welcome drink in the garden and a glamorous dinner inside the Caves José Maria da Fonseca in Setúbal.

Lastly I would like to finish in the same way I started this welcome letter by thanking the amazing work, motivation and dedication of the whole Organizing Committee. Without the experience and commitment of the local organizing team, I am sure that the ECPA14 in Lisbon would have not existed and been prepared to welcome and attend to all of its special guests. Equally important was the sponsorship from several private and public entities. This conference constitutes an important joint effort from members and partners namely, the EAPA, APPOCO, BRU-IUL, ISCTE-IUL and Faculty of Psychology from the University of Lisbon. These institutions were important partners and played a pivotal role by providing all of the required human and financial resources for a successful conference.

We wish you all a great conference and hope that you enjoy sunny Lisbon with its multicultural aspects and remarkable professional and personal valuation. I'm looking forward to seeing you!

Aristides I. Ferreira
Conference Chair
ECPA14 Lisbon 2017



Welcome on Behalf of the ISCTE-IUL

Dear Colleagues,

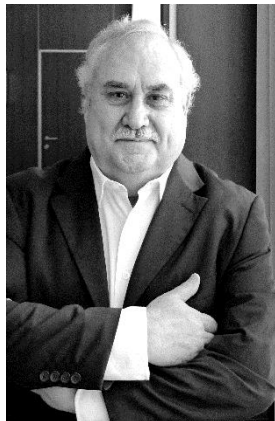
On behalf of ISCTE-IUL, it is with great pleasure to welcome all participants and attendees to the European Conference on Psychological Assessment 14 (ECPA14), which is being hosted by ISCTE-IUL.

ISCTE-IUL is a public university which was inaugurated in 1972. As one of the most dynamic and innovative universities in Portugal ISCTE-IUL has more than 9000 students enrolled in undergraduate (46%) and postgraduate (54%) programs, 450 teachers and 240 non-teaching staff. The international recognition of ISCTE-IUL's excellence in R&D and innovation has been demonstrated by the strong cooperation with more than 100 international entities, running more than 150 scientific projects and publishing more than 950 international scientific papers with peer review/year. This institution plays a major role in educating qualified specialists and personnel, whose cultural, scientific and technical skills enable them to contribute to sustainable development both at the national and international level. ISCTE-IUL's main strategic goals comprise innovation, quality, internationalization and development of an entrepreneurial culture. Therefore, we encourage our students to fully exploit their potential, to develop their capability for initiative and flexibility and to complement their academic education with international experience, enabling them with the necessary skills to adapt to the needs of the global job market. Our scholars and graduates of the ISCTE-IUL have contributed to establishing multiple connections with private companies and public and civil society organizations. One of the most outstanding examples is the Institute for Management Development (INDEG), which employs activities of strong public recognition in the domains of education, postgraduate studies and research and community service in the areas of its jurisdiction. In the domain of entrepreneurship, the research center AUDAX is nowadays a national reference as it has developed partnerships with various local authorities, business associations, COTEC and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

ISCTE-IUL is proud to host such an important conference as the ECPA14, which focuses on the latest developments on psychological assessment with an emphasis on all areas of psychology. Since we are dedicated to the development of research, teaching and knowledge transfer practices, we believe that hosting such an event will promote international interchangeability in the areas we are committed to.

I wish you a very successful and agreeable experience at the ECPA14 and I hope that you enjoy your stay in Lisbon.

Prof. Doutor Luís Antero Reto
Rector of ISCTE-IUL



Welcome on Behalf of the European Federation of Psychologists' Association

Dear Participants,

Psychological Assessment has a central role in the work of psychologists and relates to many areas of intervention. Psychologists use assessment tools to accomplish different objectives in clinical, educational, organisational and many other settings. Psychological assessment stands as a crucial point for decision making about interventions. So, it is fundamental that we have reliable and updated instruments that help us in everyday practice. Fortunately, this has been an area of interest and significant development, attracting many scientists that accomplish many benefits for the profession and practice.

The 14th European Conference on Psychological Assessment that takes place in Lisbon, from the 5th to the 8th of July, brings together distinguished speakers from the entire world. It is an excellent opportunity for scientific exchange, development of joint projects, networking and also visiting the beautiful city of Lisbon.

The European Federation of Psychologists' Association (EFPA) has been concerned with the questions of assessment for many years, having a permanent Board of Assessment that advises on the relevant issues. We believe that this area is constitutional to the work of psychologists, and has a significant contribution to the advancement of our field.

We would like to congratulate the European Association for Psychological Assessment (EAPA) for this initiative. Being an Associate Member of EFPA for many years, we hope to continue the exchange of knowledge and shared interests, for the benefit of the European Psychologists.

I wish that all participants have a very productive Conference and that they may remember the Lisbon days as a moment to cherish both professionally and personally.

Telmo Mourinho Baptista

President of The European Federation of Psychologists' Association (EFPA)



Organizing Institutions



14th Conference on Psychological Assessment, July 5-8, 2017, Lisbon, Portugal: Book of Abstracts

Organizing Committee:

Aristides Isidoro Ferreira (Chair)
Johnny Fontaine (Chair / President of EAPA)
Ana Margarida Passos
Ana Margarida Veiga Simão
Andreia Garcia
Catarina Santos
Diana Oliveira
Inês Sousa
Mariana Neves
Paula Ferreira
Rosa Rodrigues
Sílvia Silva
Fábio Rodrigues Correia (Technical Support)

Scientific Committee

Adelinda Candeias - Portugal
Anastasia Efklides - Greece
António Caetano - Portugal
Chiara Consiglio - Italy
Christoph Kemper - Luxemburg
Danilo R. Silva - Portugal
Diniz Lopes - Portugal
Fons van de Vijver - Netherlands
Gerardo Prieto - Spain
Itziar Alonso-Arbiol - Spain
Kerry Lee - Singapore
Leandro S. Almeida - Portugal
Luísa Faria - Portugal
Maria Manuela Calheiros - Portugal
Mário R. Simões - Portugal
Mark Schittekatte - Belgium
Matthias Ziegler - Germany
Paul De Boeck - Belgium /USA
René Proyer - Germany
Ricardo Primi - Brazil
Rosa Novo - Portugal
Rui Bárto Ribeiro - Portugal
Sandra Sebre - Latvia
Tuulia M. Ortner - Austria
Victor Rubio - Spain
Willibald Ruch - Switzerland

REVIEWERS

The Organizing Committee and the Scientific Committee warmly thank all who participated in the reviewing process of the abstracts submitted to ECPA14.

Austria

Tuulia Ortner

Belgium

Johnny Fontaine
Mark Schittekatte

Germany

Matthias Ziegler
René Proyer

Italy

Chiara Consiglio

Latvia

Sandra Beatrice Sebre

Luxembourg

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Portugal

Ana Margarida Passos
Ana Margarida Veiga Simão
Aristides Ferreira
Catarina Santos
Diniz Lopes
Inês Sousa
Leandro de Almeida
Manuela Calheiros
Mariana Rigueiro Neves
Paula da Costa Ferreira
Rosa Novo
Rosa Rodrigues
Rui Bártolo-Ribeiro
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quinta do arneiro
Biológico com Amor

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

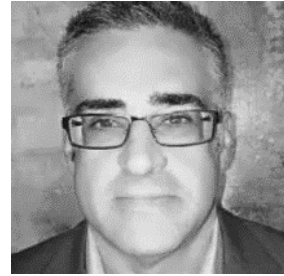
Wendy Johnson



The University of Edinburgh - Scotland

Wendy Johnson grew up in Tacoma, Washington, graduating in mathematics from Occidental College in Los Angeles. She spent many years as a consulting casualty actuary in the San Francisco Bay Area before entering the doctoral program in psychology at the University of Minnesota, completing her degree in 2005. She has two offspring. Wendy researches individual differences in mental abilities, personality, academic achievement, and later-life health, emphasizing transactions between genetic and environmental influences. She is currently in the Department of Psychology and Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology at the University of Edinburgh.

Roger Azevedo



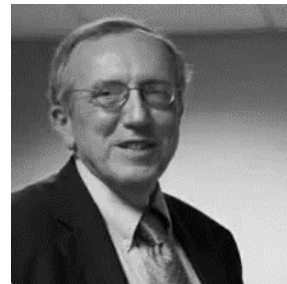
North Carolina State University - USA

Roger Azevedo is a Professor in the Department of Psychology in the area of Human Factors and Applied Cognition at North Carolina State University. His main research area includes examining the role of cognitive, metacognitive, affective, and motivational self-regulatory processes during learning with advanced learning technologies (e.g., intelligent tutoring systems, hypermedia, multimedia, simulations, serious games). More specifically, his overarching research goal is to understand the complex interactions between humans and intelligent learning systems by using interdisciplinary methods to measure cognitive, metacognitive, emotional, and motivational processes and their impact on learning, performance, and transfer. To accomplish this goal, he conducts laboratory, classroom, and in-situ (e.g., medical simulator) studies and collects multi-channel data to develop models of human-computer interaction; examines the nature of temporally unfolding self- and other-regulatory processes (e.g., human-human and human-artificial agents); and, designs intelligent learning and training systems to detect, track, model, and foster learners, teachers, and trainers' self-regulatory processes. He has published over 200 peer-reviewed papers, chapters, and refereed conference proceedings in the areas of educational, learning, cognitive, educational, and computational sciences. He is the editor of the *Metacognition and Learning* journal and also serves on the editorial board of several top-tiered learning and cognitive sciences journals (e.g., *Educational Psychologist*, *International Journal of AI in Education*). His research is funded by the National Science Foundation, Institute of Education Sciences, and the Social Sciences and the Humanities Research Council of Canada. He is a fellow of the American Psychological Association and the recipient of the prestigious Early Faculty Career Award from the National Science Foundation.

Laurence Claes**University of Leuven - Belgium**

In March, 2004, I obtained my Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, KU Leuven, Belgium, entitled *Non-suicidal Self-Injury in Eating Disorders*. From 2004 till 2006, I worked as a post-doctoral fellow (PDM) for the KU Leuven, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Belgium. In 2006, I got appointed a full-time position as an assistant professor at this same Faculty (2006-2009) and got promoted to associate professor (2010-2013) and professor (2015 till now). Additionally, I'm also appointed a 10% position as a professor at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University Antwerp (2014-2017). In 2009, I have worked at the University of North Dakota in close collaboration with Jennifer Muehlenkamp (6 months funded by FWO), and in 2011 I have worked at the University of Fargo and the Neuropsychiatric Research Institute (NRI), Fargo, ND, USA in close collaboration with Jim Mitchell (funded by FWO). Up till now, I published approximately 100 journal articles and 10 book chapters, co-edited (together with Jennifer Muehlenkamp) a state-of-the-art book on *Non-Suicidal Self-Injury in Eating Disorders* (2014, Springer), and authored or co-authored more than 100 conference presentations to date. I have also given a number of invited key addresses and symposia on conferences hosted by the European Association for Cognitive and Behavioural Therapy, the International Conference on Eating Disorders, the Eating Disorder Research Society, and the International Society for the Study of Non-Suicidal Self-Injury. With respect to PhD-students, I currently act as a supervisor for Annabel Bogaerts, Lies Depestele, Els Pauwels, Tim Bastiaens, Amerendra Gandhi (DBOF) and as a co-supervisor for Margaux Verschueren (Supervisor: Koen Luyckx), Dave Smits (Supervisor: Nele Stinckens), Ellen Sleuwaegen (Supervisor: Bernard Sabbe), Els Santens (Supervisor: Geert Dom), Tineke Vandenbroucke (Supervisor: Frédérique Amant), Fulya Ozcanly (Supervisor: Badja Mesquita), and Fortesa Kadriu (Supervisor: Julie Krans). With respect to postdoctoral students, I act as supervisor for Imke Baetens (FWO). Further, I am associate editor for the *European Journal of Psychological Assessment*, *Psychologica Belgica*, and *Eating Disorders: The Journal of Treatment*

and *Prevention* and member of the editorial advisory board for *European Eating Disorders Review*. I have functioned as a reviewer for more than 25 different journals. Finally, besides my scientific work, I'm trained and licensed as a Cognitive Behavioural Therapist. I'm supervising therapist trainees and clinicians as well as treating patients with personality disorders, non-suicidal selfinjury and eating disorders.

Paul R. Sackett**University of Minnesota – USA**

Paul R. Sackett is the Beverly and Richard Fink Distinguished Professor of Psychology and Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota. His research interests revolve around various aspects of testing and assessment in workplace, educational, and military settings. He has served as editor of two journals: *Industrial and Organizational Psychology: Perspectives on Science and Practice* and *Personnel Psychology*, as president of the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology, as co-chair of the committee producing the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing*, as a member of the National Research Council's Board on Testing and Assessment, as chair of APA's Committee on Psychological Tests and Assessments, and as chair of APA's Board of Scientific Affairs.

David Stillwell



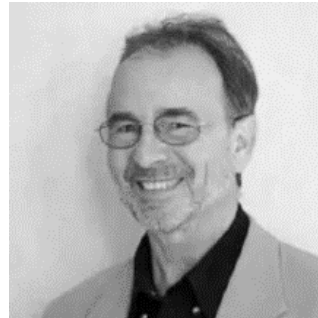
**Cambridge University Business School –
UK**

Dr David Stillwell is Deputy Director of the Psychometrics Centre at Cambridge University's Judge Business School, and is a lecturer in Big Data Analytics & Quantitative Social Science.

In June 2007, between obtaining his first degree and embarking on his Masters, David began a personal side project designing applications for social networks. The result was the *myPersonality* Facebook application that allows users to take real psychometric tests and receive feedback on their results. Today *myPersonality* has collected data from more than six million people and the resulting database has become a priceless academic resource used by numerous researchers all over the world.

Since these early successes, the influence of David's work has expanded considerably, so that today its impact ranges from targeted online advertising, psychometric adaptive test development, ipsative techniques in test design, the real-time analysis of online digital footprints, behavioural prediction and state-of-the-art school examinations.

Ralf Schwarzer



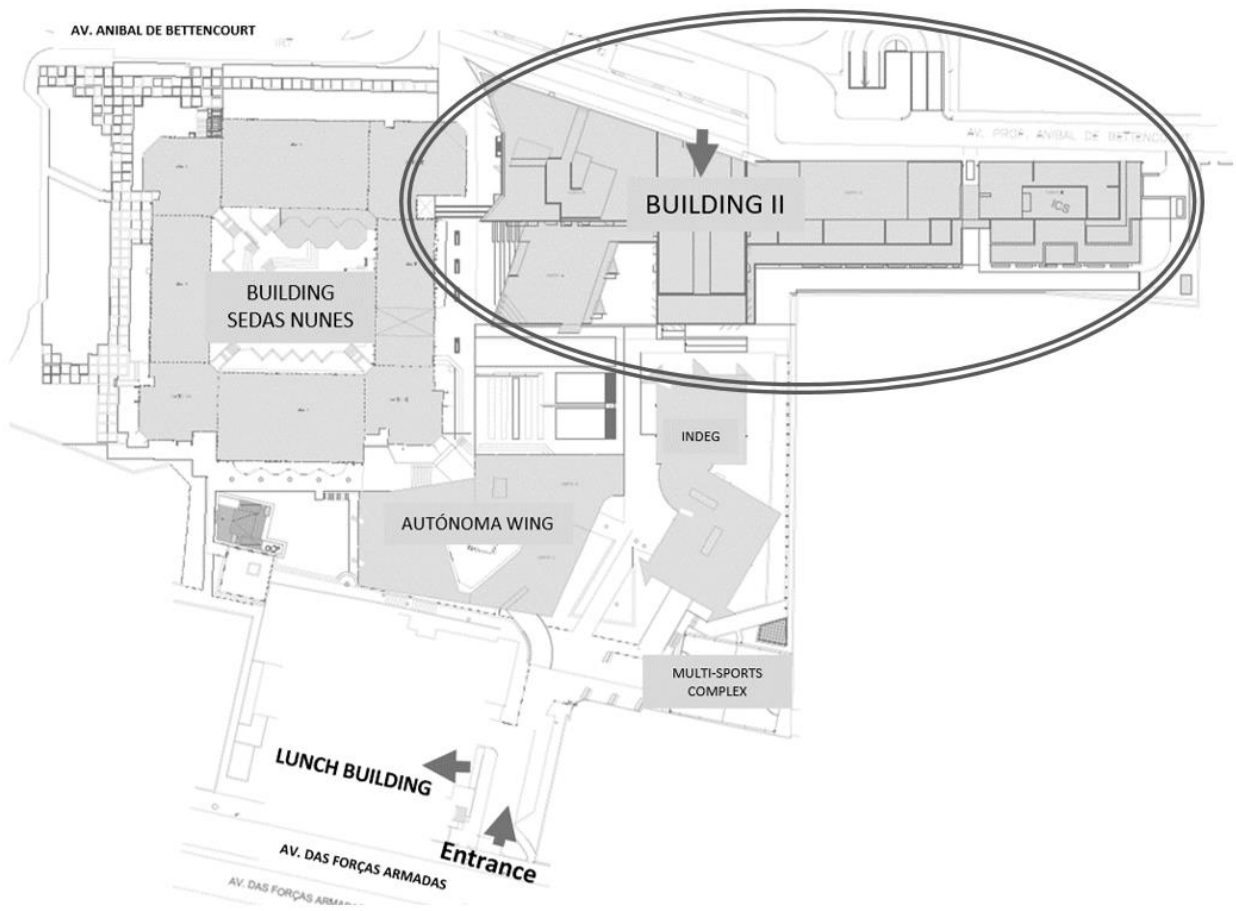
Freie University of Berlin – Germany

Ralf Schwarzer is Professor Emeritus of Psychology at the Freie University of Berlin, Germany, and Professor of Psychology at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Wroclaw, Poland. He has received his Ph.D. in 1973 (Kiel), and was appointed Professor of Education in 1974, and Professor of Psychology in 1982 (FU Berlin). After sabbatical leaves at the University of California, Berkeley (1985), and Los Angeles (1990-1991), he was Visiting Professor at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (1994-1995), and at York University, Canada (1998) where he served as Adjunct Professor. He has published more than 500 papers, and has co-founded three journals: (a) *Anxiety, Stress, and Coping: An International Journal*, (b) *Zeitschrift für Gesundheitspsychologie*, and (c) *Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being* (currently Editor-in-Chief). He is Past-President of the Stress and Anxiety Research Society (STAR), Past-President of the European Health Psychology Society (EHPS), and Past-President of the Health Psychology Division of the International Association for Applied Psychology (IAAP). His research focus lies on stress, coping, social support, self-efficacy, psychological assessment, and health behaviours. In 2007, he received the German Psychology Award. He was one of the organizers of the International Congress of Psychology (ICP) in Berlin 2008. In 2010, he received the Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP).

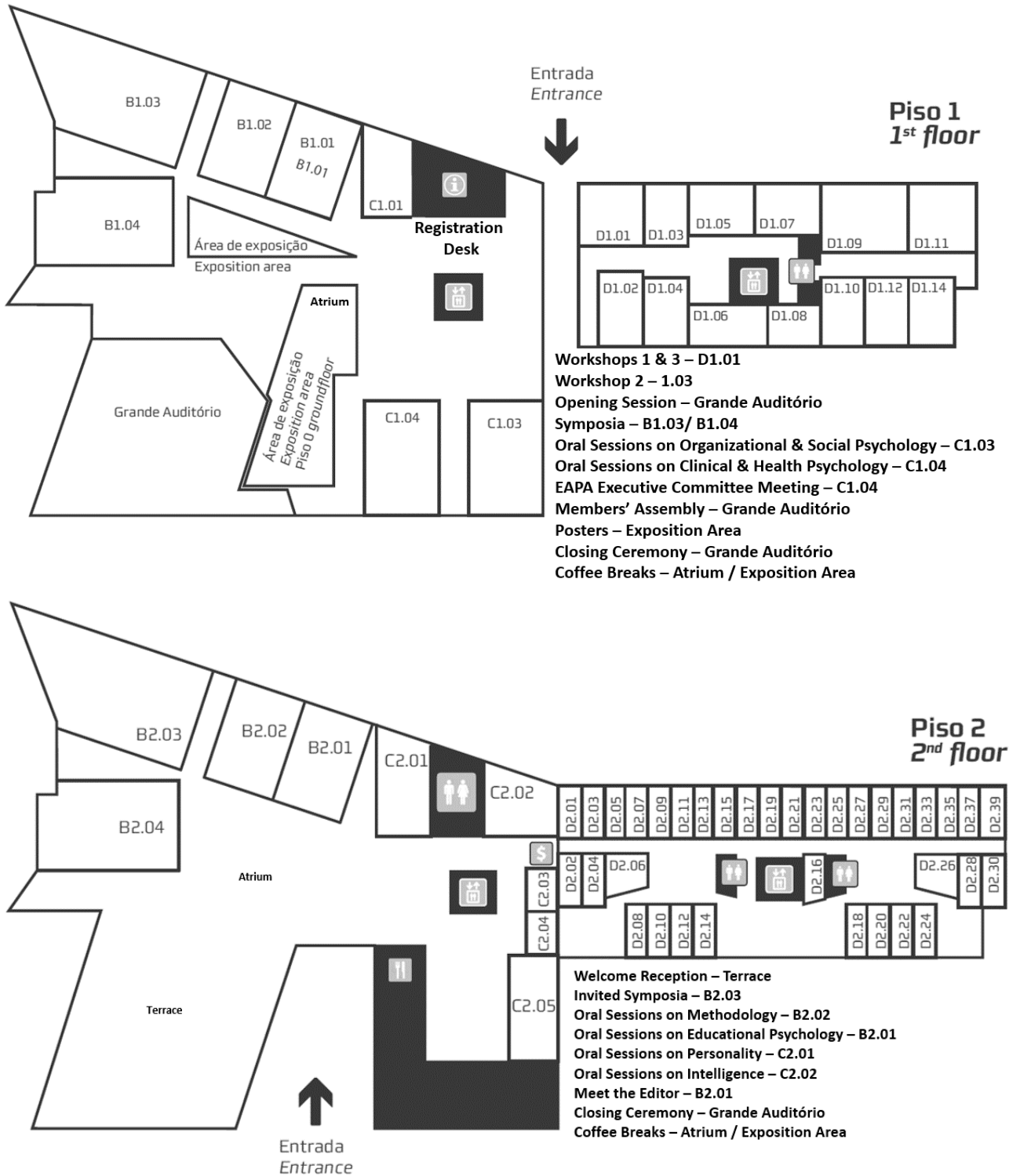
VENUE

ISCTE-IUL

Building II



VENUE



PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Time	5th July	6th July	7th July	8th July
8:00 AM - 8:30 AM	Workshop 1 & 2			
8:30 AM - 9:00 AM		Keynote Speaker 1	Keynote Speaker 3	Keynote Speaker 5
9:00 AM - 9:30 AM		<i>Invited Symposium 1 Oral Presentations 1,2,3 Symposium 1,2</i>	<i>Invited Symposium 4 Oral Presentations 12, 13, 14, 15 Symposium 6</i>	<i>Invited Symposium 7 Oral Presentations 24, 25, 26 Symposium 11, 12</i>
9:30 AM - 10:00 AM				
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM				
10:30 AM - 11:00 AM				
11:00 AM - 11:30 AM		Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break
11:30 AM - 12:00 PM				
12:00 PM - 12:30 PM				
12:30 PM - 1:00 PM			<i>Invited Symposium 2 Oral Presentations 4, 5, 6, 7 Symposium 3</i>	<i>Invited Symposium 5 Oral Presentations 16, 17, 18, 19 Symposium 7, 8</i>
1:00 PM - 1:30 PM	Workshop 3			
1:30 PM - 2:00 PM		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
2:00 PM - 2:30 PM				
2:30 PM - 3:00 PM		Keynote Speaker 2	Keynote Speaker 4	Keynote Speaker 6
3:00 PM - 3:30 PM				
3:30 PM - 4:00 PM		Poster Session 1	Poster Session 2	<i>Oral Presentations 31, 32, 33, 34 Symposium 14</i>
4:00 PM - 4:30 PM				
4:30 PM - 5:00 PM		Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Closing Ceremony
5:00 PM - 5:30 PM	Opening Session Hogrefe Award EAPA Awards	<i>Invited Symposium 3 Oral Presentations 8, 9, 10, 11 Symposium 4, 5</i>	<i>Invited Symposium 6 Oral Presentations 20, 21, 22, 23 Symposium 9, 10</i>	City Tour
5:30 PM - 6:00 PM				
6:00 PM - 6:30 PM				
6:30 PM - 7:00 PM		EAPA Executive Committee Meeting	Members' Assembly	
7:00 PM - 7:30 PM	Welcome Reception			
7:30 PM - 8:00 PM			Gala Dinner 7:30pm - 11pm	
8:00 PM - 11:00 PM				



Keynote Speaker 1

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 8:30am - 9:30am, *Location:* Grande Auditório

What do we assess when we test IQ

Wendy Johnson (The University of Edinburgh, Scotland)

Psychologists developed the first intelligence tests a little over 100 years ago, and rapidly became very adept at making use of them. They could do this so quickly because the tests 'worked', and they still do. That is, their scores are generally highly reliable (among psychological assessments), they do strongly (among psychological assessments) predict the kinds of life outcomes such as academic and job performance we would expect them to, they assist in diagnosing neurological disorders and psychopathologies, they tie with people's intuitions about ability in people they know, and they even predict (though more weakly) broader life outcomes that suggest sound day-to-day decision-making and self-discipline such as financial stability, physical and mental health and well-being, legal adherence, and longevity. Though strong ideas about what we are actually measuring with these tests abound, I don't think anyone really knows. We should, however, given the extensive and often life-influencing use made of them. I will discuss the things I believe we do not know but need to, why we need to know them, and offer some ideas about how to go about changing that situation.

Keynote Speaker 2

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 2:30pm - 3:30pm, *Location:* Grande Auditório

Assessing Real-Time self-regulatory processes using multimodal multichannel process data

Roger Azevedo (North Carolina State University, USA)

Learning involves the real-time deployment of cognitive, affective, metacognitive, and motivational (CAMM) processes. Traditional methods of measuring self-regulatory processes (e.g., self-reports) severely limit our understanding of the temporal nature and role of these processes during learning, problem solving, etc. Interdisciplinary researchers have recently used advanced learning technologies (e.g., intelligent tutoring systems, serious games, simulations, virtual reality) to measure (i.e., detect, track, model) and foster self-regulatory processes during learning and problem solving. Despite the emergence of interdisciplinary research, much work is still needed given the various theoretical models and assumptions, methodological approaches (e.g., log-files, eye-tracking), data types (e.g., verbal data, physiological data), analytical methods, etc. In this presentation, I will present an interdisciplinary data fusion approach to measuring and fostering self-regulated learning with advanced learning technologies. More specifically, I will focus on: (1) presenting major theoretical and methodological challenges for a data fusion approach that focus on the real-time detection, tracking, and modeling of CAMM processes; (2) presenting recent multimodal multichannel data used to detect, track, and model CAMM processes while learning with advanced learning technologies; and, (3) outlining an interdisciplinary research agenda that has the potential to significantly enhance advanced learning technologies' ability to provide real-time, intelligent support of learners' CAMM processes.

Keynote Speaker 3

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 8:30am - 9:30am, *Location:* Grande Auditório

Assessment of personality disorders: From a categorical to a dimensional perspective

Laurence Claes (University of Leuven, Belgium)

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, 5th edition (DSM-5; APA, 2013) currently incorporates two systems for diagnosing personality disorders. Section II of DSM-5 preserves the 10 categorical personality disorders as defined in DSM-IV-TR (APA, 2000), with its strengths and limitations. Section III contains a new, hybrid model, to address the problems associated with the DSM-IV-TR categorical conceptualization. According to section III of DSM-5, a diagnosis of a personality disorder requires two determinations: (1) an assessment of the level of personality functioning, referring to disturbances in self (identity/self-direction) and interpersonal functioning (empathy/intimacy) (Criterion A), and (2) an assessment of pathological personality traits (Criterion B). Pathological personality traits (Criterion B) are organized in five broad domains: Negative Affectivity, Detachment, Antagonism, Disinhibition, and Psychoticism. The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (Krueger et al., 2012) is a self-report questionnaire developed to assess these five broad personality domains and 25 subfacets. In this presentation, we give an overview of the Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorders, and we describe several empirical studies in which we investigated the reliability and validity of the PID-5 in population and clinical samples (Bastiaens et al., 2016a,b). We focus on the factor structure and reliability of the PID-5, and we investigate differences in PID-5 domains according to gender, age and educational level. Additionally, we address convergent and discriminant validity of the PID-5 by comparing PID-5 scores with the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology-Basic Questionnaire (DAPP-BQ, Livesley & Jackson, 2009) as well as with the Section II, categorical personality disorders. Implications for future research will be discussed.

Keynote Speaker 4

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 2:30pm - 3:30pm, *Location:* Grande Auditório

Recent Developments in Assessments for Personnel Selection

Paul R. Sackett (University of Minnesota, USA)

The goal of the address is to identify research on assessment for personnel selection that is of practical use to selection practitioners. New research findings on a variety of selection methods are discussed, including cognitive ability testing, personality assessment, assessment centers, situational judgment tests, integrity tests, vocational interest measures, and the assessment of emotional intelligence. New developments in assessment delivery, such as gamification and assessment using mobile devices, are also discussed.

Keynote Speaker 5

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 8:30am - 9:30am, *Location:* Grande Auditório

Predicting psychology from social media data

David Stillwell (Cambridge University Business School, UK)

An increasing proportion of our lives is mediated through digital devices. Such data records our decisions, preferences and associations, and so is psychologically very meaningful. Using the myPersonality.org database of 6 million users' responses to a personality questionnaire, we use machine learning methods to predict intimate traits like personality and IQ from Facebook Likes, status updates, and even profile pictures. If we can predict psychological differences automatically from digital footprints, what opportunities might this bring for the future application of personality assessment?

Keynote Speaker 6

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 2:30pm - 3:30pm, *Location:* Grande Auditório

Assessing self-efficacy in health behavior change interventions

Ralf Schwarzer (Freie University of Berlin, Germany)

Perceived self-efficacy is a powerful operative construct that refers to one's capability to master challenging tasks in the future. Its eminent role in health behavior change programs is discussed with a focus on theory, assessment, construct validity, and change. Self-efficacy has become part of most health behavior theories. In particular, the Health Action Process Approach has made a further distinction between pre-action task self-efficacy, coping self-efficacy, and recovery self-efficacy. This distinction has implications for the assessment. Measurement examples will be provided which have been used in various intervention settings targeting physical activity, dietary changes, and alcohol consumption. Moreover, examples from digital interventions are given. Convergent and discriminant validity has been examined using multiphase-multibehavior structural equation models. In terms of self-efficacy changes, it has been found frequently that scores do not improve, and the reason for this phenomenon will be discussed.



Invited Symposium I

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am

Implicit measures: new proposals and old questions

Chair(s): **Roberta Fida** (Norwich Business School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK); **Francesco Dentale**, (Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy)

Dual models of social cognition provided an important conceptual framework within which to address the factors that may threaten the validity of self-report scales (e.g. impression management responding), and also to explain the distinction between implicit vs. explicit measures. Many attempts have been conducted to develop reliable and valid implicit measures of psychological constructs. The present symposium proposes: 1) new instruments designed to evaluate automatic associations and beliefs in different research areas, and 2) an investigation of some theoretical and methodological issues linked to the implicit and explicit measurement. The presentation by Fida, Dentale, Paciello, Barbaranelli, Ghezzi, and Tramontano within this symposium presents a study that has been conducted to develop and validate two implicit measures in the moral domain. The following talk by Dentale and Vecchione investigates some theoretical and methodological issues linked to the Self-Esteem (SE) Implicit Association Test, and proposes a new measure of SE based on the Relational Responding Task. The next contribution by Valerio Ghezzi applies the Latent State-Trait analysis to decompose consistency, occasion-specificity and error variance of the Name-Letter Task, one of the more used measure of implicit self-esteem. A final contribution by Mossi, Dentale and Salvatore investigates the automatic component of the attitudes toward European Community (EC) in different European countries using the Implicit Association Test.

Presentation 1. Measuring tendency to misbehave and moral disengagement using implicit measures

Roberta Fida, Norwich Business School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom;
Francesco Dentale, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Marinella Paciello, Uninettuno Telematic International University, Rome, Italy

Claudio Barbaranelli, Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Valerio Ghezzi, Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Carlo Tramontano, Centre for Research in Psychology, Behaviour and Achievement, Coventry University, Coventry, United Kingdom

Dishonest behaviour in the workplace represents one of the most significant criticalities in organizations worldwide (Vardi & Weitz, 2004). Research suggested that there are cognitive justification mechanisms, namely moral disengagement, allowing any individuals to perceive deviant conduct as morally acceptable and as an appropriate means to pursue their own goals without experiencing guilt or shame (Bandura, 1991). The traditional way of measuring the tendencies to misbehave and moral disengagement has relied on self-report questionnaires explicitly requiring the respective rating of: a) the frequency of enacted misbehaviour and b) the level of agreement with several propositions. However self-report measures may introduce systematic response biases such as socially desirable responding and acquiescence (Paulhus, 1986). In the general framework of implicit social cognition, two measures were designed to assess the automatic components of the tendency to enact misbehaviors and to moral disengagement. In particular, the Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald McGhee & Schwartz, 1998) was applied to measure the tendency to misbehave, and the Relational Responding Task (RRT; De Houwer & Moors, 2010) to evaluate moral disengagement. The reliability and validity of these new instruments were examined in terms of: 1) internal consistency; 2) correlations with social desirability scales; 3) correlations with different "construct-related" self-report scales. Overall, the results provide first evidence for the reliability and validity of these new tools.

Presentation 2. The measurement of implicit self-esteem: theoretical and methodological issues

Francesco Dentale, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Michele Vecchione, Department of Social and Developmental Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Several models of implicit social cognition were used to explain the distinction between automatic vs. controlled self-related evaluations (e.g. Strack & Deutsch, 2004). On the basis of this theoretical framework, many implicit measures have been proposed to assess the automatic level of self-evaluations. Among them, the most common is the Self-Esteem Implicit Association Test (SE-IAT; Greenwald & Farnham, 2000), which exhibited clear evidence of reliability and validity. The SE-IAT is usually weakly related to the corresponding measures of explicit SE. Moreover, the SE-IAT usually exhibit higher levels of internal consistency with respect to test-retest correlations, suggesting that SE automatic associations can be considerably affected by situational factors (Buhrmester, Blanton & Swann, 2011). A first aim of this contribution is to discuss a series of methodological and psychological factors that may moderate the implicit-explicit SE relationship (e.g. Hofmann, Gschwendner & Schmitt, 2005). A second aim is to illustrate how SE-IAT scores depend on both trait and state components. In particular, a Latent State-Trait (LST) analysis was applied to the SE-IAT and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale, in order to compare situational and trait components of variance of both measures (Dentale, Vecchione, Ghezzi & Barbaranelli, 2016). Finally, a new implicit measure of SE based on the Relational Responding Task (RRT; De Houwer, Heider, Spruyt, Roets, & Hughes, 2015) was presented, which is based on a relational conception of implicit knowledge. The correlations of the SE-RRT with various relevant criteria were calculated and compared with those of the SE-IAT.

Presentation 3. Decomposing Variance Components of the Name-Letter Test: A Latent State-Trait Approach

Valerio Ghezzi, Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy.

The Name-Letter Test (NLT, Nuttin, 1985) is one the most widely used tool to assess implicit self-esteem (Kitayama & Karasawa, 1997). Despite some studies showed associations of NLT with various relevant outcomes (see Krizan & Suls, 2008), this instrument received some criticism in terms of construct and criterion validity (see Buhrmester, Blanton, & Swann, 2011). With this regard, studies assessing the stability of NLT scores are still scarce, and the relationship with explicit self-esteem raised results somewhat difficult to interpret and generalize (Buhrmester et al., 2011). Moreover, even if a number of studies highlighted the importance of several method aspects and scoring algorithms in determining different results (LeBel & Gawronski, 2009), no study attempted to disentangle the different components of NLT variability and how these may affect NLT total score. Using two cohorts of college students and adopting a longitudinal design, in the present study were examined: 1) the different sources of variance of the NLT scores (i.e., trait, state, method and error variance components); and 2) the relationship between implicit and explicit trait components. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Presentation 4. Applying the IAT to measure implicit attitudes towards European Community

Piergiorgio Mossi, University of Salento, Lecce, Italy.
 Francesco Dentale, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy
 Sergio Salvatore, University of Salento, Lecce, Italy.

The present study is aimed at investigating the psychometric properties and construct validity of an Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee and Schwartz, 1998) applied to assess the automatic associations towards European Community (EC) in contrast to the Rest Of the World (ROW). To this aim, a series of prototypical images of both EC and ROW were selected as stimuli, following an accurate multi-step procedure. Several participants, recruited in different European countries as a part of Re. Cri. Re project* (i.e. A research aimed to investigate social identity changes of Europe in time of crisis), performed the EC-IAT along with other scales, which were included in order to evaluate its construct validity: for instance the Views of Context (VOC; Carli & Salvatore, 2001), a questionnaire applied to assess the affective sense towards EC, and the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ; Schwartz, 2006) which was designed to measure human basic values. The reliability and validity of the EC-IAT were assessed examining: 1) the psychometric properties and internal consistency; 2) the preference towards European Community with respect to the Rest of the world; (3) the correlations of the EC-IAT with other construct-related scales. Overall, these findings provide a first evidence supporting the reliability and construct validity of the EC-IAT.

* Re.Cri.Re: "Between the Representation of the crisis and the crisis of the representation", project with funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020, research and innovation program under grant agreement N° 649436.

Invited Symposium II

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm

Advances in managing faking in high stakes personality assessments

Chair(s): **Matthias Ziegler** (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Psychological tests can be powerful tools in practical settings. Research shows that test scores reflecting interindividual differences in personality, interests or other non-cognitive aspects predict important life outcomes. Especially their potential to predict scholastic, academic and occupational success make such tools promising choices in high stakes selection settings. However, research also documents the distorting effects of faking on the validity of such test score interpretations. Many ways have been proposed to correct for faking (e.g., lie scales) or prevent faking (e.g., warnings or decision trees). Unfortunately, most of these approaches seem to fail in a high stakes setting where faking good is advantageous. One approach which has been proposed in the literature just recently became interesting again due to methodological developments: Forced choice questionnaires. Prior to these developments scores from forced choice questionnaires only allowed intraindividual but not interindividual comparisons, basically rendering them useless for high stakes selection scenarios. The presentation by Lee, Stark, Chernyshenko, and Nye within this symposium introduces and compares the new methodological advances allowing the use of forced choice questionnaires in selection settings. The following talk by Schünemann, Baldauf, Vetter, and Ziegler showcases issues and specific problems occurring during the construction process of such tools. The final two talks by Kyllonen and Ziegler report on the validity evidence of forced choice measures used to capture personality and occupational competencies, respectively.

Presentation 1. Validity Evidence for Multidimensional Forced Choice Measures across Different Scoring Approaches

Philseok Lee, South Dakota State University,
Stephen Stark, University of South Florida
O.S. Chernyshenko, Nanyang Technological University
Chris Nye, Michigan State University

Today, forced choice testing is perhaps the most widely explored approach to dealing with faking and other forms of response distortion in applied settings. This is due largely to advances in test construction and scoring over the last 15 years which have made it possible to obtain normative information from forced choice tests via classical test theory (CTT) (White & Young, 1998) and item response theory (IRT) methods (Brown & Maydeu-Olivares, 2011; de la Torre, Ponsoda, Leenen, & Hontangas, 2011; Stark, Chernyshenko, & Drasgow, 2005). In this paper, we will describe and compare four popular scoring approaches for MFC item: (1) a partially ipsative approach based on CTT (White & Young, 1998); (2) an analogous partially ipsative approach using an IRT graded response model (3) the Thurstonian MFC IRT approach (Brown & Maydeu-Olivares, 2011); and (4) the GGUM-RANK MFC IRT scoring approach (Authors, 2015). We show that all IRT-based scoring methods showed expected patterns of correlation with respective Likert-type measures and outcome, thus supporting the viability of these approaches for practice. We also elaborate on avenues for future research to make the MFC methodology even more viable.

Presentation 2. Multidimensional forced choice formats to reduce faking of non-cognitive tests in high-stakes assessment: An IRT approach for normative scoring

Schünemann, A.L.¹, Baldauf, I.¹, Vetter, M.¹ & Ziegler, M.²
¹Schuhfried, GmbH ²Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

In high stakes assessment test takers tend to show a variety of different response styles and response sets. This poses a serious threat to a tests reliability and validity whenever questionnaires with classical Likert-type rating scale formats are used and might eventually render the test results practically useless for selection purposes. Numerous approaches have been tested to cope with different forms of intentional response distortion. Multidimensional forced choice response formats are another option that could elude some of the most common response distortion strategies. However, as previously shown (Baron, 1996), forced choice formats will only yield ipsative data, thus being unsuitable for interpersonal comparisons. Recent methodological advancements have paved the way to counter this problem. The Thurstonian IRT modelling developed by Brown (2011) allows for normative scoring of multidimensional forced choice questionnaires. The suitability of this approach for modelling a competencies test has successfully been shown (Trapp, May & Zeigler, 2016). In order to further investigate the psychometric benefits of this approach an already existing Likert-type rating scale Big-Five inventory (B5PS, Ziegler, 2014) has been redesigned to feature a multidimensional forced choice response format. A light will be shed on the loops and pitfalls of such a test construction process. The application of the Thurstonian IRT modelling will be shown with a focus on the accuracy of trait recovery. The results of the IRT modelling are presented and discussed. An outlook on follow-up experiments to assess the mitigation effect on faking tendencies in selection processes is given.

Presentation 3. Use of forced-choice assessments for higher education admissions

Patrick Kyllonen, ETS, Princeton, NJ, USA

We administered a forced-choice personality assessment to evaluate potential use in student admissions at an American Ivy League university to over 600 students in several cohorts. The assessment involved the administration of 120 statement pairs using an adaptive testing approach and was scored using item-response theory to evaluate 15 personality dimensions (using the two-phase Stark-Chernyshenko-Drasgow [2005] method). We conducted a series of regression analyses on a set of 8 outcome variables, including cumulative grade-point-average (CGPA), rated contributions to the college community, and participation in student government. We used several cross-validation methods (formula, 10-fold, boosted regression trees) to determine (a) that personality was strongly correlated with a wide range of outcomes, (b) that it predicted CGPA at about the same level as standardized test scores did (GRE and GMAT), (c) that it added incrementally to the prediction given by other sources (previous school achievement, GPA, standardized test scores, interviews), and (d) that it had strong predictions of some outcomes, such as participation in student government, that were uncorrelated with standardized test scores. We conclude that personality is important information about students that ought to be considered in admissions decisions.

Presentation 4. Measuring occupational competencies using a fake-proof forced choice format: The Great 8 Tachometer

Matthias Ziegler, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Many companies today use competence frameworks to specify job profiles and select or develop their employees. With the Great Eight, Bartram (2005) proposed a general framework presenting the synthesis of existing occupational competence models. This general framework was the starting point for the development of the Great 8 Tachometer (G8T) presented here. Using further literature as well as several expert and focus groups, the broad eight competence areas were further broken down into 39 competence areas. This presentation will detail the construction process and present reliability as well as validity evidence along the ABC of test construction (Ziegler, 2014). Accordingly, the G8T defines occupational competencies as the result of individual learning processes influenced by an individual's personality, interests, cognitive ability, learning environment and motivation. This definition reflects formative constructs positioned in a diverse nomological net. Moreover, the test is supposed to be used in occupational settings. Consequently the construction samples ($n_1 = 202$, $n_2 = 316$) and norm sample ($n = 531$) is representative of this population. In addition, evidence regarding the test score interpretation's construct validity, test-criterion validity, reliability (internal and test-retest) and fairness is presented. Finally, a study applying a between person design and attesting to the test's fake-proof character is presented.

Invited Symposium III

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm

Assessment of Attitudes, Abilities and Strategies in Science and Mathematics

Chair(s): **María-Dolores Prieto** (Universidad de Murcia, Spain)

Presentation 1. Measurement of Mathematical Creativity

María Salazar. Mercedes Ferrando. Javier Esparza. Rosario Bermejo. Marta Sainz. María José Ruiz-Melero.
Lola Prieto
Universidad de Murcia

The purpose of this study is to bring a theoretical framework on the construct of mathematical creativity and its measurement, and to study a new test for the identification and evaluation of the mathematical creativity in terms of validity, reliability and its relationship between intelligence and creativity. Also, the entire process of selection of such test and the translation of it to the Spanish language has been compassed by the high-ability by the research group of the University of Murcia. This study was conducted among 62 high ability students from two different middle- school, aged between 12 and 14 years ($M = 13$, $SD = .54$). The instruments used were the Mathematical Creative Problem Solving Ability Test (MCPSAT, Lee, Hwang & Seo, 2003); the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking (TTCT, Torrance, 1974); and Differential Aptitude Test (DAT-5, Bennett, Seashore & Wesman, 2000) in order to measure intelligence. The results in this paper suggest that the most easy tasks of MCPSAT were task 1 (sixteen dots) and 4 (figure classification); whereas task 3 (water prism) was the most difficult. The internal structure of the MCPSAT, studied using the multidimensional scaling mapping, seems to correspond with the four tasks. The MCPSAT shows positive and statistically significant correlations with both DAT-5 and TTCT. We can conclude that the MCPSAT could be useful in the test process of problem solving ability in mathematics and a useful tool in the process of the identification of mathematical giftedness.

Keywords: mathematical giftedness, mathematical creativity, fluency, flexibility.

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Presentation 2. Convergence between two different measures of Scientific Creativity

María-José Ruiz-Melero.¹ Marta Sainz.¹ Javier Esparza.¹ Mercedes Ferrando.¹ Carmen Ferrándiz.¹ Lola Prieto.¹
¹ Universidad de Murcia

There has been an increasing interest in the assessment of domain specific creativity to identify specific talents. In the domain of sciences two main proposes are being used: Creative Science Ability Test (C-SAT; Sak & Ayas, 2011) and the Scientific Creativity Test (SCT; Hu & Adey, 2002). The SCT is based on the work of Torrance and Guilford and it offers scores for fluency, flexibility as well as originality in 6 different tasks: Design an machine to collect apples; which scientific uses could have a crystal, what questions would you make about a new planet, what would happen if there was no gravity, which changes could be made to a bicycle to improve it; and how to test the quality of napkins. The C-SAT measures scientific creativity in five different domains, being those: Biology, interdisciplinary sciences, Physics, Chemistry and Ecology. Differently to other creativity test, C-SAT does penalize wrong answers. It offers a score for Fluency, Flexibility and Creative Quotient, which is calculated using a logarithmic formula, so that students with more diverse answers (thus higher flexibility) obtain higher Creative Quotient. The aim of this work is to study the external validity of both measures. A total of 179 secondary school students aged 10 to 17 years old ($M = 13.86$; $SD = 1.30$; 55.3% male) participated in this study. We took the C-SAT (Sak & Ayas, 2011) and the SCT (Hu & Adey, 2002). Results show statistically significant correlations with low magnitude between the two tests, being the correlation between total C-SAT and total of the SCT ($r = .527$; $p < .001$). A mean comparison tests for related samples was performed to know whether there are intra-individual statistically significant differences between the scores in C-SAT and Hu and Adey. The results show that when looking at the total scores on both tests there are not statistically significant differences [$t(178) = -2.778$; $p = .006$]. These results point out that, even when the two tests look different in their nature and in their scoring system, they both measure the same construct: scientific creativity.

Key words: Scientific creativity convergence of measurements, CSAT, Hu and Adey's Test

Acknowledgements - This work has been produced with the financial support of the I+D+i project EDU2014-53646-R sponsored by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

Presentation 3. Preferences and reasons for the choice of scientific degrees

Rosario Bermejo.¹ Carmen Ferrándiz.¹ María Piñero-García.¹ María José Ruiz Melero.¹ Marta Sainz.¹
Antonio Pérez Manzano¹

¹ Murcia University

The objective is analyzing the type of university studies which participants would choose according to the different areas of knowledge (health sciences, experimental sciences, social and legal sciences, engineering and architecture or arts and humanities), as well as the reasons for such a choice, depending on the gender and urban or rural origin of the participants. 708 students (43.2% male students) of the 3rd (55.8%) and 4th year of Compulsory Secondary Education, aged between 13 and 19 ($M= 14.84$, $D= .872$), took part in the experiment. They were selected from a number of public, semi-private and private schools of the Region of Murcia, by means of random cluster sampling; 51.8% of them come from rural towns. The instrument employed is the *Scientific Vocations Questionnaire*, an adaptation of the questionnaire designed by Pérez-Manzano (2012), whose goal was measuring the degree of interest and perception on scientific and technological degrees. It consists of 17 items, which assess the following variables: a) regard of those involved in scientific research, b) regard of scientific degrees (technical and experimental); c) beliefs and stereotypes related to the people who study scientific degrees; d) assessment of the professions which university scientific degrees lead to; e) satisfaction shown about Secondary Education studies; f) perception of the subjects they are currently studying (technology, maths, physics and chemistry, Spanish language, literature and English); g) baccalaureate studies; h) university studies and i) preference of university degree. The results reveal that girls show a greater preference towards Social and Legal sciences (24.8%), Health Sciences (18.5%), Arts and Humanities (7.5%). However, they show a lower preference for Engineering and Architecture degrees (4%) and especially for Experimental Science degrees (2.2%). Boys, on the other hand tend to choose primarily Engineering and Architecture degrees (16.7%) and Social and Legal Sciences (13.8%). Their preferences towards Health Sciences (6.6%), Experimental Sciences (3.2%) and Arts and Humanities, however, are lower than among the girls. In relation to the influence of the urban or rural origin of participants, the results were not statistically significant (Chi-square= 4.913; $p= .296$). The reasons which affect the preference when choosing university degrees is, in the case of male students, they say the following: "it is the degree that my friends are going to study", "I do not really mind studying one or another" and "it is the degree that one of my parents studied". With regard to the differences between the reasons of students in relation to their origin, the data only reveal that only those of urban origin would choose the degree that one of their parents studied.

Keywords: scientific-technological vocations and attitudes, choice of the type of university degree, rural or urban origin.

Acknowledgements: the present research has been made possible thanks to the funding received by the Fundación Séneca (Agencia de Ciencia y Tecnología de la Región de Murcia, Proyecto Ref: 19358/PI14).

Presentation 4. Perception that secondary education students have of scientists: differences according to gender and geographical origin

Carmen Ferrándiz.¹
 Mercedes Ferrando.¹
 Javier Esparza.¹
 Antonio de Pro.¹
 María Piñero-García.¹
 María José Ruiz.¹
¹ Múrcia University

The worrying decrease of graduates in the Scientific and Technological areas is a key element in the assessment of the quantity and quality of current researchers and professionals. Statistics evince the low female presence in this scope; in this sense, the variable gender has led to greater disparities due to its special relevance when determining the vocations for the different scientific-technological degrees (Baird & Pena, 1997; Vázquez & Manassero, 2008). The objective of the study is analyzing the differences between boys and girls in relation to the perception they have of the people involved in scientific research. The differences related to their origin (rural or urban) are also studied. 945 students (48.4% boys) of the 3rd (58.2%) and 4th year (41.8%) of Compulsory Secondary Education, aged between 14 and 18 years have participated (M= 14.99, DT= 0.97). They were chosen from a number of public, semi-private and private schools of the Region of Murcia, by means of a random cluster sampling; 50.4% of them come from a rural origin and 49.6% from an urban one. The instrument utilized was the **Scientific Vocations Questionnaire** (Pérez-Manzano, 2012). The results show statistically significant differences in favor of the boys, who perceive that those working in scientific research have many friends, are only able to talk about science, can only work in wealthy countries, are usually absent-minded and just work to be famous; the scientific career is more appropriate for men than for women; they are usually fun people, their findings are due to chance and luck and they find it easier to hook up. With regard to the students' origin, those coming from urban backgrounds usually claim that scientists are fun people.

Keywords: *gender, rural or urban background, students' perception of scientists.*

Acknowledgements: the present research has been made possible thanks to the funding received by the Fundación Séneca (Agencia de Ciencia y Tecnología de la Región de Murcia, Proyecto Ref: 19358/PI14).

Invited Symposium IV

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am

Recent methodological advancements in psychological and educational measurement

Chair(s): **Rudolf Debelak** (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Psychological methods are useful tools in the field of psychological assessment: They are regularly applied in the evaluation and interpretation of psychological test results, and are further used for the construction of psychological scales. In this symposium, several recent developments in this area are presented. The presentations cover three main topics: As a first topic, the use of experiments to validate psychological scales is discussed. Two presentations address the second topic, which is the modeling of response times to obtain a measure about the speed of test takers in computerized assessment. Finally, one presentation illustrates the use of freely available R software to detect violations of the local independence assumption usually made in IRT, which allows the detection of multidimensionality or learning effects. All presented methods are illustrated with real datasets.

Presentation 1. Discovering old friends: Two examples of experimental validation strategies

Matthias Ziegler

Within recent years several scholars have called for a change in testing the validity of test score interpretations. Specifically, the use of experiments has been recommended. This talk tries to accomplish three things. First, the idea of using experiments as means to provide validity evidence is introduced. Second, using an example from educational psychology, an experimental variation of an achievement motivation questionnaire is used to test whether it is possible to measure domain specific achievement motivation. Using data from two samples and MTMM structural equation modeling it is shown that domain specific achievement motivation items draw their better predictive validity from variance fully explained by self-concept. Thus, the results suggest that phrasing achievement motivation items domain specifically seriously compromises construct validity. Third, the large field of faking research is summarized in terms of experiments as means for validity testing. Furthermore, data from two large samples from different assessment settings are used to exemplify this summary. Here, it is shown that a factor representing social desirable responding exists in both data sets, those from a high and a low stakes setting. However, measurement invariance tests show that this factor changes its nature (only configural invariance) whereas the Big 5 domain factors retain their character.

Presentation 2. Using Rasch model generalizations for taking testee's speed additionally to their power into accountKlaus Kubinger
Christine Hohensinn

It is common practice in several achievement and intelligence tests to credit quick solutions with bonus points in order to gain more information about a testee's ability. However, using for respective approaches models of item response theory (IRT) are rather rare. Within IRT the main question is, whether speed and power do actually measure uni-dimensional, that is the same ability. In this paper analyses were done for a sample of 9210 7th grade students, participants of an optional applied Informal K[C]ompetence Measurement (IKM) within the programme of the Austrian Educational Standards. The following models were used: Rasch's multi-dimensional polytomous model as well as his uni-dimensional polytomous model (Rasch, 1961) (see also Fischer, 1974, and Kubinger, 1989); and Fischer's speed-and-power two-steps model (Fischer, 1973; see again also Kubinger, 1989) which never has been applied since its introduction. The first model modelizes speed and power in some joint measurement approach, that is for several combinations of power performance and speed performance another ability/dimension is postulated. The uni-dimensional model additionally hypothesizes that the respective combinations, or to say "response categories", refer all to the same ability but differ only in a graded manner. Fischer's model considers speed and power as two completely independent abilities, for each of which the dichotomous Rasch model applies. Apart from model tests information criteria are applied, in order to reveal which model meets best validity.

Presentation 3. How can we detect learning and multidimensionality in our data? A comparison of six approaches.

Rudolf Debelak

The interpretation of psychological tests is often based on strict assumptions on the interaction between the test taker and the test items. These assumptions include the number of latent traits measured by the test, or assumptions on dependencies between specific items (e.g., learning). In psychometric terms, these assumptions are closely related to the assumption of local independence, which is often made in models of item response theory. If test developers are not aware of violations of this assumption, this can lead to serious misinterpretations of test results. Therefore, it is important to check its validity in the analysis of psychological tests. The presentation compares and evaluates four parametric methods from Bayesian item response theory and two nonparametric methods based on the theory of uniformly most powerful tests to check the assumption of local independence in item response theory. The sensitivity of the methods against various violations of local independence is investigated in a simulation study. The presentation discusses the practical use of these findings and also illustrates their application to real datasets with freely available R software.

Presentation 4. Insights from modeling random response time effects in speeded testsFrank Goldhammer
Ulf Kroehne

Response times represent valuable information about the test-taking behavior that lends itself to explain individual and item differences in task success. The relation of response time to response accuracy can be diverse and is traditionally represented by two conceptually different functions: The Speed-Accuracy Tradeoff Function (SATF) across speed conditions relating the condition-specific mean response time to the condition-specific proportion correct, and the Conditional Accuracy Function (CAF) within a condition describing the proportion correct conditional on response time. In this presentation an item response modeling framework that is suitable for item response and response time data from experimental speed conditions is applied. The proposed SATF/CAF model is based on the generalized linear mixed modeling (GLMM) approach and can accommodate response time effects between conditions (i.e., SATF slope) and within conditions (i.e., CAF slopes), capture individual differences in the between-condition and within-condition response time effects, and is suitable for measures with a strong speed component. The model is applied to data from a word recognition task administered under conditions with item-level time limits ranging from slow to fast and no time limit at all. We will present selected results on the average SATF, related individual and item differences, the shape of the SATF as well as the relation to other variables. Moreover, we will provide some practical information about how to test such models in R using the package lme4, and, hence, demonstrate that GLMMs are a very useful research tool that can be easily implemented.

Invited Symposium V*Time:* Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm**How to foster performance? Measuring intelligence, metacognition, and socioemotional skills***Chair(s):* **Gina Lemos** (Universidade do Minho, Portugal)**Presentation 1. G or not to g? An alternative model of cognitive abilities among Portuguese adolescents**Gina C. Lemos.¹
Leandro S. Almeida.¹

Centro de Investigação em Educação, Instituto de Educação, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

The organization of cognitive abilities throughout development is a key historical topic with renewed interest in the last couple of decades. Recent evidence highlights a hierarchical structure as the most promising structure of intelligence, Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) model. The present study tests three main models in a national Portuguese adolescents random sample: (i) the exclusive relevance of a single factor, the “only-g model”, (ii) a three broad domains of cognitive functioning, the “three factors model”, and (iii) a hierarchical model, combining the two previous models, close to “CHC-model”. A sample of 961 students of the 6th grade (n = 261), 9th grade (n = 255) and 12th grade (n = 445) performed the Battery of Cognitive Abilities (9 subtests combining 3 cognitive functions and 3 items contents). CFA analyses reinforces the hierarchical structure of cognitive abilities suggesting the CHC model as the one that best fits the data for the whole sample and for each age group. Moreover, the results show that the relation between the different variables do not differ significantly across the age groups. This study provides enriching theoretical discussion around the structure of cognitive abilities in adolescence with enlightening implications in educational context.

Keywords: intelligence structure, cognitive abilities organization, g factor, CHC model, adolescence.

Presentation 2. Eight decades of research and applied success in measuring adult intelligence: A contemporary look to the foundations of David Wechsler's work

Maria João Afonso, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Although the domain of human intelligence research has evolved sharply over the past eight decades, it is noteworthy that David Wechsler's intelligence scales, dating back to the late 1930s, remain among the most scientifically grounded tests and the more widely used by psychologists, for measuring intelligence. This paper attempts to look at the meaning and value of intelligence measurement with a Wechsler's scale - the WAIS-III – administered alongside with a measure based on an alternative conceptualization of intelligence, the Sternberg's Triarchic Theory (1985, 1996), perhaps the most critical stance about the classic notion of general intelligence. It is a convergent / discriminant validation study in a Portuguese sample (N = 225) which tried to test to what extent the measurement of intelligence with a traditional test like the WAIS-III is restricted and incomplete, only involving the assessment of competences required for academic success, as it was persistently argued by Sternberg.

The results, obtained by CFA, as well as by the IRT Rasch Model applied to the total set of items of the two instruments, confirmed the psychometric quality of the WAIS as an instrument for measuring a psychological construct transversal to both instruments. In particular, the overlapping of the constructs assessed by the two batteries was highlighted by the unidimensionality underlying their 227 items taken together. The conceptual and epistemological significance of these results are analysed, as well as their implications for the future of intelligence measurement.

Keywords: Wechsler, general intelligence, intelligence measurement, WAIS-III, Triarchic Theory.

Presentation 3. Studies on metacognition: The importance of knowledge and regulation of cognition in academic and work contexts

Francisca Gomes¹

Rui Bárto-lo-Ribeiro¹

¹ISPA – Instituto Universitário, Portugal

Metacognition, conceptualized between cognitive and non-cognitive aspects, is considered as a higher order mental process involved in learning, with incremental capacity in predicting achievement in the learning process. Most of studies about metacognition had been done with school samples. In this communication, will be presented the results of different studies with the Portuguese version of the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) of Schraw and Dennison (1994), namely, the incremental capacity of metacognition in predicting the performance in a vocational training program with a military sample; the impact of regulation strategies at university students of the 1st year; the psychometric results of the academic version adaptation of MAI to the professional context; and the relationship of metacognition with work engagement. The self-perception of knowledge of cognition and the use of different mechanisms of regulation are not so strong as cognitive abilities in predicting the learning success, but may influence the learning process. In organizational context, metacognition may, also, influence the involvement in the accomplishment of the tasks, and consequently increases worker's engagement.

Keywords: metacognition, metacognition assessment, learning success, organizational context.

Presentation 4. Emotional intelligence and social competence: Is there a predictive effect?

Joana Carneiro Pinto, Faculdade de Ciências Humanas, Universidade Católica Portuguesa de Lisboa,
Portugal

Maria do Céu Taveira, Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

This study aims to present and discuss the relationship between the ability to effectively manage emotions and the cognitive-behavioral skills to develop social interactions of quality. Participants were 1121 adolescents, 551 girls (49,2%) and 570 boys (50,8%), aged 11 to 19 years old ($\mu=14,77\pm 1,69$), attending the 8th ($n=539,48,1\%$), 10th ($n=320, 28,5\%$), and 11th ($n=262, 23,4\%$) grades, at elementary and secondary schools, in the northern, central and southern Portugal. Participants fulfilled two self-report questionnaires: (i) the Perceived Social Competence in Career Scale, which consists of six subscales concerned to hypothetical social situations related to career, and two other subscales concerned to poor and excellent performance in those social situations, and (ii) the Bar-On Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire, which consists of five subscales related to a set of non-cognitive skills and competences that influence one's performance against the demands and pressures of the environment. Results indicated that Portuguese adolescents demonstrate, in general, adequate levels of social competence and emotional intelligence at all academic years. It was also found that most emotional intelligence subscales (with the exception of the intra- and interpersonal subscales) have a predictive effect on the social situations related to career education. This study contributes to the current scientific knowledge about the impact of the socio-cognitive, emotional and motivational variables on the overall healthiness of students, and in particular on their adaptation and achievement at school, and provides important implications to organize interventions in these competencies, in a multilevel approach, using career education as a useful application context.

Keywords: Social competence, emotional intelligence, career, adolescents.

Invited Symposium VI

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm

Extraneous influences on personality ratings: Conceptualization and implications

Chair(s): Martin Bäckström (Lund University, Sweden)

This symposium concerns how personality ratings are influenced by extraneous factors. Such factors influence and make variables multifactorial, both due to the way the items/questions are formulated and due to the rating situation. One presentation deals with the old problem of mixing personality content and evaluation and how the phrasing of an item can signal what is the most appropriate way to rate in relation to societal norms. This is especially problematic when the measures are used to test theoretical propositions. But on the other hand, findings suggest that evaluative factors may contribute incrementally to prediction of behavior in the clinical domain, as will be reported in one of the presentations. Another category of factors that may influence personality ratings is temporal mood and affect. For example, personality states can influence self-ratings during an experience sampling, which is the theme of one of the presentations. Finally, the rating process can be influenced by both evaluative content and item difficulty, which will be the theme of another presentation. The influence of non-personality factors on personality ratings is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it can be nuisance, but on the other it can be useful when predicting behavior. In order to handle validity and reliability issues in research based on ratings, it is important to acquire a proper theoretical understanding of how different extraneous factors influence the ratings. This symposium outlines some promising theoretical conceptualizations.

Presentation 1. The predictive validity of the general factor of psychopathology

Erik Pettersson, Karolinska institutet, Sweden

Past studies have demonstrated that the general factor of personality measures the perceived desirability, but not the semantic content, of items. As a consequence, items such as workaholic and lazy, timid and aggressive, nervous and numb, and so on, tend to load in the same direction on the general factor. Although we have labeled this dimension “evaluation” to highlight that it is orthogonal to the semantic content of items, it is a powerful predictor of later adverse outcomes. For example, a parent-rated general factor of psychopathology in childhood has been associated with self-reported bully victimization, psychotic thoughts, and alcohol abuse in adolescence. In this study, we examined if a parent-rated general factor of psychopathology in childhood also predicted more severe outcomes as identified in population registries, including contact with the mental health system, prescription of anxiety and depression medication, and court convictions of crimes in adolescence. Results showed that there were positive associations between the general factor in childhood and all adverse outcomes in adolescence, and twin analyses indicated that these associations were driven by shared genetics. We conclude by suggesting that the general factor (of personality and psychopathology) measures distress and impairment, which could account for the observations that it is unrelated to the semantic content of items while also predicting later adverse outcomes.

Presentation 2. The prediction of self-rated behavior with personality scores, affect, and situational perception.

Kai T. Horstmann¹
Matthias Ziegler¹

¹Humboldt University of Berlin

Behavior is explained and predicted by situational perception, social roles, mood and affect (Rauthmann, Sherman, & Funder, 2015). Some evidence has been presented before that situational perceptions (e. g. Sherman, Rauthmann, Brown, Serfass, & Jones, 2015) and affect (e. g. Lench, Flores, & Bench, 2011) separately predict behavior, but their combined predictive power has not been examined. We present a reanalysis of Sherman and colleague’s data and show that current mood is a strong predictor of in situ self-ratings of behavior. Furthermore, we show that predicted connections between behavior and situational characteristics are only specific after the inclusion of subjective happiness as an additional predictor. We conclude that for a complete picture of how external situational factors predict behavior, the current state of the person has to be recognized as well.

Presentation 3. Impact of Evaluative Content on Response Processes to Personality Items

Gary Burns¹
Mark Roebke¹

¹Wright State University

Self-ratings in personality assessment implicitly assume that if an assessor asks a person a question, they will be willing and able to accurately answer it. Self-report questionnaires are commonly used to measure personality because psychologists have accepted the idea that they can assess psychological constructs, record the answers, and build a score that would allow them to interpret the results in a meaningful way but many questions still abound about the use of these inventories in applied contexts. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of evaluative content and perceived difficulty of items on the response process as assessed with reaction times. If Holden et al.’s (1992) theory that schemas are used by faking participants is accurate, honest condition participants will have greater response latencies and higher reported difficulty in responding than participants in the other conditions. Alternatively, if Holtgrave’s (2004) theory that social desirability engages an editing process is correct, response latencies and difficulty will be less influenced by social desirability for participants in the honest condition. Results indicate that evaluative content has U-shaped curvilinear relationship with response times with instructions that emphasis both “honesty” and “application” but not under normative instructions.

Presentation 4. Evaluatively neutralized inventories reduce the risk of attenuated correlations between personality and evaluative criteriaFredrik Björklund¹
Martin Bäckström¹¹Lund University, Sweden

Personality tests based on self-ratings tend to capture not only descriptive but also evaluative aspects. As for the evaluative aspects, the popularity of the items appears to affect different respondents to a different extent, resulting in an evaluative factor. In other words, many personality tests measure not only individual differences in how people behave but also in the extent to which they are affected by the degree of evaluation that they item phrasing conveys. This may cause validity issues, not least when personality factors are related to criteria that are also influenced by the evaluative factor. Correlations will tend to be inflated. The current research approaches some areas of research where inflated correlations risk occurring, subjective well-being and core self-evaluations. The goal was to identify which relationship between personality and criteria that hold when the evaluative factor is accounted for, and which do not. To do this we used both a five factor inventory with evaluatively loaded items (having a substantial evaluative factor) and one with evaluatively neutralized items (having virtually no evaluative factor). Respondents made responses on both these inventories and on the criterion measures. For both subjective well-being and core self-evaluations the correlations to personality were more divergent when the evaluative neutralized inventory was used. The correlations that disappeared tended to be those with the weakest theoretical basis. We conclude that research relating personality measures to evaluatively loaded criteria risks producing inflated correlations, and that measuring the evaluative factor is useful in coming to grips with this issue.

Invited Symposium VII*Time:* Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am**Cognitive Components Involved in Assessing Intelligence***Chair(s):* **Wendy Johnson** (The University of Edinburgh, Scotland)**Presentation 1. Greater Cue Processing Drives Executive Control Development during Childhood**

Nicolas Chevalier, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

Emerging executive control—goal-directed regulation of thoughts and actions—during childhood supports greater autonomy, promotes increasingly adaptive behaviors, and predicts academic achievement and later life success. To exert efficient executive control, children must identify which goal to pursue (e.g., clean up the room), often by processing cues in the environment (e.g., a parental glare), and use that goal and other environmental cues to guide actions (e.g., put the toys into a basket, the books on the bookshelves, etc.). Yet, children's ability to identify goals and relevant actions to meet them has been under-researched, often because of implicit assumptions that doing them is trivial even in early childhood. In contrast, I will present two eye-tracking studies suggesting that children's increasingly efficient processing of environmental cues drives greater goal identification and, in turn, better executive control with age. Specifically, Study 1 provides evidence for an age-related shift in the type of information that children prioritize in their environments, from objects that can be directly acted upon to cues signaling how to act. Further, Study 2 shows that growing metacognitive monitoring of cue-based preparation for the upcoming task also contributes to greater executive control engagement with age. Together, these two studies suggest that increasingly efficient processing of environmental cues has a profound impact on executive control during childhood. Not only does it allow better engagement of control towards currently relevant goals, but it also promotes more mature controlled engagement, through use of reliable cues to predict and proactively prepare for upcoming goals.

Presentation 2. How Much Does Education Improve Intelligence? A Meta-Analysis

Stuart J. Ritchie, University of Edinburgh, Scotland
 Elliot M. Tucker-Drob, University of Texas at Austin, USA

Educational duration and cognitive ability are known to be correlated. It has been suggested that this relationship is reciprocal: individuals with higher ability are likely to remain in formal education for longer, and additional education may also improve cognitive performance. A substantial amount of research exists on this latter question - the potential effect of education on intelligence. However, no quantitative reviews of this literature exist. In the present meta-analysis, we focused on the question of whether increases in educational duration are related to increases in cognitive test scores. We did this by collecting together studies with three types of design: studies that examined the association of variance in educational duration with later cognitive ability after accounting for prior intelligence, studies using a regression-discontinuity design, and studies that took advantage of 'natural experiments' such as government-mandated increases in compulsory education. Using meta-analytic structural equation modelling, we analysed the potential influences of education on different cognitive domains, and tested for possible moderators such as country and year of birth. We discuss the relevance of the meta-analytic results for educational research and policy, and provide recommendations for future studies to improve causal inferences on this question.

Presentation 3. Low-Stakes Testing Provides New Insight about Cognitive Ability Performance

David M. Condon¹
 William Revelle¹
¹Northwestern University

When cognitive ability assessment is conducted in selection contexts, the "stakes" are generally clear. Test-takers understand the rationale for assessment and are motivated to perform highly. When cognitive ability is assessed outside of selection contexts, however, the stakes are not clear. The latter context is increasingly viable; thanks to recent innovations in online cognitive ability assessment methods, it is now possible to administer well-validated tests to large samples in uncontrolled environments (e.g., over the internet and through mobile phone apps). While some have expressed concerns about the validity of cognitive ability assessments outside of controlled (proctored) environments, "low-stakes" testing can also offer new insights about the expression of cognitive ability in everyday settings. I will discuss examples using data recently collected from the SAPA-Project (N > 250,000). First, I will describe the relations between performance on a brief cognitive ability measure (ICAR) and a wide range of individual difference variables, including traits, values, and interests. Then I will consider the ways in which test-taking behaviors (e.g., item-skipping and repeated responding to the same items until correct) relate to individual differences other than cognitive ability per se. I will conclude by considering the relevance of these findings to selection contexts that rely on high-stakes testing.

Presentation 4. Roles of Maintenance and Disengagement in Human Intelligence

Randall Engle, Georgia Institute of Technology

The scientific study of human intelligence dates to the late 1800's with Francis Galton's measurement of basic abilities of large numbers of people and Charles Spearman's ideas about general intelligence, but the specific mechanisms responsible for differences in intelligence remain obscure at best. Donald Hebb and Raymond Cattell distinguished fluid abilities from culturally-derived crystallized knowledge based largely on studies of brain-damaged individuals but, to date, these remain largely statistical concepts. The finding that working memory measures are strongly related to measures of fluid intelligence gave hope of better understanding the underlying mechanisms of fluid intelligence. However, the finding that working memory capacity (WMC) and fluid intelligence (Gf) correlated in the .6-.8 range at the construct level often led to the conclusion that WMC gives rise to or is a principle component of fluid intelligence. In this talk, I will describe our argument that measures of WMC and Gf both reflect the opponent processes of maintenance and disengagement to some extent. These are the ability to maintain access to critical information and the ability to disengage from or block outdated information. However, WMC measures are much more dominated by maintenance while Gf is dominated by disengagement. These two groups of measures are so highly correlated because both disengagement and maintenance depend on attention control, though in opposing ways.

Invited Symposium VIII

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm

The Dark Triad of personality - linking clinical and subclinical populations

Chair(s): **Lena Lämmle** (MSH Medical School Hamburg, Germany)

Presentation 1. Psychopathic and other dark triad traits in German correctional, forensic, and community samples

Andreas Mokros, University Hospital of Psychiatry Zurich, Department for Forensic Psychiatry
Sally Olderbak, University of Ulm, Department of Psychology and Education
Oliver Wilhelm, University of Ulm, Department of Psychology and Education

The dark triad of personality comprises psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism. Psychopathy, in turn, is commonly considered as a multi-factorial construct. More specifically, psychopathy entails deceitfulness, emotional detachment, impulsivity, and recklessness. Due to their innate association with manipulateness, psychopathic traits are difficult to assess in correctional and forensic-psychiatric samples. The talk will summarize findings from three studies: 1) The normative sample of inmates for the German translation of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R); 2) a multi-center study on emotion recognition and expression among prison inmates, forensic-psychiatric patients, and participants from the general community; and 3) an online study of community volunteers. Studies 2 and 3 were conducted in association with the Psychological Assessment and Individuals Differences lab at the University of Ulm (head: Oliver Wilhelm). The talk will highlight evidence for the convergent validity of observer rating (PCL-R, PCL: Screening Version) and self-report measures of psychopathy (SRP) in correctional samples (Studies 1 and 2). Moreover, differential associations with socially desirable responding (as measured with the BIDR) and with Big Five personality traits (assessed with the NEO-FFI) will be described (Study 1). Finally, first findings from an online study will be presented that included the administration of questionnaires on narcissism and Machiavellianism, along with self-report measures of psychopathic traits (Study 3). In sum, the results indicate that it is possible to extrapolate from delinquent to community samples to a certain extent. Nevertheless, at least for psychopathic traits, observer rating instruments remain the method of choice in correctional and forensic-psychiatric samples. The possibility of screening suitable candidates with high trait levels from community samples using self-report instruments will be discussed.

Presentation 2. Using self-regulatory strength to disentangle more adaptive from more maladaptive variants of narcissism

Michela Schröder-Abé, University of Potsdam (michela.schroeder-abe@uni-potsdam.de)

The multifaceted nature of narcissism may explain inconsistent results in past research. For example, lack of empathy is considered an important feature of narcissism. However, empirical research yielded contradictory findings on the relation between levels of narcissism and empathy. The present study aimed separating more adaptive from more maladaptive variants of narcissism by investigating self-regulatory strength as a potential moderator of the narcissism-empathy link. Past research has shown that empathy depletes self-regulatory resources and low self-control is connected to interpersonal problems. We therefore expected a negative relation between narcissism and empathy particularly in individuals with low self-regulatory strength. The present study used a multimethod design with physiological data, observer ratings, self-reports, and partner reports. Self-regulatory strength was operationalized as vagal tone measured by heart rate variability at rest. Narcissism was assessed with the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI). Participants (N = 96) then discussed a recent conflict with their romantic partners. Two trained observers rated empathy using video recordings of the conflict discussions. Results showed that self-regulatory strength moderated the relation between narcissism and empathy: As expected, a negative relation between narcissism and empathy was only found in participants with low heart rate variability. Limitations of the study include the restriction to a relatively small sample from the normal population. This study provides important implications for research in that it demonstrates how the moderating role of self-regulatory strength may explain contradictory outcomes of narcissism. It also presents an innovative way of disentangling more adaptive from more maladaptive variants of narcissism.

Presentation 3. The Dark Triad of personality

Dr Vincent Egan, Centre for Forensic and Family Psychology, Psychiatry and Applied Psychology, University of Nottingham (Vincent.egan@nottingham.ac.uk)

The past 20 years have seen the development of research examining “The Dark Triad” (DT; subclinical psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism) as a predictor of a variety of antisocial and socially antagonistic behaviours. The DT builds on normal personality traits (in particular low Agreeableness), but narcissism falls outside this direct relationship. The current presentation will show how the DT is associated with general disposition; how the DT can be used to predict violence and other aspects of antisocial behaviour; and the DT’s association with moral disengagement. It is concluded that subclinical psychopathy of the kind identified in persons higher on DT traits provides a means of researching many problematic but lower-level human behaviours without requiring individuals to undergo more extensive screening of the type required for persons with clinical psychopathy. This data can help inform whether the DT is really a triad, a quadrad, or a dyad, as the structural model underlying human darkness remains understandably opaque.

Presentation 4. Open up your eyes on the second date – your date’s apartment and his or her dark personality

Lena Lämmle, Medical School Hamburg (lena.laemmlle@medicalschooll-hamburg.de)
Matthias Ziegler, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (zieglema@hu-berlin.de)

On the first date, narcissists are perceived hotter than Machiavellians and psychopaths (Rauthmann et al., 2013). However, looking ahead into the future, all three traits (the so called Dark Triad: covering non-clinical socially aversive aspects of personality; Lee et al., 2013) and mainly narcissism are associated with lower relationship quality (Smith et al., 2014). Thus, we should perhaps not trust our first impression, especially as we should also be aware of daylight: during cloudy weather we perceive Machiavellians as hotter (Rauthmann et al., 2014). What we could do is using the second date/the date’s apartment to question our first hormonal tendencies: the personal living space was shown to be quite informative regarding the Big 5 – in some cases even more informative than best friend ratings (Gosling, Craik, Martin, & Pryor, 2005). Research on how the dark side of personality manifests in personal living space is lacking, but the Dark Triad constructs as well as past related research (e.g., Lee et al., 2013) are quite promising. To fill this research gap, we developed a questionnaire based on the research of Gosling and his colleagues. One main difference is that we used self-ratings instead of ratings made by independent coders. Secondly, we did not focus on one room, but assessed the entire living space. Finally, we tried to implement some suggestions of Gosling and colleagues like assessing identity claims (how we want to be perceived by others), own thoughts and feelings regulators and behavioral residue (something that happens inadvertently out of our behavior; Gosling et al. 2005). Besides self-ratings on the Dark Triad best friend and / or one parent rating were assessed. Findings will be presented and discussed.



Symposium 1

ID: 334

Symposium

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · Location: Room B1.03

Assessment of emotional processes and outcomes in caregiving contexts

Chair(s): **Maria Cristina Canavarro** (Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra)

State of the Art: Being human is being part of a relationship system, which is a critical basis of the process of caregiving. In this context, the life-course often involve the development of a romantic relationship, the decision to start a family and the caregiving of children, which assessment is crucial within relationships and family science.

New Perspectives: This symposium brings together contributions of four researchers, who will present the validation studies of Portuguese versions of measures assessing different emotional processes and outcomes in caregiving contexts.

Contributions of each presentation: This symposium is composed of four presentations. Introducing the issue of care-in-relation among couples, Pereira and colleagues examine the factorial invariance across gender of the Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale. During a specific transition of the life-course, and examining a measure that underlines the relational risk factors for postpartum depression, which presence may compromise the caregiving of a newborn, Alves and colleagues present findings that encourage the use of the Postpartum Depression Predictors Inventory-Revised as a screening tool to identify women at high-risk for developing postpartum depression. Then, Moreira and colleagues presents the Caregiving System Scale, which assesses nonoptimal strategies of the caregiving behavioural system. Finally, examining the positive/negative impact associated with the process of caregiving, Silva and colleagues present the Revised Burden Measure and its invariance between parents of children/adolescents with and without chronic medical conditions.

Research/Practical Implications: The sound psychometric properties of these measures provide support for their applicability in research and clinical settings in Portugal.

Presentations of the Symposium

Psychometric properties of the Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) in a sample of couples: Testing the factorial invariance across gender

Marco Pereira¹, Mariana Moura-Ramos¹, Isabel Narciso², Maria Cristina Canavarro¹

¹Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, ²Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon

Purpose: The objective of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale (RDAS) in a sample of couples and to test its invariance across gender.

Design/Methodology: The sample of this cross-sectional study consisted of 291 couples. The couples completed the RDAS, which includes three subscales (Consensus, Satisfaction, and Cohesion), and a total score pertaining to Dyadic Adjustment.

Results: Results support the reliability of the RDAS (Cronbach's alpha range: .77-.86 across gender). The confirmatory factor analysis showed an very good fit of tested model, which was a second order model, with three latent factors loading on a global score ($\chi^2(74) = 284.87$ $p < .001$, CFI = .95, RMSEA = 0.07 [90% CI: 0.06; 0.08], SRMR = 0.04). The model was invariant across men and women. Intra-couple agreement for RDAS subscales and Total Dyadic Adjustment were all significant at $p < .001$ and ranged between .63 (Cohesion) and .78 (Total Dyadic Adjustment).

Limitations: The limitations of this study include the cross-sectional design and the fact that couples formed a convenience sample not randomly selected.

Research/Practical Implications: By confirming that the RDAS is measuring the same concept (relationship/dyadic adjustment) in men and women, this study provides support for the use of this scale in research and clinical settings.

Originality/Value: This study provides valuable information regarding relationship outcomes as measured by the RDAS, as well as a comprehensive approach of the psychometrics characteristics of the RDAS, namely the invariance between women and men.

Preliminary psychometric testing of the European Portuguese version of the Postpartum Depression Predictors Inventory-Revised (PDPI-R)

Stephanie Alves, Ana Fonseca, Maria Cristina Canavarro, Marco Pereira

Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra

Purpose: This study investigated the reliability and validity of the postnatal version of the Postpartum Depression Predictors Inventory-Revised (PDPI-R) in Portuguese women.

Design/Methodology: The sample consisted of 204 women who participated in an online cross-sectional survey. Participants completed the European Portuguese versions of the PDPI-R, the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), and the Postnatal Negative Thoughts Questionnaire at 1-2 months postpartum. ROC analyses were performed to conduct an exploratory analysis of the instruments' predictive validity.

Results: The prevalence rates of clinical postpartum depressive symptoms were 27.5% and 14.2% using the EPDS cut-off scores of 9 and 12, respectively. The European Portuguese postnatal version of the PDPI-R demonstrated acceptable reliability and satisfactory construct and convergent validity. When using the EPDS > 9 cut-off score, the exploratory analyses yielded a sensitivity of 76.8% and a specificity of 73.0% with a cut-off score of 5.5 (area under the curve [AUC] = .816).

Limitations: The limitations of this research include the cross-sectional study design and the use of a self-report instrument to determine clinical postpartum depressive symptoms.

Research/Practical Implications: These preliminary findings encourage the use of the postnatal version of the PDPI-R as a screening tool to identify Portuguese women at high risk for developing PPD. Subsequent assessments are needed to support the routine application of the PDPI-R both for research and clinical purposes.

Originality/Value: This study supports the cross-cultural validity of the PDPI-R, and encourages further research in more diverse cultural backgrounds and contexts.

Assessing hyperactivation and deactivation strategies of the caregiving behavioral system: Psychometric studies of the Portuguese version of the Caregiving System Scale

Helena Moreira, Ana Fonseca, Maria Cristina Canavarro

Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra

Purpose: The Caregiving System Scale (CSS) is a self-report measure that assesses nonoptimal strategies (hyperactivation or deactivation) of the caregiving behavioral system. This study aimed at examining the factor structure of the Portuguese version of the CSS using a bifactor model and a two-factor correlated model as well as at examining validity evidence of the CSS scores based in the relationship to other variables.

Design/Methodology: The sample comprised 441 individuals from the general population who completed the CSS, with a subsample of 148 individuals completing additional measures of attachment, mental representations of caregiving, compassion, and difficulties in emotional regulation.

Results: The bifactor model showed the best fit to the data, supporting an orthogonal and reliable two-factor structure (hyperactivation and deactivation) and the absence of a total score. Individuals engaged in volunteering/caregiving professional activities presented lower levels of deactivation than those who were not engaged in these activities. Women reported lower levels of deactivation than men. The CSS scores correlated as expected with the other measures.

Limitations: The sample was mainly composed of women and the sample was collected online, which may compromise the representativeness of the sample.

Research/Practical Implications: This study supports the utilization of deactivation and hyperactivation subscales rather than the utilization of a total score and demonstrates that the Portuguese version is an adequate measure of nonoptimal caregiving strategies.

Originality/Value: This study represents an important contribution to the measurement of caregiving strategies and enabling further investigation of this construct as well as its evaluation in a clinical context.

The Portuguese version of the Revised Burden (and Uplifts) Measure(s): Factorial structure and its invariance across normative parenting and pediatric contexts

Neuza Silva¹, Marco Pereira¹, Maria Cristina Canavarro¹, Carlos Carona²

¹Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, ²Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra; Coimbra Cerebral Palsy Association

Purpose. In the context of parental caregiving, this study aimed to examine the factorial structure of the Portuguese version of the Revised Burden Measure (RBM) and its invariance between parents of 8-18 year-old children/adolescents with and without chronic medical conditions.

Design/Methodology. The cross-sectional sample included 117 parents of healthy children/adolescents and 277 parents of patients with asthma, epilepsy or cerebral palsy. The parents completed the RBM, which included three burden dimensions (Objective, Subjective and Relationship Burdens) and a complementary measure of Caregiving Uplifts.

Results. Confirmatory factor analysis attested the factorial validity of a second-order model for caregiving burden, with the three burden dimensions loading on a global factor ($\chi^2/df=3.26$, CFI=.93, RMSEA=.08). The one-factor model for caregiving uplifts also presented a good fit ($\chi^2/df=2.64$, CFI=.98, RMSEA=.07). Both caregiving burden and uplifts models presented measurement invariance between healthy and pediatric groups ($\Delta\chi^2(13)=14.51$, $p=.34$ and $\Delta\chi^2(6)=11.27$, $p=.08$, respectively) and the structural covariances of the second-order burden model were also invariant ($\Delta\chi^2(3)=1.18$, $p=.76$).

Limitations. The study's cross-sectional design and the small size of each pediatric sample precluded the examination of test-retest reliability and models' invariance across different diagnosis.

Originality/Value. Although originally developed for geriatric caregivers, this study demonstrates the applicability of the RBM to parents caring for a child/adolescent, independently of his/her health condition.

Research/Practical Implications. The availability of the Portuguese RBM enables a multidimensional assessment of caregiving burdens and uplifts in research and practical contexts, including the identification of the most affected dimension(s) of parental caregiving and the planning of appropriate intervention strategies.

Symposium 2

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room B1.04

ID: 385

Symposium

Topics: Intelligence

Internal Structure and Cultural Issues in the Assessment of Emotional Intelligence (EI)

Chair(s): **Johnny R. J. Fontaine** (Ghent University & North West University)

For the assessment of EI there are two main approaches: the maximum performance approach which considers EI as a cognitive ability and the typical performance approach which considers EI as a personality trait. Each of these two approaches have been criticized for a lack of construct validity evidence, especially with respect to their internal structure. Moreover, the emotion construct is considered to be strongly influenced by the cultural context in which people live, making the need for screening on cultural bias essential. The first contribution presents a new method to identify the internal structure of maximum performance EI instruments. Three psychological constructs are identified: the targeted EI ability, acquiescent responding, and extreme responding. In the second contribution this new approach is applied to investigate structural and item bias of the Situational Test of Emotional Understanding and the Situational Test of Emotional Management with Black and White participants. The third contribution focuses on the typical performance approach. The internal structure of the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale was investigated within a South African culturally diverse nursing environment. Five factors were identified: Emotion Utilization; Emotion Management; Emotion Awareness; Emotion Perceiving and Emotion Integration. The last contribution focuses on a more fundamental issue, namely how the emotion domain is cognitively represented in four Black African cultural linguistic groups: Sepedi, Tshivenda, Xitsonga and Isindebele. Two- to four-dimensional structures were observed representing valence, power, arousal, and novelty.

Identifying Emotional Intelligence Abilities, Acquiescent and Extreme Responding in Situational Judgement Tests using Principal Component Metrics**Johnny R. J. Fontaine¹, Eva K. Sekwena², Elke Veirman³, Carolyn MacCann⁴, Katja Schlegel⁵, Richard Roberts⁶, Klaus Scherer⁷**

¹Ghent University & North West University, ²North West University & Ghent University, ³Ghent University, ⁴Sidney University, ⁵Geneva University and Bern University, ⁶ProExam Center for Innovative Assessments, ⁷Geneva University & Munich University

While there is increasing validity evidence for the ability approach to emotional intelligence (EI), coming especially from studies on its nomological network, one central aspect for its construct validity is largely lacking. Few studies have investigated the internal structure at item level, and those that have, have generated inconsistent results. We start from an a priori analysis of the psychological constructs that can be expected to account for responses to EI items using a Likert scales. Three constructs are identified: the targeted EI ability, acquiescent responding, and extreme responding. It is then theorized how these constructs affect item responses, intercorrelations between items, and the principal component structure. The theoretical expectations have been investigated in one existing sample (using the subtests of the MSCEIT that work with Likert scales), and two new large samples (using the STEU and the STEM, and a shortened version of the STEU, STEM, and GERT). In each of the three samples (and the 11 subtests), the predictions about the targeted EI ability, acquiescent, and extreme responding were confirmed and a new way to score them is proposed (Principal Component Metrics, PCM). The validity of the PCM is investigated with respect to the most commonly used scoring (consensus proportion scores) as well as the most recent scoring advance in EI (profile similarity metrics). Moreover important aspects of the nomological network of EI, acquiescent, and extreme responding using PCM are investigated and compared with the nomological network of EI using the consensus proportion scores and profile similarity metrics.

Cultural Equivalence and Bias in the Assessment of Ability Emotional Intelligence**Eva K. Sekwena¹, Johnny R. J. Fontaine², Catharina Jonker³, Deon Meiring⁴**

¹North West University & Ghent University, ²Ghent University & North West University, ³North West University, ⁴University of Pretoria

Both universalistic and relativistic approaches predict substantial cultural influences in the emotion domain. According to the universalistic approaches the emotion processes themselves are universal phylogenetic evolved processes, but culture has a very important impact on when and with which intensity emotions are (expected to be) experienced (e.g., via cultural display rules). According to the relativistic emotion approaches, cultures differ not only in their norms and values with respect to emotions, but they assume that the emotional processes themselves are culturally construed (e.g., amae in Japan). The cultural impact in the emotion domain raises serious concerns with respect to the generalizability of EI instruments across cultural groups. In this presentation the new approach to investigate the internal structure of and score ability EI instruments (Principal Component Metrics, PCM) is applied to investigate structural, metric, and full score equivalence of the Situational Test of Emotional Understanding (STEU) and Situational Test of Emotional Management (STEM). 370 Black and White students and 213 Black police officers in South Africa completed both instruments in English or their mother tongue. There were in total six subsamples: a Black Setswana, Black English, White English and White Afrikaans student sample and a Black Setswana and Black English police sample. Preliminary analyses identify the targeted EI ability, acquiescent, and extreme responding in each of the samples. Evidence for structural bias was observed, with the structural bias being larger for the STEU than for the STEM. Uniform and non-uniform item bias will be further investigated and discussed at the conference.

Confirming the factor structure of the 41-item version of the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale

Catharina Jonker

North West University

This study explored the factor structure of the 41-item version of the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale within a South African nursing environment. The Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale is one of the leading brief Emotional Intelligence scales in the world. It has not been tested on a South African population. In international research, there have been divergent findings with regard to the scale's factor structure. The factor structure should be tested and investigated before applying it in the South African work context. A cross-sectional survey design was used for this study. An available non-probability sample (N = 290) was taken from hospitals in the Gauteng and North-West Provinces of South Africa. The Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale was applied as measuring scale. The data fitted the original factor model of Emotional Intelligence of Mayer and Salovey (1990), explaining 58,52% of the variance. The results supported a five-factor structure of the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale. The five factors were named: Emotion Utilization; Emotion Management; Emotion Awareness; Emotion Perceiving and Emotion Integration. The findings of this current research study may possibly be set as a benchmark for using the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale as a five-factor structure within a the South African nursing environment. This study expands on the generalizability of the current theoretical knowledge of Emotional Intelligence, the measurement of Emotional Intelligence and the psychometric properties of the Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale.

Assessing Emotional Awareness in a Multicultural and Multilingual Context Using the Componential Emotion Approach

Rose Kgantsi¹, Johnny R. J. Fontaine², Catharina Jonker³, Deon Meiring⁴

¹Ghent University, ²Ghent University and North West University, ³North West University, ⁴University of Pretoria

Dimensional emotion models play a very important role in the assessment of emotions. Despite their long-standing tradition, there are strong disagreements about the how many and which dimensions are needed to represent the emotion domain. Most models are two-dimensional (e.g., the valence-arousal and the PANAS model), others three-dimensional (valence-power-arousal), and recently a four-dimensional model has been proposed (adding novelty to the three dimensional model) (Fontaine, Scherer, Roesch, & Ellsworth, 2007). While there is quite some evidence for the stability of the cross-cultural stability of dimensional representation when the same method is used, none of the models have been investigated in native Black African languages. In the current study, the dimensional representation is investigated in four Black South African language groups (Sepedi, Tshivenda and Xitsonga and Isindebele). In a first step the 85 most salient emotion terms were identified in each language group separately using free listing and prototypicality rating tasks. Then the cognitive representation of the emotion domain was investigated using pairwise similarity ratings. A multi-dimensional scaling on the similarity data per group revealed a two-dimensional structure (valence and power) for the Ndebele speaking participants, three-dimensional structure (valence, power, arousal) emerged for the Venda-speaking participants, and four-dimensional representation (valence, power, arousal, and novelty for the Sepedi- and Xitsonga-speaking group. The results seem to indicate that the four dimensions that have been reported in Western and cross-cultural literature can also be identified in black African language groups. They can be used for the development of culturally adequate instruments for emotional experiences.

Symposium 3

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room B1.03

ID: 387

Symposium

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Neuropsychological Tests for Multiple Sclerosis: Validation of a battery for the Portuguese Population

Chair(s): **Maria José Sá** (Hospital de São João), **Ana Margarida Passos** (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL))

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, neurodegenerative disease that mostly affects young adults aged between 20 and 45. In addition to the physical symptoms associated with MS, 40 to 70% of the patients present cognitive deficits that neurological exams cannot detect. Thus, appropriate neuropsychological assessment is a crucial and extremely relevant complementary procedure to neurological exams. Several studies have shown that the Brief Repeatable Battery of Neuropsychological Tests (BRBN-T) has a high level of accuracy and reliability as far as detecting and monitoring cognitive impairment in MS is concerned, being the most used worldwide. This symposium is dedicated to the validation of the BRBN-T to the Portuguese population. We will present three communications about the validation and the development of Portuguese norms of BRBN-T. These studies together clearly contributed to improve the actual context of neuropsychological assessment in Portugal, by providing a new set of instruments which can be used in the clinical practice and in future studies, even in areas beyond Psychology and Medicine.

Presentations of the Symposium

Validating neuropsychological instruments to the clinical practice: The case of the BRBN-T

Ana Margarida Passos¹, Mariana Rigueiro Neves¹, Aristides Ferreira¹, Cláudia Sousa², Maria José Sá²

¹Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), ²Hospital de São João

The main goal of this communication is related with the need of implementing an adaptation and validation process of a neuropsychological assessment battery for multiple sclerosis patients – the Brief Repeatable Battery of Neuropsychological Tests (BRBN-T) (Rao, 1991). First, we reviewed several validation processes of this battery in other countries and we have also reviewed other validation processes of neuropsychological tests used with multiple sclerosis patients. Therefore, this resulted in a set of distinct practices, in the national and international contexts, which motivated an advanced search within validation and adaptation procedures and strategies. Thus, in this communication we present a critical analysis of the methods for of the validation process and we systematize contents, suggesting possible approaches to future work. This theoretical systematization is complemented with some practical examples, regarding the strategies adopted in the BRBN-T validation process.

Adapting the SRT and WLG tests to the Portuguese population

Mariana Rigueiro Neves¹, Ana Margarida Passos¹, Aristides Ferreira¹, Cláudia Sousa², Maria José Sá²

¹Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), ²Hospital de São João

This study aims to present the Selective Reminding Test (SRT) and Word List Generation (WLG) adaptation to the Portuguese population, within the validation of the Brief Repeatable Battery of Neuropsychological Tests (BRBN-T) for multiple sclerosis (MS) patients. 66 healthy participants (54.5% female) recruited from the community volunteered to participate in this study. A combination of procedures from Classical Test Theory (CTT) and Item Response Theory (ITR) were applied to item analysis and selection. For each SRT list, 12 words were selected and 3 letters were chosen for WLG to constitute the final versions of these tests for the Portuguese population. The combination of CTT and ITR maximized the decision making process in the adaptation of the SRT and WLG to a different culture and language (Portuguese). The relevance of this study lies on the production of reliable standardized neuropsychological tests, so that they can be used to facilitate a more rigorous monitoring of the evolution of MS, as well as any therapeutic effects and cognitive rehabilitation.

Portuguese norms of the BRBN-T

Cláudia Sousa¹, Mariana Rigueiro Neves², Ana Margarida Passos², Aristides Ferreira², Maria José Sá¹
¹Hospital de São João, ²Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

The goal of this study was to adapt and validate this battery to the Portuguese population of MS patients. The Portuguese version of BRBN-T was applied to a stratified control national sample of 334 individuals (stratification criteria: age, sex, educational level and geographic location) and to a clinical sample of 127 MS patients from eight national hospitals. Gender, education and age effects were explored. Through the exploration of its psychometrics properties, we produced the Portuguese norms of BRBN-T. The normative data is presented as a regression-based formula to adjust test scores for gender, education and age. The correspondence between adjusted scores and percentile distribution was calculated for each test of the battery. The normative data produced in this study improves the applicability of BRBN-T for both clinical and research proposes in the Portuguese population.

Portuguese version of BRBN-T: A screening tool for cognitive impairment in MS

Aristides Ferreira¹, Ana Margarida Passos¹, Mariana Rigueiro Neves¹, Cláudia Sousa², Maria José Sá²
¹Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), ²Hospital de São João

BRBN-T is the most used instrument for cognitive evaluation in multiple sclerosis (MS). We assessed the Portuguese version of the battery in a clinical sample of 110 patients and 237 of healthy controls. We assessed the performance of each test of the BRBN-T in identifying cognitively impaired patients. The SDMT, SRT and PASAT were the most sensitive tests in detecting cognitive impairment in MS patients.

Symposium 4

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · *Location:* Room B1.04

ID: 316

Symposium

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Psychological wellbeing in children and adolescents: Assessment in educational and clinical settings

Chair(s): **Itziar Alonso-Arbiol** (University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU)

Wellbeing outcomes in childhood and adolescence are key prevention factors in clinical and educational settings. The presentations, all based on recent, empirical studies, examine such factors using sound assessment procedures. Specifically, the first study addresses the adaptation of two self-report behavior rating scales, commonly used in adults for measuring bidimensional mental health, for youth population. The second study examines the role of depressive symptoms, anxiety and impulsivity in children with body satisfaction, a considerable neglected problem from a psychological perspective. The third study analyzes the relationship between emotional regulation, positive and negative affect, and subjective well-being and their impact on academic performance of primary schools and high schools students. The forth investigation deals with personal and social consequences of being victim of cyber-bullying in a sizeable and representative sample of adolescents. Finally, a mediation model testing the effects of parental attachment between psychological control and life satisfaction in both community and clinical adolescents of will be presented. The implications of the observed data as well as their implementation will be discussed.

Youth's Bidimensional Mental Health Measures: Psychometrics of the Mental Health Inventory and the Five-question Mental Health Inventory**Maria Rivera-Riquelme¹, Mariola Garcia-Olcina¹, Tiscar Rodriguez-Jimenez², Pim Cuijpers³, Jose Antonio Piqueras¹**¹University Miguel Hernandez of Elche, ²Universidad Catolica San Antonio de Murcia, ³Vrije University Amsterdam

The Mental Health Inventory (MHI) and the MHI-5 are respectively a 38-item and 5-item self-report behavior rating scales for measuring youth's bidimensional (also known as dual-factor or two-continua) mental health. The MHI and the MHI-5 were previously developed for their use in adult general populations, as measures of psychological distress and well-being. The present study reports the psychometrics of the Mental Health Inventory and its five-question version for children and adolescents. Previously, we adapted them for their use with children and adolescents. Both MHI and MHI-5 used for each item a 6-point response in the original versions. In our adaptation study, the response format will be adapted simplifying the range of responses to a Likert-type format of 0-3 (0 = never, 1 = sometimes, 2 = often and 3 = always). In both versions, a higher score indicates a better mental health. Our results indicate that their factor structures consist of two factors: distress (23 items for MHI, and 3 for MHI-5) and well-being (15 items for MHI and 2 for MHI-5). We also found good reliability and validity evidences for both measures. This is the first study with MHI and MHI-5 showing their utilities for children and adolescents as a youth's psychological wellbeing and distress screener.

Influence of children's weight (mis)perceptions on self-esteem, anxiety and impulsivity**Eva Pereda-Pereda, Enrique Echeburua, Maria Soledad Cruz-Saez**

University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU

Childhood obesity has become a major health problem in the last decades. An estimated 170 million children worldwide are classified as overweight or obese. Psychological problems such as low self-esteem, anxiety and impulsivity are related to childhood obesity and body dissatisfaction. The objectives of the present investigation are to identify the differences between the body mass index (BMI) and the perceived BMI; and to examine whether body dissatisfaction affects self-esteem, anxiety and impulsivity. Cross-sectional study of 2.055 students (48.1% girls) from 16 primary schools between 8-12 years old (mean = 9.87, SD = 1.13). The children's BMI was calculated according to the World Health Organization classification (2007). Children completed Body Image Assessment Questionnaire (BIA), Lawrence's Self-Esteem Questionnaire (LAWSEQ), Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED), and Barratt Impulsiveness Scale for Children (BIS-11c). Results showed that 8.6% was underweight, 56.2% normal weight, 25% overweight, and 10.2% obese. Differences between perceived and actual weight status were found both in gender and in grade, particularly in boys and younger children. Indeed, 96.9% of the overweight/obese children chose a thinner figure to identify themselves. More than 45% of the sample showed body dissatisfaction. Girls were less satisfied with their body than boys. Children with body dissatisfaction present more depressive symptoms, more anxiety and more impulsivity than children with body satisfaction. These results contribute to a better understanding of a considerable neglected problem from a psychological perspective. Future research is required to investigate whether perceived BMI affects childhood development from the early primary-school years.

Academic achievement, affect and emotion regulation strategies**Beatriz Lucas-Molina¹, Marta Bañuelos², Eduardo Fonseca-Pedrero², Alicia Perez de Albeniz²**¹University of Valencia, ²University of La Rioja

The main objective of this study was to explore the relationship between emotional regulation, positive and negative affect, and subjective well-being and their impact on academic performance. A sample of 605 students from primary schools and high schools aged between 10 and 15 years-old was selected. The Emotion Regulation Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents (ERQ-CA; Gullome and Taffe, 2011), the Positive and Negative Affect Scale-Child (PANAS-C; Lauren et al, 1999), and the Personal-School Children Wellbeing Index (PWI-SC; Cummins and Lau, 2005) were used. Also, academic performance information (mean score the school subjects) was also collected. The results showed the existence of statistically significant correlations between well-being and emotional regulation, as well as between academic performance and subjective well-being. No associations between emotion regulation and academic achievement were found. In addition, multiple regression analysis revealed that the best predictor of academic achievement (average grade) was the subjective wellbeing. These results suggest a relationship between wellbeing, low negative affect, and emotional regulation and the importance of these psychological constructs for academic achievement. Future studies should further analyze the role of affective, emotional variables and school performance across all stages of education.

Psychological wellbeing and life satisfaction among victims of bullying

Alicia Perez de Albeniz, Cesar Dominguez, Rebeca Aritio, Javier Ortuño-Sierra, Eduardo Fonseca-Pedrero
Universidad de La Rioja (Spain)

Bullying is a common problem in schools all over the world and its consequences are well documented (e.g., Kaltiala-Heino, Rimpelä, Rantanen, & Rimpelä, 2000). It has been suggested that bullying at school is related to relatively poor mental health in children and adolescents and to a decrease in measures of psychological wellbeing (Uusitalo-Malmivaara & Lehtoband, 2016). However, personal and social consequences of being victim of the emerging form of cyberbullying is not well documented to date. Many researchers have hypothesised a greater impact and more severe consequences for victims because of the 24/7 nature and the possibility of a wider audience with this form of bullying (Campbell et al., 2012). Based on a representative sample of 1500 adolescents aged 13–18 years in Spain, this study explore whether to be victimized can predict lower levels of general life satisfaction and lower levels of satisfaction with different dimensions of life, as measured with the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI-SC; Cummins and Lau, 2005). Additionally, the correlates of mental health were measured with The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) (Goodman 1997). The findings supported that students who had been victimized of cyberbullying presented more personal and social difficulties than traditional victims of bullying. The implications for school counsellors and mental health workers are discussed, especially the need to identify victims of bullying in both the real and cyberworld and the need to intervene in early adolescents' culture of communicating via electronic devices.

Parental Attachment, Psychological Control and Wellbeing in Clinical and Community Samples of Adolescents

Itziar Alonso-Arbiol, Barbara Torres Gomez de Cadiz, Miriam Gallarin, Iñigo Ochoa de Alda, Nagore Oroz
University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU

In the literature of antisocial behavior, parental knowledge or monitoring has been more often analyzed than the psychological aspects of control, and its combined effect along with parental attachment on life satisfaction has been neglected. Although the positive association between life satisfaction and parental attachment has been documented, the role of the different aspects of control has been understudied hitherto. The aim was to examine two parental predictors (psychological control and attachment) of adolescents' psychological well-being in both a community sample (n = 209) and a sample of youth participating in an intervention program for maladaptive behavior (n = 101). Participants filled in the following questionnaires: Psychological Control Scale–Youth Self-Report (PCS-YSR; Barber, 1996), Inventory of Parental and Peer Attachment (IPPA; Spanish version: Gallarin & Alonso-Arbiol, 2012), and Brief Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (BMSLSS; Spanish version: Abubakar et al., 2015). A mediation model addressing the effects of parental attachment between psychological control and life satisfaction was examined in a multi-group analysis. Differences and similarities across groups, as well as the need of implementing prevention programs for adolescents at risk are discussed.

Symposium 5

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · *Location:* Room B1.03

ID: 308

Symposium

Topics: Methodology

Online Assessment

Chair(s): **Ulf-Dietrich Reips** (University of Konstanz)

It was about 20 years ago that for the first time methodologies for web-based research were introduced. With the present symposium proposal containing talks by authors from institutions in three countries we would like to review some of the methodologies and their interactions with technologies in online assessment that have evolved since. The first talk will consider whether personality biases introduced by different methods of recruiting participants online can influence research outcomes. Sample biases could potentially interact with research topics or outcome variables to distort findings. The second talk investigates the possible influence of testing modality on psychometric properties of various social attitudes scales, including general social attitudes, authoritarianism and social dominance orientation. The results are interpreted in the context of potential challenges of online versus offline measurement. Smartphone tilt as a possible posture-related indirect measure of well-being is the topic of the third talk. The authors report on a smartphone app study that assessed well-being and behavioral variables twice a day across a span of three weeks and also explore correlations with personality. The authors discuss challenges in analyzing data from smartphone sensors and issues in taking sensor data as a proxy of other behaviors. A new way of visualizing factor structures that is based on classic Radex models is presented. The advantage of the model over common visualization of factorial models lies in the integration of different factor models within the same figure, facilitating comparisons and the understanding of relationships between lower order and higher order factors.

Personality biases in different types of online samples

Tom Buchanan

University of Westminster

The purpose of this project was to test whether 'internet samples' recruited in different ways might differ in terms of personality characteristics. If so, the personality characteristics of a sample may affect research outcomes.

In Study 1, a pseudo-experimental design compared personality scores of students participating for course credit, with individuals completing an online personality questionnaire on a voluntary basis. In Study 2, a correlational design explored whether personality affected political voting preference.

Results showed that volunteers had lower Extraversion, lower Agreeableness, lower Conscientiousness, higher Neuroticism, and higher Openness to Experience than people participating as a class requirement. Study 2 showed that Openness differences of the size seen in Study 1 could affect voting preference.

The limitations of this project include the limited range of 'internet samples': profiles of other types of respondent (e.g. clickworkers, paid panel members) should also be compared. The technique used to measure voting preference was unsophisticated compared to those used by the polling industry.

This work may have important implications for research: personality biases arising from recruitment method may be small, but have the potential to influence results. Where personality is known to be associated with a research topic or outcome variable, it should be measured and controlled for. Furthermore, the findings may have implications for the political polling industry.

This study goes beyond previous work on online data quality, showing that personality biases may arise from recruitment methods. It further provides proof-of-concept that these differences, while small, could affect research outcomes in meaningful ways.

Psychometric properties of social attitudes scales in online vs. offline assessment

Boris Mlacic, Goran Milas, Igor Mikloušić

Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar

The aim of the study was to investigate the possible influence of testing modality on psychometric properties of various social attitudes scales. We applied three instruments: General social attitudes were measured by SAS-G (Milas et. al, 2013); Authoritarianism was measured by RWA (Altemeyer, 2006), while Social Dominance Orientation was measured by SDO (Pratto et al., 2004). We randomly assigned respondents to offline and online conditions. Both online and offline self-rating samples consisted of ≈300 participants. Besides the main aim of the study, i.e. the psychometric validation of three instruments assessed offline versus online, the additional aims pertained to the comparison of mean values and the intercorrelations of three constructs in two modes of assessment. Discussed are also other potential challenges of online versus offline measurement such as privacy issues, anonymity, social desirability and validity of responses.

Talk 5: Response scales in online assessment (Ulf-Dietrich Reips, University of Konstanz; reips@uni.kn)

Research on response scales in personality measurement via the Internet has been part of the effort to understand how the new medium can be used in assessment and how the web browser interface, new measurement options and restrictions by technical web standards, and the distance between test taker and test administrators might affect the measurement beyond traditional computerized assessment.

After providing an overview of theoretical and practical issues with response scales in online assessment I will report a series of studies that compare Internet-based Visual Analogues scales (VAS) with Likert scales and slider scales, among them studies that establish external validity via known correlations or clear mathematical concepts (i.e. percentages). Further I will report on studies where response scales are tested on a large touchscreen and tablet screens and data from a recent study in which we tested how far some of the observed effects generalize to children (age 10-13).

The presentation will conclude with a summary of potential technological and methodological pitfalls when creating response scales for online assessment and provides examples of best practice.

Smartphone tilt, well-being and personality: Results from a longitudinal smartphone app study

Tim Kuhlmann, Stefan Stieger, Ulf-Dietrich Reips

University of Konstanz

Smartphones offer new types of measurement, such as the indirect measure of posture via the device's tilt. The current study investigated subjective well-being in association with personality and sleep quality using a smartphone app based experience sampling design. A total of 98 participants (age $M = 22.9$ years, $SD = 6.7$) downloaded a smartphone app that assessed well-being and other behavioral variables twice a day across a span of three weeks (level 1). Additionally, participants filled in a questionnaire assessing personality variables such as Narcissism and Extraversion at the end of the study (level 2). Multilevel analyses revealed a negative association between well-being and the objectively measured tilt of the smartphone while answering the items ($d = .14$, $p < .001$). Other effects, e.g. lower well-being scores in the morning as compared to the evening and negative effects of critical life events ($d = -.35$, $p < .001$) and nightmares ($d = -.39$, $p < .001$) on the subjective well-being, were also found. Furthermore, the association between Extraversion and Narcissism and behavioral data from the longitudinal measurements was investigated. The current study validates previous research on well-being in a longitudinal design. Sensor data did show a theoretically proposed association in the current study, but the effect appears more complex given conflicting evidence from multiple studies. Opportunities and challenges of sensor data and the implementation of smartphones in longitudinal designs are discussed.

Visualizing factor structures online with Radex

Michael Dantlgraber, Ulf-Dietrich Reips

University of Konstanz

We present a new way of visualizing factor structure. Our visualization model (Factor Based Radex Model; FBRM) uses circles and is a combination of Venn diagrams and Guttman's (1954), Marshalek's, Lohman's, and Snow's (1983) classic Radex models. We apply the model to data from an online sample that took a measure of Risk Taking and measures of four more constructs that show an overlap with Risk Taking, i.e. Excitement Seeking, Openness, Locus of Control, Self Efficacy. In Venn diagrams manifest equality ($R^2 = 1$) is visualized with completely covered circles having the same size. In our diagram, latent equality is visualized with circles having the same center but varying in size, depending on the underlying data structure. The advantage of the model over common visualization of factorial models lies in the integration of different factor models within the same figure, facilitating comparisons and the understanding of relationships between lower order and higher order factors. In addition, the FBRM offers the opportunity to visually connect factor structures of different psychometric tests, and to build a network of several tests and constructs using different datasets. Analyzing FBRMs facilitates appropriate test selection in psychological research and practice.

Response scales in online assessment

Ulf-Dietrich Reips

University of Konstanz, Germany; reips@uni.kn

Research on response scales in personality measurement via the Internet has been part of the effort to understand how the new medium can be used in assessment and how the web browser interface, new measurement options and restrictions by technical web standards, and the distance between test taker and test administrators might affect the measurement beyond traditional computerized assessment. After providing an overview of theoretical and practical issues with response scales in online assessment I will report a series of studies that compare Internet-based Visual Analogues scales (VAS) with Likert scales and slider scales, among them studies that establish external validity via known correlations or clear mathematical concepts (i.e. percentages). Further I will report on studies where response scales are tested on a large touchscreen and tablet screens and data from a recent study in which we tested how far some of the observed effects generalize to children (age 10-13). The presentation will conclude with a summary of potential technological and methodological pitfalls when creating response scales for online assessment and provides examples of best practice.

Symposium 6

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room B1.03

ID: 78

Symposium

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

“Once upon a time ...” projective technique for children – new developments

Chair(s): **Teresa Fagulha** (Universidade de Lisboa)

“Once upon a time...” is a storytelling projective technique for children 5 to 11 years old, created at the University of Lisbon (Fagulha, 1992). The theoretical and conceptual background used to develop this technique is the psychodynamic approach, in which emotions are considered as creators and organizers of the mental processes present since birth, and affecting the way children understand the surrounding world and the way they build their inner interactions. This technique has been presented in some international scientific meetings since 1993 to the present. The purpose of this symposium is to present new developments in its study. The first one is related with the enlargement of the themes presented – having originally seven stimulus-cards the technique has been improved with two more stimulus-cards (Santos, 2015). The first communication will focus on the presentation of the technique in its present version and the Portuguese norms. The interpretation system was also enriched (Pires, 2001). The 504 different sequences that can be organized with the nine scenes available for each card were codified in four strategies to cope with the emotional states depicted by the stimulus cards: it will be the focus of the second communication. The third communication will focus the use of the technique in the assessment of sexually abused children (Freitas, 2015). Using the same projective situation, a technique to be used with adults has been developed (Estrada, 2015). The last communication will present this technique and its specific conceptual approach.

*Presentations of the Symposium***The “Once upon a time” Technique – Present Version****Teresa Fagulha, Raissa Santos**

University of Lisbon

This communication describes the conceptual background of this technique and its placement in the context of storytelling. The stimuli are described and interpretation is illustrated. Portuguese norms are presented. The “Once upon a time” is a storytelling completion technique for children 5 to 11 years old. It aims to describe the way children deal with anxiety and pleasure, in a transitional space (Winnicott, 1971) between reality and fantasy. Specific characteristics: like in a “playing interview”, the test situation considers the creative, constructive and expressive aspects of the playing and storytelling world, where active involvement of the child and the psychologist are expected, as the test situation is structured as an equivalent to a dialogue; concern with the “therapeutic” effect of assessment. The test consists of nine stimulus cards, one card for training and one smaller for finishing the test. Each card presents an episode of a character’s life (boy, or girl, male and female version), in three cartoon pictures. To complete the story, the child must choose three drawn scenes among nine available for each card, codified in three categories: Reality (events portraying several modes of acceptance or strategic resolution to the reality presented) Anxiety (events reflecting different levels of anxiety) and Fantasy (“happy events”, viable or ubiquitous, that constitute either compensatory or evasive forms of escape from anxiety). The child chooses the scenes and organizes them in sequence, and “tells” the story. The nine stimulus cards and their latent content are described. Interpretation is illustrated, according to norms.

Anxiety elaboration strategies in the “Once upon a time ...” Technique**Rute Pires, Teresa Fagulha**

University of Lisbon

The majority of the studies done on the "Once upon a time..." Test have been centered on the analysis of the chosen scenes, according to their category and their placement in sequence. A complementary coding system was developed afterwards. This system involves the study of the sequences based on the nine scenes available for each card, and not only the three categories (Pires & Fagulha, 2001). The sequences correspond to four different ways of facing anxiety and confronting with it. There is a strategy that represents the non-recognition of the painful emotion – Denial –, and three strategies that involve the recognition of this affect, corresponding to two distinct ways of coping with it – Operational Adaptive Strategy and Emotional Equilibration Strategy – and to one other that proves to be inefficient in dealing with it – Impossibility.

The purpose of this communication is to compare the pattern of answers obtained with both coding systems.

In a sample of 100 children, the evolution of the four strategies was studied according to age and was compared to the Portuguese norms based on the original coding system.

Results showed that both patterns of answers reflect differences in ages: as children mature they are able to master anxiety in a more active and efficient manner.

In spite of the small number of subjects, this coding system had important implications for test interpretation and set a new line of research. The Once upon a time's developments testify the test originality and its potential on research and clinical practice.

Anxiety elaboration in sexually abused children: answers to “Once upon a time...” technique

Zaida Freitas¹, Bruno Gonçalves², Teresa Fagulha²

¹Presidente da Comissão Nacional de Cabo Verde para os Direitos Humanos e a Cidadania, ²University of Lisbon

Child sexual abuse and its consequences on child development has been studied in different perspectives. There is a specific syndrome of sexual abuse but sexually abused children are at increased risk of developing a variety of interpersonal and psychological problems. The purpose of this study was to assess the effects of the abuse on children’s psychological functioning, specifically the way they face anxiety and cope with it. One of the instruments used in this research was the “Once upon a time...” technique. The study was developed in Cabo Verde. We compared a group of sexually abused children (N = 35) with a group of children without identified emotional distress (N = 65). Abused children were mainly girls (n= 30) between 5 and 12 years old. The comparison group included 40 girls and 25 boys from the same age groups. The answers to the “Once upon a time...” technique were analyzed using the coding system for the Anxiety Elaboration Strategies. Results showed that the group of sexually abused children used significantly more often Denial - and Impossibility and the group of children without identified emotional distress used more often the Operational Adaptive Strategy (EAO) and the Emotional Equilibration Strategy (EEE). The pattern of answers of sexually abused children reveals their difficulty in facing anxiety, and/or their inability in elaborating it. These results confirm the psychological effects of the abuse in children development and contribute to a multivariate perspective in assessment, combining indicators of emotional functioning with other sources of information.

The “Once upon a time... Adults”

Rita Estrada¹, Teresa Fagulha²

¹University of Porto, ²University of Lisbon

The purpose of this study was the creation of the “Once upon a time...” technique for adults. The technique has proved to be useful with children in the clinical setting and we wanted to create a similar tool for adults, bearing in mind two goals: to help develop the therapeutic relation between therapist and the adult client and to assess intrapersonal and interpersonal aspects in several contexts of adult life. Once the material of the test – including a response analysis grid – was created, it was undertaken by a sample constituted by 160 adults – 80 men and 80 women – who also answered three questionnaires. An inter-rater precision study was also conducted. The responses provided by the sample constitute the first normative database. Results showed that the categories most chosen and verbalized revealed a balance between relationships with others and investment in the self. The degree of agreement obtained in the inter-rater precision study ranged from very good to moderate. Statistically significant relationships were found in the expected direction between the dimensions assessed by the questionnaires and the test responses, which attests its validity. The limitations of this research include: Convenience sampling, only two raters, lack of indirect measures. This study provides important and practical implications for research and practice, as an ally tool to assess intrapersonal and interpersonal aspects of adult life and, at the same time, promote the therapeutic alliance. This study presents an innovative conceptual way of looking at tasks of adult life: relating with and caring about others/self.

Symposium 7

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · *Location:* Room B1.03

ID: 205

Symposium

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Advances and innovations in psychological assessment for children and adolescents

Chair(s): **Jose A Piqueras** (University Miguel Hernandez Elche)

The current landscape of the child and adolescent psychological assessment is characterized by the effort of integration of different theoretical approaches, the advance in classical techniques and methodologies, the introduction of new technologies and the openness to new theoretical and applied fields of work. At this point, it seems necessary to synthesize the current landscape of the discipline. Despite the difficulty of this task, the present symposium presents some examples of these innovations on psychological assessment with children and adolescents. The main topics we will address are novelties on assessment of personality and clinical psychology, the use of a multi-informant approach to assess children, mother and fathers, and new measures of new constructs from the Positive Psychology framework. First, Godoy, Gavino, Valderrama, & Fernández-Valdes will present the psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the Penn State Worry Questionnaire for Children. Second, Izquierdo-Sotorrió, Carrasco, & Holgado-Tello will show the incremental validity in a multi-informant approach using children, mothers and fathers as source of information, as an advance for parenting assessment. Third, Rodríguez-Jiménez, Piqueras, Martínez-González, García-Oliva, García-Olcina, Chacón & Furlong will present the first data about the Social Emotional Health Survey-Secondary in Spanish samples of children and adolescents, a new measure for the assessment of a new construct, Covitality. Finally, Piqueras, Rivera-Riquelme, García-Oliva, Pineda, D. & Lloret will show some preliminary data about the Spanish adaptation of the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) for its use with children and adolescents (TIPI-CA). It will be discussed the potential scope of these innovations.

Presentations of the Symposium

Psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the Penn State Worry Questionnaire for Children.

Antonio Godoy, Aurora Gavino, Lidia Valderrama, Jose Fernandez-Valdes
University of Malaga

Worry can be defined as cognitive elaboration of future negative events or outcomes. Most adults and most children worry at least occasionally. Central features of clinically significant worry are uncontrollability, high frequency, high intensity, and a great number of worries. Worry is the core feature of generalized anxiety disorder, but also appears in the diagnostic criteria for separation anxiety disorder. The Penn State Worry Questionnaire for Children (PSWQ-C) is the most used self-report to assess worry in children and adolescents. The present study examined psychometric properties of the PSWQ-C Spanish version in a community sample of 1692 individuals (49% boys) 10-18 year olds. Exploratory and confirmatory analyses revealed that the items of this version of the PSWQ-C form a single factor, with metric invariance between boys and girls, and between children (10-14 years) and adolescents (15-18 years). Internal consistency ($\alpha = .84$) and 1-month temporal stability ($r = .71$) are high. Girls score significantly higher than boys. Score difference between children and adolescents are low. Scores of PSWQ-C are statistically related with scores of most anxiety disorders, as measured by the Spence Children Anxiety Scale, but especially with generalized anxiety symptoms. This last relationship remains significant even when the variance explained by depression (Children Depression Inventory, CDI) and trait anxiety (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children, STAIC) is partialled out.

Incremental validity in a multi-informant approach using children, mothers and fathers as source of information

Eva Izquierdo-Sotorrio¹, Miguel A Carrasco², Francisco P Holgado-Tello²

¹Universidad a Distancia de Madrid (UDIMA), ²Universidad Nacional a Distancia (UNED)

The purpose of this study was twofold: first, to explore the incremental validity from different informants such as mothers, fathers and children predicting children's psychological adjustment from perceived parental acceptance; and second, to analyze the moderating effect of age, gender and perceived carelessness. The sample was composed of 681 participants (227 children, 227 fathers, and 227 mothers), children's (60% girls) ages ranged from 9 to 17 years ($M = 12.52$, $SD = 1.81$). Instruments used were the Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ; Ronher & Khaleque, 2008) and the Achenbach System of Empirically Based Assessment (ASEBA; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2007) all filled by mothers, fathers, and children in a round-robin design. Different hierarchical regression and post-interaction analyses were conducted. Results showed significant differences depending on the source of information used, suggesting that mother–father or child–father informant pairs seem to be the way to optimize the combinations of sources in order to predict children's behavioral problems from parental acceptance. No significant moderating effects were found by age, gender and children's perceived carelessness. The main limitation of this research was the parent's social desirability by reporting adverse parenting experiences. The findings of the present study have important practical implications, being the most relevant the need of using a multi-informant perspective rather than a single in order to increase the predictive value and the incremental validity when we try to predict children's psychological adjustment. This study points towards a clear need for more research from a multi-method perspective in the child assessment field.

Covitality among adolescents: Psychometric properties of the Social Emotional Health Survey–Secondary for Spanish Students

Tiscar Rodriguez-Jimenez¹, Jose A Piqueras², Agustin E Martinez-Gonzalez³, Carlos Garcia-Oliva², Mariola Garcia-Olcina², Leticia Chacon⁴, Michael Furlong⁵, Juan Carlos Marzo⁶

¹Catholic University of Murcia, ²University Miguel Hernandez of Elche, ³University of Alicante, ⁴Universidad De La Salle Bajío, ⁵University of California Santa Barbara, ⁶University Miguel Hernandez Elche

Social Emotional Health Survey-Secondary (SEHS-S) assesses core psychosocial assets based on a higher-order model of "covitality" that consists of four latent traits (each comprised of three measured subscales, three items per subscale): belief-in-self (with subscales of self-efficacy, self-awareness, and persistence), belief-in-others (with subscales of school support, family coherence, and peer support), emotional competence (with subscales of emotional regulation, behavioral self-control, and empathy), and engaged living (with subscales of gratitude, zest, and optimism). This 37-item instrument is used with adolescents ages 12 to 18 years old. For 10 of the 12 subscales, the students' self-reports are completed using a four-point scale. Seven previous international studies have examined the psychometric properties of the SEHS-S, providing construct validity support for the SEHS-S higher-order measurement model. The aim of present study was to validate the SEHS-S in a sample of whose middle Spanish adolescents. The sample consisted of 352 Spanish adolescents, age was 14 ($SD = 1.64$) years. The results confirmed the original factorial structure, with a Cronbach's alpha between of .63 (Self-control) and .92 (Engaged Living), with an excellent .95 for the total score (Covitality) (total score). No Sex or age differences were found. In addition, the scale showed negative association with internalizing and externalizing problems, and experiential avoidance, whereas they were positive with Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Openness, and with Prosocial Behavior. In summary, these results are coherent with those reported with samples from USA, South Korea, Japan, and Turkey. It seems to be also a valid and useful instrument for the assessment of covitality in Spanish adolescents.

Spanish adaptation of the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) for its use with children and adolescents (TIPI-CA)**Jose A Piqueras¹, Maria Rivera-Riquelme¹, Carlos Garcia-Oliva¹, David Pineda², Daniel Lloret¹**¹University Miguel Hernandez of Elche, ²Universidad Nacional a Distancia (UNED)

When time is limited, researchers and professionals can cope with the choice of using an extremely short measure of the Big-Five personality dimensions or not using any measure at all. The TIPI is a 10-item measure of the Big Five Model, that is based on other well-established instruments measuring the Big Five personality traits. It has been previously validated for young and middle-age adult population in many different languages. It consists of 10 items, each comprising a pair of descriptors that are scored from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). Each dimension of personality (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience) is represented by two items. Our objective was to adapt it for its use in children and adolescents. The sample consisted of 349 children and adolescents aged from 8 to 14 years old. We also administered Big Five Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents (BFQ-NA), and other measures of mental health. We adapted some of the items for its use with children and adolescents. Some examples of changes in the adaptation for children and adolescents were the replacement of terms such as “serena” (calm) by “tranquila” (quiet), “colérica” (critical) by “que critica a los demas” (critical with others) or “polifacética” (complex) by “con intereses diversos” (with diverse interests). Our results showed good test-retest reliability, as well as convergent validity with significantly higher correlations with corresponding dimensions by BFQ-NA, being the first study with TIPI for children and adolescents.

Symposium 8

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · *Location:* Room B1.04**ID: 201
Symposium***Topics:* Methodology

The use of new technologies in psychological assessment

Chair(s): **Victor J. Rubio** (University Autonoma Madrid)

Psychological assessment faces challenges such as gathering information from natural settings, in a time-scheduled basis and/or as close to the assessed events as possible. Likewise, psychological assessment procedures need to be the less intrusive and easy-to-collect as possible in order to avoid registering oversights/drop outs, disturbances and assessment biases. The generalization of devices such as mobile phones, tablets, smart TVs and videogame consoles, and the widely use of information technologies in our lives bring opportunities to new psychological assessment procedures and tools. The current symposium presents some illustrations of the use of new IT in psychological assessment.

Firstly, Moro and Sousa present the development of an on-line platform for test administration, comparing its usefulness with previous online tools and testing its feasibility with the BECAD test.

Secondly, Piqueras et al. show a web-based assessment system of children’s and adolescents’ mental health distress and well-being.

Thirdly, Suso et al. introduce a mobile app for daily monitoring of pain based on ecological momentary assessment and focused on people with chronic pain, analyzing its content validity and utility.

Finally, Rubio et al. test whether big data analysis based on body motion and facial expression collected by the Kinect might accurately produce individuals’ personality judgments comparable to acquaintances’ judgments and correlated with individual self-perception.

Practical implications of such tools as well as future trends are discussed.

*Presentations of the Symposium***Development of an app for on-line construction and administration of psychological tests****Micaela Moro-Ipola¹, Rubén Sousa Castañer²**¹Universitat Jaume I. Castellón, Spain, ²Innovatrium. Valencia. Spain

Introduction: Creating complex and large tests or test batteries are time consuming and require large amounts of data. In clinical settings, some tests can be used for applied purposes in early or intermediate stages of test construction. Clinical test use provide test authors valuable data and insights that contribute to the improvement of test quality. Nowadays there are several on-line resources to administer tests with advantages such as: they are free, easy to use, allow anonymous response and immediate exportation to data sheets. However, most of these applications do not allow changing answer codes nor scoring structure. New calculations are only possible in databases or statistical packages, but not in the form itself. In this paper we present an application developed by a team of experts in psychological assessment and computer engineering.

Method: Both the process of construction of the BECAD test - a battery of scales for the assessment of human functioning and disability based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO) - and the characteristics of the application will be described.

Results: The main feature of the application is flexibility, allowing simultaneous administration and clinical use to both test construction and research. Examples of the present uses of BECAD in mental health and neurological diseases will be presented. Finally, a comparison between BECAD's properties and those of the most used similar on-line applications will be presented.

DetectaWeb Project: Web-based assessment of mental health continuum in children and adolescents**Jose Antonio Piqueras¹, Mariola García-Olcina¹, Maria Rivera-Riquelme¹, Tiscar Rodríguez-Jiménez², A. Ernesto Martínez-González³, Pim Cuijpers⁴**¹University Miguel Hernandez of Elche (Spain), ²Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia (Spain), ³University of Alicante (Spain), ⁴Frije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Traditionally, research and practice on mental health has been conducted within a unidimensional model, explaining mental health in terms of the presence versus absence of psychological problems (distress or psychopathological symptoms). Over the last two decades, accumulative evidences support a bidimensional model, which conceptualizes psychological problems (distress) and psychological strengths (well-being) as related-yet-distinct continua that, when considered together, yield a richer and more comprehensive understanding of human flourishing. Consequently, both should be taken into account when mental health is examined. The aim of this work was the development and validation of an online assessment system of bidimensional mental health of mental health continuum in children and adolescents aged 8 to 18 years. We followed an ongoing multicenter, observational, cross-sectional study with around 2000 Spanish children and adolescents. Participants were assessed through an online web-based platform aimed to screen mental health continuum (levels of subjective distress and well-being: anxiety, depression, suicidality, well-being). A clinical reappraisal was completed among a subsample of 10% of the respondents. This study provides the validation of specific measures for the continuum of mental health, as well as prevalence rates and associations of mental health continuum with key risk and protective factors. In summary, the present study provides valid, innovative, and useful data for the subsequent development of interventions for mental health promotion based on resilience building for children and adolescent. It also represents one of the first broad study about the continuum of mental health (distress and well-being) in Spanish children and adolescents.

“Pain Monitor”: Validity and utility of a mobile app for daily monitoring of people with pain**Carlos Suso-Ribera¹, Diana Castilla², Irene Zaragoza³, Azucena Garcia-Palacios⁴, M. Victoria Ribera⁵**

¹Universitat Jaume I, Castellón, Spain & Foundation of the Provincial Hospital in Castellón, Spain, ²Universitat Jaume I, Castellón, Spain & Ciber Physiopathology Obesity and Nutrition, CB06/03 Carlos III Health Institute), Madrid, Spain, ³Ciber Physiopathology Obesity and Nutrition, CB06/03 Carlos III Health Institute), Madrid, Spain, ⁴Universitat Jaume I, Castellón, Spain, ⁵Pain Clinic, Vall d'Hebron Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

Information and communication technologies are changing the way we assess. Ecological momentary assessment is now more accessible, immediate, and ecological than ever, mainly due to smartphones. However, researchers have called attention to content validity and utility of existent apps for psychological assessment. For example, most apps for pain have not been created by pain experts and do not include validated content. Also, they tend to ignore psychological factors important for pain. In response to these limitations, our team developed a pain app for daily assessment of people with pain. Content was developed by pain experts and included the assessment of psychological factors relevant for pain research. App items were adapted from well-established questionnaires and validated against the original scales. Also, the utility of daily monitoring of pain patients was investigated. Participants were 37 patients with chronic pain. Patients were asked to respond to the app before the onset of medical treatment and approximately three weeks after the beginning of intervention. Patients were randomly assigned to three different baselines (3, 5, or 7 days) to control for the effect of treatment expectancy. Content assessed in the app included pain intensity, pain interference, fatigue, several mood states, overall health status, pain catastrophizing, pain acceptance, fear of pain, among others. Our results indicated good content validity. Specifically, with 18 items in the app we explained approximately 32% of the variance of 156 items from well-established questionnaires. The utility of the app was evidenced by momentary report of adverse treatment effects and treatment discontinuation.

Can Big Data analysis be useful for assessing personality? A new approach to personality judgments based on movement recognition**Víctor J. Rubio¹, David Aguado², David Delgado-Gómez³, M. Oliva Márquez¹, Raquel Cernada²**

¹Dpt. Biological and Health Psychology, University Autonoma Madrid, Spain, ²Institute of Knowledge Engineering, University Autonoma Madrid, Spain, ³Dpt. of Statistics, Universidad Carlos III, Spain

Personality assessment is commonly carried out by psychologists at many performance settings such as organizational (e.g. personnel recruitment and selection), scholar (e.g. vocational guidance), forensic (e.g. legal attribution), etc. Nonetheless, estimations about personality characteristics are not just limited to professional practice. Conversely, laypeople usually carry out personality judgments about others which are used to explain past or predict future behavior of individuals. Such judgments might be carried out though raters did not have any previous experience with the person being judged. Moreover, previous studies have shown significant correlations not just only among perceivers themselves but with the self perception of the target even based on minimal information.

It is supposed perceivers based their judgments on target's behavior but also on physical appearance and kinesics, the later including facial expressions, body posture and movements. Likewise, these clues may be highly controlled by the producer but also spontaneously delivered by the individual. The recent development of new technologies focused on body motion sensors and facial micro-expressions which has been used for videogames and simulations brings the possibility to apply them to personality assessment.

The present study is aimed at testing whether big data analysis based on body motion and facial expression might accurately produce individuals' personality judgments. For this purpose, 40 volunteers were assessed on both, explicit and implicit aspects of self-concept of personality using the NEO-FFI as well as an Implicit Assessment Test. Additionally, they were taped using the movement sensor of the Microsoft Kinect® during an interview in which they were asked about different aspects related to them. Afterwards, metric outcomes produced by the motion analysis were compared to direct and indirect assessment of individuals' personality self-concept. Results showed the suitability of big data analysis for making personality estimations at least for several facets and a promising approach for assessing personality dimensions.

Symposium 9

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · *Location:* Room B1.04

ID: 281
Symposium

Topics: Personality

How to measure motivation? Different approaches to the assessment of a complex behavior

Chair(s): **Christoph Kemper** (University of Luxembourg), **Jan Dörendahl** (University of Luxembourg),
Samuel Greiff (University of Luxembourg)

For more than a century, motivation has been an object of intense scientific scrutiny. Researchers from diverse fields of psychology (e.g., social, industrial/organizational, personality, or educational psychology) usually address the topic from different angles. These researchers usually follow different perspectives that affect the conceptualization of constructs, methods of test development, test design, scaling procedures, and statistical models depending on their field of research. To advance our understanding of human motivation, a comprehensive picture of the structures and mechanisms involved in energizing human behavior is necessary. A cornerstone of this research is the availability of suitable psychometrically sound measures for the assessment of human motivation.

In this symposium, we seek to bring researchers from different fields together and enable an exchange of ideas on the measurement of motivation and the related perspectives, approaches, and models. Our goal is to stimulate out-of-the-box-thinking and foster advances in motivation assessment. Accordingly, contributions in the symposium span a wide range of different motivations/motives such as power, affiliation, achievement, structure, curiosity, vengeance, autonomy, social status, physical exercise, and family, as well as methods of test development (e.g., Ant Colony Optimization, Monte Carlo simulations), test design (e.g., implicit and explicit measures), and scaling procedures (e.g. Classical Test Theory and Item Response Theory). Benefits and weaknesses of the approaches will be discussed with respect to their utility for and contribution to motivation research.

Presentations of the Symposium

Modeling Motive Activation in the Operant Motives Test: A Psychometric Analysis Using Dynamic Thurstonian Item Response Theory

J. Malte Runge¹, **Jonas W. B. Lang**¹, **Stefan Engeser**², **Julia Schüler**³, **Sophie C. den Hartog**¹, **Ingo Zettler**⁴

¹Ghent University, ²University of Jena, ³University of Konstanz, ⁴University of Copenhagen

The Operant Motive Test (OMT) is a picture-based procedure that asks respondents to generate imaginative verbal behavior that is later coded for the presence of affiliation, power, and achievement-related motive content by trained coders. The OMT uses a larger number of pictures and asks respondents to provide more brief answers than earlier and more traditional picture-based implicit motive measures and has therefore become a frequently used measurement instrument in both research and practice. This study focuses on the psychometric response mechanism in the OMT and builds on recent advancements in the psychometric modeling of the response process in implicit motive measures through the use of Thurstonian item-response theory. The study builds on a recently developed dynamic Thurstonian model for more traditional implicit motive measures (Lang, 2014) and reports the first analysis of which we are aware that applies this model to OMT data (N = 633) and studies dynamic motive activation in the OMT. Results of this analysis yielded evidence for dynamic motive activation in the OMT and showed that simulated IRT reliabilities based on the dynamic model were .52, .62, and .73 for the affiliation, achievement, and power motive in the OMT, respectively. The future use of the OMT in research and potential ways to improve the OMT are discussed.

**Thurstonian Item-Response Theory Modeling of a 7-Items per Block Questionnaire
Measuring Value Systems in Work-related Contexts**

Josef Merk, Thomas Falter
OTH Regensburg

More and more frequently, motivational constructs are measured using ranking scales which offer a series of advantages, such as good conceptual fit, low susceptibility to faking and reduced response biases. A major difficulty is posed by the complexity of modeling ranking data, as the adequacy of both model and computational method depends on the questionnaire's properties (e.g. item formulation, keying of items, number and size of blocks). The main purpose of this study was to assess the applicability of Thurstonian IRT modeling to a questionnaire of value systems using penalized maximum likelihood (PML) estimation. The novelty of this research lies in both the format of the questionnaire (20 blocks of each 7 unidirectionally keyed items) as well as in the application of a recently developed PML algorithm which requires extensive calibration. A sample of $N = 618$ was used to estimate a TIRT model. Monte Carlo simulations were used to calibrate the algorithm and estimate distortion of parameter estimates. Results showed that the PML estimation yielded almost distortion-free model parameters, but are limited to the questionnaires' properties. Further research is needed to test for effects of reduced number of blocks and larger block sizes. The study provides important insights for practice, as it shows the feasibility of fitting a TIRT model to a questionnaire with 7 items per block and indicates the usefulness of PML. It presents a new way of assessing value systems in work-related contexts and shows the calibration of PML to estimate a TIRT model that fits the questionnaire's properties.

**A multidimensional assessment of intrinsic motivation for research and applied settings:
Construct validity of the LUXXprofile**

Christoph J. Kemper, Jan Dörendahl, Samuel Greiff
University of Luxembourg

For many decades, scholars have wondered why people engage in certain activities for no apparent reason other than that is what the person desires to do. Intrinsic motivation is a pervasive theme and intrinsic motives (or end goals) are of fundamental importance in motivation research. Different unitary and multidimensional models of intrinsic motivation have been proposed. Goal of our research was to develop and provide a comprehensive framework to organize intrinsic (end) motives as well as to provide an assessment tool for researchers and practitioners who seek to describe and explain goal-directed human behavior in research and applied settings.

In a series of five studies, we developed a 146-item questionnaire to measure 16 intrinsic motives that were consistently identified in the research literature on multidimensional models of intrinsic motivation (e.g., Murray, 1938; Reiss, 2004). Scale development was based on factor analysis and the Ant Colony Optimization algorithm. Comprehensive evidence on the psychometric properties of the 16 scale scores and the overall model were obtained. Measurement models of the scales accurately fit the data of the validation sample. Reliability estimates ranged between .77 and .93 (Cronbach Alpha). Extensive evidence on the construct validity of the measure were obtained by integrating the LUXXprofile into widely applied taxonomies of personality traits such as the Five Factor Model and the Interpersonal Circumplex. Psychometric evidence supports the use of the LUXXprofile for a broad array of potential uses in research and applied settings.

**Assessing 16 dimensions of intrinsic motivation: Construct validity of a brief
multidimensional self-report measure of human motives for research purposes**

Jan Dörendahl, Christoph J. Kemper, Samuel Greiff
University of Luxembourg

To comprehensively describe the human personality, McAdams and Olson (2010) suggest to take three perspectives into account: The human as an actor (behaving), as an agent (striving), and as an author (narrating). The first perspective is largely covered by the Big Five but the latter two are beyond the scope of this very well-established framework. To adequately capture the human striving, different frameworks such as comprehensive models of human motivation are necessary, e.g. models proposed by Henry Murray or Steven Reiss. Reiss proposes 16 intrinsic motives such as Power, Status and Social Contact. To assess these 16 motivational traits, currently only fee-based questionnaires exist. Moreover, these questionnaire are too lengthy for many research settings. To foster research on intrinsic motivation, we developed a self-report measure consisting of 16 short scales (3 items each) in a series of four studies with the goal of providing the scientific community with a royalty-free, well-validated and brief assessment tool. Scale development was based on EFA and Ant Colony Optimization algorithm. Comprehensive evidence on the psychometric properties of the scale scores will be presented and discussed.

Symposium 10

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · *Location:* Room B1.03

ID: 254
Symposium

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Clinical assessment of developmental systems: emotions, perceptions and context.

Chair(s): **Nuria de la Osa** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

The unique information that children can provide, make their inclusion in the clinical assessment process, an advice of recent Developmental Systems Assessment (DSA) guidelines (Mash & Barkley, 2007).

Under DSA's point of view the assessment of adaptive functioning is as relevant as problems' and the inclusion in the assessment process of positive constructs, as optimism or gratitude are relevant for the comprehensive analysis of a child and the role of protective factors.

The consideration of context, including child's perception of family functioning is fundamental to better understand his/her adaptation to the system he/she belong to. Also, especially interesting are those attempts to obtain from children information about their own emotions, perceptions, self-regulation and social information processing.

Another field of great interest in the evidence based assessment of clinical problems is the consideration of gender differences in the development, prognostic and outcome of problems.

The development of valid and empirically proved techniques that allow investigating risk and protective factors or the association of mental processes and psychopathology including children as a source of information is necessary. This symposium aims to present data about some examples of novel attempts to improve the measure and assessment in developmental psychopathology.

Presentations of the Symposium

CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT SCALE: FACTOR STRUCTURE AND VALIDITY WITH PRIMARY STUDENTS

David Pineda¹, Jose Antonio Piqueras², Ana Martinez², Rosa M^a Valiente¹, Paloma Chorot¹, Bonifacio Sandín¹

¹UNED, ²UMH

The Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict Scale (CPIC) was developed by Grych, Seid, and Fincham (1992) to assess school-aged children's perceptions of inter parental conflict, based on the cognitive-contextual framework. Nine subscales into three sub-dimensions (conflict properties, threat, self-blame) emerged from the factor analysis of the original 49 items, as well as it demonstrated acceptable levels of reliability. Recently, a Spanish version of CPIC was validated for adolescent (Martínez-Plampiega et al., 2004; Irauguri et al., 2008), showing that a shorter scale was comprised of only 36 items, the corresponding three factors. The aim of the current study was to examine the suitability of the Spanish version of CPIC for use with children. An instrumental study design was used to assess the psychometric properties of CPIC. Sample was composed of 312 children aged 8 to 12 years old. The factor structure of the CPIC dimensions and indexes of reliability and validity from both forms of the questionnaire were examined. The results cannot confirm the factor structures found by previous studies. A new shorter form from the scale with only 15 items, grouped into 5 factors (Conflict Properties, Resolution, Threat, Triangulation and Self-Blame), emerged. The new brief scale shows appropriate fit indexes: RMSEA = 0.04, SRMR = 0.04, CFI = 0.98 and gfi = 0.96 and reliability (between .70 and .85 for the subscales and .80 for total scale). Despite some limitations (such as sample size and selection), this study makes an important contribution being the first to examine the psychometrics of the Spanish version of CPIC among children.

The Spanish version of the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Child Short Form (TEIQue-CSF): Psychometric properties.

Jose Antonio Piqueras¹, J.C. Perez-Gonzalez², M. Rivera³, J. Cejudo⁴, O. Mateu-Martinez³, S. Mavroveli⁵

¹Univ. Miguel Hernandez, Elche, ²UNED, ³UMH, ⁴Universidad de Castilla La Mancha, ⁵Imperial College London

Trait Emotional Intelligence has received widespread attention in the scientific literature, showing relevant life implications across many different life domains (mental health, well-being or psychopathology) among adolescents and adults. However, there are few well-established measures of trait EI for children. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Child Short Form (TEIQue-CSF) in a sample of Spanish children. This is the short form of the TEIQue-Child Form. The TEIQue-CSF was developed to provide a quicker means of assessing global trait EI and the 9 trait EI facets of the long form: adaptability, affective disposition, emotion expression, emotion perception, emotion regulation, low impulsivity, peer relations, self-esteem, and self-motivation. We used the Spanish translation by Benito and González-Perez, comprising 36 items. Our sample consisted of 637 participants (7-13 years) from Madrid and Alicante (Spain). All nine parcels were factor analyzed via PCA using the Direct Oblimin method, pointing to a two-factor structure: Emotion Control ($\alpha = .70$) and Socioemotionality ($\alpha = .65$). The internal consistency of the total score of TEIQue-CSF was .80. Furthermore, global trait EI and its facets obtained evidences for construct validity by reporting significant correlations with children's global trait EI and emotional understanding reported by teachers; social competence, social rejection and acceptance by a sociometric measure; and health-related quality of life, well-being, internalizing psychopathology, and positive emotions. In summary, our results indicate that the psychometrics of the Spanish TEIQue-CSF are adequate and consistent with trait EI theory.

Measurement invariance across sex of a measure of hostile attributional bias

Nuria de la Osa¹, Eva Penelo², Jose Blas Navarro², Esther Trepal³, Josep Maria Domenech², Lourdes Ezpeleta²

¹Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, ²UAB, ³Fundació Institut de Psicologia

Hostile Attributional Bias (HAB) is a term to describe the tendency of aggressive people to attribute hostile intent to others and is a Social Information Process. It has been proved to be stable in time and is considered as a characteristic of personality. It has been stated that children exhibiting reactive aggression tend to display hostile attribution biases (HAB) and sex differences in the construct have been also reported. The need of valid instruments to assess the construct ensuring equivalence across sex is obvious. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to provide evidence for the factor structure and across sex invariance of the Measure of Hostile Attributional Bias and Feelings of Distress (Crick et al., 2002).

Sample comprised 491, 7 year-old children (249 girls and 242 boys) from the general population. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and measurement invariance across sex was conducted for the HAB measure. CFA showed two separated dimensions, instrumental and relational hostile biases ($CFI \geq .981$, $RMSEA \leq .033$); strict measurement between girls and boys was achieved ($\Delta CFI \leq .003$).

The study provides favourable evidence on the validity on HAB scores which can be useful in the assessment and intervention design in the area of aggressive behaviour in school years. More research that reports the goodness of the instrument in different periods of childhood should be held in future.

A new instrument for covitality: The revised social emotional health survey–primary in a Spanish sample of children

David Pineda¹, Jose Antonio Piqueras², Ana Martinez³, Tíscar Rodriguez-Jimenez⁴, Agustín E. Martínez Gonzalez⁵, Pablo Santamaria⁶, Michael Furlong⁷

¹UNED, Madrid, ²Universidad Miguel Hernandez, ³UMH, ⁴Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia, ⁵UHM, ⁶TEA Ediciones, ⁷Universidad d California Santa Bárbara

Covitality refers to the co-occurrence of positive constructs, which, interacting together, have a greater influence on positive life outcomes than individual traits have alone. Social Emotional Health Survey-Primary (SEHS-P; Furlong et al., 2013) is a 20-item self-report measure of covitality for middle primary school children. Covitality in the SEHS-P is measured from 16 items with 4 items each assessing gratitude, optimism, zest and persistence. Five previous studies have examined the psychometric properties of the SEHS-P, providing construct validity support for the SEHS-P higher-order measurement model. Recently, Furlong and col. have developed a revised version of the SEHS, by adding 5 extra items and changing the number of 4-point to 6-point Likert-type scale. The aim of present study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Revised SEHS-S in a sample of Spanish children. The sample consisted of 330 children (7-12 years old). The results confirmed the second-order factorial structure proposed by original authors, as well as the structure of the original SEHS including only the corresponding items. Cronbach's alphas were between .70 and .83 for SEHS-P domains and .90 for Covitality. In addition, the SEHS-P domains and total score showed medium to large significant correlations with Psychological Strengths such as Emotional Intelligence and Social Competence and low to moderate with Psychological Problems such internalizing, externalizing symptoms and different risk factors for mental health. Results were coherent with those reported by previous studies with children, adolescents and college students samples. SEHS-S seems to be a valid and useful instrument for the assessment of covitality in Spanish children.

Symposium 11

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room B1.04

ID: 384
Symposium

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

The measurement of presenteeism at work: different methodological approaches or different schools of thought?

Chair(s): **Aristides Ferreira** (ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa)

Presenteeism is the problem of workers being on the job but not fully functioning, because of illness or other medical conditions (physical or psychological). The measurement of presenteeism faces tremendous challenges such as knowing how to measure something that has an indirect effect on employees' performance. Presenteeism has been investigated mainly from two perspectives: the frequency of presenteeism and the productivity loss associated with presenteeism. For the first, the focus of research has been to identify variables (e.g. job demands, job satisfaction, and affective motivational states) that may influence the act of presenteeism. For the latter, researchers have examined presenteeism-constrained productivity directly by asking employees to estimate how their health has affected their work performance. The concept of productivity loss due to presenteeism has been more investigated in the North-American and occupational medicine literature. The current symposium presents some illustrations about these different methodological approaches in presenteeism evaluation, considering different contexts. Firstly, Martinez discusses the conceptual and methodological approaches considering the North-American and European perspectives concerning the evaluation and measurement of presenteeism. Secondly, Neto et al. provides an applied model where productivity despite presenteeism appears as a consequence of several individual and contextual variables. Finally, Mach and Patton present an innovative approach considering the adoption of scenarios describing the absence/presence of an employee, type of illness, and contextual variables of work. Practical and theoretical implications of such different approaches as well as future trends are discussed. Our goal is to stimulate debate and foster advances in presenteeism measurement.

*Presentations of the Symposium***Towards a better understanding of how to measure presenteeism: Two distinct approaches****Luís Martinez**

Nova School of Business and Economics, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Presenteeism is an established topic in health research. However, it is still regarded as a relatively new concept in organizational behavior and management. Basically, it relates to employees who are present at the workplace but, due to physical or psychological problems, are unable to deliver a full performance. Two different conceptual approaches coexist in the presenteeism literature, which have generated separate (and occasionally conflicting) streams of research. First, European researchers (most of them Scandinavian) have focused on understanding the determinants and frequency of presenteeism. Second, North American researchers have emphasized the productivity consequences of presenteeism, more specifically regarding the impact of sickness (specific or general conditions) on employees' productivity losses. We seek to elaborate on these distinct conceptual approaches and shed some light into combining both perspectives, in order to accomplish a more efficient and accurate measurement of presenteeism. Lastly, the theoretical and practical implications of the two approaches are discussed.

Measuring productivity despite presenteeism as a consequence of workplace bullying: The path through emotional exhaustion and psychological wellbeing.**Mariana Neto¹, Aristides Ferreira², Luís Martinez³, Paula da Costa Ferreira⁴**

¹Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge; ISAMB-Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Lisboa, ²ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, ³Nova School of Business and Economics, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, ⁴Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa

Few studies have investigated how workplace bullying relates with work-related exhaustion and indicators of productivity loss due to presenteeism. Thus, the aim of the present study was to examine the intervening variables of emotional exhaustion and psychological wellbeing in the direct and indirect relationships between workplace bullying and indicators of productivity loss due to presenteeism. In a cross-sectional study, we tested a structural equation model using web survey data of 353 workers from a service company, with the variables: workplace bullying (Quine, 1999), emotional exhaustion (MBI), psychological wellbeing (GHQ-28) and indicators of productivity loss due to presenteeism (SPS-6). All variables presented acceptable psychometric evidence. The final model revealed a reasonable fit. Workplace bullying, emotional exhaustion and the loss of psychological wellbeing were negatively related to concentration (avoiding distraction). Emotional exhaustion and psychological wellbeing mediated the studied structural relationships. Our study provides contributions for theory and practice. Leaders can understand the underlying mechanism that explains employees' productivity loss due to presenteeism by addressing workplace bullying and its negative relation with emotional exhaustion and wellbeing. Moreover, we discuss the advantages of measuring productivity considering the impact of health problems at work.

Observer Reactions to the Contextual Conditions on Absenteeism versus Presenteeism: A Scenario Study**Merce Mach¹, Eric Patton²**

¹University of Barcelona, Spain, ²Saint Joseph's University, Philadelphia, USA

Going to work while ill has important effects for employee well-being and employing organizations. This study examine contextual conditions and individual differences that influence people's attributions and judgments about employees' decisions to attend work or to be absent when ill. We employed a between-respondents experimental design using scenarios describing the absence/presence of an employee. Manipulated variables include attendance behavior (presence versus absence), type of illness (lower back pain or depression), and two contextual variables of work, having backup and the impact of absence on clients. The initial findings indicate that suffering an illness is perceived with more sympathy and having OCB's when employees engaged in presenteeism than in absenteeism, in which case they have more obligation to attend.

Symposium 12

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · *Location:* Room B1.03

ID: 137

Symposium

Topics: Educational Psychology

Making Self-regulated Learning Visible: Assessment of the processes involved

Chair(s): **Ana Margarida Veiga Simão** (Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal), **Paula da Costa Ferreira** (Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal; Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal)

Self-regulated learning (SRL) consists of self-initiated processes that include the establishment of goals, the selection and implementation of strategies, and self-monitoring. These processes are used proactively by individuals to acquire academic competencies and positively affect performance. Moreover, SRL may enhance learning and the perception of control over the learning process. Current research on SRL has focused on how SRL processes can be fostered and made visible through distinct research designs and measurements techniques. The studies presented in this symposium are inserted in the Program for the Study of Self-regulated Learning of the Research Group on Educational and Vocational Psychology and will discuss findings from research examining self-regulation in different fields of learning, including language learning with information and communication technology (ICT), writing development, task planning and performance monitoring. Taken together, these studies report on innovative methods to understand how SRL processes can be made visible and assessed, and ultimately support the development of SRL skills. Each study also presents important implications for psychologists and other professionals on how to use the methodologies presented in diverse learning contexts.

Presentations of the Symposium

Making the writing process visible: Handwriting automaticity and writing instruction in Australian kindergarten

Anabela Malpique¹, Deborah Pino-Pasternak², Debora Valcan²

¹Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal ; School of Education, Murdoch University, Australia, ²School of Education, Murdoch University, Australia

Learning to write involves the acquisition and development of lower-level skills (e.g., handwriting and spelling) and higher-level skills (e.g., planning and revising). Accumulating evidence indicates handwriting automaticity is related to the development of effective writing skills. The present study examined the levels of handwriting automaticity of Australian children at the end of kindergarten and the amount and type of writing instruction they experienced before entering first grade. The current study involved 177 kindergarten children enrolled in 23 classrooms from seven public primary schools in Western Australia. Individual child level data (e.g., handwriting automaticity and word-reading skills) were collected and teachers were asked to complete a survey assessing the amount of time and types of writing activities developed in their classrooms (viz., teaching basic skills and teaching writing processes). Hierarchical linear models were conducted to examine total variance attributable to child and classroom levels. Results showed a total variance of approximately 20% in children's handwriting automaticity attributable to differences among classrooms when gender and word-reading skills were controlled for. Large variability was noted in the amount and type of writing instruction reported by each participating teacher. Handwriting automaticity was associated with the teaching of revising strategies but not with the teaching of handwriting. Implications for writing development, writing instruction, and early writing assessment will be discussed.

The regulation of learning in a computer-supported learning environment: a mixed methods case study

Paula da Costa Ferreira¹, Ana Margarida Veiga Simão²

¹Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal; Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal, ²Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal

This study proposed to investigate how children regulate their learning individually and collectively in a computer-supported learning environment. With a mixed methods case study, we proposed to provide an understanding of how children engaged in different types of regulation and used learning strategies while working on the Moodle platform to learn English as a Second Language. With objective process data from log file traces, we performed time series analysis to examine the children's performance trajectory in the computer along a continuum. With qualitative data gathered from video observations, field notes and student interviews, we performed content analyses of data about class dynamics and children's perceptions of their learning environment. Results from time series analysis and content analysis revealed how the children self-regulated, co-regulated and shared the regulation of learning interchangeably throughout the lessons. Also, we found that the type of regulation students engaged was related to their choice of strategy use. The limitations of this study include not providing a multiple case study, in which various groups of children in the same learning context and/or different learning contexts could be compared. This study provides important implications for theory and practice with regards to how the regulation of learning and the use of learning strategies can be fostered in classrooms with technological tools. It also presents innovative value for psychological assessment by emphasizing how both qualitative and quantitative methods can be useful to provide a deeper understanding of a case study concerning children's regulation and decision-making processes in computer-supported learning environments.

The potential of interviews with a task to identify self-regulatory processes and strategies

Fátima Cruz Duarte, Janete Silva

Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal; Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal

The purpose of this research is to present how interviews with a task may be useful for educational psychologists to identify students' self-regulated learning processes and strategies when performing tasks. Considering the socio-cognitive perspective of self-regulated learning, interviews with a task make self-regulatory processes visible through the interactions between the interviewer and interviewee. This qualitative methodology was used in a multiple case study design with 10 students aged 10 to 17 at two distinct moments in time in diverse learning contexts to capture covert processes of deep reflection as students performed academic tasks. The results of this investigation revealed similar potentialities of the methodology with pre-adolescents and adolescents. Students' self-efficacy beliefs were identified, enabling us to understand how they strategically planned and monitored their action through verbalizations. Results also showed how students adjusted strategy objectives, how they internalized norms of action and applied revision strategies. Results demonstrated unique pathways with intentional strategic options to learn autonomously. The promotion of metacognitive reflection through the interview allowed students to perform tasks in a motivated and successful way. This investigation presents some limitations with regards to the sample size and the contexts in which they were applied, which could have been more diverse. This study provides important implications for research and practice since interviews with a task are a convenient instrument for psychological assessment and intervention in helping students develop metacognitive skills. This study presents an innovative methodology for understanding how students develop self-regulated learning that allows them to direct their learning autonomously during tasks.

Mental contrasting with implementation intentions: assessing a metacognitive strategy

Alzira Matias, Ana Paula Paulino

Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal

Self-regulated learning (SRL) directs students in analyzing proposed tasks, setting goals and designing plans to achieve those goals. The literature has suggested a metacognitive strategy known as Mental Contrasting with Implementation Intentions (MCII) as a plan to reach established goals. This strategy involves Mental Contrasting (MC), in which a significant goal and an obstacle are identified, and Implementation Intentions (II), in which an "if... then..." plan is conceived and operationalized to overcome that obstacle. The present study proposes to assess the MCII process and whether it promotes students' commitment towards learning goals during school tasks. An experimental design was used with 112 7th and 10th grade science students randomly divided into four experimental conditions. In two of the experimental conditions (condition 1: 7th graders and condition 2: 10th graders), participants wrote about a wish (desired goal), identified a tangible result (outcome), anticipated obstacles and committed to a plan (WOOP). In the other two experimental conditions (condition 3: 7th graders and condition 4: 10th graders), participants wrote about a positive outcome and then committed to a plan. Those in experimental conditions 1 and 2 are expected to be more efficient in implementing strategies to reach goals. Preliminary results of students' MCII process will be presented. The limitations include not assessing the MCII in other subjects. This study presents important implications since the MCII has been related to improved outcomes and increased attendance. This study presents an innovative process that captures students' efforts to learn and enhances self-efficacy beliefs during learning tasks.

Symposium 13

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · *Location:* Room B1.04

ID: 71

Symposium

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Evaluation of Parental Regulation: Development and validation of parenting measures

Chair(s): **Luisa Barros** (Universidade de Lisboa)

This symposium is dedicated to the evaluation of different facets of parental regulation. The literature on parenting has focused mainly on general parental variables (e.g., parental psychopathology) and behavior (parenting styles, parenting practices). The thoughts and emotions of parents have received less attention. How parents manage the regulation of their children's behavior and emotions depends on their ability to regulate their own behavior and emotions when interacting with their children. We propose that a parent's ability to self-regulate is a fundamental process for positive parenting and to educate healthy and competent children. The processes related to parental self-regulation (i.e., flexible regulation of thinking, behavior, and emotion; Bandura, 1991) have been less studied, although parental regulation capacity is an important therapeutic goal in most Interventions addressed to parents (Sanders, & Mazzucchelli, 2013). Concomitantly, instruments to measure these parental dimensions are scarce and it is critical that valid and reliable version of the instruments, adapted to Portuguese language and culture, are made available.

In this symposium we will present four communications about the development and psychometric studies of Portuguese versions of parenting instruments that may contribute to further develop studies about parental regulation. The studies presented will focus on the validation of the Portuguese version of the scale "Me as a Parent (Maap)", of the "Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale (CCNE) and of the Interpersonal Mindfulness in Parenting Scale (IM-P) and on the development of an original scale to evaluate emotional regulation of parents (PERS).

*Presentations of the Symposium***Factor structure of the Portuguese version of the “Me as a Parent” scale****Teresa Marques, Ana Isabel Pereira, Luisa Barros**

FP-ULisboa

This study aimed to examine the factor structure of the Portuguese version of the “Me as a Parent” Scale, which is a brief measure of parents’ perceptions of their self-regulation related to parenting. The scale measures global beliefs about self-efficacy, personal agency, self-management, and self-sufficiency, thought to constitute parent self-regulation. A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted with an online convenience sample of 429 parents (370 mothers and 59 fathers) of children between the ages of 3 and 15 years. Results showed that in our sample the original structure of the MaaP was not confirmed. As the inspection of this model structure indicated that the factors of Self-Sufficiency and Self-Management were highly overlapping, we decided to re-specify the model by collapsing this dimensions into a single factor. The revised, second order model, with 3 first order factors showed very good fit indices. Total score and factors of MaaP showed acceptable internal consistency, with the exception of Personal Agency, which revealed poor reliability. The instrument showed good test–retest reliability. To our knowledge this is the second study that examines the MaaP structure, therefore more studies using different samples are needed to reach a better understanding of its factorial structure. Nevertheless, this study is an important step in the validation of the Maap as a reliable measure for the assessment of parental self-regulation. Despite the assumed importance of parental self-regulation and the attention this construct receives in clinical intervention, this is still an area of research that strongly needs improved quantitative assessment.

Coping with Children’s Negative Emotions Scale (CCNES) –validity and reliability data of the Portuguese version**Orlanda Cruz, Diana Alves, Joana Soares, Maria Barbosa-Ducharne**

FPCE-UP

In the last two decades there has been an increasing body of research about the socialization role of parents regarding children’s emotions and emotion-related behaviors. Parental responses to children experience and expression of negative emotions are an excellent context to study emotion-related socialization practices (Eisenberg, Cumberland & Spinrad, 1998). Parents may react in a more or less (un)supported way to child’s negative emotions and it is important to examine the direct and indirect effects of these reactions on children’s emotion and social competence. The objective of this paper is to present the Portuguese version of the Coping with Children’s Negative Emotions Scale (CCNES) which comprises three parental positive reactions (Expressive encouragement, Emotion-focused and Problem-focused) and three parental negative reactions (Distress, Punitive and Minimization). Three studies using the CCNES will be presented to illustrate psychometric properties and external validation of this scale. The first study was conducted with 200 mothers of school-aged children and included measures of emotion and social competence in children. The second study was conducted with 33 parents and 16 grandparents and included a measure of meta-emotion styles. The third study was conducted with 99 adoptive mothers and 89 adoptive fathers and included a measure of children’s social competence. Globally, the results of these studies show that the internal consistency of subscales is very good. The analysis of external validation criteria provides initial support to CCNES as a valid measure of parental reactions to children’s negative emotions. However, more research using Portuguese samples is needed.

Psychometric studies of the Portuguese version of the Interpersonal Mindfulness in Parenting Scale

Helena Moreira¹, Maria João Gouveia¹, Maria Cristina Canavarro²

¹CINEICC- FPCE-UC, ²FPCE-UC

The Interpersonal Mindfulness in Parenting scale (IM-P) is a self-report questionnaire for measuring mindful parenting. The goal of this study was to explore the psychometric properties and factor structure of the Portuguese version of the IM-P. Three studies were conducted. The first study included 300 mothers of children/adolescents; the second study included 323 mothers of children/adolescents; and the third study included 237 mothers and 142 fathers of children/adolescents. In study 1, the exploratory factor analysis and the reliability analyses resulted in a five-factor structure. Furthermore, the scale scores showed adequate internal consistency and correlated as expected with measures of self-compassion, parenting stress, and perceived stress, evidencing adequate convergent validity. In study 2, the five-factor structure was confirmed through a confirmatory factor analysis. In study 3, the construct validity of the scale (convergent and known-groups) was further explored. Significant correlations were found between the IM-P and measures of self-compassion, parenting styles, and anxious/depressive symptomatology. Mothers reported higher levels of compassion for the child and emotional awareness of the child but lower levels of non-judgmental acceptance of parental functioning than fathers. This study demonstrated that mindful parenting can be measured through the assessment of five dimensions (Listening with Full Attention, Compassion for the Child, Non-judgmental Acceptance of Parental Functioning, Self-regulation in Parenting, and Emotional Awareness of the Child) and confirmed that the Portuguese version is an adequate measure of this construct.

Development of The Parent Emotion Regulation Scale (PESR): Factor Structure, reliability and validity

Ana Isabel Pereira¹, Luisa Barros¹, Magda Roberto², Teresa Marque²

¹FP-ULisboa, ²FP_ULisboa

This study aimed to develop a self-report measure to evaluate emotion regulation in the parenting context (The Parent Emotion Regulation Scale, PESR) and analyse its psychometric properties. The sample was composed of 254 mothers of 3-5 year old children ($M=8.54$, $SD=3.53$) that participated in an online study.

Factor analysis yielded a four-factor structure with the following factors: parent's acknowledgment of child's emotions, parent's avoidance of child's negative emotions, parent's lack of emotional control and parent's acceptance of child's and own's emotions. Additionally, the model displayed configural, metric, scalar and residual invariance across child's sex groups. The adequacy of the four-factor structure was further tested through confirmatory factorial analysis with the results indicating an adequate fit for the four-factor model. Alpha Cronbach values (.69 to .79) supported an adequate internal consistency. The different dimensions of parent's emotion regulation were related to both positive and negative reactions to child's negative emotions. This study gives preliminary support to the adequacy of this newly developed measure.

As emotional regulation is a critical dimension in parent interventions to promote positive parenting, this measure can be useful to assess changes in this dimension. Preliminary results about PERS sensitivity to change are also presented.

Symposium 14

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 3:30pm - 4:30pm · Location: Room B1.04

ID: 265
Symposium

Topics: Intelligence

Method effects in the items of psychometric tests and assessment scales

Chair(s): **Stefan J. Troche** (University of Witten/Herdecke), **Siegbert Reiß** (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Method effects in psychological assessment scales dilute the validity of assessment. They can exacerbate the demonstration of structural validity of a given scale and might lead to either underestimation or overestimation of possible relationships to other measures in the sense of construct validity. The symposium will deal with some method effects in psychological measures and focus on the item-position effect in homogeneous reasoning scales and the wording effect in self-report scales. The item-position effect refers to the influence exerted by earlier items on the processing of later items. Consequently, this influence increases with the number of items completed and is small on the first items but large on the last items of a scale. The wording effect, on the other hand, is the result of using positively and negatively worded items to reduce the acquiescence bias. It has been shown repeatedly, however, that the cognitive processes necessary to respond to negatively worded items have a systematic influence on responses. The papers in this symposium discuss how these effects can be represented by means of confirmatory factor analysis. Furthermore, the dissociation of the item-position effect from a possible difficulty factor as well as from a possible speed effect due to time-limited test administration is presented. For the wording effect, it is shown how controlling for its influence improves data description and structural validity of a self-report scale. It is also investigated whether the detection of theoretically expected relationships is facilitated by controlling for this method effect.

Presentations of the Symposium

On the Identification of Effects due to the Item Position and to Processing Speed in the Responses to the Items of a Reasoning Scale Applied in Speeded Testing

Karl Schweizer, Florian Zeller

Goethe University Frankfurt

Confirmatory factor models were applied for investigating the structure of data collected in a sample of 238 university students (161 females, 77 males) by means of a scale capturing numerical reasoning. It was hypothesized that, besides the latent variable for representing the core of the reasoning ability, the models had to include latent variables for representing the item-position effect that is frequently observed in homogeneous performance scales and the effect of processing speed. The effect of speed was considered because of speeded testing that allowed only about 50 percent of the participants to try the last items. The model including the three latent variables showed a good or acceptable model fit regarding all fit statistics. Furthermore, the inclusion of the latent variable for representing speed led to a substantial improvement in model fit. In order to validate the observed structure, correlations were computed between the three latent variables and latent variables derived from a scale of figural reasoning that was administered with sufficient processing time and a scale measuring speed of processing. As expected, the figural reasoning scale correlated with the latent variables representing the core of reasoning ability and the item-position effect whereas processing time showed a substantial correlation with the speed latent variable only.

On attempts to separate the item-position effect from the effect of item difficulty in measurement**Siegbert Reiß, Florian Zeller, Karl Schweizer**

Goethe University Frankfurt

The present work examines the hypothesis that the arrangement of items according to increasing difficulty is the real source of what is considered as the item-position effect. A confusion of the two effects is possible because in achievement measures the items are arranged according to their difficulty. Two item subsets of Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM), one of which following the original item order, and the other one including randomly ordered items (but still the same order for every participant), were applied to a sample of 266 students. CFA models including representations of both the item-position effect and a possible effect due to increasing item difficulty were compared. The results provided evidence for both effects. Furthermore, they indicated a substantial relation between the item-position effects of the two APM subsets, whereas no relation was found for item difficulty. This indicates that the item-position effect stands on its own and is not due to increasing item difficulty. To further validate these results we will report the results of a second study where the positions of the items randomly vary between participants. In doing so it should be possible to mutually control either item position or item difficulty. The results will be reported.

Considering the wording effect in the structural validity of the Implicit Theories of Intelligence Scale (ITIS)**Stefan J. Troche**

University of Witten/Herdecke

Implicit theories of intelligence refer to a person's belief whether the own intelligence is a fixed entity (entity theory) or can be increased (incremental theory). Holding an entity theory is associated with avoidance of challenges, procrastination, lower self-esteem, and even worse school grades. The Implicit Theories of Intelligence Scale (ITIS) contains four items on entity and incremental theory, respectively. Previous studies reported that ITIS items were better described by two latent variables derived from the entity and incremental items, respectively, instead of only one latent variable. In a sample of 295 students, we examined the structural validity of ITIS and found a bifactor model to describe the data better than a one- or two-factor solution. The construct of implicit theories was derived from all items, while a wording effect on negatively worded items was represented as a second latent variable. Furthermore, in a hypothetical goal choice situation, entity theorists were more likely to choose "good grades" than "challenges" compared to incremental theorists. In another sample of 195 students, we could replicate the bifactor model. Controlling for the wording effect also improved data description of the Rosenberg self-esteem scale. Higher self-esteem was associated with an incremental theory of intelligence. The correlations between ITIS and goal choice as well as self-esteem did not change by controlling for the wording effect. Thus, representing the wording-effect improved data description and elucidated the factorial structure of the ITIS. The wording-effect, however, had no influence on the correlation with other variables in the present study.



CL1: Oral Session 1

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room C1.04

ID: 143 / CL1: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Developing and validating a questionnaire construct that assesses digital media as a coping strategy

Marie Leiner¹, Angelica Calderon², Jesus Peinado¹, Maria Theresa Villanos¹, Victor Cabral², Paulina Hernandez¹, Patricia Jimenez², Dan Blunk¹

¹Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, United States of America; ²Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez; marie.leiner@ttuhsc.edu

Media use (including television, radio, cellphones, computers, and handheld devices) is part of the daily life of children, adolescents, and adults. Media immersion provides users with a sensation of privacy that can develop into an escape from social interactions with others. The extensive use of media for entertainment purposes does not explain the complete story. Electronic media might be used not only as an entertainment or work tool, but rather as a stress-coping mechanism. Because most scales were designed in the 1960's, when media was not as proliferative, extensive media use has not typically been considered a coping strategy. Even though electronic media is not specifically mentioned as a way of coping with stress in the classic empirical findings of Lazarus and Folkman, there is a construct scale that can embrace media: escape-avoidance. The objective of this study was to test the construct validity of an escape-avoidance scale, which includes six questions, combined with two different coping assessments (i.e., Gardner and Sandin). The scale was combined with the assessments and administered to a non-clinical representative sample of young adults in Mexico (N = 1150). The results indicated that the scale was a reliable and valid measure of the constructs it was intended to assess. Including digital media use information in stress assessments will provide an insight on how extensive digital media use plays a role in our lives. Moreover, it will allow the construct to be added to other coping mechanism scales that do not currently consider digital media.

ID: 113 / CL1: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Portuguese adaptation of the Parent Cognition Scale: Confirmatory factor analysis

Mariana Fernandes, Isabel Narciso, Marta Pedro

Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal; mbfernandes12@gmail.com

Purpose: In the last decades, several studies have investigated parents' causal explanations or attributions for children's behavior. The Parent Cognition Scale (PCS) is a self-report measure that aims to evaluate the level of dysfunction in parental attributional style in terms of child-responsible and parent-causal attributions for their children's misbehavior. The purpose of this study was to examine the psychometric properties and the factorial validity of the Portuguese version of this scale, through confirmatory factor analysis.

Design/Methodology: The PCS includes 30 items organized in 2 subscales: child-responsible attributions and parent-causal attributions. Data were collected from 323 participants (225 mothers and 98 fathers) with children aged 6-12 years.

Results: Results replicated the original two-factor structure of the scale. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis indicated an acceptable fit of the model. The final scale demonstrated good levels of internal consistency and good item discrimination.

Limitations: The sample included a small number of fathers and it is important to identify sex differences in future studies.

Research/Practical Implications: PCS may be very useful in future investigations about parent-child relationships. This scale amplifies the knowledge of potentially dysfunctional attributional qualities of parents and children.

Originality/Value: PCS is a brief measure of parental attributional style, associated with children and parental behavior. The results support the validity of the Portuguese version of the Parent cognition scale as a valid measure. This study will provide a better knowledge of parental attributions in the Portuguese context.

Keywords: Confirmatory factor analysis, Parent cognition, Parental attributional style

ID: 133 / CL1: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Personality traits in women with Alzheimer's disease: Assessment with the NEO-FFI****Joana Henriques-Calado^{1,2}, Maria Eugénia Duarte-Silva¹, Ana Sousa Ferreira^{1,3}**

¹Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Psicologia, Portugal; ²CICPSI, Research Center for Psychological Science, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ³Instituto Universitário de Lisboa - Business Research Unit (BRU-IUL), Portugal; jhcalado@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

This study sought to determine the evaluation of current and pre-morbid personality traits in Alzheimer's Disease (AD), as well as personality changes. The study was conducted with four groups to whom were administered the NEO-Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), mainly in the form of individual interviews. Two groups for the current personality measurement: Alzheimer's Disease Group, consisting of 44 female participants (M = 81.36 years of age); and Control Group, consisting of 80 female participants from the population at large (M = 75.84 years of age). Two groups for the pre-morbid personality measurement: Alzheimer's Disease Group Informants, relatives of the AD participants (n = 40); and Control Group Informants, relatives of the other participants (n = 42). Results are in line with the literature review and provide new research data. Current and pre-morbid personality traits are identified and some are analyzed as accentuations of previously existing characteristics, reflecting a possible continuum. An increase in the Neuroticism trait and a decrease in the Conscientiousness trait were confirmed as personality changes. This study suggests that there is stability across the life cycle in the negative expression of Openness to Experience and Agreeableness traits. Interpretation of the data and their implications for dementia personality research are the object of the discussion.

ID: 138 / CL1: 4**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Assessment of executive functioning in relation to rumination and depression in a Latvian student sample****Ilze Plauca, Sandra B. Sebre**University of Latvia, Latvia; sebre@lu.lv

The goal of the study was to examine the relationships between executive functioning, rumination and depression symptoms. Participating in the study were students (n=125) who completed the Latvian versions of the Ruminative Response Scale (Gonzalez, Nolen-Hoeksema, & Treynor, 2003), and the depression scale of the Trauma Symptom Inventory (Briere et al., 1995). As a measure of executive functioning the participants engaged in tasks assessing inhibition, set shifting and working memory updating from the Latvian adaptation of the EXAMINER (Executive Abilities: Measures and Instruments for Neurobehavioral Evaluation and Research) (Possin et al., 2013) test battery. The results showed that executive functioning (set shifting) scores negatively predicted rumination (brooding), while rumination predicted depression symptoms, with gender and age being controlled. Psychometric properties of the Latvian adaptation of these measures will be discussed. In terms of clinical implications these results contribute to a deeper understanding of the interrelationship between executive functioning processes and rumination for the maintenance of depression symptoms. The results imply that in addition to psychotherapeutic processes, it may be beneficial to address and provide training regarding difficulties with the executive function of set shifting, in order to help minimize the processes of rumination which facilitate depression symptoms.

ID: 154 / CL1: 5

Paper presentation*Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Quality of life in a psychiatric sample: psychometric assessment of the WHOQOL-Bref****Sandra Elisabete Henriques de Oliveira¹, Helena Carvalho², Francisco Esteves³**¹Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal; ²Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal; ³Mid Sweden University, Östersund, Sweden, & CIS-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal; seholiveira@gmail.com

The purpose of this study was to test the psychometric properties of the WHOQOL-Bref in a psychiatric sample. A cross-sectional design was used and 403 participants were recruited from mental health care facilities. Construct validity was assessed through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and item-domains correlations. Predictive validity was evaluated via multiple regressions. Internal consistency was analyzed by using Cronbach's alpha. Results from CFA second-order hierarchical model and item-domain correlational analyses supported the construct validity of the WHOQOL-Bref. A 5-domain model (psychological, physical, socialrelationships, environment and level of independence) demonstrated good-fit and adequate internal consistency. Multiple regression analyses of the domains with overall quality of life (QOL), general health and general QOL were supportive of the predictive validity. The results of the present study add to a growing body of research findings providing support for the use of the WHOQOL-Bref in psychiatric inpatients and outpatients. The WHOQOL-Bref is a valuable tool to be incorporated as part of the routine clinical evaluation, monitoring and an important indicator of treatment outcome and research. Due to the cross-sectional nature of this study, findings should be replicated using a longitudinal research design. Our findings suggest an innovative approach of the WHOQOL-Bref dimensionality since it provides evidence for a conceptual distinction between the physical domain and level of independence domain in this short version of the WHOQOL, as proposed by the WHOQOL-100; highlighting the need to carefully investigate the dimensional structure of the WHOQOL-Bref across different subgroups, providing further clarity on its performance in psychiatric samples.

ED1: Oral Session 2*Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · Location: Room B2.01*

ID: 101 / ED1: 1

Paper presentation*Topics: Educational Psychology***Peer nomination questionnaires: potentialities and limitations of an instrument to assess scholar bullying****Maria José D. Martins¹, Ana Sofia Pinto²**¹Institute Polytechnic of Portalegre of Portalegre, UIDEF-IEUL; CIEP-UE, Portugal; ²Institute Polytechnic of Portalegre of Portalegre, Portugal; mariajmartins@esep.pt

The nomination questionnaires include a combination of sociometric questionnaires (that assess preferences and rejections of each child and the level of social integration in his class), and questionnaires of psychosocial attributes (that assess psychosocial characteristics exhibited by children, perceived by peers). These questionnaires seem to have some advantage in relation to self-reports or adult reports. In the first case because they aren't affected by desirable responses, in the second case because peers seem to know better what is happening in children social relations than adults.

The validation of these questionnaires must be different from traditional scales and be based in the correlations expected by the theoretical model that predict the behaviours assessed. A nomination questionnaire that assess preferences and rejections in the class of each child and five psychosocial attributes (aggression, victimization, prosocial behaviour, leadership, and shyness), was administered to 164 children attending 3rd and 4th grades at primary school. The validation indicators, considered research and theoretical approaches, would predict that preferences and rejections don't correlate in a statistically significant way; as well as aggressive conducts with prosocial behaviour; but both these two attributes could correlate with leadership. Prosocial behaviour is expected to correlate with preferences; victimization is expected to correlate with rejections and aggression is expected to correlate low to moderately, either with preferences as with rejections. Discriminant validity would allow to differentiate victims from aggressors based on differences in leadership and rejections; and specially to differentiate prosocial behaviour from aggression based on differences in preferences.

ID: 119 / ED1: 2**Paper presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Do discrepancies in multisource evaluated social competence predict adolescents' later depressive symptoms?****Niina Johanna Junttila**University of Turku, Finland; niina.junttila@utu.fi

The purpose of this study was to analyze whether self-, peer- and teacher evaluated social competence and/or the discrepancies between the evaluations received by self vs. peer and self vs. teachers predict adolescents' later depressive symptoms.

The sample consisted of 392 adolescents whose social competence (MASCs) and depressive symptoms (R-BDI) were measured in age 13 years. Firstly, we constructed a basic model in which every aspect of social competence (co-operating skills, empathy, impulsivity, disruptiveness) evaluated by each evaluator (self, peer, teacher) predicted the adolescents' later depressive symptoms. Secondly, we calculated the discrepancies between the paired evaluations (self-peer, self-teacher) and used Latent Profile Analysis in order to find groups with different discrepancy profiles.

Based on our results the adolescents' whose peers evaluated them to be less disruptive and less empathic had more depressive symptoms. Based on LPAs five group solution was chosen both for the discrepancy profiles between self-peer and self-teacher evaluations. The main finding was that not only the adolescents' who evaluated their social competence lower than did others, also the adolescents who evaluated their social competence higher than did others had more depressive symptoms.

The results that adolescents with depressive symptoms are somewhat "invisible", i.e. neither empathic nor disruptive in the eyes of their peers and that adolescents who evaluated their own behavior divergently than did others, either in the positive or the negative direction, were the ones having most depressive symptoms are novel and could benefit the later research on adolescents' depression and social behavior.

ID: 146 / ED1: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Children's Social and Emotional Loneliness: Longitudinal Stability, Interdependence and Intergenerational Transmission****Éero Laakkonen, Niina Junttila, Anne-Elina Salo, Marja Vauras**University of Turku, Finland; eerlaa@utu.fi

The aims of this study was to examine the gender-specific developmental pathways and intergenerational transmission of school-aged children's loneliness. The separateness and unique nature of social and emotional loneliness have been established, but research is scarce on using the two-dimensional measurement to examine the stability and interdependence of the developmental pathways of the two dimensions and the intergenerational transmission of loneliness from parents to their children. Study was implemented using two-dimensional loneliness measurements over five time points for fourth to sixth graders (N=318), and information on mothers' and fathers' loneliness. Loneliness were assessed using Finnish version of the PNDL-scale and the statistical analyses were carried out using latent variable models in SEM framework. Social and emotional loneliness were found to have quite stable and relatively independent developmental pathways, with boys as well as the fathers experiencing more emotional loneliness than mothers. The loneliness of a same-sex parent was found to be predictive for the long-term social loneliness of the child, i.e. fathers' loneliness predicted long-term social loneliness of their sons, as did mothers' for their daughters. Further research is needed to explain these gender differences and to reveal some possible mediating factors. Moreover, a larger sample would increase the statistical power of the complex models used in the study. However, results indicate that using two-dimensional measurement of loneliness is important in revealing and identifying especially boys' feelings of emotional loneliness, and also that the transmission of loneliness is not only dependent on dimension of loneliness but also on gender.

ID: 241 / ED1: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Psychometric properties of Emotion Regulation Questionnaire: a study with Spanish adolescents

Eva M. Romera¹, Olga Gómez-Ortiz¹, Rosario Ortega-Ruiz¹, Rosario Cabello², Pablo Fernández-Berrocal³

¹University of Cordoba, Spain; ²University of Granada, Spain; ³University of Malaga, Spain;
eva.romera@uco.es

- Purpose: The aim of this study was to validate the Spanish version of the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ; Gross & John, 2003) for use in Spanish adolescents and determine possible gender and age differences.
- Methodology: The sample consisted of 2060 adolescents (52.1% boys). Exploratory and Confirmatory factor analysis (EFA and CFA), multi-group analysis and two-way multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) were performed.
- Results: The results corroborated the existence of two factors related to the strategies of cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression, showing acceptable internal consistency, criterion validity and test-retest reliability. Differences in cognitive reappraisal were found with regard to age, with younger students exhibiting the greatest mastery of this strategy. Gender differences were observed regarding the expressive suppression strategy, with boys being more likely to use this strategy than girls. A gender-age interaction effect was also observed. However, we found evidence of measurement invariance across sex and age groups.
- Limitations: Although significant gender and age differences and relationships between the two ER strategies and measures of positive and negative adjustment have been shown, the transversal nature of the study makes it not possible to establish causal relationships.
- Research implications: The results suggest that the ERQ is a valid and reliable instrument that can be used to evaluate ER in Spanish adolescents.
- Originality: Although ERQ is one of the most widely used instruments to assess ER, studies of validation in children and adolescents are scarce. Therefore, the originality of this study is to support the use of ERQ for Spanish adolescents, showing sex and age differences.

OS1: Oral Session 3

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room C.103

ID: 66 / OS1: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Stakeholders' Perception of Selection in a High-stakes Context

Jeff Brown

Macquarie University, Australia; jeffbrown23@hotmail.com

Purpose:

This study extends the existing literature on applicant reactions by comparing the perceptions of applicant and non-applicant stakeholders (medical practitioners, and patients) regarding their perceptions of the methods used in the high-stakes context of medical student selection. Drawing upon Gilliland's (1993) organizational justice framework, this study aims to synthesise the theoretical underpinnings of the applicant reactions literature with the analysis of stakeholder perceptions and reactions to the selection of medical students.

Design/Methodology:

A within-subjects design was used. One-way ANOVAs were used to compare means between stakeholder groups. The relationship between the perceived validity of each selection method and the predictor variables were assessed with Pearson correlation coefficients and then multiple regression analyses.

Results:

Each stakeholder group ranked interviews as being the most valid selection method, with cognitive ability tests and references rated as the least valid. Individual and procedural characteristics were found to be significant predictors of perceptions.

Limitations:

A relatively limited cross-section of common selection methods were specifically examined. Furthermore, a cross-sectional design was also used.

Research/Practical Implications:

Stakeholder perceptions do not necessarily mirror the empirical evidence regarding the actual validity of the selection methods. The positive perceptions of interviews supports their widespread use in the selection of medical students. Negative reactions to cognitive ability tests should be acknowledged when designing a selection process.

Originality/Value:

This is the first study to comprehensively examine stakeholders' perceptions, and builds upon recent research examining applicants' reactions in high-stakes contexts such as the selection of medical students.

ID: 61 / OS1: 2**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Testing the Portuguese version of ANPS-s and its utility for professional selection processes****Maria Teresa Almeida, Nelson Ramalho**ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; mteresasfa@gmail.com

Personality assessment allows us to collect important data for contextual performance prediction. Therefore, personality measures are useful tools in professional selection processes.

Affective Neuroscience Personality Scales (ANPS) is able to assess personality considering six basic emotional systems: PLAY, SEEK, CARE, SADNESS, FEAR, and ANGER. During the first stage of this research we have analysed factorial and convergent validities to ensure the psychometric quality of the scale. Then, in a second stage, we have continued studying ANPS with concurrent and incremental validities for contextual performance. We have built an online questionnaire combining 4 instruments: ANPS-s, 11-item short version of Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, Mini-IPIP, and the Portuguese scale of organization citizenship behavior (OCB), a proxy measure for contextual performance. For the first research stage, we have considered 442 valid respondents. For concurrent and incremental validity, we kept 341 elements because professional experience was required to answer about organizational citizenship behavior.

Our results corroborate ANPS-s validation. However, it was necessary to discard some ANPS-s items. As regards concurrent validity, SEEK system can be seen as a valid predictor of organizational citizenship behavior. Considering incremental validity, there is evidence to consider the existence of specific ANPS-s variance for organization citizenship behaviour prediction.

Our study intends to be a first contribution to the study of basic personality characteristics in professional selection processes. We suggest some important modifications to be introduced in future researches. We also present the relevance of considering the interaction between these basic processes and emotion regulation processes in future researches.

ID: 383 / OS1: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***PCB: going the extra mile while ill? Construction and Validation of a Scale of Presenteeism Citizenship Behavior****Marta Lourenço^{1,2}, Aristides Ferreira¹**¹ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal; ²Deloitte Consulting; martavallourenco@outlook.com

From our knowledge, no published study to date has empirically examined presenteeism as an Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) dimension. Therefore, a gap on the OCB literature is found, and a core question arises: can OCB “go the extra mile” with the introduction of presenteeism? The current study aims to develop a new construct to measure Presenteeism as a citizenship construct. In addition to the study of the psychometric evidences, this research examines the relationship between helping behaviour, Presenteeism Citizenship Behaviour (PCB) and social capital, arguing that helping behaviour and social capital are both positively related to PCB, with PCB mediating the relationship between the studied constructs. Results from a pool of 383 employees from companies and startups of various different areas of expertise (HLM statistical procedures) revealed that this new instrument possesses good psychometric evidences and that helping behaviour and social capital are both positively related to PCB, with PCB mediating the indirect relationship between the studied relationships. Moreover, organizational commitment impacted the effects of PCB, moderating both the direct relationship of PCB on social capital as well as the indirect influence of helping behaviour (through PCB) on social capital. Insights on the implications of these findings and directions for future research are also discussed.

ID: 208 / OS1: 4
Paper presentation*Topics:* Organizational and Social Psychology**Validation of a short version of the Organizational communication climate for Portugal and Italy****Marta Mello Sampayo, Helena Carvalho, Silvia Agostinho Silva, Anna Paolillo**ISCTE-IUL Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal; mplms@iscte.pt

The main aim of the present research is to contribute to the validation of the Communication Climate Scale (Smidts et al., 2001) for Portuguese and Italian samples by verifying: whether it shows the same two-factor structure (construct validity); whether it significantly correlates with extra-role criterion-related variables (voice, cynicism, safety participation).

The psychometric properties of the scale were explored by using two Portuguese samples of professionals from different sectors in two studies (Study I: n= 277, Study II n = 167) and one Italian sample of blue collar workers, belonging to the metal-mechanical sector (Study III n =244). All data were collected at individual level. Exploratory Factorial Analysis (EFA) were performed in the first two studies, Confirmatory Factorial Analysis (CFA) were performed in the three studies (Portugal and Italy) using Structural Equation Modelling. Results showed that Portuguese and Italian version of the scale have good psychometric proprieties. Results of the construct validity of the scales confirmed a two dimensional structure (trust and openness; supportiveness) with 9 items for the Portuguese and Italian version, with robust psychometric proprieties that may be used in future studies concerning the communication climate in organizations. Furthermore, the predictive validity results revealed that the dimension Trust and Openness predicted voice (more voice behaviours) and cynicism (less cynicism) in the Portuguese study and safety participation (more safety participation behaviours) in the Italian study.

Keywords: Communication climate; organisational climate; factor structure; construct validity, extra-role behaviours, voice, safety participation, cynicism.

ID: 24 / OS1: 5
Paper presentation*Topics:* Organizational and Social Psychology**Measuring Developmental Readiness****Olexander {Sasha} Chernyshenko, Ringo Ho, Kim Yin Chan, Trevor Kang, Marilyn Yu**NTU, Singapore; chernyshenko@ntu.edu.sg

This paper seeks to contribute to the emerging literature on developmental readiness (Avolio & Hannah, 2008). We propose to broaden the developmental readiness (DR) concept beyond leadership domain to include other viable career tracks (e.g., expert or entrepreneur). To that extent we use Chan's et al. (2012) EPL model to represent DR constructs in a multidimensional career space defined by entrepreneurship, professional, and leadership vectors. This three-dimensional view of DR allows for studying career progressions of employees in a wider variety of organizations including start-ups, professional services firms, and R&D companies. Taking the EPL model as a basis, we developed a suite of DR measures that can be readily used by HR professionals for training and development applications. The suite includes 12 three- to six-item scales (EPL motivation, EPL efficacy, and motivation to develop EPL skills) with an established factorial structure and acceptable levels of reliability. To validated the new measures, we conducted a study involving 260 employees from medical, R&D, and start-up sectors.

CL2: Oral Session 4

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · *Location:* Room C1.04

ID: 178 / CL2: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Simple is beautiful: a straightforward approach using somatic complaints to detect psychosocial and behavioral problems among Mexican-American children living in poverty

Marie Leiner¹, Paulina Hernandez¹, Jesus Peinado¹, Maria Theresa Villanos¹, Dan Blunk²

¹Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, United States of America; ²Paul Foster School of Medicine-El Paso, Texas. United States of America; marie.leiner@ttuhsc.edu

Somatization disorders among children living in poverty are a challenge for primary care physicians. Nevertheless, extensive studies of somatic problems among adolescents and adults have suggested a possible link with different psychopathologies, including depression and anxiety.

The objective of this study was to determine if somatic complaints among children living in poverty can detect psychosocial and behavioral problems with enough accuracy to justify a referral for further screening.

This study was a retrospective audit of 633 medical records at 7 University-based clinics. Parents responded to the PCBCL (pictorial version of the Child Behavior Checklist), and adolescents responded to the Youth Self Report (YSR). Somatic problems were assessed using the scale for Somatic Complaints of the PCBCL and YSR, which includes 10 questions about having nightmares; feeling dizzy or tired; and having aches, headaches, nausea, eye or skin problems, stomach aches, and/or vomiting. The total score was based on the responses of the parents/adolescents. The sample included 312 (49.3%) males, and the mean age was 13.01 years (standard deviation, 1.7; range, 11-18). Results indicated that the total score of these 10 questions about somatic complaints can highly predict borderline/clinical problems in the PCBCL or YSR, including internalizing (anxious/depressed, withdrawn/depressed) and externalizing problems (rule-breaking behavior, aggressive behavior) as well as total problems (social, thought, and attention problems).

Responding to only these 10-simple questions in primary care clinics may be a straightforward approach to detect psychosocial and behavioral problems and should be considered due to its efficiency and simplicity.

ID: 184 / CL2: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Personality

What the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory tells us about Fibromyalgia patients- a meta-analytic approach

Rosa Ferreira Novo¹, Barbara Dinis Gonzalez², Rodrigo Peres³, Pedro Aguiar⁴

¹Faculdade de Psicologia- Universidade de Lisboa; ²COPELABS- Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias; ³Instituto de Psicologia – Universidade Federal de Uberlândia; ⁴Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública – Universidade Nova de Lisboa; barbaragonz@hotmail.com

The conclusions of the studies that have assessed personality and psychopathology in fibromyalgia patients are contradictory. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is the most used instrument to assess these features. The purpose of this meta-analytic study was to analyse if MMPI is able to discriminate fibromyalgia patients from healthy control groups and, if so, what are the personality traits and psychopathology identified in fibromyalgia patients. We carried a search on several psychological and medical databases, about studies using MMPI with fibromyalgia patients. A total of 11 studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were included. Two distinct pooled analysis were performed. Results showed that MMPI is able to discriminate female patients with fibromyalgia from healthy volunteers. The hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria and schizophrenia scales were the more frequently elevated clinical scales, and in most of the studies, the profiles have a configuration closer to the Conversion V. A statistically significant heterogeneity was observed in all clinical scales. The limitations of this study include the diminished number of available published studies fulfilling the inclusion criteria established, and the lack of relevant information about sample characteristics and recruitment conditions. This study enhances an emphasis on the psychological evaluation of fibromyalgia patients, for a deeper understanding of personality relevant features as antecedents or just symptomatic consequences, and MMPI provides relevant specific information which is valuable within the scope of a diathesis-stress model of this syndrome. To our knowledge, this is the first pooled analysis to investigate the MMPI profile in fibromyalgia patients.

ID: 15 / CL2: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Personality traits and affect its interaction with reported suicidal ideation and attempt among university students**Florim Gallopeni¹, Aliriza Arenliu²**¹Heimerer College; ²University of Prishtina; florim15@gmail.com

Abstract: The present study investigated the relationship between personality traits, negative and positive affect and reported suicide ideation and attempt. The participants were university students in Kosovo (N=371) that completed the following instruments: the NEO Personality Inventory Revised (NEO-PI-R), the PANAS-X scale (measuring positive and negative affect) and Suicide Ideation and Behavior Scale (SIBC). Statistical analysis indicated significant mean differences for those that reported suicidal ideation in domains of Neuroticism, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness. Similarly was found significant mean differences for those that reported suicide attempt for domains of Neuroticism, Extroversion, and Conscientiousness. Furthermore, the binomial regression analysis revealed that suicide ideation was positively predicted by Neuroticism and gender, and negatively by Openness. Statistical analysis showed that positive affect was positively correlated with Extroversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and negatively correlated with Neuroticism, while negative affect was positively correlated with Neuroticism and suicidal ideation scores, and negatively correlated with Extroversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness.

The study provides also further insight into specific facets of personality domains that differ among those that reported suicide ideation and attempt.

Keywords: Personality traits NEO-PI-R, Suicide ideation and attempt, Positive and negative affect.

ID: 221 / CL2: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Measuring parental stress in mothers of infants: A Rasch analysis**Tine Nielsen¹, Maiken W. Pontoppidan², Ingeborg Hedegaard Kristensen³**

¹Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; ²Department for Children and Family, The Danish National Centre for Social Research, Denmark; ³Section of Nursing, Department of Public Health, Aarhus University, Denmark; tine.nielsen@psy.ku.dk

Parental efficacy is central to parenting and can be affected through intervention (T. L. Jones & Prinz, 2005). Broad investigations of parental efficacy might include measures of parent satisfaction, confidence and stress. The Parental Stress Scale (PSS; Berry & Jones, 1995) is a short measure of perceived stress resulting from being a parent. The current study examined the psychometric properties of the Danish language version of the PSS in a community sample of 1110 mothers of children aged 0 to 12 months employing the Rasch family of IRT models, and emphasizing the issues of unidimensionality and equal item functioning (no DIF) relative to the age and educational levels of the mothers. No adequate fit to the pure Rasch model could be established for the full PSS scale with dichotomized items. After eliminating two items (2 and 11), two subscales measuring different aspect of parental stress; a 9-item scale measuring parental stress and a 7-item scale measuring lack of parental satisfaction (reversed items) were found each to fit so-called graphical loglinear Rasch models (Kreiner & Christensen, 2002, 2004, 2007): The parental stress subscale fit a model adjusted for local response dependence between some item pairs, as well as DIF for one relative to mothers' level of education and DIF for another item relative to age and educational level of the mothers. The parental satisfaction subscale fit a model adjusted only for local response dependence. The findings have implications for the use of the PSS for individual screening and research purposes.

ID: 292 / CL2: 4**Paper presentation***Topics:* Clinical and Health Psychology**Some critical issues in Assessment****Rocio FERNANDEZ-BALLESTEROS**Autonoma University of Madrid, Spain; r.ballesteros@uam.es

Clinical assessment is one of the most important field of psychological assessment, and historically the most productive. During the last Century two areas emerged as important: diagnostic and treatment evaluation; nevertheless, meanwhile diagnostic was adopted from psychiatry been largely criticized from several theoretical approaches (behavioural, psychometric, humanistic) and applied fields, treatment evaluation could be considered as the key stone of psychological interventions since psychological assessment measures were taken as outcome for evaluating efficacy and effectiveness.

This presentation will try to introduce the scientific and ethics importance of assessment in treatment evaluation and empirical base interventions, the influences of assessment measures and the importance of group and case designs.

By another side, from the publication of the last psychiatric classification system DSM-5, the passive acceptance of this nominal system has been practically broken. In this presentation after a short presentation of the critical issues in psychiatric classification we are going to introduced two main perspectives: 1) The transdiagnostic approach is focusing in multiple processes and constructs that are universally applied or limited in the range of disorders and several issues relating to their assessment and lack of consensus in operationalization. 2) Although it is recognize that the DSM developed by the American Psychiatric Association and the psychiatric section of the ICD developed by the World Health Organization have been used for more than century the NIMH of USA is proposing a new system based on bio-psycho-social indicators yielding from research. Much more research on assessment and evaluation is required.

MT2: Oral Session 5*Time:* Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · *Location:* Room B2.02**ID: 11 / MT2: 1****Paper presentation***Topics:* Methodology**Objective testing of an individual's interpersonal skills – is such an assessment possible?****Judy Nixon**Australian Council for Educational Research, Australia; Judy.Nixon@acer.edu.au

There has been a growing recognition of the importance of effective interpersonal skills for medical and health practitioners, and hence a need to test for this ability when selecting students into medical and health science courses. Students wishing to gain entrance to medical courses in Australia and New Zealand are required to sit the Undergraduate Medicine and Health Sciences Admission Test (UMAT). This test is constructed by the Australian Council for Educational Research and it comprises three sections: Logical Problem Solving, Understanding People and Abstract Reasoning. This presentation focuses on the Understanding People section which is designed to be an objective measure of candidates' ability to understand and reason about people.

This paper outlines the challenges of creating valid and reliable items for use in high stakes situations such as for entrance into medical courses, and examines how we assess interpersonal skills at ACER. A rationale for conceptualizing 'Interpersonal Understanding' as a cognitive ability rather than as a personality trait is discussed. It will address the implications of an approach that infers interpersonal ability from multiple-choice items, in contrast with approaches that rely on observation, self-report or other types of performance or personality measures.

Additionally, a study on the construct validity of the Understanding People section of the UMAT medical admissions test will be discussed, which found the test to be empirically sound in that it correlates with both ability measures of emotional intelligence and verbal reasoning.

ID: 161 / MT2: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Performance-based measures and other reports of emotional intelligence: Validation study in early adolescents

Vesna Buško¹, Amela Mujagić², Ana Babić Čikeš³

¹Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia; ²University of Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina; ³Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, J. J. Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia;
vbusko@ffzg.hr

The paper presents a part of validation data derived from multiple sources on the three ability-based measures of emotional intelligence (EI) intended for early adolescents. The data originate from the longitudinal study of EI development conducted on the sample of 517 primary school students aged 10 to 15 years. Performance based EI measures administered in the study included: Perception of affective content in art test, adapted version of the Emotional analysis test and the Emotion management test. Along with the objective measures of EI abilities, peer ratings and teacher ratings of the emotion-related reasoning abilities pertaining to the same branches of the Mayer and Salovey's (1997) model, that is, perception, understanding, and management of emotions, were also collected. In addition, self-report personality and general cognitive ability tests were administered.

SEM methodology was used to examine the relationships of EI with cognitive ability and personality measures, including separate and joint analyses of latent structures of EI abilities measured by performance-based and other-rating measures.

Results point to low discriminant validity of EI other-report measures, which particularly applies to teacher ratings. Furthermore, a moderate level of convergence was found between latent dimensions of the same EI abilities specified by the data from different sources. Substantial relationships were found between specific EI latent dimensions and selected general intelligence and personality variables, adding to the validity evidences of the performance-based EI instruments implemented. The findings are interesting as from the measurement and methodological standpoint so from the theoretical and interpretational view.

ID: 246 / MT2: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Developing and Evaluating Life Events Measures vs. Other Constructs Measures: Similarities and Differences

Vanessa Azevedo, Carla Martins, Angela Maia

School of Psychology – University of Minho, Braga, Portugal; vazevedo@psi.uminho.pt

Since the publication of the Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS), by Holmes and Rahe, in 1967, many measures have been developed and psychometrically evaluated to assess life events. Nonetheless, this kind of measures presents some special features, which have a critical effect on their development and evaluation, and there are still not widely recognized. Therefore, this work aim to identify the main similarities and differences, throughout development and evaluation of life events measures (versus traditional measures). To provide a comprehensive outlook about the issue, we present a dual approach. First, we will identify and discuss similarities and differences from a conceptual perspective, covering topics such as the definition of construct, generation, selection and organization of items, and different sources of evidences (e.g., based on response processes, reliability). Second, the practical case of the Lifetime Experiences Scale (LIFES) development and evaluation will be presented in order to describe the involved process. In the absence of specific literature or guidelines, this work presents an original integrative approach about an issue, still fighting against general misconceptions and which remains an everyday challenge for those involved in the development, evaluation, and publication of life events measures.

ID: 370 / MT2: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Relationship between quadratic component of optimal scores and individual consistency in a questionnaire answers

GiovanniBattista Flebus

University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy; Giovannibattista.Flebus@unimib.it

The plot of the first two components issued from a categorical factor analysis (or correspondences analysis) have the typical horseshoe pattern, known as Guttman effect. Submitting the n responses to k items of a unidimensional questionnaire always yields such an effect. With high reliable questionnaires (i.e. high alpha coefficient) the spread around the curb representing the quadratic effect, is small, whereas unreliable questionnaires scores have a very dispersed pattern. However, reliability is a property of individual respondents: those respondents who have a congruent (or consistent) pattern of responses have a low quadratic component, compared to the first dimension, whereas respondents who give their answers in an inconsistent pattern, have a high quadratic component. If we discard some 10-15 % of unreliable scores, the purified scores display a higher Cronbach Alpha. Some empirical examples with real data will be presented to illustrate the method.

ID: 187 / MT2: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Acquiescence response styles: A multilevel model explaining individual-level and country-level differences

Beatrice Rammstedt, Daniel Danner, Michael Bosnjak

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany; beatrice.ammstedt@gesis.org

Acquiescence has been found to distort the psychometric quality of questionnaire data. Previous research has identified various determinants of acquiescence at both the individual and the country level. We aimed to synthesize the scattered body of knowledge by concurrently testing a multilevel model encompassing a set of presumed predictors of acquiescence. Based on a representative sample comprising almost 40,000 respondents from 20 European countries, we analyzed the effects of the country-level indicators economic wealth, corruption level, and collectivism and the individual-level indicators age, gender, educational attainment, and conservatism. Results revealed that 15% of the variance in acquiescence was due to country-level variations in corruption levels and collectivism. Differences among individuals within countries could be partially explained by conservatism and educational attainment. Our results thus indicate that the corruption level and the cultural orientation of a country, in particular, explain cross-national differences in acquiescent responding. Taking these indicators into account, the economic wealth of a country was not found to contribute to the explanation of cross-national differences. This contrasts with findings of previous studies that did not control for other indicators.

OS2: Oral Session 6

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room C.103

ID: 20 / OS2: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Proactive Personality and Multitasking Preference as Predictors of Adaptive Performance in Health Care Contexts

Christina Minopoulou

Heriot - Watt University, UK; cm58@hw.ac.uk

Today's organisations have to deal with crisis and transitions that may affect their efficiency and sustainability. In such organisational environments, employees need to be alert; action oriented, and prepared to adapt in order to face insecurity and uncertainty. There is a need to strengthen those traits and behaviours that help to optimise Adaptive Performance in changeable work conditions. There is little research that has extended the concept of Adaptive Performance in other fast - paced work environments other than the army and business settings. By using quantitative research methods, this study identified two predictors influencing individual Adaptive Performance in Health Care Organisations. This study, by using a sample of Greek hospital staff (N=100), identified Proactive Personality and Multitasking Preference variables as predictors of Adaptive Performance indices. The use of Correlation Analysis between the research variables revealed the Proactive Personality positive associations with Adaptive Performance indices. The subsequent Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) indicated the strongest and positive impact of Proactive Personality on Adaptive Performance dimensions, while it revealed the negative impact of Multitasking Preference on Adaptive Performance outcomes. The study limitations included the generalisation of the research model, since no previous study has examined the current research questions in similar economic crisis contexts. The research findings indicated future directions and implications on recruitment procedures, such as new guidelines for personnel selection and assessment in complex and changeable contexts. In conclusion, this study indicated practical implications of including Adaptive Performance awareness and assessment in Health Care HR and change management agenda.

ID: 242 / OS2: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Personality, Motives, And Leadership In An Islamic Culture - A Case Study

Olaf Ringelband

md gesellschaft fuer management-diagnostik, Germany; ringelband@management-diagnostik.de

In the context of an Management Audit (i.e. individual assessments with managers, in order to assess their management capabilities) in an Islamic Southeast-Asian company over 100 managers had been assessed, using several psychometric instruments (cognitive ability tests scales verbal and scales numerical, personality questionnaire CPI, two motivational questionnaires, interviews). It showed up that the aforementioned group of managers differ with respect to their motivational structure, leadership style, and personality from Western managers from several countries and comparable sociometric background as well as hierarchical level. E.g. the Islamic managers are less extravert, more norm obeying, have a higher need for structure, show poorer results in cognitive tests. The interaction between personality, Islamic culture, and leadership behaviour is being discussed and implication for intercultural work outlined. Also, the issue of "culture fair testing" is being discussed.

ID: 264 / OS2: 3

Paper presentation

*Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Predicting individual innovative performance through personality: the role of the Five-Factor Model and proactive personality****Nuno Miguel Vieira Rodrigues¹, Teresa Manuela Marques dos Santos Dias Rebelo²**¹University of Madeira, Portugal; ²University of Coimbra, Portugal; nuno.rodrigues002@gmail.com

Innovation has emerged as a key work outcome for modern organizations. The present paper answers to the recent calls from several researchers for further empirical research on the validity of personality dispositions for predicting individual innovative performance. More specifically, it is focused on the validity of the Five-Factor Model (FFM) of personality and proactive personality for the prediction of this criterion. With the exception to openness to experience, research on the links between personality factors and innovative behavior remains scarce in the literature. Furthermore, to our knowledge this is the first empirical study regarding the incremental validity of proactive personality over the FFM for predicting innovative performance. We have examined these pertinent research questions through the implementation of a validation study, using a predictive design with a sample of 170 software engineers and their direct supervisors, pertaining to a multi-national information technology firm. Results showed that the personality factors of openness to experience, extraversion, emotional stability and conscientiousness represent valid and meaningful predictors of individual innovative performance, when assessed through supervisor ratings. Similar results were obtained for proactive personality, which has emerged as a positive and significant predictor of the aforementioned criterion. Further analysis have also shown that proactive personality provides a statistically significant incremental prediction of individual innovative performance over and beyond the FFM. Besides supporting the relevant role of personality among the multiple determinants of innovative behaviors at work, these results also attest the pertinence of both the FFM and proactive personality when selecting for innovation.

ID: 275 / OS2: 4

Paper presentation

*Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Tempered Agency Boosts Women's Leadership Emergence in Assessment Center like tasks****Freya M. Gruber, Anne-Kathrin Schock, Tuulia M. Ortner**University of Salzburg, Austria; freyamagdalenagruber@sbg.ac.at

Differences in leadership emergence in men and women have appeared as being one potential reason for women's underrepresentation in top positions. Some research suggested that gender role, rather than sex, is an important factor for differences in leadership emergence of men and women. The role congruity theory of prejudice toward female leaders proposes that it is more difficult for women to become leaders and to achieve success in leadership roles. How do masculine and feminine attributes interact in Assessment Center like tasks when it comes to leadership success? Within two samples, we studied the relation between agency and leadership emergence analyzing data gained from a women leadership contest obtained from two consecutive years. About 180 female leaders were assigned to teams of about 10 women each and worked on several Assessment Center like tasks. After each task, members of each team nominated the top three participants in their group and provided verbal characterizations of each nominated participant's strengths. Verbal characterizations were later categorized as agentic, communal, or neutral. Calculating quadratic and, additionally, linear regression analyses in order to increase statistical accuracy, data from both years revealed a curvilinear, inverted u-shape relationship between agency and leadership emergence, with a maximum of the function at a mean value of agency, indicating a rather balanced degree of agency and communion (i.e., androgyny). Implications for practice, as, for example, for assessment of leadership qualifications in men and women are discussed.

ID: 299 / OS2: 5**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***The need to lead: Motivational urge or personality trait in leaders and non-leaders****Carolin Palmer**Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany; carolin.palmer@psychol.uni-giessen.de

The emergence of leadership can as well be explained by motivational theories as by personality research. Chan and Drasgow (2001) introduced the concept of Motivation to Lead (MtL), the individual preference for striving a leadership position. MtL comprises 3 factors: affective-identity, noncalculative, and social-normative MtL. Particularly affective-identity MtL is associated with the broad Big5 personality dimension of extraversion. On facet level, especially dominance should count for this relation as dominance is proven to be an important trait for exerting influence in groups and teams (Anderson & Kilduff, 2009) and is described as a highly relevant leadership skill (Hoffman et al., 2011).

This study aims to clarify the relation between dominance as a personality trait and MtL as the motivational process associated with leadership. Therefore 209 leaders and 201 non-leaders filled in a dominance scale (consisting of items of the LMI, NEO-PI-R and 16 PF-R; Palmer, 2015), parts of the FÜMO (Felfe et al., 2012) and provided demographic and criteria data.

Results show that dominance and MtL share common variance and thereby are related concepts. As expected, leaders gave higher self-reports of both leadership antecedents than non-leaders with larger group differences for MtL. Furthermore, gender specific effects were identified in the values of dominance and MtL compared between leaders and non-leaders. Differential validities of dominance and MtL for various criteria are discussed as well as implications for a better understanding of applications for leadership positions are construed.

PE1: Oral Session 7*Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room C2.01***ID: 105 / PE1: 1****Paper presentation***Topics: Personality***Comparing Psychometric Properties of Mach-IV, German Machiavellianism Scale, and Dirty Dozen****Oyku Kocoglu¹, Savas Ceylan², Carnot Nelson³**¹Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey; ²Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey; ³University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, USA; oykukocoglu@gmail.com

Machiavellianism is a complex construct which has gained importance in last decades. The oldest and the most well-known measure of this trait is Mach-IV. There have been some attempts to investigate what Mach-IV measures, yet it is still a remaining question. There are several other scales that seem to measure this trait, yet what they actually measure is a controversial issue. Also, there has been an overlap detached with Machiavellianism and two antagonistic traits: psychopathy and narcissism. They three together constitute the Dark Triad. In this psychometric study, three Machiavellianism scales (Mach-IV, German Machiavellianism Scale, and Dirty Dozen) are used to investigate their correlations with other Dark Triad aspects (psychopathy and narcissism) and Big Five elements (agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism, and openness to experience). Their consistencies and correlational relationships are assessed. 630 participants (389 women, 230 men, 11 gave no indication) with a mean age of 25 years (range=18-56) provided completed data for this study. The findings suggest that Mach-IV is still one step ahead of other Machiavellianism scales. It has a greater correlation coefficient with psychopathy ($r=.45$), agreeableness ($r=.39$), conscientiousness ($r=.27$), and neuroticism ($r=.22$) with compared to other Machiavellianism scales. Whereas, German Machiavellianism Scale has a better correlation coefficient for narcissism ($r=.36$) with compared to others. Also, correlational relationships between Big Five and the Dark Triad elements are consistent with the literature. Although these scales have some differences, they are similar in a way that is concluded from their consistent correlations with narcissism, psychopathy and Big Five elements.

ID: 145 / PE1: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Item Development and Factor Structure of the Greek Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire according to DSM-5

CHRISTOFOROS THOMADAKIS, IOANNIS TSAOUSIS
 UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, Greece; christthomad@gmail.com

Aim: The purpose of the current study was threefold: (1) to generate items for the Greek Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire (GPDQ) that correspond to the theoretical conceptualization of the maladaptive personality trait model according to DSM-5; (2) to select the most appropriate items that could efficiently measure the basic dimensions of personality psychopathy according to the newly introduced framework in DSM-5; (3) to provide initial evidence regarding the factorial structure and internal consistency of the new measure using advance statistical methodology. **Methods:** First, items were developed following the construct definition per facet according to the recent theoretical frameworks introduced for personality psychopathology. Secondly, a team of experts evaluated the relevance and appropriateness of each item, and based on standard statistical indices (e.g. ICCs) the most efficient of them were selected. The GPDQ - pilot version was then administered to 700 adults (general population) and item analysis was conducted via Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). Finally, internal consistency using omega index, and item-to-scale homogeneity of the GPDQ facets and factor scales were also evaluated. **Results:** The results from the analysis confirmed that the proposed five-factor model provided a good fit to the data and proved superior to other alternative models. Additionally, it has been showed that GPDQ items and facets consistently evaluate the domains they constructed to measure, since all subscales demonstrated adequate internal consistency and homogeneity.

Discussion: The GPDQ is a psychometrically valid and reliable measure for personality psychopathology and may be suitable for investigations of maladaptive personality in Greek-speaking population samples.

ID: 278 / PE1: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Development and Initial Validation of the HEXACO-Elementary School Inventory (HEXACO-ESI)

Ingo Zettler¹, Katharina Allgaier², Richard Göllner², Jessika Golle²

¹University of Copenhagen, Denmark; ²University of Tuebingen, Germany; ingo.zettler@psy.ku.dk

Purpose: The HEXACO Model of Personality, an adaptation and slight extension of the five-factor framework, has received increasing attention recently. However, no instrument has been developed yet which aims to assess the HEXACO traits—Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experience—in children. Thus, the main aim of this investigation was to develop and (initially) validate a corresponding instrument. **Design/Methodology:** In line with the definitions of the HEXACO factors, we developed 122 items in a parent-report form (e.g., “My child does her/his homework thoroughly”). These items were administered to more than 2,000 parents of elementary school children in Germany (50% female, age: Mean = 8.6, SD = 0.5 years). The study comprised two measurement points (time gap: approx. 5 months) as well as several other tests and questionnaires (e.g., cognitive abilities, interests, self-concept). **Results:** Based on different item characteristics and results of structural equation modeling, we chose items for our instrument—the HEXACO-Elementary School Inventory (HEXACO-ESI). Results generally supported the six-factor structure. Further, meaningful relations between the HEXACO traits and other constructs (assessing characteristics of children or parents) were found. **Limitations:** Some factors (e.g., Emotionality) showed weaker reliability and validity as compared to others. **Research/Practical Implications:** This is the first instrument explicitly constructed to assess the HEXACO traits in children, and, thus, it may be of use whenever (basic) personality traits of children are of interest. **Originality/Value:** Given the importance of the HEXACO traits, and especially Honesty-Humility for social behavior, this investigation addresses a gap in the literature.

ID: 339 / PE1: 4
Paper presentation
 Topics: Personality

New evidence on factor structure and validity of the CFC-14 – version in Spanish

Alejandro Vásquez Echeverría, Lucia Alvarez

University of the Republic, Uruguay; avasquez@psico.edu.uy

The consideration of future consequences scale (CFC-S), measures the extent to which people take into account the proximate and distant outcome of their present behaviors. Studies around the CFC-S proved it has criterion and predictive validity in many behavioral domains, such as academic success, health behaviors and pro-environmental attitudes. Nonetheless, there is an ongoing debate on the factor structure of the scale, whether it is unifactorial, two-factorial or a bifactor. The aim of this contribution is to present data on the bifactor solution for the CFC-S in Spanish and additional information on convergent validity. Method. 695 university students (190 men) participated completing the CFC-S both in paper and pencil and via an online questionnaire (n = 100). Mean age was 22,97 (SD = 6,36). The item 5 was rewritten because of its inappropriateness seen in previous studies. Results. Cronbach's alpha were acceptable for both versions (paper: CFC-I = 0,76, CFC-F = 0,74; online: CFC-I = 0,79, CFC-F = 0,77). Concerning factor structure, we modeled a one factor (all items) that presented poor fit ($\chi^2 = 570,89$; CFI = 0,51; RMSEA = 0,14). The two factor solution ($\chi^2 = 186,21$; CFI = 0,89; RMSEA = 0,066) and the bifactor model (150,43, CFI = 0,91 RMSEA = 0,065) presented similar fit and acceptable loadings. The CFC-Immediate subscale presented an expected pattern of correlations with the Time Attitude Scale. Discussion. This translation of CFC-S presented better psychometric indicators than previous ones. The bifactor model showed marginally better fit than the two factor solution.

ID: 341 / PE1: 5
Paper presentation
 Topics: Personality

How to measure self-discrepancies? DRP – an instrument for studying content of self-standards and structure of self-knowledge

Waclaw Bak

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; wabak@kul.pl

The objective of this paper is to present the DRP, a computerized procedure designed to measure a complex set of self-discrepancies as well as to explore the content of self-standards. The general idea of self-discrepancy and its measurement is based on Higgins' (1987) paradigm. More specifically, the DRP reflects a structural model of self-knowledge, which distinguishes four types of self-standards, i.e. ideal, ought, undesired and forbidden selves as well as related two types of self-discrepancies, i.e. actualization and attainability of each standard (Bak, 2014). Prior to presenting the details of the DRP, the main approaches to the measurement of self-discrepancies are briefly reviewed. This builds a broader perspective to assess the adequacy and utility of the instrument presented in this talk. The psychometric properties of DRP were analyzed on a total sample of over 2200 participants (including adolescents, university students and adults). The reliability of the measurement of self-discrepancies with DRP was proved in terms of both internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha ranging from 0,66 to 0,88, depending on the type of discrepancy and group) and test-retest stability (r ranging from 0,52 to 0,72, depending on the type of discrepancy). The results of confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) add to the construct validity of DRP. The model of self-knowledge, which served as a theoretical basis for DRP, was confirmed for different subsamples with RMSEA ranging from 0,001 to 0,052 and CFI ranging from 0,987 to 1,000. Finally, practical recommendation for detecting possible problems with DRP data are discussed.

CL3: Oral Session 8

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · *Location:* Room C1.04

ID: 245 / CL3: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Emerging Adulthood and Parent-Child Communication: Validation study with Perception Scale of Parenting Communication (COMPA)

Alda Marques Portugal, Maria João Beja

University of Madeira, Portugal; alda.portugal@staff.uma.pt

Emerging adulthood has been described in literature as a new phase of individual and family life cycle. This new stage (between 18-25 years old) is characterized by identity exploitation, instability, self-focused and feeling in between of emerging adults. Notwithstanding the theoretical relevance of this topic, there is a research gap about parent-child communication in this stage, perhaps because of the lack of appropriate measures. The purpose of this study was to validate a scale originally developed to assess parent-adolescent communication (Perception Scale of Parenting Communication - COMPA) to this new stage of life cycle. A cross-sectional and descriptive design was used to explore the perception of 217 emerging adults (31.8% males; 68.2% females) about communication with their parents. A new version of COMPA was designed with 17 items distributed by four factors (parental confidence/sharing, children confidence/sharing, emotional support/affective expression, and negative communication patterns), according to confirmatory factor analysis. Results showed that COMPA is a valid and consistent measure ($\alpha = .934$ for mother version; $\alpha = .923$ for father version) to assess parent-emerging adult communication. The limitation of this research includes the participants' heterogeneous socio-demographic status (e.g., there is a few emerging adults with financial autonomy). This study provides important implication for research and practice such as the design of a new tool to assess family communication in emerging adulthood stage. Thus, this study seems to be innovative because it offers a new resource to clinical psychologists and researchers interested in family and development topics.

ID: 285 / CL3: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Chronic Pain and Family: The Portuguese version of The Family Impact of Pain Scale

Alda Marques Portugal¹, Sandra Branco², Luciana Sotero³

¹University of Madeira, Portugal; ²Villa Ramadas, Portugal; ³University of Coimbra, Portugal;
alda.portugal@staff.uma.pt

Nowadays chronic pain is considered a public health problem given its high prevalence and their individual, family and social impact. This problematic has been quite researched and several empirical studies focused on patient who suffers' chronic pain were conducted. However there is a considerable lack of research on the impact of chronic pain on family system. Considering this gap, it was designed a cross-sectional and descriptive study with the purpose of translate, adapt and validate The Family Impact of Pain Scale (FIPS; Newton-John, 2005) to portuguese population. In addition, the present study intends to analyze the relationship between family chronic pain impact and anxiety, depression and self-efficacy beliefs. Fifty-one subjects with chronic pain diagnostic at least three months composed the sample (between 18-56 years old). Exploratory and confirmatory analysis suggests a flat-file structure in contrast with original structure of The Family Impact of Pain Scale (two factors). Results also reveal great internal consistency of items ($\alpha = .91$) and Spearman correlations indicate a statistically significant relationship between the variables analyzed. The limitation of this research includes the participants' heterogeneous socio-demographic status (e.g., more women than men). This study provides important implication for research and practice such as the design of a new tool to assess the chronic pain impact in family system. Thus, this study seems to be innovative because it offers a new resource to clinical psychologists and researchers interested in family and topics.

ID: 257 / CL3: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The role of familism and identity styles on depressive symptoms in Italian adolescents****Adriana Lis¹, Elisa Delvecchio², Jianbin Li¹**¹University of Padova Italy, Italy; ²University of Perugia Italy, Italy; adriana.lis@unipd.it

Forming a stable sense of identity - that directs and governs the way adolescents cope and adapt in everyday life- is a major developmental task adolescents must negotiate and could influence their psychological health. This process, among others, involves aspects experienced by adolescents during interaction and development within the social context in which they live and grow up. Culture and specifically familism - a cultural value defined as a strong identification and relationship with family - is one contextual factor that may contribute to identity development in adolescence. At the same time, familism has been found a protective factor for depressive symptoms in adolescence. The current study investigated the relationship between familism and depressive symptoms mediated by informative, normative and diffusion identity styles among Italian adolescents (N = 387). Results of path analyses showed that familism was directly and indirectly, through identity normative styles, related to fewer depressive symptoms in both boys and girls. Normative and diffusion identity styles did not mediate the association between familism and depression.

ID: 258 / CL3: 4**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Development of the Children's Emotional Adjustment Scale – Preschool version (CEAS-P)****Örnólfur Thorlacius, Einar Gudmundsson**University of Iceland, Iceland; ort1@hi.is

The current paper describes the development of a preschool version of the Children's Emotional Adjustment Scale (CEAS-P). The 29-item scale covers emotional competencies of preschool children across three normally distributed factors that discriminate in the lower (psychological difficulties) and upper (well-being) range. In two independent community samples, mothers of 231 and 802 children aged 3-5 answered the CEAS-P and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The CEAS-P scores were subjected to exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis and item response theory (IRT) analysis. The proposed factor structure of the CEAS-P (Temper control, Social assertiveness, Anxiety control) was supported, demonstrating that these developmentally based factors are distinguishable as unique constructs at preschool age. Internal consistency of the CEAS-P factors was satisfactory ($\alpha = .88-.93$). IRT parameters (item slope and location) indicated adequate coverage and discrimination across varying levels of the factors. Concurrent validity was demonstrated with reference to the SDQ. Temper control was most strongly associated with SDQ Conduct problems ($r = -.66$), while Anxiety control and Social assertiveness were most closely linked to SDQ Emotional symptoms ($r = -.59$ and $r = -.45$, respectively). The results provide support that the CEAS-P is a valid and reliable measure of young children's mental health. The scale appears to be well-suited for research and assessment, as it is able to collect a wide range of scores related to both preschoolers' mental health problems and their well-being, with less negative connotation compared to instruments focusing on symptoms or deficits.

ID: 273 / CL3: 5

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Stress and Coping Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents: Psychometric and factorial evidence for the Albanian, Bosnian, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Ukrainian language versions

Heike Eschenbeck¹, Uwe Heim-Dreger¹, Carl-Walter Kohlmann¹, Arnold Lohaus², Marc Vierhaus²

¹University of Education Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany; ²Bielefeld University, Germany;

heike.eschenbeck@ph-gmuend.de

The way in which children and adolescents cope with stress is important for adjustment and health. To investigate individual and cultural differences in coping with stress in children and adolescents in addition to a German and a Turkish version of the "Stress and Coping Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents" (Eschenbeck, Heim-Dreger, Tasdaban, Lohaus & Kohlmann, 2012; Lohaus, Eschenbeck, Kohlmann & Klein-Heßling, 2006) seven new language versions of the questionnaire were developed. This study examined the psychometric properties of the Albanian, Bosnian, English, French, Russian, Spanish and Ukrainian questionnaires. The main aim was to test measurement invariance, reliability of the coping scales in each language version and to compare means across the cultural groups. Participants were 2,482 children and adolescents with a mean age of 12.1 years (SD = 1.9) recruited from primary and secondary schools in Albania (n = 164), Bosnia (n = 128), France (n = 329), Russia (n = 378), the Dominican Republic (n = 243), Ukraine (n = 498) and from several English speaking countries such as Australia, Great Britain, Ireland and the USA (English speaking sample: n = 707). The results confirmed that the factor structure was overall comparable to those obtained using the original version with the five coping scales seeking social support, problem solving, avoidant coping, palliative emotion regulation, and anger-related emotion regulation. Internal consistency coefficients of the coping scales were good. Significance and implications of the results will be discussed with special emphasis on cross-cultural research on individual differences in coping.

ED2: Oral Session 9

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · Location: Room B2.01

ID: 60 / ED2: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Using the Teacher-Pupil Observation Tool as a measure of an intervention's effectiveness

Sofia Major, Maria Filomena Gaspar, Maria João Seabra-Santos, Mariana Pimentel

University of Coimbra, Portugal; smajor@fpce.uc.pt

Literature emphasizes that classroom management training enhances teacher-pupil positive relationships. Several measures have been used to assess teachers' behavior before and after an intervention/training, such as self-report questionnaires. However, due to their characteristics (e.g., real-time measure and objectivity), observational measures have been recognized as essential tools in this assessment process. The purpose of the present study is to demonstrate the usefulness of a classroom observation measure in identifying changes occurred in teachers' behavior after the implementation of an intervention program. A total of 65 preschool teachers were invited to participate on a RCT research using the Incredible Years Teacher Classroom Management Program (TCM). Teachers were divided into two groups: one receiving the TCM (Intervention Group) and other regular procedure (Control Group). The Teacher-Pupil Observation Tool (T-POT) was used to measure the frequency counts of a variety of teachers' behaviors through direct observation before and after the intervention. Three psychologists trained for interscorer reliability and blind to the teachers' research condition observed teacher-pupil interactions for 25 minutes (pre and post intervention). Results indicated that the T-POT captured the changes occurred in teachers' behaviors who received the TCM training, namely in what concerns the increased use of specific praise ($p = .004$; partial eta squared = .132), and problem solving strategies ($p = .011$; partial eta squared = .106). Discussion emphasizes the advantages (e.g., real-time behavior observed) and limitations (e.g., time and economical costs) of using observational methods, such as the T-POT, in classroom assessment as a measure of interventions' effectiveness.

ID: 68 / ED2: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Measurement and assessment of cyberbullying: a self-report instrument for college students**Maria José D. Martins¹, Sofia M. Francisco², Sidclay B. Souza^{2,3}**

¹Institute Polytechnic of Portalegre of Portalegre; UIDEF-IEUL; CIEP-UE, Portugal; ²Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal; ³Center for Research on Psychological Science of Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon; Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal (PTDC/CPE-CED/108563/2008); mariajmartins@esep.pt

This study aims to present the psychometric qualities of the Cyberbullying Inventory for College Students (CICS). The instrument was developed to evaluate individuals' involvement in cyberbullying episodes, as victims, aggressors and/or observers of victims and aggressors. Firstly, exploratory factor analysis (N = 349) revealed a unidimensional structure of the four scales included in the instrument. Results revealed good item reliability and Cronbach's α for each scale (e.g., victims: $\alpha = .96$; aggressors: $\alpha = .98$; observers of victims: $\alpha = .97$; observers of aggressors: $\alpha = .98$). Then a multigroup confirmatory factor analysis was conducted with 788 university students from Portugal (65.9%) and Brazil (34.1%). Results showed good fit indices [$\chi^2(1129) = 2786.013$, $p < .001$, $\chi^2/df = 2.468$, CFI = .905, IFI = .906, RMSEA = .043, LO = .041, HI = .045, SRMR = .051, AIC = 3192.013]. For both contexts, the construct reliability of the four scales were $\geq .80$, the Average Variance Extracted was close or higher than 0.50, and the AVE for the four dimensions was greater than the variance shared with the remaining constructs, hence supporting convergent validity. Moreover, our findings confirm the variables' discriminant validity with the Average Shared Variance (ASV) scores below the AVE score. In terms of limitations, the CICS is a self-report instrument about the last experience remembered and does not contemplate a possible continuity of the cyberbullying experiences. The CICS has potential to be used in future research and presented as an innovative form of measurement and assessment of cyberbullying.

ID: 122 / ED2: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Assessing Bystander Behavior in Incidents of Cyberbullying**Paula Costa Ferreira^{1,2,3}, Ana Margarida Veiga Simão^{1,2,3}, Paula Paulino^{1,2,3}, Sidclay B. Souza^{1,2,3}, Sofia Mateus Francisco^{2,3}**

¹Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal.; ²Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Portugal.; ³Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal (PTDC/MHCPED/3297/2014, SFRH/BPD/110695/2015).; sofia.francisco@campus.ul.pt

The aim of this study was to investigate how adolescents report their involvement as bystanders in incidents of cyberbullying, according to the Bystander Intervention Model (BIM) (i.e. phase 1= noticing the event, phase 2= interpreting the event as an emergency, phase 3= assuming responsibility, phase 4= knowing the appropriate form of assistance and phase 5= intervention). Five scales were developed for Portuguese adolescents to form the Inventory of Observed Incidents of Cyberbullying. Through exploratory factor analyses (N=529), Event Noticing (9 items, $\alpha = .90$), Event Interpretation (6 items, $\alpha = .86$), Assuming Responsibility (8 items, $\alpha = .82$) and Decision-making (5 items, $\alpha = .77$) revealed a unidimensional structure. Three dimensions were extracted in the Intervention scale (15 items, problem-solving: $\alpha = .76$; reporting: $\alpha = .88$, aggressive behavior: $\alpha = .81$). Adolescents reported most frequently that they saw someone being insulted (phase 1), tried to determine the gravity of the situation (phase 2), thought the situation had to be solved (phase 3), paid attention to other bystanders to determine what to do (phase 4), and acted (phase 5) by supporting the victim (direct problem-solving behavior), reporting the aggressor (reporting behavior), and doing the same to the aggressor (aggressive behavior). Not providing Confirmatory Factor Analyses and more complex analyses constitutes a limitation. These findings offer insights for developing prevention and intervention programs. This inventory is innovative in assessing cyberbullying because it focuses on every phase of the BIM and a relevant contribution for group/ individual clinical assessment, as it provides information through which pro-social beliefs and behavior may be promoted.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Bystander Intervention Model, Adolescent Perceptions.

ID: 232 / ED2: 4**Paper presentation***Topics:* Educational Psychology**Sports and Physical Activity related to Substance Use in Adolescents****Sandra Reinolds Rebolo, Margarida Gaspar de Matos, Celeste Simões**University of Lisbon / Faculty of Human Kinetics, Portugal; sandrareynolds@netmadeira.com

The main objective of this study is to make a systematic and exhaustive review of the international and national Policies and Strategies for Health Promotion and Education in schools and in the community associated with sports and physical activity and related to substance use.

The methodology used to carry out this review was to analyse relevant scientific articles and documents in the definition and implementation of international and national policies and strategies. The results of this analysis surfaced that a large number of international and national political orientations have no association with sports, physical activity and substance use.

Of the few studies that point out some association (Naia, Simões and Matos, 2007) concluded that schools and sports spaces are contexts preferentially associated to the protection against substance use. SICAD (2013), reveals that the sports context, although often referenced to in national and international strategies as related to the prevention of Addictive Behaviors and Dependencies, is currently poorly defined, requiring greater investment in order to be able to adequately fight against substance use.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents, Physical Activity, Sports Practice, Substances Use, International and National Strategies and Policies for Health Promotion and Education

ID: 243 / ED2: 5**Paper presentation***Topics:* Educational Psychology**Social anxiety in preadolescents: psychometric properties and relation with social goals****Eva M. Romera, Olga Gómez-Ortiz, Rosario Ortega-Ruiz**University of Cordoba, Spain; eva.romera@uco.es

- **Purpose:** The aim of this study was to validate the Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents (SAS-A; La Greca & Lopez, 1998) for use in Spanish pre-adolescents and determine its relationship with social goals taking into account a gender perspective.
- **Methodology:** The sample consisted of 674 pre-adolescents (46.8% boys) ranging in age from 9 to 12 years. Exploratory and Confirmatory factor analysis (EFA and CFA), correlation and multiple regression analysis were performed.
- **Results:** The results corroborated the existence of three factors (fear of negative evaluation, social avoidance and distress in general, and social avoidance specific to new situations or unfamiliar peers), showing acceptable internal consistency and criterion validity. Correlation and multiple regression analysis explained between 21% and 0.5% of the variance of social anxiety (SA) factors and highlighted its positive relationship with social demonstration-avoid and social demonstration-approach goals (specially with the first) and its negative although weak relationship with social development goals. This relationships were stronger in girls.
- **Limitations:** Although significant relationships between the three SA factors and social goals have been shown, the transversal nature of the study makes difficult to establish causal relationships.
- **Practical implications:** It is necessary to promote social development goals more than social demonstration-avoid/approach goals to prevent the development of social fears which favour social anxiety and general maladjustment, specially in girls.

MT3: Oral Session 10

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · Location: Room B2.02

ID: 142 / MT3: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Methodology

What can cognitive interviewing tell us about the construct validity of a scale? An exemplification with the self-defeating humor style

Sonja Heintz, Willibald Ruch

University of Zurich, Switzerland; s.heintz@psychologie.uzh.ch

The aim of the present studies is to use cognitive interviewing techniques to investigate the construct validity of the self-defeating scale of the Humor Styles Questionnaire (Martin et al., 2003). This scale should measure individual differences in humor that is used to enhance one's relationships with others while being detrimental to oneself. Study 1 (around 70 participants) employed online cognitive probing (i.e., having participants explain why they chose a specific answer option), and Study 2 (around 20 participants) had participants think aloud while answering the eight items of the self-defeating scale. In addition to qualitative analyses, the answers will be analyzed using content coding for conducting quantitative analyses. Raters will judge each response in terms of humor, positive and negative self-evaluation, and improving one's relationships with others. If the scale is construct-valid, participants with higher scores should describe more humor, more negative self-evaluation, and more improving one's relationships than those with lower scores. Despite the comparably small sample sizes, the present studies will reveal whether the definition of the self-defeating humor style is actually assessed by its scale. Cognitive interviewing has never before been used in psychological humor research, presenting a novel tool to assess newly developed and commonly employed measurement instruments.

ID: 144 / MT3: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Methodology

Further support for using a facet benchmarking approach when testing for construct validity: The case of Driving Anger Scale

Paul Sarbescu

West University of Timisoara, Romania; paul.sarbescu@gmail.com

Using data from four samples and more than 800 participants, this study examined the construct validity of the Driving Anger Scale (Deffenbacher et al., 1994) using a facet benchmarking approach. This approach aims at identifying problematic facets (redundant and extraneous) within multi-faceted instruments (Siegling et al., 2015). The representative constructs for trait driving anger's variance (used in our study) were: aggressive driving (in sample 1, measured using the Driving Anger Expression Inventory; Deffenbacher et al., 2002), general aggression (in sample 2, measured via the Aggression Questionnaire; Buss & Perry, 1992), dangerous driving (in sample 3, measured using the Dula Dangerous Driving Index; Dula & Ballard, 2003) and aberrant driving behavior (in sample 4, measured via the Driver Behavior Questionnaire; Lawton et al., 1997). Overall, the analyses revealed that two driving anger facets (discourtesy and traffic obstructions) did not occupy unique construct variance in any of the four samples. Also, their high correlations with the other four driving anger facets (Pearson's r between .58 and .78) suggest that these two seem to be redundant facets. Therefore, it appears that the current dimensionality of the Driving Anger Scale (in six facets) is not the most appropriate one, because of the redundancy of discourtesy and traffic obstructions.

ID: 215 / MT3: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Measuring Crime: A literature review of the principal biases in self-reported delinquency

Hugo M. S. Gomes¹, David P. Farrington², Ângela Maia¹

¹Research Center on Psychology (CIPsi), University of Minho, Portugal; ²Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK; hugo.santos.gomes@gmail.com

The present study aims to specify and discuss the main potential sources of bias in the self-report methodology to measure delinquent behaviour. We developed a literature review on the methodological biases in Self-Reported Delinquency (SRD). Self-reports have a decisive influence in our understanding of the criminal activity and modern knowledge on juvenile delinquency relies almost exclusively on self-reported data. Nevertheless, researchers recognise that SRD is a potentially biased method of measuring delinquent behaviour. However, very little research has been done to explore to what extent the sources of bias reduce the validity of results, or to test ways of minimising these sources. In our literature review, we found three main potential sources of bias. First, there is evidence that questionnaire design may influence SRD data. For example, response formats where 'yes' appears first, or where there are longer questionnaires with follow-up questions, seem to produce higher estimates of delinquency (e.g., Enzmann, 2013). Second, administration modes seem to be an important variable to consider, since some studies show that, when compared to paper-and-pencil methods, computer-assisted surveys produce higher delinquency rates (e.g., Lucia et al., 2007). Finally, some researchers have noticed a decline in SRD rates across data collection waves in longitudinal studies, demonstrating that longitudinal studies might be subject to testing effects (e.g., Thornberry, 1989). We believe that the major implications of this review are to pinpoint the limitations of SRD data collection, and we hope that it provides guidelines to future researchers about how to improve the quality of self-reports.

ID: 262 / MT3: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Home Attachment as a Psychosocial Phenomenon: How to Measure?

Sofya Ivanovna Reznichenko¹, Sofya Kimovna Nartova-Bochaver², Natalya Sergeevna Dmitrieva², Aleksandra Alekseevna Bochaver²

¹Moscow State University of Psychology & Education, Russian Federation; ²Higher School of Economics, National Research University, Moscow (Russia); sofya_292@list.ru

Home attachment is a dweller's deep and positive emotional bond with home manifested in the personal preference for home over other environments (Reznichenko, 2016). It is a kind of place attachment phenomenon, promoting psychological health (Jorgensen&Stedman, 2006). Basing on the methodology of place attachment studies (Inglis, 2008; Williams et al., 1992), we have developed the Home Attachment Scale (Reznichenko et al., 2016), which consists of 14 statements about the individual's perceptions and feelings towards home. The results of CFA (N=287, Mage=21.5, SDage=9.2) indicated that only one single-factor model fits the data equally well (Cronbach's alpha=0.89). The descriptive statistics are presented. To assess the external validity the comparison of data (N=330) from different age (teenagers, young-aged, middle-aged, seniors) and gender groups was implemented. The results showed that weak home attachment is more typical for teenagers, while older people are more likely to feel strong attachment. The assessment of construct validity showed the expected outcomes that home attachment is positively associated with affordances of the home environment (Pragmatism, Development, Stability, Protection), which were measured using the questionnaire Functionality of the Home Environment (Nartova-Bochaver et al., 2015). The interrelation between home attachment and home functionality increases with age and has gender specifics: in females attachment correlates with the protection and self-development in home environment, while in males – with the convenience of home. This study presents the innovative and reliable tool, although it requires additional verification procedures.

This work was supported by Russian Scientific Foundation, project № 14-18-02163.

ID: 332 / MT3: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Expert validity on non-verbal personality characters

John Magnus Roos^{1,2,3}, Petri Kajonius⁴

¹Centre for Consumer Science, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; ²Department of Social Psychology, University of Skövde, Sweden; ³Department of Business Administration and Textile Management, University of Borås, Sweden; ⁴Department of Social and Behavioural Studies, University West, Sweden;
magnus.roos@cfk.gu.se

This study explores the possibility to capture the Big Five model of personality with ten non-verbal characters; i.e. open-minded, conscientious, extravert, agreeable, and neurotic; versus close-minded, impulsive, introvert, antagonistic, and emotionally stable. The ambition was to design unisexual and multicultural characters, free from physical objects such as clothes and hairstyles. In the development process, we have combined personality theories with research on body languages and facial expressions. The characters have been constructed in collaboration with graphic designers at an international top-ranking design and innovation agency, Veryday.

The aim of the present study was to validate the ten non-verbal characters through experts in the field of Psychological Assessment. Sixty-four experts at three international conferences (ECPA 2015; ICP 2016, World Conference on Personality 2016) evaluated to what degree (on a 5-point Likert scale) each character corresponded to the five personality factors. Three of the five personality factors seem to be possible to capture with non-verbal characters. However, openness and conscientiousness remain challenging. The non-verbal characters need to be further validated.

PE2: Oral Session 11

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · Location: Room C2.01

ID: 16 / PE2: 1
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

A NEW PARADIGM FOR PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT –FRIENDS WISDOM

Avigdor Rimmer, Sharon Gilat Yihyie

Western Galilee College, Israel; arimmer@gmail.com

A new way to assess personality is proposed in the following research. While the traditional paradigm of self-assessment has reached a consensus with the Big V model, we would like to improve and validate the model, by adding to it, the friend's assessment. We believe this addition will improve the data, as well as add new insights regarding the agreement and disagreement (gaps) between sources of evaluation. Measuring gaps between self and others evaluation, may be related to other models of personality assessment.

Vasire & Mehl (2008) have shown a discrepancy between self and other's while rating self's daily behavior, and empathized that these discrepancies are significant to understanding self's behavior. Vasire (2010), developed the SOKA model to assess various individual differences, using self's evaluation and others evaluation. Based on the notion that friends might be better judges than self, the current research focuses on personality traits relying on the Big V model, utilizing the BFI-10 by Gosling, Rentfrow & Swann (2003).

In the current research each students will complete the BFI-10, for his self-evaluation, and provide 5 friends who will complete an identical form on him. For each student, we will compute a combined friends' assessment, a self-assessment score and will examine the gap between self and other's assessment as well as the variability in the friend's evaluation scores.

ID: 277 / PE2: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Title: Autonomy-Connectedness: An integrative approach to the study of personality, migration and acculturation, and the Functionalist Human Value Theory.

Inês Ratinho, Carla Moleiro
 ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; iproa@iscte.pt

Autonomy is a crucial trait in individual personality development. However, there is an absence of consensus in its definition, not only theoretically but also of the operational approaches commonly used to assess it (Hmel & Pincus, 2002).

The present study is integrated in a broader research project that aims to contribute to the theoretical and empirical framework of the concept of autonomy-connectedness (Bekker, 1993; Bekker & Van Assen, 2006), and its relation to cultural and human values contributing to the development of cross-cultural and gender-sensitive instruments regarding the study of the self/personality characteristics.

A previous exploratory pilot study (N=185) intended to adapt and evaluate the Autonomy-Connectedness Scale (ACS-30) and its three dimensions among Portuguese population. The results showed that the subscales presented a satisfactory reliability, and overall results converged with former studies on autonomy-connectedness.

The present study aims to test (Confirmatory Factor Analysis) a Portuguese version (N>500) of ACS-30 that will present appropriate psychometric values respecting the three-dimensional structure of the concept, contributing to the development of culture- and gender-sensitive instruments in cross-cultural and intercultural psychology. This study will also explore the relation between autonomy-connectedness and the Functionalist Human Value Theory (Gouveia, 2003), in light of Portuguese culture scores on four of Hofstede's (2011) cultural dimensions.

ID: 314 / PE2: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

The effect of Temporal Extension on the Consideration of the Future Consequences

Victor E. C. Ortuño^{1,3}, Isabel Nunes Janeiro², Maria Paula Paixao³

¹Universidad de la República, Uruguay; ²Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ³Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal; victortuno@gmail.com

Temporal Extension (TE) and Consideration of the Future Consequences (CFC) are important aspects of individuals' Subjective Temporality, with profound implications in human cognition and behaviours. TE is a Time Perspective dimension (Nuttin & Lens, 1985) and is described as the perceived psychological distance between the present moment and a determined motivational object located in the past or the future (Lens, Simons & Dewitte, 2002). It is believed that a high Temporal Extension can be important in the pursuit and achievement of long term objectives (de Volder & Lens, 1982) due its central influence in goals' perceived psychological distance, consequently affecting the very instrumentality of those same goals (Lens, 1993). Still, no effort has been made in order to understand how TE can affect individual's CFC of its own actions. The sample is formed by 215 college students, 164 female and 51 male. A Regression Model using Structural Equation Modelling was developed. The model adjustment was adequate in several of the tested indices ($X^2/df = 1.35$, CFI = .93, GFI = .90, PCFI = .81, RMSEA = .04). The tested model represents Temporal Extension dimensions as predictors of Future and Immediate CFC dimensions. The strongest and statistically significant path was Future Extension -> Immediate CFC ($\beta = -.37$, $p < .01$). These results allow discussing the importance of individual's ability not only to think about the future but also about how far away they think about the future and its implications about the assessment of the consequences of its actions.

ID: 112 / PE2: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

A psychometric investigation of the Georgian version of Emotional Creativity Inventory

Khatuna Martskvishvili¹, Nino Abuladze¹, Natia Sordia¹, Aljoscha Neubauer²

¹Tbilisi State University, Georgia; ²University of Graz, Austria; nini_abuladze17@yahoo.com

The concept of Emotional creativity is based on social constructivist theory of emotion and refers to individual's ability to experience and express novel, sincere, and effective mixture of emotions, which could effectively meet the needs of both intra- and interpersonal situations. The present study investigates the psychometric properties of the Georgian version of Emotional Creativity Inventory (G-ECI) (Averill, 1999). Six hundred and individuals, across three studies, completed G-ECI. Results of factor analyses indicate that the factor structure of the original ECI replicates in the Georgian translation. The Cronbach alpha reliabilities of the G-ECI scales get the recommended significance level for personality inventories. The result showed that art faculty students have higher scores on emotional creativity than students from other faculties. There were also some gender differences. Examining the construct validity of G-ECI with other constructs (namely, with alexithymia; trait emotional intelligence; dark triad personality traits; creativity potential, creativity activities and achievements) showed the coherent correlations. In conclusion, because of its universal factor structure, level of internal consistency and logical correlations with other constructs, the Georgian version of emotional creativity inventory may certainly be used for future research purposes.

ID: 237 / PE2: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

The Carpe Diem Scale as a measure of active and positive present time perspective

Malgorzata Sobol-Kwapinska, Aneta Przepiorka

John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; sobol@kul.pl

The aim of this study was to test the reliability and validity of the Carpe Diem Scale (CDS). CDS is a measure of active and positive present time perspective. This type of present time perspective consists in focusing on the "here and now," combined with the belief that each present moment is important, unique, and transitory. In contrast to present hedonistic time perspective, Carpe Diem perspective involves focusing on the present regardless of whether it is pleasant or not. Unlike fatalistic present time perspective, Carpe Diem is an active attitude toward the present, arising from the conviction that the future can be shaped only in the present moment. There were three studies conducted on a total of 3,250 Polish adults. We assessed the construct validity of the CDS correlating it with scales measuring future, past, present hedonistic, and present fatalistic time perspectives, mindfulness, the Big Five personality traits, satisfaction with life, and affect. We also used the multitrait-multimethod approach in a confirmatory factor analysis framework to confirm the convergent and discriminant validity of the CDS. The results indicate that CDS is a reliable and valid scale.

CL4: Oral Session 12

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room C1.04

ID: 234 / CL4: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

The Psychosocial Treatment Expectations Questionnaire (PTEQ) for alcohol problems: development and construct validation

José Carlos de-Carvalho-Leite¹, Paulo Fontoura Freitas², Maria de Lourdes Drachler³

¹Centro Universitário La Salle, Brazil; ²Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil; ³Governo do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, SES-RS, Brazil; jcdc.leite@gmail.com

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to develop the Psychosocial Treatment Expectations Questionnaire (PTEQ) to assess expectations of people attending at psychosocial treatments for alcohol-related problems. High dropout rates of such treatments are a problem for treatment delivery. Patients' outcome expectations of treatment attendance are thought to be motivational aspects of treatment adherence.

Design/Methodology: PTEQ development and construct validation relied on data from a 2-month prospective cohort study of 151 clients recently admitted to treatment for alcohol problems.

Limitation: The validity of the PTEQ for populations other than alcohol misusers and for one-to-one treatment sessions needs to be examined in further study.

Research/Practical Implications: The PTEQ overall score significantly detected differences in expectations between remainers in and dropouts from treatment. On average, the dropouts have lower treatment expectations than those who remained on treatment. Information provided by the PTEQ may be important to be accessed during admission process, since possible risk condition associated with treatment dropout can be identified and treatment adherence be promoted.

Originality/Value: This study presents an innovative way of monitoring treatment effectiveness for both, alcohol and drug-related problems.

ID: 240 / CL4: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Identification of the needs of aging adults with Intellectual Disabilities

Cristina P. Albuquerque, Ana Cristina Carvalho, Ana Filipa Oliveira

Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal; calbuquerque@fpce.uc.pt

Background: The increase of life expectancy of people with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) may imply specific needs that should be assessed and identified.

Purpose: The present study intends to characterize the needs of adults with ID and chronological ages equal or superior to 45, to analyze the influence of individual and contextual variables on "CANDID" (Camberwell Assessment of Need for Adults with Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities).

Method: A cross-sectional, descriptive and differential study was carried out with a group of 240 adults, aged 45 or more, and attending various facilities in the North and Center of Portugal. The "Questionário de Necessidades" covers many domains (e.g., housing, recreation, mental health, physical health) and was answered by the professionals that supported each adult with ID.

Results: The needs most identified concern Daily Living Activities (e. g., personal care; money handling), Communication, Literacy and Information about Services and Rights. On the contrary, other needs were rarely reported (e. g., housing; transport). Some needs were differentially identified according to the gender and living arrangements of people with ID.

Research/Practice Implications: The needs identified have direct implications regarding services design and implementation.

Original Value: International research about this topic is restricted. As far as we know, this is the only national studies concerning needs identification of aging adults with ID.

ID: 244 / CL4: 4**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Construct validity of the Brazilian version of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT)****Vilma Cidade da Silva¹, José Carlos de-Carvalho-Leite¹, Maria de Lourdes Drachler², Ricardo Pedrozo Saldanha¹, Lidiane Isabel Filippin¹, Mariana Lenz Tarouco¹**¹Centro Universitário La Salle, Canoas, Brazil; ²Secretaria Estadual da Saúde, Gov. do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; vilmacidade@terra.com.br**Purpose**

The purpose of this study was to further investigate construct validity of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT).

Design/methodology

In a cross-sectional study, participants (n=148) filled out a questionnaire on sociodemographic and internet usage information (the IAT and a check-list of the diagnosis criteria of internet addiction were applied). IAT's factor structure and reliability were assessed.

Results

Significant association between the internet addiction levels and participants' age ($X^2 = 13,16$, $p < 0,001$) has been identified. On average, younger people (aged between 18 and 21 years old) presented higher levels of internet addiction than older age-groups ($t = 2.251$, $p < 0,001$). The IAT's four factor solution fitted the data better than a IAT's single structure. The Cronbach alpha index for the Test's 20 items was 0,91 and the correlations of each item with total of the test were all above 0,50.

Limitations

These information should be treated with caution. Validity should be assessed in a larger and probabilistic sample. Younger participants (aged less than 18 years old) should be considered.

Originality/value

Internet addiction has been a matter of growing concern on the part of health and educational authorities worldwide. Studies on internet addiction identification among Brazilian population are still rare, despite internet access of information has become more available to all Brazilian society. The Internet Addiction Test (IAT) is of easy application, valid and reliable when applied for both, research and clinical purposes.

ID: 88 / CL4: 5**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Do Facebook Likes predict depressive symptomatology? - A machine learning approach****Esther Theresa Beierl¹, Christopher Julian Gibbons², David Stillwell²**¹University of Oxford, United Kingdom; ²University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; esther.beierl@gmx.de

Facebook users Likes have already been investigated to predict demographic information as well as personality traits and intelligence. Recent research tries to predict health states from digital footprints. We explore the relationship between Facebook Likes and depressive symptomatology.

Facebook Likes data were collected as part of the myPersonality project. Facebook users gave their full consent for data collection. 564 participants have provided Facebook Likes and depression symptom reports using the CES-D scale alongside demographic information and further health information. We evaluated the accuracy of multiple machine learning algorithms including support vector machines, regularized regression with lasso, regression trees and random forests in predicting depressive symptomatology using only Facebook Likes information. Data were randomly split into training and validation samples with an 80:20 ratio. Algorithm performance was compared using Pearson correlation between predicted and observed values from the validation dataset, the correlation was moderate.

Performance of the algorithms was lower than published research evaluating the ability of Facebook Likes to predict stable personality traits. These results might be explained through the fact that health outcomes like depressive symptoms are fluctuating. Analog data in comparison to digital data might be more sensitive to changes in users' moods. This study highlights incremental information provided by digital footprints for psychological assessment and shows the limits of research on digital footprints predicting transient health outcomes.

ED3: Oral Session 13

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room B2.01

ID: 45 / ED3: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the Vocational Identity Measure

Tânia Santos Almeida, Isabel Nunes Janeiro

Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; tssalmeida@gmail.com

Identity can be considered as the individual's perspective of the development of his/her life and it helps him/her to make sense of the past, present and future. The most widely used instrument for measuring vocational identity (seen as a one-dimensional construct) has some limitations and weaknesses, making it necessary the existence of an alternative one. The VIM (Vocational Identity Measure) was developed for this purpose, but it is not validated for portuguese population. Thus, the present study aims to analyze the psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of VIM in a sample of young adults attending the University. This study included the participation of 286 university students of a Lisbon's College between the age of 18 and 30. 148 of these students also participated in the re-test, which took place two to three weeks after the first application. We analyzed cronbach's alpha and retest reliability, construct validity (exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis) and criterion validity. The results show that the portuguese version of VIM is a psychometrically sound measure. This study contributes with a Portuguese instrument to measure vocational identity, which can be useful not only for vocational assessments and interventions, but also for future research. VIM is an instrument of easy application, quotation and interpretation.

ID: 365 / ED3: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Introducing the Inventory of Child Development (INDI): a measure to assess school readiness in Uruguay.

Alejandro Vásquez Echeverría, Karen Moreira

University of the Republic, Uruguay; avasquez@psico.edu.uy

The measurement of school readiness during preschool years has become a priority for education administrations to prevent later school disengagement and failure. Uruguay it is not the exception and is doing important efforts in this direction. In that context, we developed a comprehensive measure of school readiness to be used in the public preschool system (ages 4 to 6), the Inventario de Desarrollo Infantil (INDI). The INDI is completed by teachers, that report child behavior in the classroom setting. It is composed by four scales: Cognitive, Motor, Socioemotional and Attitudes towards learning. The aim of our presentation is to introduce the process of development of the INDI and validity information during 2015 and 2016. Method. The INDI was developed based on recent literature on school readiness, in depth focus groups with teachers, expert judgment and exchanges with technical authorities of the national educational administration. Once the initial pool of items was developed in 2015 it was tested by teachers. Also . For 2016, best items were retained and the new version was completed by 93 teachers (M age = 41,3, SD = 8,0; M experience = 15,9 years, SD = 8,4) for 2371 children (1178 girls). Initial psychometric properties of this version of 55 items showed good reliabilities (alphas above .80 for 9 out of 10 subscales), significant correlations with direct assessment measures (e.g.: Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test) and adjusted to the model exploratory factor structure. Further research and possible implementations at a national level will be discussed.

ID: 23 / ED3: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Automatic Coding of PISA Short Text Responses Across Multiple Languages**Fabian Zehner¹, Christine Sälzer^{2,3}, Frank Goldhammer^{1,3}**¹German Institute for International Educational Research (DIPF), Centre for Technology Based Assessment;²Technical University of Munich; ³Centre for International Student Assessment (ZIB) e.V.;fabian.zehner@dipf.de

The automatic coding of open-ended text responses overcomes some classical problems associated with human coders. While different research groups (e.g., Leacock & Chodorow, 2003; Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium, 2014) have shown that computers can achieve performance levels similar to humans in scoring short-text responses, the next step is to make the software scalable to multiple languages. Particularly in international large-scale assessments, such as the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), human coders score large volumes of text responses. The presented project pursues two goals. (I) The scope of existing software (Zehner, Sälzer, & Goldhammer, 2016) will be extended to multiple European languages. It uses Latent Semantic Analysis and cluster analyses for identifying semantic response types. In the project, twelve PISA National Centers have joined the cooperation so far for sharing their confidential text response data to reading questions from PISA 2015. The presentation will compare the automatic scoring performance across test languages for five selected countries. For example choosing Austria, Finland, Germany, France, and Italy would result in comparing $n = 37,102$ students. (II) The project will develop a methodology for directly comparing response types across languages, that is, across semantic spaces. For this, the semantic spaces will be mapped to each other using spatial warping based on document equivalence provided in the text corpus. The presentation will illustrate the methodology and elucidate first substantive findings from these linguistic comparisons of response types.

MT4: Oral Session 14

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · Location: Room B2.02

ID: 39 / MT4: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Methodology

What makes the difference? Understanding mode effects in reading assessment – the effect of item properties**Sarah Bürger, Ulf Kröhne, Frank Goldhammer**German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany; buerger@dipf.de

The purpose of this mode effect study was to learn more about item properties that increase difficulty of a computer test and to accompany the ongoing transition from paper-based assessment (PBA) to computer-based assessment (CBA) in the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). To evaluate mode effects, appropriate equivalence criteria need to be derived from the intended use of the person parameters, such as the requirement that measurement invariance over time is not affected by a mode change. In this study, a reading comprehension test was computerized and administered in a between-subject design, where students were randomly assigned to modes. The following research questions were investigated: Do CBA and PBA measure the same underlying construct? Is reliability equal between modes? Are the item parameters invariant between modes? Can mode effects be explained by item properties such as the response format? Multiple-group IRT models that were estimated to test for the equivalence hypotheses showed that the construct did not change and reliabilities are equally high. Regarding item difficulties, differences were found for selected items. Investigating the effect of five item properties on the mode difference, results showed no shift in item difficulty if reading texts were split on multiple screens, but higher difficulties for items on first and second position, which had additional navigation requirements on computer. Regarding the response format, only that of combo boxes turned out to increase difficulty. Those results are highly relevant to further implement tests on computer and thus to prevent mode effects in mixed-mode comparisons.

ID: 59 / MT4: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Optimal Sample Size Allocation in Testing Measurement Invariance
Chung-Ping Cheng

National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan; cpcheng@mail.ncku.edu.tw

Testing measurement invariance plays a crucial role in developing a valid and fair instrument. In testing measurement invariance, consideration of sample size cannot be ignored so that we can have enough statistical power to detect different item parameters in focal and reference groups.

The costs to collect data from each participant from focal and reference groups might differ, the balanced design may not be the optimal. In the study, optimum sample size allocation means the combination, of sample sizes for groups, which makes the least cost but achieves the desired power (e.g., .8). We suggest finding optimum sample size allocation in three steps. In the first step, given the specified parameter values for each group, we find all combinations of sample size allocation with desired power. In the second step, given the ratio of costs for collecting data from a participant in focal group and reference group, we calculate the cost of each combination and find the optimum sample size allocation. In the third step, we conduct sensitivity analysis to explore how the different specification of parameter values and ratio of costs for two groups influence power of the optimum sample size allocation. We also demonstrated the procedures by an example.

ID: 114 / MT4: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Improving confidence intervals for normed test scores: Include uncertainty due to sampling variability

Lieke Voncken, Casper J. Albers, Marieke E. Timmerman

University of Groningen, Netherlands, The; l.voncken@rug.nl

Test publishers usually provide confidence intervals (CIs) for normed test scores. These CIs reflect the uncertainty due to the unreliability of the tests. This implies that another source of uncertainty, namely due to sampling variability in the norming phase, is fully ignored. To enable a fair positioning of the person under study relative to the norm population, it is important to account for both sources of uncertainty. We propose to do so using the GAMLSS (Rigby & Stasinopoulos, 2005) framework, which allows for a flexible, suitable estimation of normed scores, for a wide range of applications. We explain how the two sources of uncertainty can be incorporated. For expressing the uncertainty due to sampling variability, various methods are available. We assess the performance of these methods in a simulation study, by examining the quality of the resulting CIs. We varied the method of estimating the CI, CI size, sample size, nature of the test data, and the method of estimating the variance-covariance matrix. The results showed that good quality of the CIs could be achieved in most conditions. We recommend test publishers to use this approach to arrive at CIs, and thus properly express the uncertainty due to both test unreliability and norm sampling fluctuations. Adopting this approach will help (e.g., clinical) practitioners to obtain a fair picture of the person assessed.

Reference

Rigby, R. A., & Stasinopoulos, D. M. (2005). Generalized additive models for location, scale and shape. *Applied Statistics*, 54(3), 507-554. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9876.2005.00510.x

ID: 173 / MT4: 4
Paper presentation
 Topics: Methodology

Prediction rule ensembles: an accurate and interpretable statistical tool for practical decision making

Marjolein Fokkema

Leiden University, Netherlands, The; m.fokkema@fsw.leidenuniv.nl

In this contribution, I will present an R package for deriving prediction rule ensembles. Prediction rule ensembles are a new statistical learning method for prediction and subgroup identification. Prediction rules can be depicted as so-called 'fast and frugal' trees: very simple decision trees that can easily be applied in clinical decision making. Prediction rule ensembles generally consist of only a small number of such simple trees. Therefore, prediction rule ensembles allow for straightforward translation of empirical research findings to clinical practice. Moreover, they offer a promising method to bridge the current gap between clinical research and practice in psychology (Fokkema, Smits, Kelderman & Penninx, 2015; Katsikopoulos, Pachur, Machery & Wallin, 2008; Meehl, 1954). Also, prediction rule ensembles can easily accommodate non-linear and interaction effects of predictor variables, and are derived using penalized regression to counter overfitting and improve accuracy.

The methodology was originally been developed by Friedman and Popescu (2008). The current R implementation offers several improvements in terms of accuracy and usability. In the current presentation, I will illustrate the functionality of the R package and the potential of prediction rule ensemble methodology for psychological research. For example, I will derive and present rule ensembles for the prediction of depression and educational drop-out.

ID: 320 / MT4: 5
Paper presentation
 Topics: Methodology

Methods and doubts of shortening psychological tests

Paweł Kleka

Adam Mickiewicz Uniwersitet in Poznan, Poland; pawel.kleka@amu.edu.pl

In this presentation we want to show the consequences of various methods of shortening of tests and what may result from such an action for diagnosticians, researchers and examined individuals.

The research aim of the work is to show the best method of shortening of the scale of questionnaires. Will shortening of a questionnaire according to different statistical techniques bring the same results? Will the quality of shortened scales be comparable? Is any of statistical techniques better for shortening of the scale of a questionnaire?

The chosen area of checking the usefulness of statistical techniques selected for test shortening will be the normalisation scores of the Working Excessively Questionnaire (WEQ), and more specifically one of its scales: Lack of Control over Work Scale (LCWS)

When one tries to estimate the relations between statistical techniques, a question arises how to assess the equivalence of obtained results. For the purposes of analyses, in the present work we assumed an external criterion: a diagnosis according to ICD-10, which enabled an objective comparison of the quality of short scales and selection of the best statistical technique for shortening of a questionnaire. Having an external criterion, we were able to rely the evaluation of quality on the area under an ROC curve; higher values point to a better diagnostic power manifesting itself through a higher sensitivity and specificity of the tool.

The obtained results show a non-specific effect of the methods of questionnaire shortening.

PE3: Oral Session 15

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · *Location:* Room C2.01

ID: 141 / PE3: 1
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Psychometric properties of a newly developed questionnaire assessing individual differences in eight comic styles

Sonja Heintz¹, Willibald Ruch¹, Tracey Platt², Rene T. Proyer³, Lisa Wagner¹

¹University of Zurich, Switzerland; ²University of Wolverhampton, United Kingdom; ³Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany; s.heintz@psychologie.uzh.ch

More than 50 years ago Wolfgang Schmidt-Hidding proposed eight “comic styles” (i.e., fun, humor, nonsense, wit, irony, satire, sarcasm, and cynicism) derived from analyses of the English and German language. The present set of studies examines whether the eight comic styles can be operationalized as individual difference variables and whether they can be distinguished empirically in self- and other-reports and in different languages (German and English). A 48-item self-report questionnaire was developed and its internal consistency, stability, factorial validity, and construct validity was examined in different samples of altogether more than 1500 adult participants. Internal consistency was sufficiently high for the eight scales (consisting of six items each). Median stability over a period of 1–2 weeks was .86. Confirmatory factor analyses showed that the eight styles could be distinguished in both English (one sample) and German (four samples). A multitrait-multimethod analysis of self- and other-reports (mean ratings of two close others) supported both the convergent and discriminant validities of the eight scales. Although the eight comic styles are likely to be complemented by further styles in the future (such as parody, grotesque, or physical humor), the present questionnaire represents a pioneering approach to make literary concepts available for psychological inquiry. The utility of this new measure for research and further fields of applications are discussed.

ID: 282 / PE3: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

To use or not to use? Investigating the validity argument for the use of short scales in research settings

Christoph Kemper¹, Nicholas Becker², Tanja G. Baudson³, Frank M. Spinath², Samuel Greiff¹

¹University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg; ²Saarland University; ³TU Dortmund; christoph.kemper@uni.lu

Short scales allow for a more efficient measurement of personality constructs than scales assessing the same construct with more items. Accordingly, the use of short scales usually results in substantial savings in assessment resources, most importantly, assessment time and related costs. These savings may translate into further advantages, e.g., lower burden for test takers, higher response rates, and higher data quality in research settings. These advantages have fueled a widespread use of short scales. However, this development has been paralleled by substantial criticism regarding the use of short scales. Especially the construct validity of short scales has been called into question.

The main aim of the present research is to investigate the validity argument for the use of short scales for research purposes. Our research addresses the question whether similar representations of the relations in the nomological net of a construct can be obtained when using short scales versus long scales, in other words, whether short scale scores can have similar construct validity compared to scores of longer scales assessing the same construct. In a series of studies, we contrast the validity coefficients for short (e.g., abbreviated or alternative) and long (e.g., original) scales from the nomological net of three constructs – Optimism, Life Satisfaction, and Intrinsic Motivation. Results show that the use of short scales for these constructs do not necessarily result in lower validity coefficients and, thus, lower construct validity. Implications for the use of short scales in research settings will be discussed.

ID: 317 / PE3: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Cooperation and cooperation expectations in Prisoner's Dilemmas: the influence of other players' sex and gender

Thomas Scherndl, Anna Krämer, Sabine Lumetzberger, Tuulia Ortner
University of Salzburg, Austria; thomas.scherndl@sbg.ac.at

Women are considered to be more social and cooperative, although recent meta-analyses of behavior in prisoner's dilemmas (PD) suggest no actual difference in cooperation behavior between men and women. However, it may be the case that the expectation of higher cooperation of women may still be present as a stereotype. In the following two studies, we developed a new tool for assessing cooperation and cooperation expectation stereotypes. We investigated the role of expectations of the other's cooperation behavior on one's own behavior in a PD and also explored whether the expectations about the other's cooperation are more influenced by biological sex cues (i.e., whether the other is male or female) or by social gender cues (i.e., the other's occupation and description). In our first study (N=95; 16 one-shot, non-incentivized PDs; sex and gender fully crossed and counterbalanced), we found the expected correlations between one's own cooperation behavior and the anticipated cooperation behavior of the other person. The anticipated behavior of the other player was not influenced by the other's biological sex, but by social gender cues: feminine targets were expected to cooperate more than masculine targets. Additionally, we also found a significant interaction: feminine men were expected to cooperate more, whereas masculine men and women were expected to cooperate less. We replicated these findings in our second study (N=85) while controlling for social prestige. We argue that the differences in social gender cues may explain the previously found mixed results in expected cooperation and own cooperation behavior in PDs.

ID: 363 / PE3: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

The Tell-Me-A-Story (TEMAS) test: Preliminary findings on the effects of mood induction on children's responses.

Francesca Fantini¹, Iliaria Durosini², Anna Delsignore³, Alessandra Chinaglia⁴, Erica Casini⁵, Filippo Aschieri¹

¹European Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy;

²Department of Psychology, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy; ³Freelance professional;

⁴Ospedale Niguarda Ca'Granda, Milano, Italy; ⁵Università degli studi di Milano - Bicocca, Milano, Italy;

iliana.durosini@unicatt.it

Compared to other aspects of psychological assessment, there are few empirical results on how contextual, transient emotional states impact on children responses to psychological testing.

In this study, we contrasted the effects of the experimental induction of two emotional states on the TEMAS narratives, and tested how such effects varied based on the level of state-like, stable personality function such as self-esteem.

We collected 45 protocols from children aged 10-years old. 25 female and 20 male children, not in treatment, were randomly divided into three groups: Control group (n = 15), Induced Sadness group (n = 15), Induced Happiness group (n = 15).

All the children included in this study completed six selected TEMAS cards, chosen on the basis of their content showing clearly happy or sad scenarios.

The level of sadness or happiness was evaluated at: Phase 1) baseline level, Phase 2) after the experimental manipulation, and Phase 3) after the TEMAS administration.

Results showed excellent levels of interrater agreement in the coding of children's stories.

Analyses of variance showed differences among the three experimental groups. Results illustrate also how children's self-esteem and sensitivity to mood induction influenced the stories.

ID: 40 / PE3: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Evaluative factors in both self and peer ratings of personality: Relations to self and peer rated criteria

Martin Bäckström¹, Fredrik Björklund²

¹Lund University, Sweden; ²Lund University, Sweden; martin.backstrom@psy.lu.se

Many measures of personality seem to be distorted by the inclusion of evaluative items in the inventories, which increases the amount of social desirable responding (SDR). To base the personality assessment on peer-ratings has been considered as an alternative less prone to such distortions. We tested if peer-ratings are distorted by evaluative items in a similar way as self-ratings, and whether SDR of self and peer-ratings end up in a common or separate factors. This is possible since some people rate themselves relatively higher on evaluative than neutral personality items, which has been attributed to SDR. In a Round-Robin design (N = 192), mostly students working together in various student fraternities, rated themselves and between 2 and 3 peers on an evaluative and a neutral personality inventory. In addition, they rated themselves and others on some evaluative criteria: e.g. attractiveness, intelligence and popularity and some non-evaluative criteria: e.g. religiosity, fraternity membership, and party-going. Results showed that there was no correlation between evaluative self and peer-ratings, but moderate to weak correlation between, on one hand, evaluative self-ratings and self-ratings of evaluative criteria, and on the other hand, evaluative peer-ratings and peer-ratings of evaluative criteria. Although there were weak to moderate correlations between self and peer-ratings of evaluative criteria (e.g. attractiveness), self-ratings of evaluative criteria were not positively related to evaluative peer-ratings, and peer-ratings of evaluative criteria were not positively related to evaluative self-ratings. Evaluative personality ratings were neither related to self nor peer ratings of neutral criteria.

CL5: Oral Session 16

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room C1.04

ID: 283 / CL5: 1
Paper presentation
Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Eating with the eyes: attentional biases to food pictures

Francisco Esteves^{1,2}, Isabel Santos^{2,3}

¹Mid Sweden University, Sweden; ²ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa; ³Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias; santos.isabelfigueiredo@gmail.com

Recent research has indicated that individuals with higher symptoms of eating disorders have negative implicit attitudes toward high calorie food, especially sweets. There is also evidence that BMI status appears to influence gaze parameters which are less amenable to cognitive control. The aim of this study was to examine eye movements toward different kinds of food images in individuals differing in eating disorder symptomatology and BMI status. Eye-tracking was used to examine eye movements while participants freely viewed sets of four different food content images: high calorie sweet foods, high calorie savory foods, low calorie fruit foods and low calorie vegetable foods. Self-report measures of hunger, eating disorders, and mood were also obtained. The results showed that the participants with more eating disorder symptomatology had an attentional bias towards high calorie food, while the control group distributed their attention by the four pictures. Furthermore, this attentional bias was enhanced in overweight individuals. In general, these results suggest interesting possibilities for a straightforward assessment method to detect vulnerability for eating disorders.

ID: 315 / CL5: 2**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Fear of being laughed at in children and adolescents: The importance of overweight and underweight, teasing, and school breaks without joy****Carl-Walter Kohlmann¹, Heike Eschenbeck¹, Uwe Heim-Dreger¹, Michael Hock², Tracey Platt³, Willibald Ruch⁴**¹University of Education Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany; ²University of Bamberg, Germany; ³University of Wolverhampton, UK; ⁴University of Zurich, Switzerland; carl-walter.kohlmann@ph-gmuend.de

Weight bias toward obese youths is often accompanied by the experience of stress by those affected. Therefore, the fear of being laughed at (i.e., gelotophobia) in overweight children and adolescents can prove to be serious. In a series of studies, the importance of relative weight, self-awareness of weight, experiences of teasing and ridicule, as well as the role of social-evaluative situations in school were analyzed with regard to gelotophobia. In two online interviews of adults with pronounced gelotophobia (Study I: 102 English-speaking participants, Study II: 22 German-speaking participants) relating to reasons they assumed for their development of gelotophobia, there was evidence of injurious overweight-related experiences during childhood and adolescence. Study III (75 Swiss adolescents) was used to analyze associations between the experience of weight-related teasing and mockery with overweight, self-perceptions of weight, and gelotophobia. Overweight was associated with the experience of overweight-related teasing and ridicule, which in turn was accompanied by gelotophobia. Study IV included 263 German adolescents who were asked to report their body image ("Do you think you are ... too thin, just the right weight, or too fat?"). In addition, gelotophobia, teasing, BMI based on self-reports, and joy at school were measured. In particular, girls who felt too fat and boys who felt too thin, reported teasing, diminished joy at school and gelotophobia. The results suggest that gelotophobia and the experience of weight-related teasing and mocking should be devoted to a better understanding of the well-being of children and adolescents with weight problems.

ID: 338 / CL5: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The structure of the knowledge of psychotherapists and its determinants, on the example of case conceptualization****Anna Słysz**Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland; aslysz@amu.edu.pl

The aim of the presented research was to determine the significance of factors associated with the acquisition of knowledge and professional experience for shaping the structures of case conceptualization. The research enrolled 90 psychotherapists representing various approaches: psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral, humanistic, systemic or integrative. The structure of case conceptualization was examined using the cognitive task involving watching a therapeutic session video recorded for the purpose of the research and drawing, in a computer program, a map illustrating the way the psychotherapist perceives the patient's problems and their causes. A survey was also taken to determine level of reflexivity in practice. Apart from that psychotherapists filled in a questionnaire on their professional profile (education, participation in scientific conferences, using clinical supervision, professional experience in various areas of practice etc.). The results of the research contributed new knowledge to two areas of study in social sciences: the determinants of expert knowledge and diagnostic thinking. They represent a contribution to explaining why the growth of professional experience often comes with no improvement in the quality of diagnosis. Some features of professional profile, other than practical experience, which may influence the structure of expert knowledge, and which have often been omitted in previous studies. Besides, although the professionalism in problem solving has usually been associated so far with the use of complex knowledge structures, it failed to indicate the role of experts' reflexivity.

ID: 350 / CL5: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Recognizing the relational patterns in a process of clinical case formulation

Emilia Soroko, Lidia Cierpiałkowska

Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland; soroko@amu.edu.pl

Case formulation in the field of clinical psychology is often referred to as a multidimensional and complex, that is hardly subjected to empirical research and a proceduralisation for didactic purposes. Qualitative analyses of the assessment process are important sources of knowledge, especially for teaching and supervising. The presentation deals with a noteworthy category in psychodynamic case formulation, namely relational pattern, that are key concept in pathomechanism and pathogenesis reconstruction. The relational patterns are identified as configurations of: 1) wishes of the self, 2) responses from the other, 3) responses from the self. They serve to analyse actual relationships, transference and counter-transference patterns as well as early childhood experiences; they allow for a recognition of parallel (isomorphic) aspects of intrapsychic and interpersonal relations. Diagnosticians search for interrelations between interpersonal functioning and activation of representations of object relations saturated with different level of wish for closeness and separateness. The proper integration of those knowledge facilitates the reasoning about the different intrapsychic structures and inferred levels of personality pathology. The aim of the paper is to reconstruct the reasoning process present in psychodynamic clinical thinking, with consideration to Kernberg's (2005) object relations, Malan's (1995) concept of triangle of persons, and Luborsky's and Barrett's (2007) core conflictual relationship patterns. Based on the content analysis of the therapeutic sessions, we show how clinicians elaborate the verbal and non-verbal material in order to formulate the explanation of a particular pathomechanism and pathogenesis. We conceptualise clinical thinking as theory-driven, multilevel, and systemic (non-linear).

ID: 397 / CL5: 5

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Risk Assessment and Drug use among Peruvian Young Offenders: An evaluative research from a developmental approach

HUGO MORALES

Pontifical Catholic University of Peru; hmorales@puce.edu.pe

As has happened in Latin America, the juvenile delinquency in Peru has increased significantly over the last years. This unprecedented increase has been significantly exacerbated by a high percentage of juveniles who have problematic drinking and dependence of drugs. According to the scientific international literature, there is an interdependent and complex relationship between drug use and crime. Using the Framework of Developmental Criminology and drug use Risk Assessment, and quantitative and qualitative methods of research; we analyse the possible relationships between antisocial behaviour, drug use, and associated risk-protective factors to these both ones behaviours; employing a national database about the re-offending and some psychological characteristics between young offenders, and seven focus groups. The findings were consistent with international evidence, highlighting the predictive ability of alcohol abuse and cannabis dependence over the recidivism. The motivations and expectancies associated to use of alcohol and cannabis, and to the antisocial behaviour were consistent with the initial drug prevalence. The internal and external validity of the final evidence generated by our research was examined, to explain and understand juvenile delinquency in Peru, and inform to design of public policies that reduce the impact of drug use on the etiology and course of juvenile delinquency. The need to conduct further studies of drug use trajectories from a development perspective is discussed, as well as to explore the typology of drug users limited to adolescence.

ED4: Oral Session 17

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room B2.01

ID: 200 / ED4: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

The Perceived Stress Scale in a higher education context: a Rasch-based construct validity study

Tine Nielsen¹, Sissel Skogstad², Jesper Dammeyer¹

¹Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; ²Department of Public Health, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; tine.nielsen@psy.ku.dk

Background: The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10; Cohen, Kamarck & Mermelstein, 1983) is one of the most used for measurement of perceived stress in clinical and research contexts, and is available in numerous languages. A substantial number of factor-analytic studies of the PSS-10 have pointed to a 2-factor structure (Lee 2012). However, few have employed Item Response Theory or focused on the issue of differential item functioning in the study of the construct validity and psychometric properties of the two subscales of the PSS-10. Method: Polytomous Rasch and graphical loglinear Rasch analysis (Christensen, Kreiner & Mesbah, 2013; Kreiner & Christensen, 2002, 2004, 2007) were conducted with a data sample of 1549 university students (first term technical and second term psychology) who completed the Danish consensus translation of the PSS-10 (Eskildsen et al. 2016). Results: Fit to the Rasch model was rejected, as was unidimensionality of the scale. After elimination of item 6, two subscales were found each to fit graphical loglinear Rasch models; a 5-item scale measuring perceived stress (PS-5) and a 4-item scale measuring lack of perceived control (LPC-4, reversed items). The PS-subscale fit a model adjusted for local response dependence between items and differential item functioning (DIF) for two items relative to gender and academic discipline/semester respectively. The LPC-subscale fit a model adjusted for local response dependence between items, as well as DIF for one item relative to age. The results have implications for research and other employment of the PSS, and underlines the usefulness of a Rasch-based approach.

ID: 238 / ED4: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Creating assessment tool for students' well-being in primary school

Tatjana Kanonire

National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation; tkanonir@hse.ru

The purpose of this study was to develop a model of well-being in primary school and construct a survey for measuring well-being taking into account participants' age and school context. Students' well-being together with academic achievement is considered to be important criteria of successful schooling in modern education. Well-being in school age predicts living outcomes such as health, performance and personal relationships (Diener, & Ryan, 1999; Kansky, Allen, & Diener, 2016). However there are no so many studies on representative samples about students' well-being in primary school. In this study the model of well-being in primary school includes satisfaction with school, positive and negative affect toward school, physical well-being, and relationships with classmates. The Survey of well-being was based on previously existed instruments. All instruments were translated in Russian according adaptation standards. The sample consisted of 846 3rd grade students. All students were tested frontally in classrooms. The Survey of well-being consisted of brief demographic questionnaire, Brief Adolescents' Subjective Well-Being in School Scale (Tian, Wang, Huebner, 2015), Classmates' Friendship Relationships Questionnaire (Turilova-Miščenko, Raščevska, 2008), and two questions for physical well-being. The results show appropriate psychometric properties of all instruments: reaction and discrimination indices, reliability (Cronbach's Alpha). The factorial validity of questionnaires was established. The relations between different well-being aspects were analyzed. The implication of well-being survey for research and practice will be discussed.

ID: 369 / ED4: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Direct and indirect measurement of school students well-being with the optimal scale technique

GiovanniBattista Flebus

University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy; Giovannibattista.Flebus@unimib.it

The new approach to well-being of positive psychology puts emphasis on normal states of moods, and on all kind of sources that promote well-being in adolescents. Interventions aimed at enhancing a renewed and more pleasurable state of mind are invented, proposed and applied more and more to adolescents. However, traditional measurements tap self-esteem, depression, tendency to diverse forms of psychopathology but not the core of well-being. Therefore, a new instrument to measure well-being and its correlates would be very useful .

45 sentences were used in the multiple choice format (example: I am stimulated to study when (a) I like the topic (b) I have no other engagements (c) I like the way the teacher interacts with us (d) I may fail the whole year (e) my parents punish me for low grades) The questionnaire was presented to a sample of 1200 students in Lombardy (Italy) region, along with other measures. The responses were analyzed according to the Categorical Factor Analysis or Multiple correspondence analysis (Greenacre, 2007) and yielded three factors : (1) a general life adaptation scale, (2) Psychological Harmony with parents, (3) Harmony (wellbeing) in school. Cronbach's Alpha were moderate (ranging from .79 to .64 for the three scales). What is new in this approach is the scaling of item only indirectly liked to wellbeing, for instance attitudes towards policemen, friends, teachers, drinking and drugs, first sexual intercourse and love affairs. The three scales displayed moderate but significant correlations with Conscientiousness, Life satisfaction, Alexithymia (reversed) and contributed to the construct validity of the scale.

ID: 297 / ED4: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

A new measure of Time Perspective for adolescents: Validity and psychometrics properties of the IPT – Short Form

Isabel Nunes Janeiro¹, Alexandra M. Araújo²

¹Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ²Oporto Global University, Portugal; injaneiro@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

Research on time perspective improved considerably in recent years, stimulated by the development of new instruments for the assessment of time perspective as a multidimensional construct (e.g. ZTPI), however most of these instruments are organized for adult population and not adjusted for high school students. The current study discusses the potentialities of a new instrument designed for high school students, measuring the different dimensions of time perspective (i.e., future, present and past orientation). Participated in the study 400 Portuguese students from grade 11 of different public schools in the region of Lisbon. Results revealed that the IPT has a factorial structure based on four factors (future orientation, present orientation, past orientation and anxious vision of the future). Based on a confirmatory factor analysis, a Short Form of IPT was tested by retaining the items with the strongest factor loadings. This short version included 6 items for the Future orientation, 6 items for the Present orientation, 3 items for the Past orientation, and 4 items for the Negative future. The CFA indicated good fit for this four-factor solution. The results and the importance of the estimation of time perspective in adolescents for educational and career counseling are further discussed.

OS3: Oral Session 18

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room C.103

ID: 46 / OS3: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Trait emotional intelligence: a strategy for stress management and nurses' wellbeing at work

Chrysi Leliopoulou, Tracey Cockerton, Michael Traynor

Middlesex University, United Kingdom; chrysi1@mdx.ac.uk

Purpose: To examine the effectiveness of a strategy for stress management and wellbeing for nurses based on trait emotional self-efficacy theory. The research hypothesis for this study is "nurses who are scoring high on trait emotional intelligence, they will also score high on emotional work related wellbeing".

Design/ Methodology: Eighty-four (n=84) nurses were randomly assigned into training (n=35) and control group (n=49) and completed measures on trait emotional intelligence, job satisfaction, affective wellbeing, coping, general health, social support, mastery and measures on neuroticism and extraversion. Training aimed to improve the fit between the person and the environment and give nurses a sense of control and space to reframe and reconstruct their views of their world.

Results: The study found significant interaction between training and control group on global trait emotional intelligence $F(1,82)=14.369$, $MSE=9.291$, $p=.000$); however, nurses were not found to have improved significantly on job satisfaction, coping, affective wellbeing and general health despite increases found in these measures post training.

Limitations: High dropout rate was the main limitation to the study.

Research/practical implications: This short training strategy was developed to improve the fit between the person and the environment which may be utilized for future educational development and research.

Originality/Values: This study presents an innovative way to improve perceptions of emotional work related wellbeing for a high level emotional labor professional group.

ID: 167 / OS3: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Teacher Emotions Scale (TES): Adaptation to Brazilian samples

Tatiana Farias Moreira¹, Cristiane Faiad²

¹University of Brasilia, Brazil; ²University of Brasilia, Brazil; tatiana.moreira@gmail.com

The purpose of this study was to adapt the Teacher Emotions Scale to Brazilian samples. Emotions are complex psychobiological reactions, that articulate motivational patterns, impulses for action and physiological changes that emerge during a person-environment interaction, and are related to the appraisal of the person about the event. Teaching is a potential trigger of emotions, and, in Brazil, this is a research topic that needs further investigation. Despite the availability of emotions at work scales in Portuguese, there is no such scale that scope the specific population of teachers. Thus, after a research on international teacher emotion scales, we propose an adaptation of the general scale of the Teacher Emotions Scales (TES), a 12-item scale which evaluates enjoyment, anger and anxiety. The scale was developed in German and adapted to English. Translation and back translation were performed on the English and German versions, with eight bilingual experts (four for each language). The next steps are a pilot study with 20 teachers and the validation process, in which the scale will be administered to 500 teachers of basic and higher education. The sample will also fill out the Brazilian version of the Job-Related Affective Well-Being Scale (JAWS). Confirmatory factor analysis will be performed on the data (three factors expected, as the original scale), along with a covariance analysis between TES and JAWS factors. This study provides implications for research and practice, since emotions at work is an emerging topic and there are no scales in Brazil for teacher emotions at work.

ID: 194 / OS3: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***The Awe Experience through Sublime Stimuli: Designing and Assessing an Emotional Scale****Sergio Villar, Luis Oceja, Pilar Carrera**Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; sergio.villar@uam.es

The awe is defined as an emotional experience that people feel when they are exposed to stimuli that transcend their understanding of the world. Awe has been typically measured by focusing on the features of the stimuli; instead, we consider the need of working on an approach that focuses on the quality of the subjective emotional experience.

Two studies were conducted. In Study 1 (N=168), a set of ten stimuli were previously categorized by a group of raters as either sublime (which were supposed to induce the awe experience) or beautiful. In a 2 (sublime vs. beautiful) x 2 (video vs. music clip), participants were exposed to four stimuli, and completed a questionnaire with twenty emotional terms after each stimulus. In Study 2 (N=147), we created an 10-item scale by selecting the emotional terms that worked best in Study 1, and exposed participants to twelve either sublime or activating stimuli.

Results showed that the 10-item scale was useful to differentiate the emotional experience provoked by sublime stimuli from two other emotions provoked by non-sublime stimuli (beautiful or activating). This scale presented two factors formed by 6 and 4 items that refers to the awe component ($\alpha=.79$) and tenderness ($\alpha=.80$) component, respectively.

In summary, this scale stands out as a new way to assess the awe experience by focusing on the participant's subjective emotion instead of on the stimulus.

ID: 304 / OS3: 4**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***A componential emotion approach on the assessment of Moral Distress****Céline Aurélie Baele**Ghent University, Belgium; celine.baele@ugent.be

Purpose. Many health carers suffer from 'moral distress' (MD). Most studies on antecedents and outcomes of MD were conducted using the Moral Distress Scale (Corley, Elswick, Gorman, & Clor, 2001). Recently, however, concerns have been raised on MD's empirical basis. Therefore, our purpose is to empirically determine the core features of MD. **Methodology.** In a pilot study, 15 semi-structured interviews were conducted. Professionals from different disciplines were asked to describe their experiences during a critical incident of MD. The transcriptions were coded and analyzed to identify features and situations of MD. In Study 1, now being conducted, 200 professionals of different settings will be asked to write about a recent incident of MD, followed by an emotion component questionnaire. **Results.** The pilot study showed that MD has a strong affective component. Apart from anger, participants tended to experience self-conscious or moral emotions (e.g., shame, guilt). Based on these findings, a componential emotion approach was used in Study 1. **Limitations.** Since MD was explicitly identified in the pilot study, introduction bias may be a limitation. **Implications.** Understanding the emotion processes underlying MD may help organizations develop interventions aimed at coping with MD. **Value.** This study might be the first using the componential emotion approach to provide empirical evidence for the core features of MD. Furthermore, no study up to our knowledge examined MD throughout different health care settings (in one study) and with this number of participants. The outcomes of Study 1 may provide input for a context-independent assessment instrument.

PE4: Oral Session 19*Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room C2.01*

ID: 236 / PE4: 1
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Validation of a Polish Short Version of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory**Malgorzata Sobol-Kwapinska, Tomasz Jankowski, Aneta Przepiorka**John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; tojankowski@kul.pl

The Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI) is a measure of time perspective well-known in many countries. Time perspective is defined as a tendency to focus on the past, present, or future. The aim of this study was to validate a Polish short version of the ZTPI (PS-ZTPI), which consists of four scales: Past-Negative, Past-Positive, Future, and Present-Hedonistic. The participants were 2,457 Polish adults, aged from 17 to 78. We applied the multitrait-multimethod approach in a confirmatory factor analysis framework to confirm the convergent and discriminant validity of the PS-ZTPI. The incremental validity of this inventory was computed by means of a series of hierarchical regression analyses. The results indicate a good validity of the PS-ZTPI.

ID: 327 / PE4: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Validity and Usefulness of the Highly Sensitive Personality Scale Based on a Representative Sample**Tanja Gabriele Baudson¹, Fritz Ostendorf², Nicolas Becker³, Ruth Lena Krönung⁴, Katharina Blank⁵, Frank M. Spinath³, Samuel Greiff⁶, Christoph J. Kemper⁶**

¹TU Dortmund University, Dortmund, Germany; ²University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany; ³Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany; ⁴University of Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany; ⁵H:G University of Health and Sports, Technics and Arts, Unna, Germany; ⁶University of Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg; tanja.baudson@tu-dortmund.de

Aron and Aron's (1997) Highly Sensitive Person Scale (HSPS) assesses individual differences in sensory processing sensitivity, the tendency to react (strongly) to sensory and social stimuli. As the original positive-only worded items may promote acquiescence and thus make interpretation of the results difficult, the present study is based on a HSPS variant by Krönung (2015, unpubl.), which includes reverse-coded items. Examining a representative German adult sample of N = 405, 50.9% female, age M (SD) = 44.71 (14.59), we identified significant gender differences favoring women, in line with previous findings ($t[403] = -3.56, p < .001$). Also, the full-scale HSPS score was substantially correlated to four of the six personality factors of the HEXACO model (openness to experience: $r = .26, p < .001$; agreeableness: $r = -.16, p = .002$; extraversion: $r = -.31, p < .001$; emotionality: $r = .44, p < .001$) but unrelated to conscientiousness and humility. No significant correlations with age or brief measures of fluid (mini-q) and crystallized cognitive ability (BEFKI-K) were found either (all $r = |.07|$ or less). The scale explained incremental variance over and above the HEXACO scales in measures of self-efficacy (SWOP-SW), quality of life (EUROHIS QOL), fear of evaluation (SANB), anxiety (PHQ-ANX), and depression (PHQ-DEP; % additional variance explained between 0.5 and 2.6%), but not in optimism (LOT-R) or satisfaction with life (SWLS). Of the one-, two- and three-factor models proposed in the literature, neither yielded adequate fit in confirmatory factor analyses. Implications will be discussed.

ID: 100 / PE4: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Orthogonal Narcissism Concept: A Contemporary Approach of Understanding Narcissistic Tendencies

Szabolcs Bandi, Laszlo Nagy

University of Pécs, Hungary; bandi.szabolcs@gmail.com

The purpose of the study was to provide a contemporary complex theoretical and measurement framework to understand the different narcissistic tendencies. In the empirical research on narcissism the "overt-covert" typology was often mixed up with the "grandiose-vulnerable" distinction. A new clinical concept states, that these typologies are fundamentally different and hierarchically organized. In Orthogonal Narcissism Concept we propose a trait-based, dimensional approach to use the clinical findings in a continuous personality-psychological framework. A cross-sectional self-report methodology was used (N=357) to assess the probable adaptation of the clinical typology-based model to a dimensional one, which would make us able to measure narcissism in normal- and clinical population with the same instrument. Results showed that, we can reproduce the clinical categories in normal-population with dimensional approaches and separate them from each other with the Five Factor Model. According to the results, in the narcissistic subgroups 70% of the observed personality variables deviate from the corresponding mean values of the normal population. This study provides important implications for research and practice, such as the continuity of normal- and personality-pathological traits, and the further revision of how we are currently thinking about personality-disorders. The biggest value of our research is that we were able to create active dialogue between different fields of investigation of narcissism. Future directions of the research could be further validation-processes using various assessment methods, for example projective tests.

ID: 134 / PE4: 4a
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

ASSESSING SINGERS' PERSONALITY TRAITS: THE ROLE OF NARCISSISM AND BIG FIVE DIMENSIONS

Jon I. Etxabe, Bárbara Torres-Gómez

University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain; jiet15@gmail.com

There is a widespread cliché in singing circles about possible personality differences among singers' profile (i.e. voice groups). However, there is not much scientific evidence on this subject. This study explores the relationship between voice type, modalities of singing and personality traits according to two aims: First, differences in personality profiles of singers vs. non-singers, as well as personality diversity between different voice groups and roles on stage; and second, perceived stereotypes related to singers' voice type and role were assessed. The full sample was composed of 590, (392 female, ages 14-84), one subsample made of singers (n = 405) and the other (n = 185), used for comparison purposes. They completed some scales in order to measure the five dimensions of personality (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Openness to Experiences) and Narcissism. Participants were also asked to associate some sentences (tapping personality traits) with each voice group. In the MANOVAs, once gender was controlled across groups, many significant differences were observed between singers and non-singers, as well as when choir singers, soloists and non-singers were compared. Singers scored higher on Narcissism and Extraversion than non-singers, while the latter got higher levels on Neuroticism. Furthermore, soloists scored higher than choir-singers on Extraversion, Neuroticism and Openness. However, no differences were found among singers' voice types. The exploration of stereotypes using chi-square tests revealed the existence of voice type-related stereotypes, with an own ingroup favorable perception. Results are discussed in terms of the value of individually and ingroup self-reported personality traits.

CL6: Oral Session 20

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · Location: Room C1.04

ID: 156 / CL6: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Screening for mental health: Validity studies of the Mental Health Inventory – MHI-38 and MHI-5

Ana Margarida Sequeira dos Santos, Rosa Novo

Faculty of Psychology - University of Lisbon (Portugal), Portugal; amss1991@gmail.com

The unrecognition and consequently undertreatment of mental disorders in primary care is a major concern nowadays. Screening instruments for mental health are useful and effective tools for clinical practice and research to identify psychologically distressed patients. The present study sought to establish the criterion validity of the Mental Health Inventory-38 and of its shortest form – MHI-5 –, using three gold standards: clinical/nonclinical groups; MMPI-2 clinical profiles; and Scales of Psychological Well-Being (SPWB) levels of well-being. This study was conducted with two Portuguese samples of adults (18-74 years) of both sexes, differentiated by the clinical situation: one without clinical complaints ($n = 31$) and another with a history of clinical complaints ($n = 33$). ROC curves were constructed to determine whether the MHI-38 and MHI-5 could be considered as a useful screening instrument and to define optimal cutpoints for them. In fact, the MHI in Portugal had no defined cutpoints that allow the identification of clinical situations that deserve further attention. For the global measure of MHI-38 the ROC curve yielded a sensitivity (Se) of 93.4% and a specificity (Sp) of 83.9%. for the optimal cutoff indicated and for the MHI-5 showed a 90.9% Se and 80.6% Sp values. These results suggest that the MHI can be a useful tool in screening for mental health in research and clinical settings. The need to replicate this study with samples that are larger, balanced socio-demographically and that control the clinical conditions and the types of pathology is discussed.

ID: 157 / CL6: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Relationship between executive and non-executive functions: a factorial confirmatory analysis study

Luís Pires^{1,3}, José Leitão^{1,3}, Chiara Guerrini², Octávio Moura¹, Imke Buekenhout³, Mário Simões^{1,3}

¹CINEICC - Cognitive-Behavioural Research Center, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ²Centre for Health and Clinical Neuroscience, Psychology, School of Life Sciences, University of Hull, United Kingdom; ³Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; luismpires@yahoo.com

Executive Functions (EF) interact with non-executive functions (nEF) in order to control the execution of complex daily activities. Factor analytical techniques have been used to identify constructs that underlie EF. However diverse findings have been reported and it is still unclear whether EF comprise multiple, separable abilities (e.g., shifting, updating and inhibition) or whether EF is unitary in nature. A neuropsychological battery, encompassing measures of attention, memory, language, executive functions and processing speed, was applied to a nonclinical sample of 115 young adults. Twenty five young adults were excluded due to the presence of significant depressive symptoms, psychoactive medication intake and/or the presence of medical conditions and data from 90 young adults (18-33 years old, Mean age=19.77, SD=2.85; 11-20 years of formal education, Mean education=13.09, SD=1.48; 76 female) were analysed. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to compare multiple models of EF empirically. A three-factor model was the most suitable for our neuropsychological data. The factors comprised: EF, nEF and Processing Speed (PS). Results confirm the diverse and heterogeneous nature of EFs, with some EF tests contributing more to the EF factor than others (e.g., Stroop test vs Tower test). Also, PS was correlated with EF but the majority of EF tests maintained adequate loadings in the EF factor while controlling for PS. Further research with CFA is required to understand EF in healthy populations in order to improve the validity of the EF test commonly used in clinical settings.

ID: 158 / CL6: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Reliability and validity of Inventory of Personality Organization (Latvian language version).****Aija Apele, Malgozata Rascevska**University of Latvia, Latvia; aija.apele@gmail.com

The aim of the current research was to examine reliability, convergent and factorial validity of Inventory of Personality Organization (IPO, Kernberg & Clarkin, 1995) adapted in Latvian language. IPO is developed within the O.F.Kernberg's (1984,1996) diagnostic and theoretical model of borderline personality organization (BPO), which includes three dimensions: primitive psychological defences, identity diffusion and reality testing. The BPO, however, is not a synonym for DSM-defined

borderline personality disorder, which is only one of the personality disorders, that can derive from BPO. Research was conducted in a non-clinical sample of 245 young adults (age 19-26). For establishment of convergent validity, affectivity (PANAS, Watson et al., 1988) and aggressivity (Buss, Perry, 1992) were measured. Coefficients of reliability, measured by Cronbach alpha, were above 0.75. Results show statistically significant positive correlations between all three dimensions of the personality organization and negative affectivity, aggression and hostility, as well as negative relationship with positive affectivity. The factor structure of the IPO original research was confirmed also for the Latvian version of IPO.

Implications: IPO can be used for the assessment of personality in clinical and non-clinical settings with the aim to estimate primitive psychological defences (denial, splitting, dissociation, projection), reality testing capacity and identity diffusion (internal concept of self and others).

ID: 165 / CL6: 4**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The Therapeutic Collaboration Coding System: an observational method to microanalyse the therapeutic alliance****Eugénia Ribeiro, Dulce Pinto, Angela Ferreira, Cátia Vasconcelos, Inês Sousa**University of Minho, Portugal; eugenia@psi.uminho.pt

The quality and strength of the therapeutic alliance has been consistently referred as a the more reliable predictor of good therapy outcomes. In our view, to understand how the alliance contribute to change in psychotherapy entails to focus on the interactive

micro processes involved in the development of collaboration between the therapist and the patient.

In this paper, we aim to present the Therapeutic Collaboration Coding System (TCCS) as an instrument to observe and to analyze the therapeutic collaboration, as the core dimension of the therapeutic alliance. This instrument was designed to analyze and track the interaction between therapist and client on a moment-by-moment basis. The TCCS's unit of analyze is each speaking turn. TCCS includes 3 categories of therapist's interventions and 5 categories of patient's responses, which combination allow to the definition of 15 types of therapeutic exchanges.

The TCCS construction and coding procedures will be described. In addition, based on the codifications of 66 sessions using the TCCS and also on the patient's perception of alliance (working alliance inventory) and perception of the quality of the sessions (session evaluation questionnaire) evaluated at the end of sessions, we will present an update of the reliability and validation properties of the TCCS.

ID: 3 / CL6: 5

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Meaning-based Assessment of the Meaningfulness of Life**Shulamith Kreitler**Tel-Aviv University, Israel, Sheba Medical Center; krit@netvision.net.il

The paper presents the meaning-based measure of the Meaningfulness of Life (MOL) which consists in applying the theory of meaning (Kreitler & Kreitler) for assessing life's meaningfulness. The MOL is based on the assumption that there are many ways of finding, experiencing and expressing one's MOL and that they are grounded in the different aspects of meaning, for example, emotions, actions, possessions, cognitions or functions. The MOL includes statements describing MOL in terms of the 22 basic content categories of the meaning system, e.g., to be active, to experience different emotions, accumulate possessions. The subjects' task is to check on a 4-point scale the extent to which each of the items contributes to their MOL. One hypothesis underlying the MOL is that the items constituting one's MOL correspond to the meanings one habitually considers (i.e., one's profile of meaning assessed by the Test of Meanings). Thus, if emotions are salient in one's way of thinking, emotions would be an important component of one's MOL. The MOL scores and one's profile of meaning correlated in the range of .63-.85 ($p < .01$) in different samples. The correlation was lower ($r = .34$) between the MOL score and the meanings used for expressing freely the meaning of life or of happiness. The MOL scores correlated significantly (in the range of .50-.72, $p < .01$) with quality of life in samples of healthy and cancer patients. The procedure of constructing the MOL has been applied also in regard to other psychological constructs, such as Health, Love, and Creativity.

IN1: Oral Session 21

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · Location: Room C2.02

ID: 30 / IN1: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Intelligence

AGE DIFFERENCES IN ROLE OF MENTAL SPEED AND INTELLIGENCE COMPONENTS IN ADAPTATION POTENTIAL**Olga Razumnikova^{1,2}, Larisa Prokhorova¹, Anna Yashanina^{1,2}, Natalia Asanova¹**¹Novosibirsk State Technical University, Russian Federation; ²Research Institute of Physiology and Basic Medicine, Russian Federation; razum@physiol.ru

There are a lot of evidences that mental speed is a strong indicator of age-related changes in brain functions as well as associations between intelligence, including emotional IQ, and aging-induced changes in adaptation. Thus, reaction time of speed of nervous regulation may be a non invasive alternative tool for evaluating the health status of older peoples.

Psychometric data were collected from healthy older women (63.9±5.2 years n=78) (OG) and young women (19.5±1.3 years, n=72) (YG) which studied in the NSTU. RTs were measured using the Attention Network Test (ANT). Verbal/figural intelligence (IQv and IQf) was assessed using the Amthauer's subtests. The Russian versions of trait EI measures (EI-IPIP) and the 36-Item Health Survey (SF-36) (QoL) were used.

Age-related differences in the relationships between RTs, IQ, and health status were observed. YG was characterized by negative correlations of RTs with 'mental health' component of QoL as well as with IQv and IQf. In OG RTs were related to various components of EI: positively with 'role of emotions in decision making' and negatively with a ratio of "positive expressivity" to 'negative expressivity' of EI. IQv in seniors was also associated with EI components, namely with 'role of emotions in decision making' and 'attention to emotion' (negatively and positively, correspondingly).

The results support the theory that higher mental speed and IQ in adolescents may have protective effect on adaptation in aging. In seniors this effect is mediated by EI components.

The work was supported partly by the grants of the RFHR №15-06-10052 and the RFBR №17-06-00166.

ID: 177 / IN1: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Intelligence

Is response elimination a fallback strategy in matrix reasoning? Evidence from eye-tracking suggests it is not.

Patrick Loesche^{1,2}, Andreas Gold¹, Marcus Hasselhorn²

¹Goethe University, Germany; ²German Institute for International Educational Research; loesche@dipf.de

There is some previous research suggesting that there are basically two strategies in matrix reasoning. One indicator variable for these strategies is the Toggle Rate (TR), which is the rate of saccades between the matrix area and the response area. Here we wanted to directly test the assumption that response elimination, as reflected by Toggle Rate (TR), is a fallback strategy. If this was true, then we expected to see an increased TR towards the end of the problem solving process, and that this increased TR is related to person ability and item difficulty.

We fitted linear functions to eye-tracking data from 105 individuals on the within-item level. To see the change in TR during the solution process we analyzed the Toggle Difference (TD), i.e. the difference in time between any two consecutive toggles. If response elimination is more likely towards the end of the problem solving process, then TD should decrease.

We used linear mixed effects modeling to analyze item-level and person-level effects. The results revealed that the average slope is negative (-118 ms) meaning that TR is generally increasing towards the end. However, the TD slopes were not correlated with either person ability ($\beta = -19$ ms) or item difficulty ($\beta = -20$ ms).

This supports our idea that response elimination is not qualitatively distinguishable from constructive matching. Instead we propose that test-takers engage in only one strategy, and that eye-movement variables like TR are better thought of as being indicators of the effectiveness of that strategy.

ID: 286 / IN1: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Intelligence

Psychometric evaluation of the new concentration test NULES

Julia Leiner, Thomas Scherndl, Sandra Augart, Tuulia Ortner

University of Salzburg, Austria; julia.leiner@sbg.ac.at

Previous research focusing on visual attention often neglected more complex forms of processing or suffered from complex task instructions. Given the fact that concentration is a prerequisite in many occupational settings, we developed a concentration test: NULES (Numbers-Letters-Symbols) consisting of 25 new items based on simple and unambiguous stimuli and clear rules for task completion. Test takers are required to recode numbers into letters and fill out fields with the fitting symbols according to a given table. As a further rule, fields must be left blank if (a) there is a number that is not represented in the conversion table or (b) if the same number appears for a second time in the same row. For score calculation, we implemented speed and errors as components of one's overall performance. We present first data on validity based on 100 undergraduates (mean age: 19 years, 40% men). Besides the NULES the participants completed an established attention test as well as different cognitive ability tests. Data analyses indicated satisfying internal consistency ($\alpha = .93$) as well as convergent validity with the other attention test. A confirmatory factor analysis revealed a one-factor solution. Data collection in order to estimate the new test's retest correlation is currently in progress.

ID: 295 / IN1: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Intelligence

Construct validity of the Cattell-Horn-Carroll-based Dutch Cognitive Ability Test

Marlies Tierens¹, Katrijn Van Parijs¹, Annemie Bos¹, Walter Magez^{1,2}

¹Thomas More Belgium; ²CAP vzw; marlies.tierens@thomasmore.be

Recent cognitive instruments are often based on the Cattell – Horn – Carroll (CHC) taxonomy, widely accepted as the most empirically supported model of cognitive abilities. The purpose of this study is to investigate the construct validity of the Dutch Cognitive Ability Test (CoVaT–CHC), a new CHC – based intelligence battery for children.

Analyses were conducted on a representative sample of more than 3000 children (range: 9 years, 6 months to 13 years, 11 months). They completed the assessment at school in groups of 5 – 25 during four sequential lessons.

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis were conducted to determine which model best describes the structure measured by the CoVaT – CHC: the hierarchical CHC – model, the Gf – Gc model or a model similar to Spearman's g. Analyses show a better fit for the multifactor models compared to the one – factor model. The estimation of missing data due to incomplete test protocols is one of the limitations of this research.

This study provides important implications for research and practice, as the CoVaT - CHC is the first Dutch CHC – based test available for children. It gives the opportunity to the practitioner to gain more insight into general intelligence as well as specific individual cognitive strengths and weaknesses in Fluid Intelligence, Crystallized Intelligence, Short – term Memory, Visual Processing and Processing Speed. In addition, this study is the first to confirm the importance of broad cognitive abilities in the intelligence profile of Flemish children.

ID: 340 / IN1: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Intelligence

Psychometric characteristics of matrices tests depending on personality traits and response format: multiple choice versus free response

Sonja Wimmer, Tuulia M. Ortner

University of Salzburg, Austria; sonja.wimmer@sbg.ac.at

Assessment of reasoning ability with matrices tests is considered to be the best measure of general intelligence. As examinee characteristics may affect test performance, concern about maintaining fairness is expressed. Which test features lead to biases is not yet clarified. The purpose of this study was to examine effects of response format on overall results of matrices tests according to examinee's sex, risk propensity, and test anxiety, as well as effects on criterion validity. Five hundred sixty six German-speaking pupils and students (aged 14 to 26) were randomly assigned to either a multiple choice or a free response version of the same test. Data revealed no systematic effects due to response format, but a significant higher criterion validity of the multiple choice version. Furthermore, a significant main effect of sex was shown: men out-performed women in reasoning irrespective of response format. Results are discussed with reference to attributes of the test situation (study versus selection) and sample characteristics.

MT5: Oral Session 22

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · *Location:* Room B2.02

ID: 70 / MT5: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Methodology

Cumulative versus unfolding IRT models: How practice may defy theory

Jorge N. Tendeiro, Rob R. Meijer

University of Groningen, Netherlands; j.n.tendeiro@rug.nl

Item response theory (IRT) models are popular statistical tools that allow extracting psychometric information from data. These models are useful in various settings, including educational, psychological, and clinical assessment. However, the quality of the results crucially depends on properly fitting the model of interest to the data. Hence, it is important to assess which model best fits the data at hand. Two important classes of IRT models exist, namely the so-called cumulative and unfolding models (e.g., Drasgow et al., 2010). The former class is especially suitable in cognitive assessment, whereas the latter class is ideally conceived when measuring attitudes and preferences. The previous observation is mostly theoretical and, surprisingly, has had little exploratory attention using empirical data. This study provides a relevant empirical contribution to improve the current state of affairs. Our purpose was to see how well does the most popular unfolding model in use (the GGUM; Roberts et al., 2000) fare against the more classical polytomous IRT cumulative models (e.g., the graded response model; Embretson & Reise, 2000). We fit both cumulative and unfolding models to several empirical datasets (from cognitive and psychological settings). Results showed that not always the most obvious model choice was the one that fit the data best. The most important implication is that practitioners need to be very careful when selecting the model to use, in spite of the apparent structure of the data. Some constraints in our study (e.g., how to deal with unscalability of items) will also be addressed.

ID: 179 / MT5: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Methodology

A Bayesian hierarchical modeling for IRT equating in the matrix-sampled anchor items design with mixed-format test

Hyun-Woo Nam

SoonChunHyang University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea); namhw@sch.ac.kr

This study is purposed to find out the hierarchical prior information for stable estimating and equating IRT parameters even when the research data was composed of matrix-sampled anchor items with multidimensional mixed-format.

The objective of this study is searching for the optimum Bayesian conditions to specify hyper-priors hierarchically when estimating and equating IRT parameters in the test data which is difficult to solve by the existing maximum likelihood estimation method.

Simulation data are generated based on the 2006-2007 years 10th grade English test of the Korean National Assessment of Educational Achievement, assuming the 2-parameter logistic model for dichotomous items and the graded response model for polytomous items. When simulating data, 3 factors are manipulated, i.e. number of respondents, ability levels, and dimensionality. The number of respondents of each block is varied by 1,000, 500, 100, and 50. The level of ability is shifted to average level, below average level, above average level. The test dimensionality is supposed to be uni-dimensional, 2-dimensional, or 3-dimensional. IRT parameters are estimated and equated by varying the level of precision or hyper-priors of variance in a hierarchical manner. IRT parameters are estimated and equated using WinBUGS.

The results are evaluated by calculating RMSD (root mean square deviation) and bias. Theoretical and practical meanings of hierarchical hyper-priors compared to independent or fixed hyper-priors are discussed.

Key: Bayesian IRT (Item Response Theory), Equating, Priors, Hierarchical Hyper-priors, Matrix-sampled Design, Multidimensionality

ID: 183 / MT5: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Modeling Extreme Response Style Using Item Response Trees

Adam Tapal^{1,2}, Paul De Boeck²

¹Masaryk University, Czech Republic; ²The Ohio State University, USA; adam.tapal@gmail.com

It is well known that responses to Likert scale items are potentially influenced by response styles and not only by the latent trait level or attitude strength to be measured. Here, we focus on the extreme response style (ERS) in responses to a Big Five personality test. The purpose of the two presented studies (N = 7885 and 7623) is to demonstrate an attempt to jointly model the latent personality traits and ERS using a class of Item Response Theory models - the Item Response Trees - such that the extreme response style effect can be measured and removed. The Item Response Trees framework can be utilized to decompose item responses into a priori defined sub-responses or hypothesized response processes and model them as functions of different latent variables. The results indicate extreme response style can indeed be modeled and separated from the substantive trait(s) in this way, and represent important findings for the practice of using response scales. Further applications to measurement of ERS and other response styles are discussed.

ID: 204 / MT5: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

A practical guide to the assessment of IRT misfit impact in patient reported outcome measures

Yue Zhao

The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong S.A.R. (China); myzhao@hku.hk

Item response theory (IRT) has been increasingly applied in patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures in the last decade. Using statistical significance tests to detect misfit is usually the focus of IRT misfit evaluations, but such evaluations rarely address the impact/consequence of using misfitting items on the intended clinical applications. This presentation seeks to report a study on the evaluation of the impact of IRT item misfit on score estimates and severity classifications, and to demonstrate a recommended process of model fit evaluation. Using secondary data sources collected from the Patient-Reported Outcome Measurement Information System (PROMIS), analyses were conducted based on PROMIS depression and pain interference item banks. The examination of the presence and impact of misfit suggested that item misfit had a negligible impact on the score estimates and severity classifications with the general population sample in the two item banks, implying that the impact of item misfit was insignificant. PROMIS item banks were employed as a demonstrated case in the presentation to illustrate the recommended process of IRT model fit evaluation, which involves identification of the presence of item misfit (statistical significance) and assessment of the impact of item misfit (practical significance). We hope to draw attention for PRO researchers that, in the IRT model-fit assessment, not only statistical significance but also practical significance should be adopted as a common practice in IRT applications for PRO research and practice.

ID: 333 / MT5: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

A statistical learning perspective on the relationship between reliability and predictive validity for psychological tests

Mark De Rooij

Leiden University, Netherlands, The; rooijm@fsw.leidenuniv.nl

Psychological tests are often used to make decisions. To make accurate decisions the predictive validity of a test should be high. The current state of the art is that the reliability of a test is the upper bound of predictive validity and consequently that the predictive validity goes down with decreasing reliability. This knowledge is based on a traditional focus on regression models. The field of statistical or machine learning has defined a more modern view on prediction, that is based on the bias-variance tradeoff. In this view, it is essential that predictive validity should be investigated out-of-sample and the regression model should be tuned such that these out-of-sample predictions are optimized. Taking this point of view we show that prediction error has a U-shaped relationship with reliability. This finding has major consequences for all situations where psychological tests are used to make decisions, such as college admissions and selection of personnel, and sheds a new light on test evaluation.

OS4: Oral Session 23

Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · *Location:* Room C.103

ID: 95 / OS4: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

The validity of psychological assessment in predicting job performance

Omar Al Ali

Ministry of Interior – UAE, United Arab Emirates; oealali@live.com

A considerable literature has demonstrated the utility of cognitive ability tests in organizational selection process. However, there have been relatively few studies to determine the relationship between using psychological tests and long-term job performance. In addition, the predictive validity of other kinds of tests, especially personality questionnaires is more controversial. Therefore, the main goal of this study is to test the predictive validity of psychological assessment in predicting job performance across a period of up to 3 years.

The sample consisted of 140 employee from police force in the UAE. Performance was established through the organization's own appraisal process after 3 years of selection, while personality was measured using the Arabic version of the NEO-FFI. Moreover, Arabic tests were used to measure cognitive ability and emotional intelligence.

Results show that conscientiousness, extraversion, emotional stability and open to experience were all significantly correlated ($p < .01$) with job performance ($r = .44$, $r = .39$, $r = .34$ and $r = .26$) respectively. Cognitive ability demonstrated the highest significant correlation with job performance ($r = .48$, $p < .01$). A significant positive relationship between emotional intelligence and job performance was also found ($r = .47$, $p < .01$). Results from the stepwise regression show that four independent variables contributed significantly to prediction of job performance: cognitive ability, conscientiousness, emotional intelligence and emotional stability. Altogether accounted for 42% of variability in overall performance.

Findings were discussed in terms of the previous research, study limitations, and practical advantages of using psychometric tests for personnel selection.

ID: 131 / OS4: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Development and Validation of the Scale for Ethical Behavior (SEB) in Occupational Settings

Eirini Marina Mitropoulou¹, Ioannis Tsaousis¹, Despoina Xanthopoulou², Ntinios Petridis³

¹University of Crete, Greece; ²Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece; ³University College London, UK; psyp165@psy.soc.uoc.gr

The purpose of this study was the development and validation of a new multi-dimensional measure for assessing ethical leadership at work (i.e., Scale for Ethical Behavior - SEB). Based on previous theoretical and empirical research on ethical leadership, twenty-seven ethical leadership dimensions were elicited. A quantitative design was used to examine the factor structure of the new scale with a multi-source sample (i.e., employers and employees). First, an EFA was conducted with a sample of employers, and the results revealed a 2-factor solution. Then, using an independent sample of employers, a CFA was conducted. The results showed that the 2-factor solution, as emerged from the EFA, describes the data better than other alternative theoretical models (e.g. 3-factor, and 4-factor model). To establish concurrent, convergent and divergent validity of the new scale, the SEB was related to different leadership styles (e.g., ethical, transformational) as well as other work related behaviors (e.g. integrity, trust, engagement). All correlations were in the expected direction, providing support for the validity of the scale. Omega and test-retest reliability indicated also that the measure is reliable. This study provides important implications for research and practice, by expanding our understanding on ethical perceptions and improving our knowledge about the consequences of ethics in occupational settings. Given the many ethical business scandals, research on leadership ethicality seems more prominent than ever. Concluding, the results from this study showed that the SEB is a scale with robust psychometric properties which can be used for assessing ethical leadership in occupational settings.

ID: 228 / OS4: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Career Values Multidimensional Questionnaire : Development and Validation****Marc Abessolo¹, Jérôme Rossier¹, Andreas Hirschi²**¹University of Lausanne, Switzerland; ²University of Bern, Switzerland; marc.abessolo@unil.ch

The present study aimed to develop a model and questionnaire to assess communalities between work values and career orientations. Based on previous research, 36 items were generated to assess underlying factors among the work values classifications of Super (1970) and Dawis and Lofquist (1984) and the career orientation scales of Schein's career anchors (1985) and Briscoe and colleagues' (2006) protean and boundaryless career attitudes. Factor analyses with a heterogeneous sample of 313 employees aged 16 to 65, living in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, indicated and confirmed eight values dimensions: social (importance of helping others and contribute to society), management (importance of organizing and managing work of others), specialization (importance of challenge and expertise), mobility (importance of inter-organizational/international mobility and exchange), independence (importance of autonomy and career self-management), salary (importance of income and security), work-life balance (importance of balance between personal and professional lives), and variety (importance of variety and novelty). Reliability and validity measures indicate that the eight factors are consistent and related, but distinct. This new comprehensive career values questionnaire is proposed for use by contemporary career researchers and for practitioners to better understand their clients' career values. We will discuss its empirical and practical implications.

ID: 346 / OS4: 4**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***The Decent Work Questionnaire (DWQ): A psychometric measure of workers' perceptions****Tânia Ferraro¹, Leonor Pais¹, Nuno Rebelo Dos Santos², João Manuel Moreira³**¹University of Coimbra, Portugal; ²Universidade de Évora, Portugal; ³University of Lisbon, Portugal;
taniaferraro@gmail.com

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to present the development of a questionnaire measure of workers' perceptions of decent work (Ferraro, Pais, Dos Santos & Moreira, 2016).

Design/Methodology: an initial pool of 72 items was created to characterize decent work. Together with DWQ (a cross sectional self-reported measure), we administered the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale and the Personal Burnout subscale of the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory as sources of convergent and discriminant validity criteria to workers from Portugal (N=636) and Brazil (N=1039). The data from the initial DWQ items were submitted to exploratory factor analysis, followed by cross-validation in confirmatory factor analysis.

Results: The final 31-item version of DWQ yields seven factor scores in addition to the global decent work score. This factor structure has been shown to be invariant between the two samples.

Limitations: the DWQ as a self-report instrument has the limitations inherent to this kind of measure. Further research should therefore strengthen validity evaluation by recruiting more representative samples of workers and by adding further variables to the convergent/discriminant validity analyses.

Research/Practical implications: the hierarchical structure uncovered (one general factor subsuming seven specific dimensions) could be confronted with other views (legal, economic, political) to deepen analysis and develop knowledge. The application of a DW approach in conceiving strategic HR interventions can promote innovative/creative work/job (re)design and improve work/job quality.

Originality/Value: with good reliability, convergent and discriminant validity indices, the DWQ could open new avenues for theoretical and empirical development of the decent work concept, as well as practical HR interventions.

ID: 344 / OS4: 5
Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Practice makes perfekt? Effects of training on results in a motoric multistimuli reaction test

Tuulia Ortner, Corinna Klettner, Thomas Scherndl

University of Salzburg, Austria; tuulia.ortner@sbg.ac.at

Studies on the effects of repeating and training of particular tests are rare and mostly relevant in the context of traffic psychology. The determination test (Schuhfried, 2007) was designed to assess time reaction to different visual and auditory stimuli, stress tolerance and the associated ability to react. The test requires test takers to distinguish colors and sounds, to memorize relevant characteristics of stimulus configurations, response buttons and assignment rules and apply this knowledge. We investigated whether test takers were able to train (a) reaction time or (b) correct responses of this test. We furthermore tested the influence of sports, achievement motivation, and the frequency of playing computer games on the effectiveness of training. Ninety-five students assigned to two experimental groups were training (either the determination test itself or a computerized cognitive training tool), a third group served as a control group. All voluntarily participating students were informed that the three best achievements during the last testing would be decorated with a monetary prize. The determination test training group and the cognitive training group conducted two supervised training sessions; the determination test group was further invited to train ad libitum. All groups passed a criterion test seven days after the first testing. Within all groups, a decrease in median reaction time was observed and an increase of correct responses, with the determination test training group outperforming the others regarding the reaction time. Concerning the covariates, only the frequency of playing computer games showed an effect.

CL7: Oral Session 24

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · Location: Room C1.04

ID: 27 / CL7: 1
Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Age Neutrality of the Young Schema Questionnaire in a Non-clinical Sample.

Els Pauwels^{1,2,3}, Laurence Claes^{1,4}, Eva Dierckx^{2,3}, Inge Debast³, Gina Rossi³, S.P.J. {Bas} Van Alphen³, Rianne Janssen¹, An Haekens²

¹Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium; ²Alexian Brother's Psychiatric Hospital, Belgium; ³Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium; ⁴University of Antwerp, Belgium; els.pauwels@fracarita.org

The Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ) was developed to assess Early Maladaptive Schemas which form the core of the Young Schema Theory and are considered to be relatively stable over time. However, research shows that questionnaires often lack face validity across different age groups. This study therefore investigated the age neutrality of both the long version (205 items) as well as a newly developed shorter version (80 items; 75 items originally proposed by Young and 5 items for EMS 'Social Undesirability') of the YSQ. Potential differential item functioning (DIF) was examined in a non-clinical sample (N=348) in young (18-34 years), middle-aged (35-59 years) and older (60-75 years) adults. Both the long as the short version proved to be age neutral (<7% DIF). During the symposium the long/short YSQs will be compared into detail regarding DIF (and differential test functioning). Clinical implications for the use of the questionnaires will be discussed. This study is innovative given the development of an age neutral more convenient short instrument (in comparison to the unwieldy long form) which can be used across different age groups.

ID: 38 / CL7: 2**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Using the Rasch Model to Validate the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ) in the Greek language****Ioannis Tsaousis**University of Crete, Greece; tsaousis@uoc.gr

The purpose of the present study was twofold: first, to examine the psychometric properties of the translation of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ), in Greece. Second, to investigate whether there are gender differences on the way that different sexes feel different levels of interpersonal relationship anxiety symptoms. Participants were 537 students from various universities around the country. Data were analyzed within the Item Response Theory (IRT) framework. The results from the analysis showed that IRAQ is a test with sound psychometric properties, that can be used to efficiently evaluate anxiety in terms of interpersonal relationship. Particularly, it has been found that the IRAQ is a unidimensional construct, since unidimensionality assumption could be verified. Additionally, alpha and Person-Separation reliability indices were at acceptable levels (0,75 and 0,74 respectively), and there was no local dependency among the items. The majority of the items consisting the scale exhibited acceptable fit statistics, although some misfited items (i.e., items in which there is a deviation between the observed responses and the expected ones) and DIF items (i.e., items in which subgroups respond differently to an item, even though they have an identical underlying level of ability) were identified. Finally, it was found that there is a nice representation of the items along the measured construct. In terms of gender differences at latent mean level, the analysis showed that females exhibited higher levels of anxiety than males. The implications of the findings within the IPART theoretical framework as well as future research are discussed.

ID: 74 / CL7: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***An analysis of gender DIF of the Gambling Behavior Scale for Adolescents (GBS-A) by using IRT models****MARIA ANNA DONATI, FRANCESCA CHIESI, CATERINA PRIMI**University of Florence, Italy; mariaanna.donati@unifi.it

In the assessment of adolescent gambling one central issue regards the measurement invariance across gender of the screens used to measure pathological behavior. Indeed, there is a general lack of evidence attesting their equivalent functioning in male and female adolescents. By employing Item Response Theory analyses, the present study was aimed at testing gender invariance of the Gambling Behavior Scale for Adolescents (GBS-A; Primi, Donati, & Chiesi, 2015), an instrument recently developed in order to measure the severity of Gambling Disorder (GD) as conceptualized in the last edition of the DSM (DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association, 2013). The GBS-A was administered to 1723 (56% males) 11- to 23-year-old students attending middle and secondary schools in Italy. Firstly, a confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated the unidimensionality of the scale in boys and girls. Then, IRT analyses for polytomous, ordered response category were applied. Discrimination and severity parameters indicated that all items were able to distinguish adolescents with different levels of GD and adequately covered the continuum of the latent trait. Subsequently, the equivalence of the items across gender was assessed by analyzing Differential Item Functioning, revealing that the GBS-A was gender invariant. Future studies might confirm the present findings by testing the GBS-A gender invariance with male and female adolescent gamblers recruited in clinical contexts. Overall, findings provided evidence that the GBS-A can be used to assess gambling problems in male as well as female adolescents.

ID: 104 / CL7: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Validation and Norming Studies of the Month Ordering Task for Speakers of European Portuguese

Imke Buekenhout, José Leitão, Ana Allen Gomes

University of Coimbra, Portugal; buekenhoutimke@gmail.com

The Month Ordering Task (MOT) is an instrument that evaluates working memory, specially aimed at older/clinical populations. To our knowledge, its psychometric properties have never before been explored. Therefore, we sought to assess the MOT's reliability (internal consistency and temporal stability), to obtain criterion-related and construct-related validity evidence, and to establish normative data for speakers of European Portuguese.

We conducted two studies inspecting MOT's reliability, namely its internal consistency and test-retest reliability. We analyzed internal consistency by computing Cronbach's Alpha coefficients, while test-retest reliability was assessed by calculating interclass and intraclass correlations. Item analysis was also conducted. Criterion-related evidence was gathered so as to assess the predictive power of MOT performance with respect to online and offline measures of reading comprehension. Construct-related evidence was obtained by studying correlations between MOT's scores and those of other WM tasks (convergent validity), and between MOT scores and measures of constructs less directly related to WM (discriminant validity). We evaluated the impact of several demographic variables upon TOM scores by means of a multiple regression analysis, and computed regression-based norms for use with native speakers of European Portuguese.

The results of our studies show that the MOT possesses sound psychometric properties, being a valid and reliable instrument, appropriate for use as an assessment tool in clinical settings. In such contexts, the MOT presents important advantages over several commonly used WM tasks, due to its easily understandable instructions, reliance on the patient's real-word knowledge, and the presence of a significant proportion of easy items.

ID: 155 / CL7: 5

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

The role of item response theory in assessing ADHD symptoms using the CBCL inventory

Daniela Crisan¹, Jorge N. Tendeiro¹, Rob R. Meijer¹, Don van Ravenzwaaij¹, Rob B. K. Wanders^{1,2,3}, Catharina A. Hartman^{1,2,3}

¹University of Groningen, Netherlands, The; ²University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands, The; ³The Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion regulation (ICPE), Netherlands, The; d.r.crisan@rug.nl

The Child Behavior CheckList (CBCL) is an inventory built to assess several psychopathologies in children, including ADHD, and is a widely used instrument in clinical care. The ADHD scale from CBCL consists of 10 items scored on a 3-point Likert scale. In practice, clinicians usually use total scores derived from dichotomizing the items, for person scoring and diagnosis. Another framework for scoring and diagnosis is item response theory (IRT), which could provide a more adequate representation of a person's standing on the latent trait, if the model-data fit is adequate, compared to total scores.. However, IRT has only played a minor role thus far, and the goal was to look at the items' information or reliability. Little to nothing has been done with respect to using IRT models for scoring and diagnosis. The goals of our study are the following: (1) fit an IRT model to responses to the ADHD scale, and analyze relevant psychometric properties (model fit, item parameters, item/test information); (2) investigate how well the scoring scheme used in practice relates to the latent trait estimates; (3) investigate which scoring scheme relates best with criteria variables (e.g., school performance); (4) investigate the effects of model-data misfit on the diagnosis of ADHD and on predictions. The data used for this study come from the TRAILS (Ormel et al., 2012). The results of this study have important implications for researchers and especially practitioners who use the CBCL for person scoring and diagnostic purposes, as well as for research purposes.

OS5: Oral Session 25

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · Location: Room C.103

ID: 14 / OS5: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Open-ended questions in organizational surveys: some considerations from a Safety Climate research.

Giada Vicentini¹, Margherita Pasini¹, Margherita Brondino¹, Andrea Bazzoli²

¹Department of Human Sciences, University of Verona, Italy; ²Department of Behavioral Sciences, Drury University, Springfield, MO, USA; giada.vicentini@studenti.univr.it

Qualitative research has received a growing attention during the last few years. In particular, mixed methodologies have arisen and a growing number of publications features them. Thus, investigating whether using both closed and open-ended questions in organizational surveys is worth it, is an emerging issue. Our contribution will add some new information on a socially constructed phenomenon in the workplace: safety climate, which will be helpful to both academics and practitioners. This study aims to investigate whether open-ended questions could add a valuable information in addition to closed questions in a safety climate survey conducted in Italy (N=1852), using a multilevel assessment instrument for Safety Climate, which separately considers supervisor and co-workers as climate's agents. Results confirmed that negative comments are more frequent than neutral or positive ones. Negative comments were also longer than positive ones in the subscale concerning co-workers and not in the supervisor's subscale. Third, a positive correlation between tone and safety climate level was found. Finally, workers who made comments perceived a lower level of safety climate compared with workers who did not make any comment. These results are discussed considering that open-ended and close-ended questions are based on different cognitive processes. Therefore, going deeper into the evaluation and judgement biases (i.e. cognitive biases) which have a role when people are giving a free comment is necessary.

ID: 99 / OS5: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

"It was the nightingale, and not the lark" - Exploring judgement formation in the context of Psychosocial Risk Assessment in qualitative case studies

Katja Schuller, Beck David

Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), Germany, Germany;
schuller.katja@baua.bund.de

Purpose. In the European Union (EU) management of psychosocial issues is among employers' legal responsibilities. In some European countries, like Germany, Psychosocial Risk Assessment (PRA) is legally required as a central element of occupational safety and health strategies (OSH). The German legislation does not specify how PRA has to be performed, thus, allowing great leeway that might result in a larger variety of operational procedures, methodological decisions and judgement procedures.

Design/ Methodology. This study explores judgement formation in the context of PRA in forty-one qualitative case studies including a wide range of sectors, branches, and sizes of enterprises. Based on semi-structured interviews with stakeholders (top and middle management, employee representatives, OSH officers) we compare different approaches of judgement formation regarding psychosocial risks, discuss and illustrate their strengths and weaknesses with regard to their influence on the whole process of PRA.

Results. In fact, we found a variety of judgement formation procedures in the context of PRA, ranging from instrument-based statistical judgements to judgements based on implicit, non-reflected rules and combinations of both. Each of these approaches faces different challenges. They will be presented and discussed under a methodological point of view.

Research/ Practical implications. From results of this study, that provides deep insights into the nature of judgement formation during Psychosocial Risk Assessments, we provide indications for methodological decisions that every stakeholder in charge of PRA has to make.

Originality value. To our knowledge, this study is the first that explores qualitatively judgement formation in the context of PRA.

ID: 189 / OS5: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

The Portuguese version of San Martín Scale for people with Intellectual Disabilities and significant support needs: psychometric properties

António Rodrigo¹, Sofia Santos², Fernando Gomes³

¹Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ²Centro de Estudos de Educação Especial, Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, UIDEF - Instituto de Educação, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ³SpertLab, Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal;

antoniorodrigo92@gmail.com

Quality of life (QOL) has been a consistent construct in the intellectual and developmental disability (ID) field with multiple purposes: guiding personalized support plans, enhancing personal outcomes and assessing the effectiveness of intervention programs. QOL is a multidimensional construct and personal outcomes are typically referenced to eight domains (self-determination, emotional well-being, physical well-being, material well-being, personal development, rights, social inclusion, and interpersonal relationships). Although the increase of studies in this area and the existence of numerous QOL instruments, just a few are addressed to people with significant support needs (i.e.: with profound and severe IDD) due to their limitations in adaptive behavior, intellectual functioning, communication skills, etc.. Besides the lack of suitable scales, most of them are not well validated/related to a clearly articulated conceptual QOL model. In Portugal, there was no such tool addressed to people with IDD with significant supports needs. This article's goal is the preliminary study of the psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of San Martín scale (P-ESM). Content validity indexes considered all items relevant (>.84), with moderate agreement among experts, showing a high internal consistency (α >.87), and moderate-high correlations between the domains. Results pointed out that that P-ESM may be a valid tool in the assessment of the QOL of people with lower level of functionality, although more research must be conducted in this area. There were significant differences in the QOL according to diagnosis, not found in terms of gender. Main conclusions and practical implications are presented and discussed.

ID: 199 / OS5: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

ATTID: The Portuguese version of the Questionnaire to measure Attitudes towards Persons with Intellectual Disability

Sofia Santos¹, Ana Lopes², Cristina Rodrigues², Glória Pereira², Tatiana Gomes², Vítor Franco³

¹Centro de Estudos de Educação Especial, Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, UIDEF - Instituto de Educação, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ²Faculdade de Motricidade, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal;

³Universidade de Évora; sofiasantos@fmh.ulisboa.pt

Rights and social participation of persons with intellectual disability (ID), in Portugal, are still facing many challenges and barriers due to negative attitudes (e.g.: stigma and discrimination) from general population. Further, it is essential to have a multidimensional instrument to measure attitudes in general population to better understand and identify factors that enable action programs promoting positive attitudes. Most instruments do not show robust psychometric properties. In this sense, our goal is to analyze the preliminary psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the Questionnaire Attitudes towards Persons with Intellectual Disability (ATTID). The multidimensional perspective of ATTID involves three dimensions of response: affective, cognitive and behavioral. A total of 504 participants, above 18 years, 336 females and 168 males, completed the questionnaire in a self-administered form. Content Validity Indexes were determined. All items were considered relevant (IVC>.78), with moderate agreement between experts (Kappa Cohen>.40). All items are representative of the Attitudes' construct. The Portuguese version of ATTID showed good internal consistency, with Cronbach's alpha coefficients ranging from .63 and .89, with low to moderate correlations between domains ($-.01 > r < .52$). The exploratory factorial analysis yielded 5 factors, although more studies are needed. The Portuguese version of ATTID retained the original structure and results were obtained indicating its validity and reliability. ATTID may be useful in assessing attitudes of general population towards persons with ID., which will allow a comparison between them, as well as a greater perception of their evolution over time. Main conclusions and recommendations for practice and research are presented.

ID: 203 / OS5: 5**Paper presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Measuring Hazard Awareness: Development and Validation of a Gamified Test****Chris Burt**University of Canterbury, New Zealand; christopher.burt@canterbury.ac.nz

Purpose: Organizations are increasingly focused on strategies to improve safety. Arguably assessing job applicants using measures which allow for the prediction of their safety behaviour could provide significant benefits. However, very few psychometric tools offer a bias free option for the measurement of competencies directly related to safety. The objective of the research reported in this paper was to develop a gamified psychometric test which could predict hazard awareness.

Design/Methodology: The development of the Hazard Awareness Test (HAT) is discussed. The HAT uses 10 puzzles with 100 measurement points to assess hazard awareness across 5 life domains. Results are interpreted within a profile of the applicant's general awareness of safety hazards. The HAT is an online objective safety test which requires no language skills, avoids response bias such as impression management, and can not be faked.

Results: Completion of the HAT takes on average 18 minutes (N=249). Results from 4 validation studies on the HAT will be reported. Results across the studies have consistently shown very good criterion related validity.

Research/Practical Implications: The HAT offers organizations a quick and valid means of measuring job applicants' hazard awareness. Information contained in the HAT assessment report can be used to make hire decisions, and training requirement decisions.

Originality/Value: The HAT is a unique measure within the safety field, and has the potential to improve safety management and reduce human error in the workplace.

PE5: Oral Session 26*Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 9:30am - 11:00am · Location: Room C2.01***ID: 5 / PE5: 1****Paper presentation***Topics: Personality***Big Five-Based Biographical Scales Versus Traditional Personality Scales: Construct Validity and Criterion-Related Validity****David Schwartz, Shani Zarrabi Itzhak, Hila Rab**Academic College of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel; davidsc@mta.ac.il

Biodata has been shown to be a high valid predictor of performance and other criteria, while the predictive validity of personality scales is usually moderate-low. Five biodata scales (BS) were developed, aiming to measure "The Big-Five" as an alternative method to corresponding personality scales (CPS). We examined the construct validity of the BS, and whether each BS uniquely contributes to prediction of academic performance and academic satisfaction, beyond the variance explained by the CPS. Participants (n=255 students) completed the biodata scales and The Big-Five Inventory (BFI). Actual grade point averages (GPA) were obtained from the secretariat at the end of the semester. Internal consistencies for the five BS were satisfying (0.74-0.86). Inter-correlations for BS indicated good discriminant validities, and were consistent with the familiar inter-relations of the big five subscales in the literature. Correlations of BS with CPS indicated high convergent validities, except for Agreeableness-BS. Conscientiousness-BS and Neuroticism-BS significantly predicted GPA, and demonstrated incremental validity over CPS. Neuroticism-BS and Openness-BS significantly predicted academic satisfaction, and demonstrated incremental validity over CPS. Conscientiousness-BS predicted academic satisfaction, but didn't have a unique contribution to prediction over CPS. These results suggest that construct-based biodata scales have a potential to predict unique variance of diverse criteria, beyond the prediction of traditional personality scales of the same constructs. Predictive validities of both methods (BS and CPS) are consistent with previous findings, indicating that Conscientiousness and Neuroticism are valid predictors of performance and satisfaction, while Agreeableness and Extraversion are poor predictors of those criteria.

ID: 10 / PE5: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Psychometric properties and comparison of different ways of factor analysis of the Big Five Inventory on a Flemish sample

Anikó Lovik¹, Vahid Nassiri¹, Geert Verbeke^{1,2}, Geert Molenberghs^{2,1}, An Katrien Sodermans³

¹I-BioStat, KU Leuven, Belgium; ²I-BioStat, Hasselt University, Belgium; ³Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven, Belgium; aniko.lovik@kuleuven.be

The goal of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Big Five Inventory, a brief questionnaire used to measure the Big Five personality factors, on a Flemish sample.

The data were collected in 2008 within the framework of Divorce in Flanders study where the validated Dutch language version of the BFI was administered among a battery of tests with the aim to study the phenomenon of divorce. The sample consists of 7533 not-unrelated respondents coming from 4460 families. While the intra-class correlation between the family members is very low (0.03), the analyses were also performed on a random subset of 4457 uncorrelated adult respondents to control for the effects of clustering on the analysis.

The aim was twofold. First, it was shown that the sample has good psychometric properties and a clear factor structure comparable to what has been found in a previous Dutch sample and in other international samples of the Big Five research literature.

Second, the usual method of analysis, namely factor analysis with varimax rotation, was then compared to several methods which each address a common problem in factor analysis. The original results were compared to FA with a non-orthogonal rotation (addressing the problem of correlated factors), after ipsatisation (considering individual response styles), using polychoric correlations (taking into account the type of the responses), and with a sample that was completed using multiple imputation (to account for missing observations and potential bias due to listwise deletion). The five factor analyses do not differ substantially.

ID: 164 / PE5: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Capturing Autotelic Personality Using Big Five Facets: Validation of a NEO-Predicted Multivariate Composite

Scott Ross

DePauw University, United States of America; sross@depauw.edu

Csikszentmihalyi (1975, 1990) suggests an 'autotelic' personality may give rise to individual differences in the propensity to experience flow. Using facet scales of the NEO Personality Inventory Revised (NEO-PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1992), the purpose of this investigation was to determine the validity of a multivariate composite of normal personality traits for assessing autotelic personality. To measure autotelic personality, operationalized as an increased cross-situational propensity to experience flow, we used the Dispositional Flow Scale – 2 (DFS-2; Eklund & Jackson, 2001). In a sample of 316 university students who completed the NEO-PI-R and DFS-2, facet scales of the NEO-PI-R accounted for 51% of the variance (Adj. R = .75) in flow propensity. Cross-validation on an independent sample of 289 undergraduates from the University of Minnesota yielded a validity coefficient of .73; 486 MTurksters yielded a validity coefficient of .82. Actual and NEO-predicted DFS-2 scores demonstrated convergent and divergent validity vis-à-vis the Big Five Aspects Scales (BFAS; DeYoung, Quilty, & Peterson, 2007). In addition, examination of relationships with the Personality Inventory for DSM 5.0 (PID-5), as well as a subset of 57 behavioral ratings from the Behavioral Report Inventory (Loehlin & Nichols, 1976), further supported convergent and discriminant validity. Finally, an experience sampling method (ESM) of 54 participants over 7 days showed that the DFS-2 was no better a predictor of aggregate flow states, when compared to the NEO-predicted DFS-2. These findings provide strong support for the validity of normal personality traits, specifically NEO facets, in assessing and capturing autotelic personality.

ID: 364 / PE5: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Time Perspective and Interpersonal Reactions

Alexas Murnikovas, Alejandra Fleitas, Rocio Barolin

Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de la República; tenken10@gmail.com

Time Perspective (TP) is a nonconscious process whereby subjects categorize, store and recover personal and social experiences taking as reference temporal frames relative to past, present and future. These dimensions seems to be strongly related to interpersonal relationships where empathy appears as an important concept. Despite the apparent link between this concept and Time Perspective, there were not found specific antecedents from this framework. The purpose of the present study was testing correlation between Time Perspective dimensions and Interpersonal Reactivity Index subscales. Participants included 90 individuals aged between 20 and 69 years, most of them female (n = 71). The results showed inverse correlations between the negative dimensions of the Time Perspective and those of Empathy.

ID: 335 / PE5: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

The integrative view on the measurement of self-concept structure. The Adaptive Self-Concept Scale

Tomasz Jankowski, Wacław Bąk

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; tojankowski@kul.lublin.pl

Self-concept is one of the most important human adaptations which has an enormous impact on well-being and effective self-regulation. In the field of social-cognitive psychology there exist a lot of instruments that measure various facets of self-concept. However, large diversification of constructs and scales referring to self-concept is not followed by a conceptual integration which could reveal the basic, core factors of adaptive self-knowledge. Therefore, the aim of the present research was to develop a comprehensive questionnaire which could focus on the most general and basic factors shaping the structure of self-concept. Statistical analyses of 142 items derived from existing self-concept measures allowed to verify hypotheses that the core structural aspects of self-beliefs refer to their certainty, cohesion, modifiability and ability to take a meta-perspective on the self. In the present paper the theoretical model of the adaptive self-concept is discussed as well as the general strategy of the development of the new scale and the results of research conducted on the total sample of about 1000 participants. Finally, the Adaptive Self-Concept Scale, and its possible use in further research and psychological assessment are discussed.

ED5: Oral Session 27

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room B2.01

ID: 19 / ED5: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Issues in translating behavior rating scales to a foreign language: The Preschool and Kindergarten Behavior Scales – Second Edition

Sofia Major, Maria João Seabra-Santos

University of Coimbra, Portugal; smajor@fpce.uc.pt

Most of the behavior rating scales used in non-English speaking countries are originally developed in English. For many countries, this represents a solution to the lack of social emotional available tools. However, the translation and adaptation process to a foreign language/culture requires more than the simple translation of the items. The aim of this study is to compare the original American version of the Preschool and Kindergarten Behavior Scales – Second Edition (PKBS-2) with the Portuguese version. The process of translation and adaptation is emphasized, as well as the sample recruitment and characteristics and studies developed. Results were analyzed according to the psychometric criteria considered by Bracken, Keith and Walker (1998), such as: standardization sample (N = 3313 vs. 2000 for US and Portugal), internal consistency (α Scales = .93-.97 vs. .88-.97 for US and Portugal), test-retest reliability (3 months $r = .36-.78$ vs. .62-.89 for US and Portugal), interrater reliability (Parent-teacher agreement $r = .13-.57$ vs. .19-.44 for US and Portugal), evidence of validity reported. Other criteria were added according to the literature review (e.g., clear instructions, time required, theoretical background, descriptive results). The Portuguese version of the PKBS-2 appears to be a reliable and valid assessment tool to assess preschoolers' social skills and behavior problems in Portugal. The discussion is focused on issues and trends in the translation and validation process of behavior rating scales to non-English countries (e.g., cultural meaning).

ID: 239 / ED5: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Memory and linguistic/executive functions of children with Borderline Intellectual Functioning

Cristina P. Albuquerque¹, Andrea A. Dias², Mário R. Simões¹

¹Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal; ²CAIPeD – Centro de Avaliação e Intervenção Pediátrica e do Desenvolvimento, Portugal; calbuquerque@fpce.uc.pt

Background: The present study intends to expand the knowledge about Borderline Intellectual Functioning (BIF), by analyzing the performance of children with BIF in domains such as verbal memory and visual memory, as well as in tasks that rely simultaneously on memory, executive functions and/or language.

Method: A cross-sectional, comparison study was carried out with a group with BIF, of 40 children (7-15 years old), in grades two through six, and a control group of 40 normal children of the same age, sex and socioeconomic level of the BIF group. The Portuguese version of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-III was used, as well as the BANC (Bateria de Avaliação Neuropsicológica de Coimbra) following instruments: Words List, Narrative Memory, Rey Complex Figure, Face Memory, Rapid Naming and Verbal Fluency.

Results: The results showed deficits in students with BIF verbal short-term memory, rapid naming, phonemic verbal fluency and visual short-term memory, specifically on a visual recognition task, in comparison to the control group. Thus verbal short term memory stands out as a limitation and visual long term memory as an asset.

Research/Practice Implications: This study expands the neuropsychological characterization of children and adolescents with BIF by focusing exclusively on them. Practice implications include a sharper dissociation of the tasks that require verbal memory and a particular attention to academic situations where information is presented aurally.

Original Value: As far as we know, this is the second neuropsychological study that focus exclusively on BIF.

ID: 255 / ED5: 3**Paper presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Multi-group and Longitudinal Measurement Invariance of the Jefferson Scale of Empathy: Evidence from a Portuguese Medical School****Patrício Costa^{1,2}, M. Alexandra Ferreira-Valente^{1,2,3}, Manuel Costa^{1,2}**

¹Life and Health Sciences Research Institute (ICVS), School of Medicine, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal; ²ICVS/3B's - PT Government Associate Laboratory, Braga/Guimarães, Portugal; ³University Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, Portucalense Institute of Neuropsychology and Cognitive and Behavioral Neurosciences – INPP, Oporto, Portugal; mafvalente@gmail.com

This study aimed at assessing the measurement invariance of the Jefferson Scale of Empathy (JSE-S). Measurement invariance is mandatory to conduct defensible quantitative comparisons of questionnaires' scores between groups and within group overtime. Previous literature suggests that empathy declines during medical students' training. Definitive conclusions may only be drawn on the basis of cross-country studies using structurally invariant empathy measures. Little attention was paid to measurement invariance of the most commonly used empathy measure: the JSE-S. This quantitative questionnaire-based study combined a cross-sectional and longitudinal design. A sample of 575 medical students from 12 cohorts enrolled at one medical school completed the JSE-S at the end of their third year and sixth year. Participants were split into three groups for analysis purposes. The three-factor model was used for longitudinal and for cross-sectional multi-group measurement invariance analysis using confirmatory factor analyses (CFA), and testing configural, metric, scalar and residual invariance. Our results support the JSE-S's longitudinal invariance, but suggest the measure's lack of cross-sectional multi-group invariance. Limitations: this study was conducted at only one medical school; there were small variations in enrollment strategies overtime; due to the longitudinal design, a learning effect of the measure might have occurred. Implications for research and practice include the fact that the JSE-S can be used to study the development of empathy overtime in longitudinal studies, while previous cross-sectional research using the JSE-S should be reappraised critically. This study presents an innovative statistical analysis examining an essential to support score's comparisons between and within group(s).

ID: 322 / ED5: 4**Paper presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***The Multidimensional Anxiety Inventory for Children and Adolescents****Uwe Heim-Dreger¹, Heike Eschenbeck¹, Michael Hock², Carl-Walter Kohlmann¹**

¹University of Education Schwabebisch Gmuend, Germany; ²University of Bamberg, Germany; uwe.heim-dreger@ph-gmuend.de

Anxiety is a common phenomenon among children and adolescents. According to surveys at least 10 % of children and adolescents are serious affected with fears. The Multidimensional Anxiety Inventory (MAI) was developed to assess anxiety (operationalized through emotionality and worry) as well as joy and sadness. Thereby it is possible to distinguish between anxiety and depression (operationalized through high sadness and low joy). The aim of the study was to analyze factor structure, psychometric properties and validity of the new questionnaire. Analyses are based on a large sample of German children and adolescent attending class levels 3 to 10 (N > 10,000, aging from 9 to 16 years). The subscales showed good reliabilities. The postulated factor structure could be found in exploratory factor analyses and confirmatory factor analyses, respectively. A second order anxiety-depression (AD) model shows acceptable fits. Differential associations with criterion variables support the convergent and discriminant validity of the MAI. Incorporating anxiety and depression in one questionnaire allows for a more comprehensive assessment in children and adolescents. Applications for educational and clinical psychology will be discussed.

ID: 209 / ED5: 5

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Children with behavioral problems in the first grade of Russian school: Similarities and differences

Ekaterina Orej, Alena Kulikova

National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation; eorel@hse.ru

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has been among the most commonly diagnosed psychiatric conditions for children in US and Europe (Conrad, Bergey, 2014). The present study is aimed to discover, what differences exist between first-graders who meet a sufficient number of ADHD criteria and those who don't, in terms of academic achievements in reading and mathematics, personal, social and emotional development, as well as the annual progress in these areas, based on the large sample of 3021 first-graders from two big regions of the Russian Federation.

The instruments developed as a part of iPIPS project (The International Performance Indicators in Primary Schools, (Brun et al., 2016) were used in this study.

The results showed significant differences between groups in both cognitive and social-emotional development but no differences in annual progress. The absence of differences in progress means that the development of children with behavior problems within the school system goes with the same speed but from the lower start level compared to other children.

The limitations of this research include firstly, the lack of information about ADHD in Russia, so it is difficult to assess the representativeness and validity of data; and secondly – more comprehensive research is needed to investigate the relationship between ADHD, family SES and broader social and school factors.

Nevertheless, the results of the study provide important knowledge for the teachers and open a large area of further investigations in the field of ADHD in Russian school settings.

MT6: Oral Session 28

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room B2.02

ID: 72 / MT6: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Methodology

Methodological Issues in the Cross-cultural Assessment of Youth Active Citizenship in Europe

Ekaterina Enchikova, Norberto Ribeiro, Tiago Neves, Pedro Ferreira

Porto University, Portugal; enchikova@gmail.com

Psychologists and social scientists often face complex phenomena that vary depending on cultural context. Active Citizenship is one of such cases; its definition varies depending on research focus, political situation, historical and cultural context. Thus, cross-cultural studies of Active Citizenship struggle to find a valid definition for different countries. However, focusing only on the universal part of the construct may violate construct validity by ignoring some culture-specific features.

The purpose of this study is to solve this dilemma by investigating the structure and components of Active Citizenship across European countries. For this, we use data from the international study "Constructing Active Citizenship with European Youth", which includes 8 European countries with different historical, political and cultural backgrounds. The survey includes questions on a wide range of topics, such as: EU identity, meaning of citizenship, attitudes towards democracy, political values, political alienation, civic education, civic and political participation, and others. These data enable testing various models of Active Citizenship to answer the questions of structural measurement invariance and cross-cultural differences using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) and Item Response Theory (IRT).

As a result, we offer an innovative data-driven approach to deal with measurement invariance of complex phenomena, which by definition may vary depending on the cultural context. This study contributes both to theory and practice. Theoretically, it enlightens the phenomenon of Active Citizenship in different cultural contexts; in practical terms, it offers a methodology for its measurement and comparison across countries.

ID: 181 / MT6: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

The ideal online study for researcher and participant according to Psychology, Computer Science and Usability Research

Jane Hergert¹, Kristina Knaack²

¹University of Hagen, Germany; ²JTL Software, Germany; jane.hergert@fernuni-hagen.de

Although psychological Online-Studies represent web-based Software-applications, their conceptualization and implementation rarely meets the quality standards known from Computer Science and Usability-research. Interestingly, a lot of concepts from these disciplines were originally drawn from Psychology but were refined and developed further in practice rather than theoretical Psychology.

Those advancements are brought back into the field of Psychology. An elaborate experimental study design is introduced that incorporates the most central concepts of survey research, namely data quality and social validity as outcome variables while instrumentalizing knowledge from Computer Science and Usability research.

This study design is derived from a general psychological perspective: The process of filling out an online survey is conceptualized in accordance with the model of action phases introduced by van der Hart et al. (2006). Accordingly, the study design represents the 'ideal psychological online study' when human needs and action phases are taken into account. In sum, we systematically varied 8 variables e.g., true intention vs. cover story; information about measured constructs given (and used) vs. not given; items grouped vs. randomized; incentives vs. no incentives etc.

The study design was tested in the field - first results are presented and future refinements discussed.

ID: 193 / MT6: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Relationship Between Career Indecision, Career Self-Efficacy and Self-Esteem : A Meta-Analysis

Shagini Udayar^{1,2}, Nimrod Levin³, Shékina Rochat⁴, Annamaria Di Fabio⁵, Yuliya Lipshits-Brazilier⁶, Itamar Gati⁷, Laurent Sovet⁸, Jérôme Rossier⁴

¹Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; ²Department of Organizational Behavior, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; ³The Edmond and Lily Safra Center for Brain Sciences, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; ⁴Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; ⁵Department of Education and Psychology, University of Florence, Italy; ⁶The Seymour Fox School of Education, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; ⁷Department of Psychology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; ⁸Laboratoire Adaptations Travail Individu, University of Paris Descartes, France; shagini.udayar@unil.ch

Considering the numerous empirical researches conducted on the determinant of career indecision, this study used a meta-analysis to investigate the relationship between career indecision and the two other constructs, namely career self-efficacy and self-esteem. Given the several instruments used to evaluate each construct, the various countries where studies have been conducted, and the variance in the participants' education, these variables will be considered as moderators to analyze the between-studies heterogeneity. Moreover, as the Career Decision-making Difficulties Questionnaire (CDDQ; Gati, Krausz, & Osipow, 1996) is the most used questionnaire to assess career indecision with three clusters of difficulties, and as the Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy Scale full (CDSE; Taylor & Betz, 1983) and short form (CDSE-SF; Betz, Klein, & Taylor, 1996) has five sub-scales, this meta-analysis also considers the subscales for these two instruments. A total of 49 studies concerning the relation between career indecision and career self-efficacy (N = 23,121) and 19 studies concerning the relation between career indecision and global self-esteem (N = 12,944) were included in this meta-analysis. The results confirmed that both constructs are significantly correlated to career indecision. Two moderators – the instruments for measuring career indecision and the origin of the sample – explained the between-studies heterogeneity of the relationship between career indecision and self-esteem, but one of them explained the between-studies heterogeneity of the relationship between career indecision and career self-efficacy. The meta-analysis revealed that these relationships can be refined with new studies focusing on interrelationships among these three constructs.

ID: 217 / MT6: 4
Paper presentation
 Topics: Methodology

The Adaptive Behavior Assessment in Portugal

Sofia Santos¹, Pedro Morato², Sofia Chagas³

¹Centro de Estudos de Educação Especial, Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, UIDEF - Instituto de Educação, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ²Centro de Estudos de Educação Especial, Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, UIDEF - Instituto de Educação, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ³Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, Universidade de Lisboa; sofiasantos@fmh.ulisboa.pt

The Adaptive Behavior (AB) construct has gained prominent attention in human services over the last years in Portugal, and its measurement has become an integral part of the assessment of populations with Intellectual Disability (ID). A significant limitation in adaptive behavior is one of the three formal criteria for diagnosing of ID. The psychometric properties of the Portuguese Version of the Adaptive Behavior Scale (PABS) were studied in a large population of persons with intellectual disability (n=1800), between 6 to 60 years-old and institutionalized. Internal consistency (all domain reliabilities exceeding .80, except the Self-Abusive Behavior domain with a Cronbach's alpha of .79), stability (test-retest' Pearson coefficients vary from .40 to .81), reliability, content validity (all items were considered representative), and construct validity (exploratory factorial analysis confirm multidimensional structure) of PABS were investigated and evidence of psychometric properties was provided by analyses. Factorial validity was examined and determined. The PABS provides a valid and reliable assessment of adaptive behavior in Portuguese individuals with ID. Nevertheless, PABS was mostly used for planning purposes and it is still need an instrument for diagnosis. A new scale of adaptive behavior is now being analyzed in terms of content validity.

ID: 225 / MT6: 5
Paper presentation
 Topics: Methodology

Guidelines for the use and development of assessment instruments for scientific research purposes

Mark Schittekatte, Johnny Fontaine

Ghent University, Belgium; mark.schittekatte@ugent.be

There is quite some confusion about what can be considered good practices for using existing instruments in scientific research. A lack of clarity about the terms and conditions of use impedes research, a problem that is intensified with the advent of internet-based testing. Based on existing guidelines of the European Federation of Psychological Associations (EFPA, e.g., Model Code of Ethics, see <http://ethics.efpa.eu/guidelines/>), the International Test Commission (e.g., The ITC Guidelines on Computer-Based Testing, see <https://www.intestcom.org/page/18> and The ITC Guidelines on Test Security, see <https://www.intestcom.org/page/20>) and existing national and international legal regulations with respect to copyright, a comprehensive framework is proposed for the use of existing assessment instruments in research. In this framework technical issues are discussed, such as security, openness of the network, the use of accounts, anonymous versus token based presented questionnaires. Furthermore, the issue of intellectual property (from the creator(s) to test publisher), the importance of "fair use doctrine" (limited "fair use" of copyrighted material without consent of the copyrighter), and the domain of "creative commons" is presented. Moreover, flow charts are provided about how to proceed in the case of development of new test material."

OS6: Oral Session 29

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room C.103

ID: 271 / OS6: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Family-supportive Organizational Perceptions and Family-supportive Supervisor Behaviors in Turkey

nevra cem ersoy, Gamze Carboğa, Gür Şengün

izmir university of economics, Turkey; gamze.dmg@gmail.com

The first aim of this study was to examine the conceptualizations of two constructs namely family supportive organization perceptions and family supportive supervisor behaviors in Turkey. To this end, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 white collar employees. Content analyses were performed to these interviews. 3 coders independently coded the frequencies and kinds support reported. Results showed that emotional support both from the organizations and supervisors was the most frequently stated form of support. The second aim of this research was to develop and validate the family supportive organization perception scale Allen (2001) and family supportive supervisor behaviour scale (Tomas & Ganster, 1995) into Turkish. Data is still being collected now. Since the percentage of dual-earners is increasing in Turkey, development and validation of these two measures are becoming more important than before.

ID: 353 / OS6: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Predictive validity of the Toxic Leadership Questionnaire – An Angolan study

Ana Maria Rocha¹, Nuno Rebelo dos Santos², Leonor Pais³

¹Universidade Católica de Angola, Angola; ²Departamento de Psicologia, Universidade de Évora; ³Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação, Universidade de Coimbra; rocha.anamaria@gmail.com

Toxic leadership is associated with negative consequences to the long-term organizational effectiveness and employee's welfare, motivation and performance. Specifically, toxic leadership styles redirect employee's efforts to self-protection behaviors, instead of focusing in organizational mission accomplishment. This study aims to study Toxic Leadership Questionnaire (TLQ, Schmidt, 2008) psychometric properties and to determine how toxic leadership style is predictor of employee's motivation. Our study was conducted in Luanda, Angola, using a sample of 300 employees of different business sectors. We used the TLQ and the Multidimensional Work Motivation Scale (Gagné, Forest, Gilbert, Aubé & Malorni, 2010). We performed internal consistency analysis of its sub-scales, as well as a confirmatory factor analysis in order to analyze TLQ structure, as well as internal consistency. Finally, we studied TLQ's predictive validity related to work motivation. We are not yet able to present detailed results due to the fact that the study is ongoing. The theoretical and practical implications of results are discussed. This is a quite important study to Angola and Africa considering the enormous lack of psychological assessment instruments and to the critical role leadership plays in the organizational effectiveness and, consequently, in country and continent's development.

ID: 311 / OS6: 3

Paper presentation*Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Satisfaction with Life Roles Scale: Comparative studies****Isabel Nunes Janeiro¹, Maria do Rosário Lima², Victor E. Ortuño³**¹Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ²Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ³Universidad de la República de Uruguay Facultad de Psicología;injaneiro@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

Satisfaction with life is an important index of subjective well-being. Nevertheless, satisfaction with life can vary across the different contexts or roles that a person is committed with. This study aims to present and analyze the psychometric properties and construct validity of a new instrument developed to assess the satisfaction with life roles, the Satisfaction with Life Roles Scale (SLRS). Participated in the study 932 adults with ages ranged between 19 and 72 years old. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and the Confirmatory Factor Analysis revealed a structure based in three components: satisfaction with the work, satisfaction with family and satisfaction with leisure role. The comparative analysis of results showed that males are significantly more satisfied with work role than woman and that older adults tend to be more satisfied with family and work roles than younger adults. The results are discussed in the context of psychological assessment and career counseling.

ID: 352 / OS6: 4

Paper presentation*Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Sensemaking and sensegiving at team level: Validating a new measure****Ana Margarida Passos¹, Inês Sousa¹, Catarina Santos¹, Sjur Uitdewilligen²**¹Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Portugal; ²Maastricht University, The Netherlands;Ana.Passos@iscte.pt**Purpose**

Team sensemaking refers to the process by which a team builds, interprets and explains what happens in its environment and anticipates future situations (Klein, Wiggins & Dominguez, 2010). Successful team sensemaking results in an accurate and shared understanding of the situation among the team members. According to functional leadership theory, team leadership can facilitate this process both by promoting team sensemaking or by engaging in leader sensegiving (Zaccaro, Rittman & Marks, 2001). The leader can promote team sensemaking by fostering an open discussion and encouraging the exchange of interpretations of the situation among the team members. . The leader can engage in leader sensegiving by communicating his/her own interpretation of the situation, and thereby guiding the team towards a specific interpretation of the situations.

We propose three new scales to measure the three constructs – team sensemaking, promotion of team sensemaking by the leader and leader sensegiving – at the team level, based on the framework of Morgeson, DeRue and Karam (2010).

Design/ Methodology

We are currently collecting questionnaire data in organizational teams, including team members and their leaders.

Results

Results are not yet available. Convergent and discriminant validity will be presented as well as confirmatory factor analysis that explores the construct's factor structure.

Implications + Originality/ Value

This study proposes the distinction and assessment of three constructs related to sensemaking and sensegiving at the team level. This clarification will elucidate the contribution of these processes to team effectiveness.

PE6: Oral Session 30

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 11:30am - 1:00pm · Location: Room C2.01

ID: 31 / PE6: 1
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Age differences in motivational inductors to self-protective health behaviour

Olga Razumnikova^{1,2}, Natalia Asanova¹, Vanda Evstafyeva², Vladislav Kagan¹

¹Novosibirsk State Technical University, Russian Federation; ²Research Institute of Physiology and Basic Medicine, Russian Federation; asanovan@ngs.ru

It was shown that different cognitive training programs, aerobic fitness, and rational diet are needed to activate the compensatory recourses of organism for 'successful aging'. However, a problem is the lack of motivation in seniors to the development of new knowledge and activities. So, our study was aimed to study age characteristics of motivational inductors to determine the ways of psychological support of self-protective health behavior.

The study involved 145 elderly (EP) and young (YP) peoples (65 and 20 years, correspondently). For analysis of the content and time perspective of behavior motivation we have developed a list of motivational inductors based on the Nutten's cognitive-dynamic theory. Respondents were asked to range the five forms of statements (cognitive, physical, and social activity, rational nutrition and emotional meaning of life). A role of this BEHAVIOUR factor together with TIME, and AGE was analyzed by ANOVAs.

It was found that regardless of age minimum grade was selected for the 'social activity' component, and the maximum - for the cognitive and physical activity. Priority of physical activity inductor was revealed in EP but cognitive activity - in YP. This effect increased in a situation of 'the future' and tended to be significant at 'the present'. Age differences in 'meaning of life' also were found in 'the future'. Therefore, the results suggest the prospects for further psycho-social training in the elderly for actual implementation of the potential ideas to goal-directed achieving 'successful aging'.

The work was supported partly by the grants of the RFHR №15-06-10052 and the RFBR №17-06-00166.

ID: 148 / PE6: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Personality

Examining the factor structure and age invariance of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule

Marko Tončić, Ingrid Brdar, Petra Anić

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Croatia; mtoncic@ffri.hr

Although the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) is the most commonly used scale to assess positive (PA) and negative affect (NA), its structure is still under debate. The purpose of this study was to test the PANAS structure and examine its invariance across age groups. The sample of 3785 participants, aged from 15 to 73, was divided into four groups: adolescents, young adults, adults and mature adults. A series of factor models were tested in a confirmatory fashion and measurement invariance was tested as well.

Overall, the correlated 3-factor model (PA, NA fear and NA distress) exhibited the best fit in all age groups. The highly positively correlated NA factors were negatively correlated with the PA factor. The reliabilities of the fitted factors were high (α above .80) regardless of age group. Partial measurement invariance was established across age groups. Results revealed that the distinction of NA specificity decreased with age, whereas the negative correlation between positive and negative affect increased.

The main limitation of the study is that the participants were divided into four arbitrary age groups and unequal sample sizes. These findings show that the classic two-factor PANAS structure is partially valid in some developmental age groups, while changes may occur in young age (specific distinction of NA factors) and with aging (moving toward a more interrelated positive and negative affect).

ID: 171 / PE6: 3
Paper presentation
 Topics: Personality

The Development of Values: Longitudinal Findings from the Life and Time Study

Amber Gayle Thalmayer^{1,2}, Gerard Saucier², Sanjay Srivastava², John Flournoy²

¹Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; ²Department of Psychology, University of Oregon, USA; ambergayle@gmail.com

By definition, personality attributes remain relatively stable over the lifespan. Values are an aspect of psychological individual differences that are usually considered separately from personality attributes, but they may also be central to understanding people, and just as stable. In the current study, continuity and development of a set of self-focused versus broader-scope values is explored in four ways. Mean-level age difference, longitudinal change, and the cumulative-continuity hypothesis (that stability increases with age) are tested in a national community sample (N = 879). The ways that change in personality attributes longitudinally predict or are predicted by changes in values are tested using bivariate ALT models, additionally using a student sample (N = 278) and a sample of informants (N = 608). Values appear to be as stable as personality attributes over a four-year span, with some age differences (older participants scored higher on Horizontal Collectivism and Mature Values, lower on Unmitigated Self-Interest, Materialism, and Vertical Individualism) and some longitudinal trends (scores on Vertical Individualism on average decreased and scores on Mature Values and Vertical and Horizontal Collectivism increased) consistent with the hypothesis of socialization toward broader-scope values. Contrary to the cumulative-continuity hypothesis, stability was not seen to increase with age. Contrary to an essentialist trait perspective, personality attributes failed to show more downstream influence on values than vice-versa. Consistent with Rollo May's theory of values-maturation, higher Mature Values scores led to decreased Neuroticism. Additionally, Horizontal Individualism led to decrease in the Withdrawal aspect of Neuroticism.

ID: 394 / PE6: 5
Paper presentation
 Topics: Personality

Diagnostic profiles in transexuals: analysis of 60 forensic expertises

Antonio Godino, Maria Rita Serio

Università del Salento, Italy; antonio.godino@unisalento.it

Gender theory by Money, is focused on four factors: chromosomes, hormones, attribution and breeding. In male transsexualism there is not a valid identification model of the father, educational atmosphere is centered on the mother and feminine vocational and recreational trends prevail in the family.

Expertises assess eligibility to legal change of the sex, excluding secondary transsexualism, as in delusional schizophrenic psychosis. 52 biologically males and 8 females were studied with a battery of tests including: TAT of Murray analyzed both for contents and quantitatively (with criteria suggested by Avila Espada); MMPI reduced form analyzed by profiles and vectors of first and second order; WAIS (focusing analysis on cognitive style, verbal/non verbal ratio); the drawing test of a person, a family, a house; the Rorschach as for contents and perceptual organizations; a questionnaire-interview on play preferences, the friendships, vocational aims since early childhood.

This correlational study can contribute to the validation of the gender theory, in males (No: 52), but not in the little sample of 8 females.

Protocols were evaluated separately, with an inter-raters reliability ratio between the judges over 0.92.

Profile is very similar to that of male homosexuals, but with more marked and precocious feminization, higher scores in the sub-scales of depression, lack of ego strength, and histrionic tendencies. Results are compatible with an ego-dystonic homosexuality.

It is very common the birth order as second or third son in the case of male transexuals and as second or the third daughter in the case of female transexuals.

CL8: Oral Session 31

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 3:30pm - 4:30pm · *Location:* Room C1.04

ID: 170 / CL8: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

The WholeLife Scale: A Broad and Efficient Behavioral Health Risk Assessment

Amber Gayle Thalmayer^{1,2}, Julie Marshall², Kathleen Scalise³

¹University of Lausanne, Switzerland; ²Cascade Centers, Inc.; ³Educational Methodology, Policy, and Leadership, University of Oregon; ambergayle@gmail.com

This report describes the creation of an efficient behavioral health screening inventory to facilitate early intervention and prevention in a normal adult population. Well-validated measures of behavioral health typically focus on a single domain; broader inventories use vague response scales prone to reference group effects and typically focus on psychiatric level problems. In many cases, they are also unnecessarily long and offer too few subscale scores. Here Item Response Theory (IRT) and classical psychometric techniques are used to refine a behavioral health inventory with comprehensive coverage and an objective response scale based on concrete frequency of feelings and behaviors. Ten domains relevant to a general population were identified for the initial scale. Sixty-nine items were developed drawing on well-validated public domain inventories and empirical literature relevant to each domain. The survey was administered to 5,308 employees (including 138 reporting for services at a counseling center) in the Pacific Northwest by Cascade Centers Inc., an Employee Assistance Program. Principal components analysis (PCA) and IRT calibration were used to test the intended scale structure and to remove items for a refined version of the inventory. A second sample of employees completed a 48- to 59-item interim version (the presentation of 11 items depended on answers to previous items). IRT and PCA analyses led to a final briefer inventory including nine reliable subscales: substance abuse, anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress, stress, sleep issues, anger, workplace engagement, and interpersonal conflict. Cut off scores for the recommendation of interventions are proposed.

ID: 26 / CL8: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

The Assessment of Self Presentation

Shulamith Kreitler

Tel-Aviv University, Israel, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer; krit@netvision.net.il

The self-image is one of the most basic constructs in psychology, playing an important role in the domains of personality, clinical psychology and social behavior. The purpose of the presentation is to describe a new measure of self image based on the Kreitler meaning system. In contrast to many of the currently used measures of self image which focus largely on the positivity of the self image, the new Meaning-Based Self Image (MBSI) enables the assessment of the contents of the self image. The respondent is presented with 22 items describing different aspects of the self, e.g., its actions, emotions, thoughts, functions, appearance, and is asked to check on a 4-point scale the degree to which each is important for describing one's self image. The items represent the major content categories of meaning in general, as conceptualized in the framework of the Meaning System. The MBSI provides a total score which represents the breadth of the self image and scores in major actual, contextual, experiential and sensory aspects. Psychometric indices in different samples, including cancer patients and depressed patients are presented. The findings have implications for personality and communication, as well as for psychological interventions.

ID: 28 / CL8: 3

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

The factor structure of the Young Schema Questionnaire in clinical and non-clinical samples.

Els Pauwels^{1,2,4}, Laurence Claes^{1,5}, Dirk Smits³, Eva Dierckx^{2,4}

¹Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium; ²Alexian Brother's Psychiatric Hospital, Belgium; ³Odyssey University College, Belgium; ⁴Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium; ⁵University of Antwerp, Belgium;

els.pauwels@fracarita.org

The Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ, Young, 1990) was developed to assess Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMS), which account for the dysfunctional beliefs in individuals with personality disorders and which form the core of the Young Schema Therapy (Young, 1990). This study aims to investigate the factor structure, the reliability and the validity of the original long form of the YSQ (YSQ2L) as well as of a shorter version including 16 EMS, in both clinical and non-clinical samples. The non-clinical sample consisted of 672 participants (51% females); the clinical sample consisted of 360 patients with an eating disorder (females only), 1500 patients with substance use disorders (32% females) and a heterogeneous psychiatric population (data collection in final stage). Preliminary results show evidence for the 16 factors solution of the YSQL2 in both clinical and non-clinical samples with good internal consistency for the scales. A shorter version of the YSQ with similar characteristics was developed and showed good internal consistency as well. In the presentation we will discuss EMS, gender and age differences across the different samples.

ID: 77 / CL8: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Psychometric properties of the Italian version of the Conners 3–Self-Report Rating Scale

Viola Angela Izzo, Maria Anna Donati, Francesca Chiesi, Caterina Primi

Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy; viola.izzo@stud.unifi.it

The Conners' Rating Scales (CRS; 1989, 1997, 2008) are one of the most worldwide used instruments to support Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) diagnosis in children and adolescents. The third edition of the CRS (Conners 3®) consists of three versions, filled in by parents (Conners 3–Parent), teachers (Conners 3–Teacher) and youth (Conners 3–Self-Report). The present study aimed at examining the psychometric properties of the Italian adaptation of the Conners 3–Self-Report scale. The Italian version of the scale was completed by 971 children (53% males, age range: 8–18 years, mean: 12.76 years). Confirmatory factor analyses were conducted to probe the replicability of the original four factors (i.e., Hyperactivity/Impulsivity, Learning Problems, Defiance/Aggression and Family Relations). Cronbach's α was calculated to establish internal consistency. To assess validity, multivariate and univariate gender and age effects on scale scores were examined, and the normative sample was compared with an ADHD clinical sample (N= 60, 93% males, age range: 8–18 years, mean: 11.87 years). Confirmatory analyses revealed very good model fits with satisfying Cronbach's α s. The scale detected gender and age differences and discriminated well between children with and without ADHD. Whereas further investigations on clinical samples are needed, this is the first study that studied the psychometric properties of the scale. The current results justify the use of the Italian adaptation of the scale in both clinical and research contexts.

ID: 98 / CL8: 5

Paper presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Neuropsychological Tests for Multiple Sclerosis: Validation of a battery for the Portuguese Population**Mariana Rigueiro Neves¹, Cláudia Sousa², Ana M. Passos¹, Aristides I. Ferreira¹, Maria José Sá²**¹ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal; ²Hospital S. João, Porto, Portugal; marianarigueironeves@gmail.com

Introduction: The Brief Repeatable Battery of Neuropsychological Tests (BRBN-T) has proved to be one of the most sensitive measures for detecting cognitive impairment in Multiple Sclerosis (MS). The goal of this study was to adapt and validate this battery to the Portuguese population of MS patients. Methods: The study was organized in four main tasks: We started by translating and adapting the battery into Portuguese language, regarding the international guidelines for the effect (Task 1) and we tested the experimental version on a sample of 50 healthy subjects to select final items (Task 2). The Portuguese version of BRBN-T (Task 3) was applied to a stratified control national sample of 334 individuals (stratification criteria: age, sex, educational level and geographic location) and to a clinical sample of 127 MS patients from eight national hospitals. Through the exploration of its psychometrics properties, we produced the Portuguese norms of BRBN-T (Task 4). Results: The normative data is presented as a regression-based formula to adjust test scores for gender, education and age, and the results reveal the ability that BRBN-T has to differentiate between MS patients and healthy participant's performance. Conclusion: This study clearly contributed to improve the actual context of neuropsychological assessment in Portugal, by providing a new set of instruments which can be used in the clinical practice and in future studies, even in areas beyond Psychology and Medicine. Moreover, clinical trials and longitudinal studies will benefit from rigorous, precise and discriminative support concerning neuropsychological assessment.

IN2: Oral Session 32

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 3:30pm - 4:30pm · Location: Room C2.02

ID: 1 / IN2: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Intelligence

Differential Item Functioning Analysis of an Emotional Quotient Scale**Consuelo Trio Chua, Jose Pedrajita, Kevin Carl Santos**University of the Philippines, Philippines; cielo3chua@gmail.com

The purpose of the study was to detect gender differential item functioning (DIF) on the Emotional Quotient Scale (EQS) using three DIF techniques – Standardized Mean Difference, Generalized Mantel-Haenszel, and Cumulative Common Log-Odds Ratio. The agreement among the three DIF methods in detecting gender DIF was also examined. The study used a descriptive-comparative research design. The sample comprised 1229 college students, 657 men and 572 women, from the University of the Philippines. The consistency of DIF methods was determined using classification consistency and matching percentages.

Results show that the Emotional Quotient Scale contained 50 gender DIF items. However, only 16 of the items had substantial gender DIF. Most of the DIF items were potentially biased toward males. Cumulative Common Log-Odds Ratio and Generalized Mantel-Haenszel agreed perfectly in detecting gender DIF items; while Standardized Mean Difference had moderate to high agreement with the two other DIF techniques.

The limitation of the study includes applying gender DIF to only seven out of the 10 subscales of EQS because the three other subscales had reliabilities that were lower than $r = .07$. The study provided important practical implications for the study of item bias because it explained the agreement among three non-parametric polytomous DIF techniques that are relatively easier to use compared with other complicated DIF methods. The study also presented a new perspective by looking into the possible contribution of gender bias to score differences that usually result between males and females in emotional intelligence tests.

ID: 227 / IN2: 2
Paper presentation
Topics: Intelligence

Cognitive and linguistic underpinnings of humor production and comprehension

George Spanoudis, Kyriaki Stylianou

University of Cyprus, Cyprus; spanoud@ucy.ac.cy

Humor is an important aspect of human behavior (Martin, 2007). There is little research on the cognitive and linguistic underpinnings of comprehension and production of humor. The present study investigates the relations between humor production and comprehension, general intellectual ability, executive functioning, theory of mind (ToM) and pragmatic ability.

A total of 191 students of the University of Cyprus participated in the study. We administered a total of 10 tests: a verbal humor production test, a non-verbal humor production test, a verbal humor comprehension test, a non-verbal humor comprehension test, a pragmatic ability test (TOPL-2), a ToM test, two tests of executive functioning (Wisconsin Card Sorting Test and the Trail Making Test), and Vocabulary test and Block Design of the WASI (Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence) to measure verbal and non-verbal intelligence.

We calculated the reliability of all tests (Cronbach's coefficient α) and the Pearson correlation coefficients, to illustrate the degree of interrelations among measurements. Also, psychometric properties of all constructed measures were analyzed using Rasch analysis (partial credit model). Finally, using structural equation modeling, we estimated the structural relations of all measured abilities. In summary, it appears that the executive functions were moderately correlated with humor. No significant relations were found between humor and social cognition which assessed through pragmatic ability and ToM. Verbal and nonverbal intelligence exerted direct weak effects on production and comprehension of humor.

ID: 261 / IN2: 3
Paper presentation
Topics: Intelligence

Emotional intelligence assessment instruments for adolescents

Tania Sagasti- Marcos¹, Juan Carlos Pérez- González¹, José Antonio Piqueras²

¹Faculty of Education, UNED, Madrid, Spain; ²Faculty of Health and Social Science, UMH, Elche, Spain;
tania.sagasti@gmail.com

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to offer a systematic review of the existing scientific literature on the assessment instruments of Emotional Intelligence (IE) used with adolescents.

Methodology: PycINFO and ERIC databases were examined. The search was limited to those articles which assessed EI in adolescents between 13 and 17 years. After finding the articles and extracting relevant information, the most used instruments and their psychometric properties were analyzed.

Results: The search reported 233 articles, 114 of them were excluded for not fulfilling the inclusion criteria, 10 were not located and 2 were included from secondary searches. Finally, 60 articles were analyzed. The review revealed that EQ-I, TMMS, TEIQue, AES and MSCEIT were the most widely instruments used to measure the EI in adolescents.

Practical implications: Several conclusions can be drawn from these results. Firstly, some of the instruments used with adolescents are adult's versions not adapted to adolescent population. Secondly, the majority of the instruments are based on self-reporting, so they are assessing the EI as a personality trait. These results have implications for the research and the development of EI instruments for adolescents.

Limitations: There are no similar studies with which to compare these results, so these findings have to be read with caution.

Value: This is the first time, as far as we know, that the instruments to assess the EI in adolescents have been studied. As well as offering valuable information to assess EI in this period, it gives a general overview of the field.

ID: 305 / IN2: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Intelligence

Measuring ability based Emotional Intelligence through automated analysis of narrative construction of emotional episodes

Tibor Pólya

Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology, Hungary; polya.tibor@tk.mta.hu

It is an important challenge for the ability based approaches to the emotional intelligence to create tasks which are capable to display reliably the level of emotional intelligence. This study presents an innovative way to address this issue. The study argues that the construction of narratives on past emotional episodes is a performance that uses mental abilities assigned to the construct of emotional intelligence. Consequently, the analysis of narrative construction may reveal the level of ability based emotional intelligence. To test this argument empirically, 50 participants were asked to recount narratives on their past emotional episodes. The construction of these narratives had been analysed by the Narrative Categorical Contentanalysis Toolkit (NarrCat). NarrCat is a set of algorithms which are able to analyse narrative construction automatically through main narrative categories (e.g., actions, evaluations, spatio-temporal perspective). Ability based emotional intelligence was measured by the Situational Test of Emotion Management. Results showed that narrators with a higher level of emotional intelligence foregrounds the narrator's emotions instead of the characters' emotions, and focus more on the description of past emotion eliciting situations instead of describing the actions of the characters in the past comparing to those with lower level of emotional intelligence. This study provides important implications for both research and practice on emotional intelligence, such as highlighting the role of narrative construction in dealing with emotional information.

MT7: Oral Session 33

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 3:30pm - 4:30pm · Location: Room B2.02

ID: 29 / MT7: 1
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

The Job Insecurity Appraisal Scale (JIAS-12). A mixed-methods approach to increase content validity.

Andrea Bazzoli¹, Margherita Pasini², Morteza Charkhabi², Hans De Witte³, Valerie Eastman¹

¹Department of Behavioral Sciences, Drury University, Springfield, MO, USA; ²Department of Human Sciences, University of Verona, Italy; ³Faculty of Psychology & Educational Sciences – KU Leuven, Belgium; margherita.pasini@univr.it

Purpose: Job insecurity (JI) has been defined as a stressor which negatively affects both individuals and organizations. Appraisal of JI - as a challenge or a hindrance – may thus moderate the relationship between JI and its outcomes. Therefore, having a good instrument for assessing JI appraisals is critical. This study aims to increase content validity of the JI Appraisal Scale (JIAS-12), a 12-item scale measuring JI appraisal either as a challenge or as a hindrance in a cross-national perspective.

Methodology: Eighty-seven adult participants from the U.S. and Italy were involved in two studies: study 1 dealt with a quantitative assessment of comprehensibility level of scale's items; while in study 2 we ran some cognitive interviews with a subgroup of the target population, aimed to understand the cognitive processes involved in answering less understandable items. Eventually, a team of experts proposed a rewording for the less understandable items, based off of the interviews' results.

Results: Six out of 12 of the original JIAS-12 items showed medium to low level of comprehensibility, in both English and Italian versions. The cognitive interview study allowed us to better understand items' weakness, and a new wording was proposed by the experts team.

Limitations: Future research should quantitatively verify whether the new items' wording will increase their comprehensibility.

Practical implications: This study is a critical step of the validation process of a new instrument useful for both academics and practitioners, since the measurement of JI appraisals will add in our understanding of JI and its consequences.

ID: 85 / MT7: 2
Paper presentation
 Topics: Methodology

Non-specified multidimensionality in structural equation modeling and diagnostic accuracy from the factor scores

Esther Theresa Beierl¹, Moritz Heene², André Beauducel³, Markus Bühner²

¹University of Oxford, United Kingdom; ²LMU Munich, Germany; ³University of Bonn, Germany;
esther.beierl@psy.ox.ac.uk

Former simulation studies have already explored the sensitivity of parameters indicating model fit against misspecifications in structural equation modeling. One typical misspecification in the structural part of the model is the presumption of a one-dimensional instead of a two-dimensional factor model. However, substantial effects of model misspecifications on individual diagnoses based on the factor scores have not been investigated yet. We investigated by the use of a population simulation study based on predefined factor scores and predefined psychological diagnoses to what extent the validity of individual diagnoses would be impaired by giving dichotomous diagnoses from the Bartlett factor scores of a misspecified one-dimensional factor model instead of a correct two-dimensional factor model. Furthermore, we investigated diagnostic accuracy based on the overall sum scores. We varied the degree of misspecification by using different levels of factor correlations and a balanced and imbalanced number of indicators per factor in the population models. We also varied the level of factor loadings and used different base rates for giving the diagnoses based on the Bartlett factor scores and overall sum scores. The level of the factor loadings and the different base rates had the highest influence on the validity of the diagnoses from the factor scores and overall sum scores, followed by the level of the factor correlation and an imbalanced number of indicators per factor in the population models. Consequences for science and practice are discussed.

ID: 266 / MT7: 3
Paper presentation
 Topics: Methodology

Methodology for the development of normative data in ten pediatric neuropsychological tests of 11 Spanish speaking countries

Diego Rivera¹, Laiene Olabarrieta-Landa², Juan Carlos Arango-Lasprilla^{1,3}

¹BioCruces Health Research Institute. Cruces University Hospital. Barakaldo, Spain; ²Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain; ³IKERBASQUE. Basque Foundation for Science. Bilbao, Spain; diegoriveraps@gmail.com

Purpose: To describe the methodology utilized to calculate psychometric proprieties and the generation of norms for 10 neuropsychological tests for children in Spanish speaking countries.

Method: The sample consisted of 4400 healthy children from 27 cities in 11 countries (Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Uruguay). Inclusion criteria for all countries were to have between 6 to 17 years of age, a score of ≥ 80 on the Test of non-verbal intelligence (TONI-2), a score of < 19 on Children Depression Inventory, and a T-score < 65 on the Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale. Participants completed ten neuropsychological tests. Reliability, construct and convergent validity, and norms were calculated in all tests.

Results: Test-re-test analysis showed good reliability in all test ($r's > 0.4$; $p's < 0.001$), except in verbal memory test. An exploratory factor analysis without a specified number of factors resulted in a six factor structure and explained 70% of the variance. The fit model was confirmed with Confirmatory factor Analysis and showed a model fit adequate ($\chi^2 = 3305.64$; $p < 0.001$) and good fit index ($FI's > 0.80$). The scores were normed using multiple linear regressions whose models included as predictors age, age², sex, and the mean level of parental education (MLPE).

Limitations: For this study clinical sample(s) and representation of indigenous populations were missing.

Practical implications: The procedure used to generate norms allows us to propose a method to obtain sex, age, and MLPE norms for 10 neuropsychological tests. This norms should be implement and use in the clinical practice from these countries.

ID: 276 / MT7: 4
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Assessing cardiovascular patients' strategies for regulating stress and anxiety
Rosario Castillo-Mayén¹, Carmen Tabernero^{1,2}, Bárbara Luque¹, Esther Cuadrado¹, Tamara Gutiérrez-Domingo¹, Alicia Arenas^{1,3}

¹Maimonides Biomedical Research Institute of Cordoba (IMIBIC), University of Cordoba, Spain, Reina Sofia University Hospital; ²University of Salamanca, Spain; ³University of Sevilla, Spain;
rosario.castillomayen@gmail.com

Stressful events and prolonged anxiety have been identified as significant factors in the onset and development of cardiovascular disease. Therefore, an adequate regulation of these feelings is essential for preventing cardiovascular episodes. The purpose of this study was to develop and validate a self-report measure to identify the type of strategies that patients with a cardiovascular disease employ to regulate stress and anxiety. Items were generated to create the measure, which comprised 25 different strategies, including an amotivational item (i.e., "I do nothing special"). Firstly, a non-clinical sample (N = 170) was approached to explore the suitability of the measure and the underlying factor structure. Later, cardiovascular patients (N = 449, average age = 64 years, 84% men), enrolled in the CORDIOPREV study, fulfilled the instrument along with other psychosocial measures. Participants reported the frequency with which they used each strategy to regulate stress and anxiety. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were performed for the non-clinical and clinical samples, respectively. After excluding the amotivational item, results supported a three-factor solution. According to their content, this solution revealed different strategies: cognitive (e.g., reading), physical activity (e.g., walking), and passive (e.g., drinking). Cronbach's alphas were higher than .70 for the full measure and for each factor. Correlational analyses showed concurrent and divergent validity of the instrument. As a limitation, participants' current levels of stress or anxiety were not assessed. This study offers a new way to evaluate distressing feelings, applicable to other research and clinical contexts.

ID: 303 / MT7: 5
Paper presentation
Topics: Methodology

Positive and negative affect in adolescents' daily life: retrospective and real-time measures

Dionísia Tavares, Ana Teixeira, Teresa Freire

Universidade do Minho, Escola de Psicologia, Portugal; tavares.dionisia@gmail.com

This study aims to examine affective traits and states (positive and negative affect) of adolescents using retrospective and real-time measures, in order to i) understand how adolescents' affective traits impact their momentary affective states; and ii) the role of age, gender and contextual characteristics (day of the week, activities, and company) on these affective processes.

This study used the Experience Sampling Method, a real-time measure with an intensive longitudinal design, to evaluate momentary affect and contextual characteristics along one week of participants' lives. Retrospective questionnaires were used to assess affective traits and sociodemographic variables. The sample consisted of 66 Portuguese adolescents (mean age of 16.02), which provided 2303 momentary assessments.

Results showed that contextual variables explained momentary positive (MPA) and negative affect (MNA), whereas trait affect accounted only for MNA. Specifically, the weekend, and leisure and socializing activities predicted higher levels of MPA, whereas being with family and alone predicted lower levels of MPA. Age and trait negative affect were significant predictors for MNA, whereas leisure and socializing activities predicted lower levels of MNA.

The use of a convenience sample limits generalization of results. Nevertheless, this study underlines the value of using both retrospective and real-time measures for deeply understanding the influence of personal and contextual characteristics on adolescents' affective states. Findings also inform practitioners on how to use everyday contexts as resources to promote adolescents' healthy emotional functioning. This study presents an innovative approach by combining retrospective and real-time methods to study adolescents' daily affect.

OS7: Oral Session 34

Time: Saturday, 08/Jul/2017: 3:30pm - 4:30pm · *Location:* Room C.103

ID: 41 / OS7: 1

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

On the Development of the Eye Movement Conflict Detection Test

Katja Gayraud¹, Hinnerk Eißfeldt¹, Catrin Hasse¹, Sebastian Pannasch²

¹German Aerospace Center (DLR), Germany; ²Technische Universität Dresden (TUD), Germany;
Katja.Gayraud@dlr.de

Pilots and air traffic controllers work in an environment where safety is highly relevant. Therefore, pilot and air traffic controller applicants pass through a multiple-stage selection process with several tests, including cognitive ability tests. Their test performance is usually assessed based on the number of correct answers, incorrect answers, and reaction times. These variables, however, provide only an indirect measure for visual attention, whereas eye tracking has the potential to estimate visual attention more directly. There is currently no cognitive selection test that uses eye movements as an indicator for psychological test performance. The role of eye tracking in the selection process needs to be examined. The computer-based Eye Movement Conflict Detection Test, which provides tasks in the context of aviation, was designed for this purpose. Here, first results from 251 applicants for pilot training or air traffic control training were presented. Participants had to detect potential conflicts between two aircraft as fast and accurately as possible and mark them via touch input. The 82 tasks contained conflicts equally distributed over a given sector. Applicants felt motivated to work on the test after finishing the regular test program of the first stage of the selection procedure. Item and test characteristics were analyzed. Items were selected using item analysis, leading to a final version with 50 tasks. Reliability analysis showed an adequate level of internal consistency for the conflict detection rate and task processing time. Results indicated that the Eye Movement Conflict Detection Test can be applied in eye tracking studies.

ID: 65 / OS7: 2

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Applicant Reactions to Rich Media Assessments: Managers' perceptions of a virtual business simulation

Jeff Brown

Aon, Australia; jeff.brown@aonhewitt.com

Purpose: Drawing upon Gilliland's (1993) organizational justice framework, this study aims to extend and synthesise the theoretical underpinnings of the applicant reactions literature with the analysis of individuals' experience participating in large-scale managerial development programs.

Design/Methodology: A within-subjects design was used to examine the predictors of participants' reactions to a range of frequently used assessment methodologies. Questionnaire items were adapted from pre-existing validated scales commonly used in the study of applicant reactions. The relationship between predictor variables and the perceived validity of each assessment method were assessed with Pearson correlation coefficients and then multiple regression analyses.

Results: Results showed that participants perceived interviews and the virtual business simulation as being the most valid methods, followed by personality assessments and cognitive ability assessments. Opportunity to perform and job-relatedness were identified as the strongest predictors of method validity.

Limitations: The limitations of this research include a limited sample size and variation within the sample group (e.g. managerial level and experience). This study also only examined a relatively limited range of assessment methodologies.

Research/Practical Implications: Results of this study indicate that managerial perceptions do not necessarily mirror the empirical evidence regarding the actual validity of assessment methods. Positive perceptions of rich media assessments provide evidence for organisations to include them into assessment and development practices.

Originality/Value: This study is the first to examine participant reactions to emerging assessment methods such as virtual assessment centres. It is also the first study to specifically explore applicant reactions within a developmental context.

ID: 399 / OS7: 4

Paper presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Using self-report questionnaires in high-stakes contexts: The effect of self-presentation**Anna Susanna Maria Niessen, Rob R. Meijer, Jorge N. Tendeiro**University of Groningen, Netherlands, The; a.s.m.niessen@rug.nl

Non-cognitive skills and traits are increasingly measured for the purpose of selective admission to higher education. The vast majority of instruments used to measure such skills and traits are self-report questionnaires with Likert-format items. It is well known that self-report questionnaires are sensitive to self-presentation, especially in high-stakes contexts. There are, however, remarkably few studies that investigated the effect of self-presentation on test scores and test score validity among actual applicants.

In this study, a within-subjects design ($n = 140$) was used to investigate self-presentation in applicants to an undergraduate psychology program. Respondents completed self-report questionnaires measuring non-cognitive predictors of academic performance before admission to the program (admission context), and again after admission (research context). Scores were compared between contexts, as well as predictive validity, incremental validity, and hiring decisions.

The results showed significant differences indicating self-presentation behavior in scores between contexts on all scales. Predictive validity and incremental validity were attenuated when scores obtained in the admission context were used. Another important result was that self-presentation can negatively affect the performance of hired applicants.

In conclusion, validity results based on scores measured in low-stakes contexts cannot simply be generalized to high-stakes contexts, as is often implied. Furthermore, results obtained in a high-stakes context may result in self-presentation irrespective of whether students are instructed that their scores are used for selection decisions or not.

ID: 398 / OS7: 5

Paper presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

A curriculum sampling approach to selection and matching in higher education**Rob Meijer¹, Susan Niessen²**¹University of Groningen, the Netherlands; ²University of Groningen, the Netherlands; r.r.meijer@ruq.nl

One of the objectives of selective admission in higher education is to predict student-program fit. Because some programs are not selective and provide a non-binding advice, opposed to strict admission decisions, admission procedures should also provide the opportunity for self-selection of applicants. Traditional admission criteria, such as high school GPA and cognitive achievement tests are not very suitable for this objective.

New methods are being introduced to meet these aims. One of these methods is the curriculum-sampling approach, based on the work sample approach often used in personnel selection. In the curriculum sampling approach, the first course of a study program is mimicked, since performance in the first course has shown to be a good predictor of later academic performance and retention. Specifically, students are asked to study program-specific material and take an exam or do an assignment based on the material. Using cohorts of psychology students, we studied the predictive validity of this approach for academic performance in general and for specific course-types, and applicant reactions to these tests as compared to other selection methods.

Results showed that curriculum sampling was a good predictor of undergraduate academic performance, enhanced self-selection among applicants, and was perceived as a valid and fair selection method by applicants. A possible explanation for these results is that curriculum sampling is a performance-based measure that offers applicants insight in the form and content of the study program.



Poster Session 1

Time: Thursday, 06/Jul/2017: 3:30pm - 4:30pm · *Location:* Expository Hall

ID: 249 / Poster Session 1: 1

Poster presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

The Portuguese Academic Self-Regulation Questionnaire for Elementary Students: Adaptation and Analysis of its Psychometric Properties

Marta Gomes, Vera Monteiro, Lourdes Mata, Francisco Peixoto, Cristina Sanches

CIE- ISPA/ ISPA- Instituto Universitário; martag@ispa.pt

Research supported by self-determination (SDT) considers that students can have different motivational orientations for the accomplishment of the school tasks: students may be intrinsically motivated, engaging in tasks for pleasure and the desire to learn more and more, or they may perform a school activity only for instrumental reasons. This reasons, are extrinsic and can be of different types taking into account the degree of external control. Therefore, the motivation can be distributed in a motivational continuum that goes from amotivation to the more self-determined motivation (intrinsic motivation) going through several types of extrinsic motivation (External, Introjected, Identified and integrated). Studies have shown that intrinsic motivation and more self-determined forms of extrinsic motivation are linked to more positive school outcomes (performance, self-perception of competence, persistence in relation to school tasks, etc.).

As there are not instruments validated for elementary Portuguese students to evaluate the different types of motivation for mathematics, the purpose of this study was the adaptation of the Ryan and Connell (1989) academic self-regulation questionnaire. Items were adapted to learning mathematics' context. The scale was answered by 264 students from 3rd and 4th grades. The psychometric characteristics of the items and the results will be presented, namely, in terms of sensitivity, fidelity, and validity of the results. This study provides important implications for research and practical such as the construction of a valid tool to assess motivation in young children.

ID: 49 / Poster Session 1: 2

Poster presentation

Negative perception of emotions and negative attitudes toward emotional expression in a sample at the risk of developing an eating disorder

Aitziber Pascual, Annia Włodarczyk, María Soledad Cruz-Sáez, Itziar Etxebarria

University of Basque Country UPV-EHU, Spain; maria-soledad.cruz@ehu.eus

Purpose:

The aim of this study was to validate a culturally appropriate Spanish version of the Attitudes towards Emotional Expression (AEE) scale and assess its psychometric properties and the factorial structure. Additionally, we develop the Negative Perception of Emotions Scale in order to measure with more precision the fear toward emotions and a negative vision of emotions. Moreover, we examined its association with body dissatisfaction and trait anxiety.

Design/Methodology:

A cross-sectional design was used. The Spanish version of both scales was administrated to a community sample of 145 women at the risk of developing an eating disorder aged between 15 and 23 ($M = 18.53$, $SD = 3.21$).

Results:

The results of confirmatory factor analyses using Mplus revealed, as in the original studies, a four-factor structure of the AEE and one additional factor corresponding to Negative Perception of Emotions Scale. These dimensions showed adequate internal structure and consistency. Furthermore, both scales were positively and moderately associated with body dissatisfaction and positively and strongly associated with trait anxiety.

Research/Practical Implications:

Overall, the present work offers researchers and professionals interested in this area of study a valid and reliable tool for assessing negative attitudes towards emotional expression in Spanish-speaking woman. Additionally, this study provides some practical implications by pointing out the importance of considering emotional expression in treating eating disorder.

Originality/Value

Moreover, we present a new dimension related to negative perception of emotions. Therefore, our study opens new questions to the study of the emotional expression in eating disorders.

ID: 152 / Poster Session 1: 3**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Loneliness in Adolescence: Confirmatory Factor Analysis of RPLQ in a Portuguese Sample.****Olívia Ribeiro¹, Miguel Freitas², António Rosado³, António J. Santos⁴**¹WJCR_ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal; ²WJCR_ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal;³FMH_ Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ⁴WJCR_ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal; oribeiro@ispa.pt

Given the influence of persistent feelings of loneliness on psychosocial difficulties, mental health, and physical well-being (see Heinrich, & Gullone, 2006, for a review), it is important to have good psychometrically rating scales to identify loneliness for assessment and intervention (Bagner et al., 2004). Loneliness reflects internal, subjective and emotional aspects of person's social lives, providing a global indicator of dissatisfaction from the quality and quantity of social relationships (Houghton et al., 2014). The Relational Provision Loneliness Questionnaire (RPLQ) is a multidimensional measure of loneliness, developed by Hayden-Thomson (1989), specially conceived to be consistent with Weiss's social needs perspective (1973), and the assumption that loneliness can take multiples forms and is a true lack at the level of close relationships with significant others (Qualter, & Munn, 2002).

The present research aims to evaluate the factor structure and psychometric adequacy of RPLQ in a sample of Portuguese adolescents. A total of 821 adolescents (399 males and 422 females), aged between 11 and 18 years ($M=13.17$; $SD=1.30$), from grades 7 through 9 were recruited from tree Portuguese high schools.

The results confirmed the proposed multidimensional structure of the RPLQ. The CFA revealed that the four-factor (peer-group integration, peer-personal intimacy, family-group integration and family-personal intimacy) that guided the construction of the RPLQ fitted the data very well ($\chi^2/df=2.10$, $CFI=.98$, $RMSEA=.04$, $P[rmsea\leq 0.05]=.10$), and showed superior fit to simplest alternative models. All factors showed high levels of internal consistency (ranging between .84 - .92).

ID: 160 / Poster Session 1: 4**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Agency and Expressiveness in the BSRI in a Sample of Middle-Aged Portuguese Men and Women****Pedro Alexandre Costa, Paula Mangia, Filipa Pimenta, João Marôco, Isabel Leal**ISPA - University Institute, Portugal; pcosta@ispa.pt

Bem's model of gender roles (Bem, 1974, 1981) proposed that psychological masculinity and femininity are two separate and orthogonal dimensions, and further supported the advantages of a shared masculine and feminine personality in comparison to a gendered personality. The aim of this study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Bem's Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) in Portugal, specific to two essential dimensions of gender roles - agency and expressiveness. This study was part of a larger longitudinal study (EVISA; Pimenta, Costa, Leal, & Marôco, 2015) about health and mental health in middle-aged men and women. The sample consisted of 630 Portuguese adults (54% women and 46% men) aged between 38 and 86 ($M = 51.52$, $DP = 8.40$). To assess construct validity, an exploratory factor analysis was performed, confirming the two dimensional model of Agency (9 items) and Expressiveness (9 items), and with a high internal consistency ($\alpha = .85$). Further confirmatory factor analyses were performed, and confirmed the two-dimensional first-order model with 18 items among men and women separately, and in the total sample ($\chi^2(131) = 489.737$; $CFI = .893$; $GFI = .918$; $RMSEA = .066$). Lastly, a multi-group confirmatory factor analysis was performed, and the invariance between gender groups was confirmed ($\chi^2_{diff}(16) = 9.685$). The tested two-dimensional model provided evidence of good psychometric and factorial validity, and adequacy in measuring gender-based psychological attributes in both men and women.

ID: 172 / Poster Session 1: 5**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***BaSIQS-Basic Scale on Insomnia symptoms and Quality of Sleep: reliability and validity of a short measure to estimate sleep quality, in non-clinical samples****Ana Allen Gomes^{1,2}, Ana Margarida Vieira da Silva³, Juliana Alves³, Daniel Ruivo Marques⁴, Ana Maria Meia-Via³, Mariana Meia-Via³, José Tavares³, Carlos Fernandes da Silva^{3,5}, Maria Helena Pinto de Azevedo⁶**

¹Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.; ²Cognitive and Behavioural Center for Research and Intervention (CINEICC, FCT R&D Unit, FPCE-UC), Portugal.; ³Department of Education and Psychology, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal.; ⁴IBILI – Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Life Sciences (FCT), Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.; ⁵CINTESIS – Centre for Health Technology and Services Research, Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal.; ⁶Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; a.allen.gomes@fpce.uc.pt

Purpose: To characterize the reliability and validity found so far regarding the BaSIQS / Basic Scale on Insomnia symptoms and Quality of Sleep, a self-response questionnaire composed by 7 items covering the main subtypes of insomnia symptoms (initial, maintenance and terminal), perceived sleep quality and subjective sleep depth, conceived for application beyond clinical settings.

Design/Methodology: A variety of non-clinical samples comprising participants of different ages, educational levels and occupations, were collected: higher education students, young and middle-aged adults (non students), and elderly participants.

Results: Cronbach alpha coefficients ranged from .73 to .84 depending on the studied sample. As to validity, the BaSIQS has shown a large association with the overall score of the widely used Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and moderate to large associations with the Glasgow Sleep Effort Scale and Glasgow Contents of Thoughts Questionnaire – which address two recurrent features in insomniacs: the effort to fall asleep and the thoughts while in the bed before falling asleep. As expectable, women and older individuals had higher scores, meaning greater difficulties.

Limitations: So far, we have limited data concerning temporal stability; validity data using objective tools such as actigraphy needs to be gathered.

Research/Practical Implications: The BaSIQS is intended to concisely characterize individuals along a continuum ranging from poor to good sleepers, either in research or applied settings, albeit not restricted to clinical contexts.

Originality/Value: The BaSIQS is a short tool that constitute an alternative both to longer scales and to single-item assessments that have been used to estimate sleep quality.

ID: 219 / Poster Session 1: 6**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Improving the body image of young male and female Brazilian adolescents by a self-esteem education program****Gabriela Salim Xavier Moreira, Carmem Beatriz Neufeld, Sebastião Sousa Almeida**University of São Paulo, Brazil; gabrielasalimxavier@gmail.com

Purpose: This study examines the effect of a self-esteem education program on the body image and eating attitudes of young male and female adolescents following the program. **Methodology:** All 164 students (55% female) aged 10-13 years were recruited in private schools of a medium-sized Brazilian city. The students of the intervention group participated in the program (n=78), whereas those of the control group received no intervention (n=86). The "Everybody's Different" program was conducted fortnightly during 4 months in groups separated by sex with approximately 8 students. The aim of this educational program was to improve body image by building general self-esteem. **Results:** Girls of the intervention group had lower scores on all dimensions of the Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire (SATAQ-3) following the program: information (z=-1,937; p=0,051); pressure (z=-3,071; p=0,002); athletic internalization (z=-2,428; p=0,015); internalization (z=-2,999; p=0,003); internalization (z=-2,160; p=0,009). Boys of the intervention group had lower scores after the program on self-esteem (z=-2,304; p=0,021), pressure (z=-2,693; p=0,007) and internalization (z=-2,002; p=0,045)/ internalization (z=-3,124; p=0,002). Control students had no difference among all the variables during the intervention time. **Practical Implications:** The intervention reduced negative aspects of body image and enhanced self-esteem among boys. **Originality:** This is the first controlled educational intervention to improve body image among young adolescents of both sexes in Brazilian context. **Limitations:** This approach has to be evaluated in larger samples and during a longer time following the program to measure long-term changes as well as in other countries.

ID: 247 / Poster Session 1: 7**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***A real life stress test to the sensitivity of the German version of the State Self-Esteem Scale****Neele Reiss, Siegbert Reiss, Marielle Simon, Ana Nanette Tibubos, Antonia Werner, Sonja Rohrmann**Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Germany; n.reiss@psych.uni-frankfurt.de

The State Self-Esteem Scale (SSES; Heatherton & Polivy, 1998) is a 20-item self-report instrument for measuring state changes in self-esteem using three correlated factors performance, social and appearance self-esteem. The purpose of this study was to evaluate sensitivity of the translated German version of the SSES to changes in stress level.

The English version of the questionnaire was translated into German according to standard procedures including a review by a native speaker. The SSES as well as a measure of trait self-esteem and other measures were administered online to a sample of university students during their regular study period and shortly before the exam period started. The sample consisted of 103 participants ranging from 18 to 54 years ($M = 23.35$, $SD = 5.81$; 12 male, 91 female).

The structure of the SSES was investigated and internal reliability and construct validity were evaluated. Students' state self-esteem was significantly lower during the exam period than during the regular term, whereas no changes could be observed in a trait self-esteem measure, indicating that the SSES is indeed useful to measure changes in self-esteem.

Limitations of the study and practical implications also regarding the relation of mood and state self-esteem will be discussed.

ID: 251 / Poster Session 1: 8**Poster presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Quality of Work Life: an essential issue in organizational context****Manuel Rafael, Rosário Lima**Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Portugal; mrafael@fp.ul.pt

Quality of Work Life (QWL) is not a recent issue in the field of Psychology and for some authors it was first noticed in the early 1970s. Actually, the new and dramatic changes brought up by the globalization enhance the need of a renovated attention to human capital of organizations and consequently to the study of QWL. This must integrate the humanistic approach in human resources psychology considering important implications for both individuals and organizations.

The present study describes a Portuguese research about QWL. A new questionnaire, named Inventário da Qualidade de Vida no Trabalho (Quality of Work Life Questionnaire) (Rafael & Lima, 2007, 2008) was developed with the intend to evaluate the importance of Quality of Work Life. The actual version of the questionnaire is composed by 60 items, organized in six scales obtained through a factor analysis: Job characteristics and training, Work recognition and advancement, Work relations, Work and family balance, Work and leisure, and Working conditions.

The QWL questionnaire in addition with measures of the variables Job satisfaction, Affective commitment, Turnover intention and Job stress (severity and frequency) were applied to a sample of 871 employed adults. Some of the main results are presented, namely those that support distinction between QWL Importance and QWL Frequency of occurrence in the work context as well as the relations between QWL dimensions and the other variables. Usefulness of findings for promoting QWL within an humanistic tradition are discussed

ID: 268 / Poster Session 1: 9

Poster presentation

Topics: Methodology

Stroop Color-Word Interference Test: Normative Data for Spanish Children Population**Diego Rivera¹, Miriam Sánchez-SanSegundo², Esperanza Vergara-Moragues³, Carlos Alcazar Tebar⁴, Bárbara Postigo-Alonso⁵, Marina Herranz Merino⁶, Laiene Olabarrieta-Landa⁷, Juan Carlos Arango-Lasprilla^{1,8}**

¹BioCruces Health Research Institute. Cruces University Hospital. Barakaldo, Spain; ²Departamento de Psicología de la Salud, Universidad de Alicante, Alicante, Spain; ³Universidad Internacional de La Rioja (UNIR), Madrid, Spain; ⁴Centro de Investigación de Evaluación y Rehabilitación Neuropsicológica CERNEP, Universidad de Almería, Almería, Spain; ⁵Department of Psychology, Human Neuroscience Lab., Universidad Loyola Andalucía, Sevilla, Spain; ⁶Centro de Investigación Mente, Cerebro y Comportamiento-CIMCYC, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; ⁷Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain; ⁸IKERBASQUE. Basque Foundation for Science. Bilbao, Spain; diegoriveraps@gmail.com

Purpose: To generate norms for the Stroop Color-Word Interference Test in a pediatric population from Spain.

Method: The sample consisted of 923 healthy children from five cities in Spain. Inclusion criteria were a score of ≥ 80 on the Test of non-verbal intelligence (TONI-2), a score of < 19 on Children Depression Inventory, and a T-score < 65 on the Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale. Fifty one percent were women, and the average age was 11.1 ± 3.3 years (range 6-17). Participants completed the Stroop Test. The scores were normed using multiple linear regressions (MLR) and standard deviation of residual values. Age, age², sex, and the mean level of parental education (MLPE) were included as predictors in the analyses.

Results: Three final MLR models showed main effects for age in all scores, so that scores increased linearly as a function of age. Age² have a significant effect in Stroop-Word, and Stroop-Color scores. Models from Stroop-Color and Stroop-Word-Color showed that children with parents with a MLPE > 12 years of education obtained higher scores compared to children whose parents have MLPE < 12 years of education. Sex had no effect on the outcome measures. The amount of variance explained in Stroop Test scores ranged from 51.2%-60.9%.

Limitations: Participants were only recruited from cities in the center and south regions of Spain.

Practical implications: These norms will help neuropsychologist in Spain to have a valid assessment tool that can be use in their everyday practice with pediatric populations.

ID: 359 / Poster Session 1: 10

Poster presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Study of adaptation and validation of Metacognitive Awareness Inventory to organizational context**Rui Bártole-Ribeiro, Francisca Mendes Gomes**ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal; rbartolo@ispa.pt

Metacognition is a non-cognitive dimension essentially studied in educational context due to its importance in learning process. In organizational context, an accurate self-perception about their cognitions and how to use metacognitive strategies could help the worker performance. The metacognitive framework of Schraw and Dennison (1994) is widely used with adolescents and adults samples in predicting the performance in the learning process, and is assessed by Metacognitive Awareness Inventory.

In this communication, will be described the process of adapting the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory for work context and the study of validation of Portuguese version. Psychometrics results are satisfactory concerning internal consistency and construct validity that was done by Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

Some considerations about internal structure of instrument and the influence of self-perception of knowledge and regulation of cognition in work environment are made.

ID: 127 / Poster Session 1: 11**Poster presentation***Topics: Personality***Predicting the DSM-5 model of pathological personality traits based on NEO-FFI: 1st data on a sample of the portuguese population****Joana Henriques-Calado^{1,2}, Bruno Gonçalves^{1,2}, Rute Pires^{1,2}, Maria Eugénia Duarte-Silva¹, Ana Sousa Ferreira^{1,3}**¹Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Psicologia, Portugal; ²CICPSI, Research Center for Psychological Science, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa; ³Instituto Universitário de Lisboa - Business Research Unit (BRU-IUL), Portugal; jhcalado@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

Relationships between the DSM-5 model of pathological personality traits and the Five-Factor Model were explored in the portuguese population at large. The sample consists of 338 adults (M = 41.07 years of age, SD = 13.56), who were administered two measures, the portuguese version of Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Brief Form (PID-5-BF) - Adult (Pires et al., 2014) and the NEO-FFI (Lima & Simões, 2000). Neuroticism and openness to experience predicted negative affectivity, explaining 32% of the variance; extraversion, neuroticism and agreeableness predicted detachment, explaining 37% of the variance; agreeableness and neuroticism predicted antagonism, explaining 22% of the variance; conscientiousness, neuroticism, agreeableness and extraversion predicted disinhibition, explaining 32% of the variance; neuroticism, agreeableness and openness to experience predicted psychoticism, explaining 28% of the variance. Some personality disorders dimensions demonstrate a differentiated pattern of Five-Factor Model domain predictors. The relevance of the DSM-5 model for the personality investigation is discussed.

ID: 306 / Poster Session 1: 12**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Development and validation of a short version of the General Attitudes and Beliefs Scale for the measurement of irrational beliefs****Carlos Suso-Ribera¹, Laura Camacho-Guerrero², Laura Mezquita-Guillamón¹, Manuel Ignacio Ibáñez-Ribes¹, Generós Ortet-Fabregat¹, Helena Villa-Martín¹, David Gallardo-Pujol³**¹Universitat Jaume I, Spain; ²Hospital de la Plana Vila-Real, Spain; ³Universitat de Barcelona, Spain; susor@uji.es

Cognitive restructuring is a key element in cognitive-behavioral therapy. Thus, reliable and rapid assessment of irrational beliefs is fundamental. The goal of the present study was to obtain a short form of a measure of irrational thinking, the General Attitudes and Beliefs Scale (GABS). A cross-sectional design was used. Item selection was made independently using two different samples: psychology students and their relatives and friends (n=247; 73.7% women; mean age=29.1, SD=12.6) and individuals accompanying a pain patient at a tertiary hospital (n=317; 52.1% women; mean age=55.6, SD=14.5). The GABS has 24 irrational items grouped on 4 factors (i.e., demanding, catastrophizing, low frustration tolerance, and self-downing). Six items load on each factor. A three-item-to-factor solution was sought to reduce the time of assessment. Different item selection strategies were considered to obtain a reduced version of the GABS (GABS-SF). Then, the structure of the GABS-SF was investigated via confirmatory factor analysis and compared against the original questionnaire. Concurrent validity was investigated via Pearson correlations with personality and health-related quality of life. An analysis of model fit supported the use of the GABS-SF (RMSEA= .081, CFI=.93, TLI=.91). Results also revealed good validity of the GABS-SF. This study is not without limitations. The sample is not likely to be representative of the general population of Spain. Also, other measures of irrational thinking were not included for validity assessment. However, study implications may be relevant in research and clinical settings, especially when administration time is limited.

ID: 196 / Poster Session 1: 13
Poster presentation*Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Assessing cognitive, behavioral and emotional aspects of self-regulation in kindergartners****Annika Rademacher, Ute Koglin**University of Oldenburg, Germany; annika.rademacher@uni-oldenburg.de

Self-regulation has been a firmly established term in psychology for many years. However, within the distinct professional disciplines, different aspects of the construct are measured. The present study integrates several aspects of the construct by assessing cognitive, behavioral and emotional self-regulation in association with social-emotional strength and difficulties in kindergartners. In a German sample of N = 275 kindergartners different self-regulation tasks referring to the Preschool Self-Regulation Assessment (PSRA) and the Intelligence and Development Scales – Preschool (IDS-P) were applied for data collection. A screening questionnaire was used to assess children's social-emotional strength and difficulties (VSK). Results indicate that cognitive, behavioral and emotional self-regulation is associated with different emotional and behavioral aspects of kindergartner's development. Negative correlations are found between cognitive self-regulation and inattentive and aggressive behavior. Low emotional self-regulation is positively correlated with high inattentive child behavior. Additionally, low behavioral self-regulation is negatively associated with children's emotion knowledge and empathy and positively correlated with emotional dysregulation. Results are discussed concerning the construct of self-regulation itself and in association with kindergartner's social-emotional development.

ID: 351 / Poster Session 1: 14
Poster presentation*Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***EMoB: content validity of Brief Motor Scale' Portuguese version in motor neurological soft signs assessment****Susana Marques Guimarães, Sofia Santos, Paula Lebre**Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, Portugal; sus.guimaraes@gmail.com

Subtle motor impairment is an important aspect of neurological signs frequently found in psychiatric patients, particularly with schizophrenic. Studies identified neurological abnormalities in patients with schizophrenia when compared to healthy peers. These signs have been referred as one associated symptom that allows monitoring the course of disease. Recently, there has been an increase in the development of instruments for such measurement. The Brief Motor Scale (Jahn et al, 2006) is widely used assess this signs in patients with schizophrenia, mainly motor and sequential coordination domain, generally called "Motor Neurological Soft Signs" (MNSS). The goal of this study was to translate, adapt and validate a Portuguese version of the Brief Motor Scale (EMoB). International guidelines for the cross-cultural process adaptation were followed. The study included forward and backward translations to assure the equivalence of content after both versions comparison. There were no significant disagreements. Then, this pre-final version was discussed by a committee of 10 experts, selected based on their experience in research and practice on the field, for the quantitative evidence of content validity. Each expert received a copy of the EMoB as well a questionnaire with specific criteria (relevance, clarity, simplicity and ambiguity) for each item judgement. Content validity indexes, proportion of agreement and Cohen's Kappa were performed used. All indexes were described as acceptable/good (>.75) with moderate/strong agreement among experts. Results showed that EMoB items are all relevant, indicating content validity for assessment of MNSS in individuals with schizophrenia.

ID: 102 / Poster Session 1: 15**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***How does the collaborative interaction and the quality of the alliance covariate over time? A contrasting study of good and poor outcome cases of Cognitive-Behavior Therapy****Gysele Rodrigues Melo, Eugénia Ribeiro**Universidade do Minho, Portugal; gyselerodrigues@hotmail.com

The purpose of this study was to analyze the association level between the collaborative interactions between therapist and client analyzed step-by-step, and the quality of the therapeutic alliance evaluated by the client at the end of the session.

This case study present a qualitative design, comparing two constrasting cases in Cognitive-Behavior Therapy. The collaborative interaction was analyzed with the Therapeutic Collaboration Coding System. This system was developed to code the therapist's interventions and the client's responses, allowing to identify fifteen different categories the therapeutic exchanges. Previous studies with this system presented good levels of reliability.

The therapeutic alliance was evaluated with the Working Alliance Inventory (Portuguese Version, 1999). The quantitative analysis is ongoing.

We expect to find a positive and significant association between levels collaborative interactions and the quality of the alliance, as evaluated by the client, and to analyze the effect of the therapy process in the association between collaborative interaction and the alliance.

With this study, we aim to contribute for the validation the TCCS as a microanalysis instrument of the therapeutic alliance and the therapeutic collaboration as its nuclear dimension.

ID: 296 / Poster Session 1: 16**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Mental Health Activity Scale (MHAS): Psychometric properties of a brief measure to assess mental health-promoting strategies****Hanna Hofmann, Carl-Walter Kohlmann, Heike Eschenbeck, Uwe Heim-Dreger**University of Education Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany; hanna.hofmann@ph-gmuend.de

Promotion of mental health is a challenge for global health in the 21st century. Therefore, a reliable and valid assessment of people's activities related to mental health is crucial. The present study describes the development of a scale to assess activities associated with mental health. Based on the work on mental health literacy (MHL, Jorm, 2012), the scale was composed of 14 strategies. In a sample of 720 adults (540 women, 180 men, mean age: 36 years, SD = 14) factor structure, reliability and validity of the scale were examined. Exploratory factor analysis indicated a two factor solution with "emotion regulation" (Cronbach's $\alpha = .72$, 6 items; e.g. "I talk over problems or feelings with someone who is supportive and caring", "I practice relaxation techniques") and "engagement" ($\alpha = .73$, 8 items; e.g. "I engage in exercise", "I leave the house daily"). Retest-reliability was found to be acceptable ($n = 68$, interval: 3 weeks; $r_s = .84$ and $.75$, resp.). Correlations of the two MHAS scales with each other and with positive and negative affectivity (PANAS), extraversion and neuroticism support construct validity and the two-dimensional concept of mental health activities. In addition, gender differences with higher scores in women as compared to men were found for "emotion regulation" only. Findings are discussed in the light of convergent and discriminant validity and applications of the MHAS in the field of health promotion.

ID: 324 / Poster Session 1: 17**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Parental Stress: Factor Structure and Links with Attachment****Barbara Torres Gomez de Cadiz, Itziar Alonso-Arbiol, Miriam Gallarin, Iñigo Ochoa de Alda**University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Spain; barbara.torres@ehu.es

Adolescence is a period of fluctuating mood states, where conflicts with parents are numerous due to adolescents' individuation process. Parental stress, however, has been mainly studied with newborn babies or children under 12 years old. The aim of the present study was twofold: a) to examine the factor structure of the Parental Stress Scale (PSS; Spanish version: Oronoz, Alonso-Arbiol, & Balluerka, 2007) across two samples of adolescents' parents; and b) to examine the relationship between parents' perceived stress and attachment and personality dimensions. The sample was made of two subgroups: 110 parents of adolescents treated for behavioral problems, and 114 parents of adolescents of the community sample. The underlying bidimensional structure was tested across the two subsamples using a CFA. Expected associations with some of the five personality dimensions and attachment dimensions were observed. Gender differences were also analyzed, mother scoring higher in the parental stress dimensions, as compared to fathers of the same adolescents. Implications for intervening with parents at high level of stress are discussed.

ID: 329 / Poster Session 1: 18**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Psixport: a Mobile app for assessing psychological dimensions related to the sport injury rehabilitation from an EMA approach****Luis Gonzalez-Barato, Victor J. Rubio, Laura Segovia**University Autonoma Madrid, Spain; victor.rubio@uam.es

Sport psychology research often tried to examine the influence of psychological variables on sport injuries' rehabilitation. Wiese-Bjornstal's et al. (1998) Integrated Model of Response to Sport Injury poses that cognitive appraisals, which, in turn, are the result of personal and situational factors, influence emotional responses that can affect adherence, effort, risk-taking behaviors, malingering and coping during the rehabilitation process. Usually, such cognitive, emotional and behavioral responses have been collected via retrospective self-reports. However, the nature of the dimensions to be assessed demands a real-time data capture in order to avoid recall and distortion biases and to increase ecological validity. With this purpose, a mobile app (Psixport®) developed for both Android and iOS, was designed from an Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) approach. Psixport assesses athletes' pain, cognitive, emotional and behavioral responses related to the rehab process. The app initially asks for setting length period and time slot according to physical therapy time schedule and athlete availability. Once the assessment period starts, the athlete daily receives a push reminder on the cell phone inviting him/her to answer the different items on a 0-100 rating scale. If the athlete proceeds the app collects the information and sends it to a server. Otherwise, the athlete receives another reminder 30 min later. App feasibility and information validity has been tested with a sample of 25 soccer players who were assessed during a 15-day period through their rehabilitation process from a severe sport injury. The app showed to be a useful tool for an EMA.

ID: 207 / Poster Session 1: 19**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Psychological risk factors associated with suicide behaviors in adolescents and youths: a systematic review and meta-analysis**

Victoria Soto-Sanz¹, Jose A Piqueras¹, Tiscar Rodriguez-Jimenez¹, Jesus Rodriguez-Marin¹, Maria T Perez-Vazquez¹, Pere Castellvi², Andrea Miranda-Mendizabal², Oleguer Pares-Badell², Maria J Blasco², Jose Almenara³, Carolina Lagares³, Iciar Alonso⁴, Annabel Cebria⁵, Andrea Gabilondo⁶, Margalida Gili⁷, Miquel Roca⁷, Jordi Alonso²

¹University Miguel Hernandez Elche, Elche, Spain; ²IMIM-Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mediques, Barcelona, Spain; ³University of Cadiz, Cadiz, Spain; ⁴Morales Meseguer Hospital, Murcia, Spain; ⁵Corporacio Sanitaria Prc Tauli, Sabadell, Spain; ⁶Outpatient Mental Health Care Network, Osakidetza- Basque Health Service, Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain; ⁷University of Balearic Islands, Palma de Mallorca, Spain; ipiqueras@umh.es

Suicidal behavior is the second cause of death among youths. Previous literature suggests that diverse psychological factors as low self-esteem, hopelessness, internalizing (anxiety, depression, withdrawn and somatic complains) and externalizing (aggressivity, violence and legal problems) symptoms are risk factors for suicide attempts, but no systematic reviews with longitudinal studies have been conducted to assess this association in adolescents/youth. We evaluated the relation between these variables and suicide attempts in this population through a systematic review of literature. Different databases were used. Of a total of 23,682 initial titles, 73 studies met inclusion criteria. Among 41 studies that evaluated internalizing and externalizing symptoms, 32 (80%) of the internalizing symptoms assessed showed statistically significant association between subjects who scored high on internalizing symptomatology and had attempted suicide or suicide. Whereas 14 (58%) of the studies on externalizing symptoms showed significant association between externalizing symptomatology and suicide. Of studies on depressive symptoms, 23% used the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale-CES-D and 15% Beck Depression Inventory-BDI, while of those focused specifically on internalizing and externalizing symptoms, 100% used Youth Self Report-YSR. Additionally, 13 of 22 articles evaluating self-esteem showed statistically significant association (59%). 23% used the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and 23% the Self-Perceptions Profile for adolescents-SPPA-R. Finally, of the 10 articles evaluating hopelessness, 8 (80%) reflected statistically significant association with suicide. Most studies used the Beck Hopelessness Scale-BHS. All these variables seem to be important risk factor for adolescents/youth suicide attempts, so they should be taken into account for preventing future suicidal behavior.

ID: 206 / Poster Session 1: 20**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Psychometric properties of the German version of the Suicide Attitude Questionnaire (SUIATT)****Siegbert Reiss, Sonja Rohrmann, Neele Reiss**Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany; reiss@psych.uni-frankfurt.de

The Suicide Attitude Questionnaire (SUIATT) (Diekstra & Kerkhof, 1988) is a 63-item self-report instrument for measuring attitudes towards suicide in a three-component model, differentiating between affective, cognitive and instrumental components. These components have to be answered from the perspective of the respondent himself, a person close to the respondent and people in general. Additionally consequences of suicide are evaluated from the different perspectives.

The English version of the questionnaire was translated to German language according to standard procedures including a review by a native speaker. The sample consists of 317 participants ranging from 15 to 79 years (M = 28.9, SD = 11; 72 male, 245 female), who completed the questionnaire online. 107 participants reported previous experiences with suicide among friends and family members.

Due to too many missings two items had to be excluded. A confirmatory factor analysis on basis of polychoric correlations revealed a dissatisfying model fit for the attitude components and the perspective component as well. In accordance with the procedure originally used by Diekstra & Kerkhof 15 perspective-free scales were formed and subsequently tested in a principal component analysis. Three factors were determined that explained 43.8 % of the variance and support the assumption of an affective, cognitive and instrumental component of attitude. The results broadly confirm the original findings of Diekstra & Kerkhof. The application in the mental health research will be discussed.

ID: 69 / Poster Session 1: 21**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The Assessment of Fitness to Drive in Older Adults****Stefania Balzarotti, Federica Biassoni, Maria Rita Ciceri, Federica Confalonieri, Carlo Alberto Meinero**Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy; stefania.balzarotti@unicatt.it

Age-related changes in sensory-motor and cognitive abilities, in addition to medical conditions such as dementia, strokes, and Parkinson disease can affect driving safety. Nonetheless, evidence to help physicians make decisions about fitness to drive is still scant. This study aimed at examining test results in a sample of 116 older adults (age range 65-94, $M = 82.78$, $SD = 6.46$) undergoing cognitive assessment upon request of the Provincial Medical Commissions of Public Health Services over the period 2015-2016. The sample included older adults a) with no indications of cognitive impairment or brain pathologies (35%); b) who failed a preliminary MMSE screening (14%); c) suffering from strokes (16%), chronic cerebrovascular disease (10%), Mild Cognitive Impairment (12%), and Parkinson disease (13%). The assessment of driving-related cognitive abilities was conducted using four standardized tests of the DRIVESTA test Battery (Vienna Test System Traffic). The Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices were used as a measure of fluid intelligence. Regression analyses revealed that age, education, and intelligence were significantly associated with the ability to correctly react to rapidly changing visual and acoustic stimuli, as well as with accuracy in an attentional task, while no associations were found with observational abilities. Intelligence also predicted reaction speed and inhibitory control. Overall, fluid intelligence was a more consistent predictor of performances to driving-related tests than age.

ID: 75 / Poster Session 1: 22**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The Video-Gaming Scale for Adolescents (VGS-A): An IRT analysis of Differential Item Functioning across age****MARIA ANNA DONATI, CATERINA PRIMI, FRANCESCA CHIESI**University of Florence, Italy; mariaanna.donati@unifi.it

As youth use video-games from a very early age till to young adulthood, it is important to have a measurement tool able to equally assess pathological gaming behavior in adolescents of different ages. The aim of this study was to verify the measurement invariance across age of the Video-Gaming Scale for Adolescents (VGS-A; Donati, Chiesi, & Primi, 2014), a brief scale recently developed to assess pathological video-gaming among adolescents referring to the DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Specifically, we aimed at investigating Differential Item Functioning across age by applying Item Response Theory (IRT) analyses. Participants included 1681 adolescents (57% males, mean age= 15.6 years, $SD = 1.8$) attending junior high school and high school in Italy. Two groups were created dividing the whole sample into younger (from 12 to 15 years of age) and older (from 16 to 21 years of age) respondents. IRT analyses for polytomous, ordered response category were applied. Preliminarily, the unidimensionality of the scale was verified in both the groups of participants. Then, the equivalence of the items across age was assessed by analyzing Differential Item Functioning across the two age groups. The DIF analysis revealed that no item displayed a significant difference, attesting that the VGS-A could be considered equivalent across age. Future studies might analyze the cross-cultural invariance of the VGS-A in order to investigate if the items are metrically equivalent across different countries. In sum, by using IRT analyses, these findings showed that the VGS-A is invariant across age.

ID: 63 / Poster Session 1: 23**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Usefulness of the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (BSSS) in a Spanish sample of driving offenders****Xosé Antón Gómez-Fraguela, Lorena Maneiro, Olalla Cutrín, Paula Villar**Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain; xa.gomez.fraguela@usc.es

The Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (BSSS; Hoyle, Stephenson, Palmgreen, Lorch, & Donohew, 2002) was originally developed for adolescents as a measure for various problem behaviours. The purpose of this study was to analyse the psychometric characteristics of this scale in Spanish adults in the specific context of risky driving. A longitudinal design was used to evaluate the quality of psychometric properties of the BSSS using two subsamples: a subsample of 423 normative drivers (mean age = 36.75, SD = 14.47; 49.9 % males) and a subsample of 158 driving offenders (mean age = 37.43, SD = 10.81; 93% males). The BSSS, the UPPS-P impulsive behaviour scale, and the Traffic violations subscales of the Driver Behaviour Questionnaire (DBQ) were used. A CFA was carried out verifying the factorial structure in adults. The results showed good internal consistency and test-retest stability. Significant relationships were found between the BSSS and the UPPS-P as well as the DBQ subscales supporting an adequate convergent and external validity, respectively. The results also found significant differences between driving offenders and normative drivers, and between young drivers (under 25 years) and adult drivers (over 25 years) indicating the discriminant validity of the BSSS. Overall, these findings supported the usefulness of the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale for the assessment of risky driving in Spanish adults.

ID: 86 / Poster Session 1: 24**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***It is possible to improve the accuracy of diagnostic judgments? The role of knowledge of DSM diagnostic criteria and anchoring bias****María Teresa Anarte Ortiz, Lourdes Melguizo Garín, Antonio Godoy Ávila**University of Málaga, Spain; anarte@uma.es

Background: Unfortunately, inaccurate diagnoses are relatively common in clinical practice.

Objectives: To check whether anchoring bias decreases the accuracy of diagnostic judgments or poor understanding of DSM mental ratings.

Materials and Methods: There were 212 participants (students of 2nd year of psychology).

There were three types of written cases. Types A and B could induce anchor bias, while C does not.

Cases were passed to students in two phases (1 phase 204 students and 2 phase 208). Before knowing DSM diagnostic criteria and after knowing them.

Results: We expect that students after receiving the diagnostic knowledge of the DSM do not remain anchored in the proposed diagnoses, and in the second phase make fewer errors in their diagnostic judgments.

Conclusions: It is important to continue studying everything that improves the accuracy of diagnostic judgments.

Limitations: This study does not include expert clinicians. It is a preliminary study.

ID: 175 / Poster Session 1: 25**Poster presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***A research of the effectiveness of reading comprehension instruction on reading comprehension and summarizing ability****Pei-Yun Liu**National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan; ppliu@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

Reading comprehension is the capability of retrieving data from text and to understanding, interpreting, and applying these data. Reading comprehension is fundamental to learning of all academic subjects in school. The PSSQM reading comprehension instruction this research adopts integrates multiple reading strategies weaving by questioning and monitoring, and combining reading strategies such as predicting, summarizing, and text structure. This research employs the quasi experimental nonequivalent pretest-posttest design. Its purpose aims at building student's reading comprehension and summarizing ability practically by systematic and procedural multiple reading instructions of the Chinese text book. The subjects of this research comprise of two normally grouped 5th grade classes in Eastern Taiwan. Among the data collected, dependent variables are reading comprehension posttest and summarizing posttest; co-variables are reading pretest and summarizing pretest; and the independent variables are the experimental instruction treatments. These data are processed by one-way ANCOVA. The findings indicate that the experiment group performs better than the control group in both reading comprehension and summarizing test. This result demonstrates that PSSQM reading comprehension instruction has effectively enhanced student reading comprehension and summarizing ability.

ID: 191 / Poster Session 1: 26**Poster presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Intellectual profiles of adolescents with Autism spectrum disorder****Erika-Lyne Smith, Nathalie Poirier**Université du Québec à Montreal, Canada; erika.lyne.smith@hotmail.ca

Autism spectrum disorder is characterized by deficits in communication, social interaction, stereotyped interests and repetitive movements. In recent years, the prevalence of this disorder has been increasing (Fombonne, 2011). Adolescents with ASD appear to have concomitant difficulties, including irregular cognitive profiles. Typically, when the intellectual abilities of this population are assessed using the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and Adolescents, fourth edition ([WISC-IV], Wechsler, 2003), performance greatly varies from one sub-test to another (Cederlund & Gillberg, 2004; Mayes & Calhoun, 2008). A high school student with ASD obtaining an intellectual quotient (IQ) in the normal range shows an irregular intellectual profile. Generally, lower scores are obtained in the verbal scale. On the other hand, higher scores are obtained on the non-verbal sub-tests (Charman et al, 2011). In fact, some authors observe higher results for blocks and matrices sub-tests. The study by Holdnack et al. (2011) adds that individuals with ASD, between the ages of 16 and 40, are experiencing difficulties in speed processing and working memory. However, very little is known about the cognitive profile of adolescents with ASD. Furthermore, no study has yet evaluated their cognitive abilities using the latest edition of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children®-Fifth Edition (WISC®-V) released in 2014. It is therefore essential to increase scientific knowledge regarding the cognitive profile of adolescents with ASD in order further understand their needs. This research aims to identify the cognitive and intellectual strengths and weaknesses of adolescents with ASD using the WISC-V.

ID: 202 / Poster Session 1: 27**Poster presentation***Topics:* Educational Psychology**SRLI-R: An instrument to assess self-regulated learning processes****Alexandra Figueiredo Barros, Ana Margarida Veiga Simão**

Faculty of Psychology, Center for Research on Psychological Science, University of Lisbon, Portugal;

alexandrafbarros@gmail.com

The self-regulation of learning involves motivational aspects concerning academic success and engagement in academic activities. Thus, the purpose of this research is to develop a Portuguese instrument based on Zimmermann's model that can be a useful tool to assess self-regulated learning processes used by college students. An initial pool of 50 items applied to 141 college students was the basis of a statistical analysis that included item analysis, principal component analysis and internal consistency analysis. Based on these results, the SRLI-R (Self-Regulated of Learning Inventory – Revised) was developed, with 36 items corresponding to 3 scales: the forethought phase, the performance / volitional control phase and the self-reflection phase. A total score of self-regulation was also retrieved. The best 36 items of this revised version were applied to 175 college students, aged between 18 and 27 years (66 male and 109 female) to evaluate its psychometric properties. Results obtained with this version revealed good indicators of validity and reliability (with Cronbach's alpha between .71 e .88). The limitations of this research include the number of participants, which make up a non-representative sample, as well as the fact that the sample was by convenience. Nevertheless, it provides important implications for research and practice, as the availability of an inventory to assess self-regulated learning processes can enable intervention planning to help students develop the mechanisms that can lead them to effective processes of learning.

ID: 290 / Poster Session 1: 28**Poster presentation***Topics:* Educational Psychology**Time Perspective and Vocational Identity in Portuguese university students****Tânia Santos Almeida, Isabel Nunes Janeiro**Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; tssalmeida@gmail.com

Identity can be considered as the individual's perspective of the development of his/her life and it helps him/her to make sense of the past, present and future. Few studies have investigated the relationship between Vocational Identity and Temporal Perspective, and those who have made it show discordant results. Thus, the present study aims to understand the relationship between these two variables. This study included the participation of 286 university students of a Lisbon's College between the age of 18 and 30. The results show that vocational identity is positively related to future orientation and negatively related to presente orientation and negative view of future. These results may be useful for future vocational interventions, strengthening the psychological assessment in educational context.

ID: 263 / Poster Session 1: 29**Poster presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Can employees' cognitive capacities act as predictors of burnout and work engagement?****Konrad Kulikowski**Jagiellonian University, Poland; konrad.kulikowski@uj.edu.pl**Purpose**

Cognitive capabilities of employees are the best predictors of work performance and are widely used as a means of personnel selection, but little is known about their relationship with burnout and work engagement. Interestingly the most considerable theoretical framework used in employees' well-being research - the Job Demands-Resources model (JD-R) has almost completely ignored employees' cognitive functioning in explaining burnout and work engagement so far. Therefore we put forward proposition that cognitive capabilities of employees by reducing job demands and enhancing job resources might indirectly predict burnout and work engagement.

Design

Multi-occupational sample of 195 employees completed a set of two working memory (WM) and three fluid intelligence (Gf) computerized tests along with the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale and two job resources and two job demands surveys.

Results

Structural equation modeling with bootstrapping procedure revealed negative indirect effects of Gf on burnout (through reducing job demands) and positive indirect effect of WM and Gf on work engagement (through increasing job resources).

Limitations

Cross sectional design implies that our findings need to be replicated in further longitudinal study.

Research/Practical Implications

Our results suggest that employees' cognitive capabilities might possibly act as predictors of employees' well-being and as such might have potential in personnel selection for jobs requiring a high engagement or jobs highly exposed to burnout factors.

Originality/Value

As employees' well-being gains notable interest we believe that our findings may provoke a debate over the role of cognitive capacities as employees' well-being predictors.

ID: 319 / Poster Session 1: 30**Poster presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***French Validation of the PVQ5X: A Refined Theory of Basic Individual Values****Marc Abessolo, Jérôme Rossier**University of Lausanne, Switzerland; marc.abessolo@unil.ch

The Schwartz 10 basic values model and related survey have been supported across different cultures and populations. Recently, Schwartz and colleagues (2012) developed a refined theory to provide a more meaningful and finely conceptualized distinction of a larger number of values and developed accordingly a new values survey (the PVQ5X). This refined theory defines and orders 19 values (that includes the 10 original values) on a continuum based on their compatible and conflicting motivations, expression of self-protection versus growth, and personal versus social focus. The aim of this study was to validate a French-version of the PVQ5X Values Survey. A convenience and heterogeneous sample of 238 employees (Mean age = 35.60, SD = 13.03) completed the PVQ5X. Results showed that the 19 value scales had similar reliability coefficients compared to the original English-version. Confirmatory factor analysis supported the structure considering simultaneously the 19 values and the 10 original values. Finally, multidimensional scaling analysis supported the predicted motivational order of the values. Our results suggest that Schwartz and colleagues' revised theory and model replicate well in a French-speaking context, suggesting that this scale may also be of use for practice.

ID: 93 / Poster Session 1: 31**Poster presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Metacognition and Engagement: The moderating effect of Personality Traits and Organizational Culture on the relationship between Metacognition and Work Engagement****Francisca Mendes Gomes, Bártole-Ribeiro Rui**ISPA, Portugal; franciscamgomes@hotmail.com

This study intends to analyze the relationship between Metacognition and Engagement, as well as the moderating effect of Organizational Culture and Personality in this relation.

The sample has 342 workers, between 19 and 72 years. Each one of the variables was analyzed, respectively, using the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI; Schraw & Dennison, 1994) adapted to the work context, Utrecht Work Engagement Scale of 9 items (UWES-9, Schaufeli & Bakker, 2003), Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI, Cameron & Quinn, 2006) and Big-Five Inventory of 10 items (BFI-10; Rammstedt & John, 2007).

Regarding the main effect, the results revealed that Metacognition has a significant impact on Engagement, with knowledge being the only predictor of the three dimensions of Engagement. Only the openness to experience showed a statistically significant effect of moderation, when associated with Metacognition. On the contrary, conscientiousness was only moderating the relationship that knowledge establishes with the three dimensions of Engagement.

The limitations are related to the reduced metric qualities of BFI-10 and the use of a Likert-type response scheme in OCAI.

The observation of the predictive and moderating effects of personality traits strengthens the awareness of the importance of analyzing the individual characteristics of the candidates when selecting them, however, future studies are needed to understand the impact of organizational culture on this relationship.

This study is innovative for the contemplation of Metacognition in the organizational world, that will be a starting point for a new understanding of organizational aspects.

Keywords: Metacognition, Engagement, Personality Traits and Organizational Culture

ID: 214 / Poster Session 1: 32**Poster presentation***Topics: Intelligence***Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of the French WISC-V for five age groups****Thierry Lecerf¹, Gary Canivez²**¹University of Geneva, Switzerland; ²Eastern Illinois University, USA; thierry.lecerf@unige.ch

The interpretation of the French Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Fifth Edition (WISC-V) is based on a 5-factor model with Verbal Comprehension (VC), Visual Spatial (VS), Fluid Reasoning (FR), Working Memory (WM), and Processing Speed (PS). Evidence of the factorial structure of the French WISC-V was established only through Confirmatory Factor Analyses (CFAs). However, as suggested by several authors, factorial structure should derive from both Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFAs) and CFAs. The first goal of this study was to examine the factorial structure of the French WISC-V with EFAs for five age groups: 6-7, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, and 14-16 years. For age groups, the WISC-V inter-correlation matrix for the 15 subtests scores was used. Factor extraction criteria (MPA, HPA, BIC, SABIC, etc.) suggested that 1 factor should be retained for age groups 8-9 and 10-11, 2 factors for age group 12-13, and 3 factors for age groups 6-7 and 14-16. No criteria supported a five first-order factors model for these five age groups. To disentangle the contribution of 1st and 2nd order factors, the Schmid and Leiman orthogonalization transformation (SLT) was applied. Overall, no evidence for 5 factors was found. For each group, results indicated that the g-factor accounted for the most important part of the common variance. We also addressed this issue by testing bifactor models. Results indicated that bifactor models fit these data better than higher-order models. Our findings suggested that for each of the age groups, users do not discount the FSIQ when interpreting the WISC-V.

ID: 284 / Poster Session 1: 33**Poster presentation***Topics: Personality***Relevance of using a short personality disorder screening scale in professional integration programs targeted towards marginalized young adults****Maxime Rochat, Philippe Handschin, Valentino Pomini**University of Lausanne, Switzerland; maxime.rochat@unil.ch

These last decades are marked by an increasing number of young adults with low levels of educational and professional qualifications facing professional integration difficulties (Eurofound, 2012). Personal vulnerabilities, such as "dysfunctional" personality traits, reinforce the risk of socio-professional marginalization (Györkös et al., 2015), which can lead to long-term dependence on welfare structures. The question remains unclear if dysfunctional personality traits play a weakening role for some of these young adults. Moreover, the influence of these traits might be underestimated in this context.

For this reason, we assessed the relevance of using short personality screening scales in professional integration programs, namely the 8-item version of the SAPAS (Moran et al., 2003) and a 10-item version of the SCID-II (First, Gibbon & Spitzer, 1997) with a sample of young adults aged 16-25 years old. A first sub-sample included young adults with professional integration difficulties and attending a professional integration program (n = 180) and a second sub-sample included young adults in employment or in training (n = 180).

Our results show a higher proportion of young adults in the first sub-sample with high dysfunctional personality scores, and support the relevance of using a short personality scale in integration programs, to help identifying young adults with potential needs for psychological support. Nevertheless, the cut-off values proposed by the authors may not be adequate for our purpose and could be redefined. Finally, the use of these instruments would imply to sensitize the educators to mental health issues of this socio-professional marginalized young people.

ID: 220 / Poster Session 1: 34**Poster presentation***Topics: Personality***The psychological assessment of parents involved in proceedings about their parental rights****Elisa Gambetti, Fabio Marinello, Raffaella Nori, Micaela Maria Zucchelli, Fiorella Giusberti**University of Bologna, Italy; e.gambetti@unibo.it

Purpose: The psychological assessment of parents involved in proceedings about the limitation of their parental rights is often ordered by courts with the intent to determine psychological characteristics linked to potential problems in parental competences. However, researchers and clinicians complained the lack of studies about psychological testing in this field (e.g., Budd, 2001). In order to fill this gap, the main purpose of the present research was to compare MMPI-2 scores of this specific population with the Italian normative data (Pancheri & Sirigatti, 1995).

Methodology: We considered 164 individuals (75 males, Mage=39.90, SD=8.95) undergoing an MMPI-2 assessment during personality evaluation ordered by the Juvenile Court of Bologna from 2013 to 2016. The sample was composed by Italian people (48.8%) or resident in Italy for at least two years, without severe psychiatric diagnosis or invalid MMPI-2 (>80 T-scores on the VRIN and TRIN scales or >30 points on the "cannot-say" scale).

Results: Statistical differences, obtained comparing the T-scores of the present sample with those of the normative Italian sample, were reached on all the basic eight clinical scales (ps<.05), showing a high percentage of scores exceeding 65 T-scores on the Hs (14.6%), Pd (14%), Pa (26.2%), Pt (men 9.3%), Sc (10.4%), Ma (15.2%) scales.

Limitations: The sample should be extended.

Practical implications: These findings could give a significant contribute to develop MMPI-2 standardized scoring in this specific population.

Originality: This study is the first research in literature that illustrates MMPI-2 data in parents involved in proceedings about their parental rights.

ID: 347 / Poster Session 1: 35
Poster presentation
Topics: Personality

Time Perspective in Runners: A Comparative Study with college students

Alexas Murnikovas, Mauricio Castillo

Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de la República, Uruguay; tenken10@gmail.com

Time Perspective (TP) is a nonconscious process whereby individuals categorize, store and recover personal and social experiences taking as reference temporal frames relative to past, present and future. Professional runners need a long-term training to improve their skills to perform at a professional level. In this regard an elevated future perspective would be key cognitive aspect capable of affecting runners motivation. In spite of the importance of TP on the development of training and physical activity on runners, no studies have explored this possible association. The purpose of the present study was to compare runners and undergraduate students time perspectives. In this study were compared two groups: 18 runners with ages between 16 and 42 years old and 19 college students ages between 21 and 38 years old. The results show that runners presented a higher future time perspective (M runners = 3,78) (M students =3,26), as well as a more balanced TP when compared to college students.

ID: 125 / Poster Session 1: 36
Poster presentation
Topics: Methodology

Is there a psychology of human mobility? Reflections based on GPS-tracking of tourists in differing settings

Ingrid Zakrisson

Mid Sweden University, Sweden; ingrid.zakrisson@miun.se

Human mobility has mainly been studied as a purposeful act, as a set of behavior aiming at a goal, a destination. As such it is important in terms of planning of infrastructure for societal services, commercial services, communication, etc. But human mobility may be studied as an act in itself, which may serve many functions for the individual, not necessarily logically purposeful, but sooner serving a psychological agenda. Mobility may serve cognitive functions, for example sense making of the environment, self-expression or –fulfilment, emotional functions, or as an experience in itself, just as a need or wish to move about. GPS technology has made it possible to study people's mobility patterns more easily, by giving the exact geographical position in geographical space for a unit of movement. Depending on the programming of the equipment used, the calculation of distance, speed, and time frames are made possible. In this poster results from GPS tracking of tourists in a variety of settings (a winter destination, a musical event, a theme park) are compared, in order to detect similarities and differences between them. What functions do these patterns seem have for the individual, what meaning is attached to them? The main focus is to inspire to a discussion about the possibility of a psychology of human mobility, and how to proceed in operationalizing and analyzing mobility data. What kind of dimensions is of interest? What psychological processes do mobility patterns correspond to?

ID: 256 / Poster Session 1: 37
Poster presentation
Topics: Methodology

Token Test on a Tablet: a Case of Adaptation

Yulia Akinina^{1,2}, Olga Buivolova¹, Ekaterina Iskra^{1,3}, Viktoria Silaeva⁴, Olga Soloukhina¹, Roelien Bastiaanse²

¹National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation; ²University of Groningen, the Netherlands; ³Center for Speech Pathology and Neurorehabilitation, Russian Federation; ⁴Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation; jakinina@hse.ru

Token Test (De Renzi & Vignolo, 1962) is one of the most wide-spread screening tests aimed to detect language deficit. The task is to touch and manipulate tokens of different shapes and colors following instructions; the measured auditory comprehension deficit is extrapolated to general language ability. Given that pen-and-paper testing is rapidly giving way to digital tools, we adapted one of the Token Test versions, the Shortened Version (De Renzi & Faglioni, 1978), to Russian and implemented it as a multilingual tablet app. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate the validity and reliability of this novel method of the Token test presentation, as well as to collect data on its performance in large groups of neurologically healthy controls and people with aphasia and other brain-damage related disorders. Besides data collection in these groups, we also measured test-retest reliability of the Token Test app and compared the performance on it with the performance on its pen-and-paper version in healthy controls. The preliminary results on the psychometric properties of the test will be presented. The limitations of the study, as well as the pitfalls of the pen-and-paper test adaptation to a tablet will be discussed, comprising a valuable contribution to the problem of digitizing clinical assessment tools.

ID: 48 / Poster Session 1: 38
Poster presentation

The DSM-5 model of pathological personality traits: 1st data on a sample of Portuguese psychiatric patients

Rute Pires^{1,2}, Bruno Gonçalves^{1,2}, Joana Henriques-Calado^{1,2}, Maria Eugénia Duarte Silva¹, Ana Sousa Ferreira^{1,3}

¹Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Psicologia, Portugal; ²CICPSI, Research Center for Psychological Science, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Psicologia, Portugal; ³Instituto Universitário de Lisboa - Business Research Unit (BRU-IUL), Portugal; rpines@fp.ul.pt

The DSM-5 Section III proposes a hybrid dimensional-categorical model of conceptualizing personality and its disorders that includes assessment of impairments in personality functioning (criterion A) and maladaptive personality traits (criterion B). The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5; Krueger, Derringer, Markon, Watson, & Skodol, 2012) is a new dimensional tool, composed of 220 items organized into 25 facets that delineate five higher order domains of clinically relevant personality differences, and was developed to operationalize the DSM-5 model of pathological personality traits. Following the suggestion of APA to conduct further research on the validity of the DSM-5 trait system, this study (1) contributes to the validation of the Portuguese adaptation of the PID-5 (Pires, R., Silva, D. R., Fagulha, T., & Gonçalves, B., 2014), (2) presents first data with a sample of Portuguese psychiatric patients (N = 74, Mage = 43.06 years, SD = 11.46), (3) compares the psychiatric patients' results on the PID-5 with those obtained with a sample of the general population (N = 452, Mage = 47.17 years, SD = 11.07).

As theoretically expected, results indicated that (1) the PID-5 scale means are higher in the psychiatric sample than in the general population sample and (2) that the pattern of traits presented in the psychiatric sample is in accordance with their diagnosis. In spite of the small size of the psychiatric sample, these results contribute to the validation of the Portuguese translation of the PID-5 and highlight the relevance of the DSM-5 model for the diagnosis of Personality Disorders.

ID: 117 / Poster Session 1: 39
Poster presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

A study on the influence of social withdrawal on career identity and the moderated mediating effect of peer attachment and accomplishment value through depressive symptoms

EUN HYE PARK, Boyoung KIM

Korea University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea); blue8296@naver.com

The purpose of this study was to examine risk factors and protective factors of vocational identity of Korean middle school students, while verifying the effects of variables affecting vocational identity, namely social withdrawal, depressive symptom, peer attachment, and accomplishment value. This study tested the moderated mediating effect of peer attachment and accomplishment value through depressive symptoms. Moderated Mediation Model and panel data were utilized for the analysis. The results found that depressive symptom had a partial mediation effect on the relation between social withdrawal and vocational identity and social withdrawal affected on vocational identity directly and indirectly. The results showed peer attachment, and accomplishment value had positive effects on vocational identity. The limitations of this research include limited generalization of results and lack of exploring sub factors' effect. This study provides important implications for research and practice, such as examining the relation between psychological problems and career identity and identifying the protective factors for students' career identity. This study has significance in the way that it analyzed the path among variables to provide more appropriate career education and counseling.

ID: 97 / Poster Session 1: 40
Poster presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Modeling correlates of intraindividual changes in learning motivation

Amela Mujagić¹, Vesna Buško²

¹University of Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina; ²Dept of Psychology, Faculty Hum & Soc Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia; vbusko@ffzg.hr

The purpose of this study was to examine the role of personality traits as correlates of motivational states and intraindividual changes in learning motivation. Contemporary socio-cognitive conceptualizations of self-regulated learning (e.g. Pintrich, 2003) and the psychometric latent state-trait theory (Steyer, Ferring, & Schmitt, 1992) were used as a framework for the assessment of learning motivation across two measurement occasions. Data on subject-specific levels of learning motivation were collected on a sample of 297 university students on two occasions with seven weeks time lag, with personality data collected only once from the same sample. Hypotheses about effects of personality traits on latent variables representing latent states and latent changes in learning motivation were formulated under the latent intraindividual change framework and tested by means of structural equation modeling procedures. The results confirmed the hypothesized role of personality traits in prediction of consistency of learning motivation across two measurement occasions. However, personality traits did not account for latent changes in learning motivation variables. The study demonstrated the potential usefulness of the specific research design and the psychometric framework implemented in searching of different personal and/or contextual correlates of stability and intraindividual variability in learning motivation.

ID: 53 / Poster Session 1: 41
Poster presentation

CAPTURING THE PATHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY THROUGH EFFICIENT MEASURES: AN EXAMINATION OF THE PID-5-BF

Estrella Romero, Laura López-Romero, Olalla Cutrín, Paula Villar
UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain; olalla.cutrin@usc.es

During the last years, dimensional models of personality pathology have been a main object of attention by researchers and clinicians. In this line, the need to develop efficient measures to capture the pathological dimensions of personality has been fueled by the DSM 5, where the PID-5 and its brief form (PID-5-BF) emerged. This study analyzes the psychometric goodness of the PID-5-BF in two samples of Spanish participants. Sample 1 was composed of 315 participants aged 18-27 (49.9% males); a subsample of 111 participants was followed up five months later for test-retest analyses. Sample 2 was composed of 121 participants aged 17-22 (66.4% males) who took part in the UDIPRE study, a long-term longitudinal project on behavioural and personality development. Jointly with the PID-5-BF we administered to both samples measures of personality (HEXACO traits, sensitivity to reward and punishment, impulsivity, sensation seeking, self-control), psychopathology (ADHD symptoms; psychopathic traits), and behavioural/emotional criteria (aggression, risk involvement, drug use, life satisfaction, loneliness, self-esteem). In addition, for Sample 2, data on personality (impulsivity, sensation seeking, empathy) and behavioural problems (externalizing, internalizing) had also been collected in previous developmental stages, i.e., childhood and early adolescence. Results show adequate levels of internal and temporal reliabilities for the PID-5-BF scales. Findings on factor structure and concurrent nomological networks were also coherent with the underlying constructs. Moreover, long-term longitudinal data showed that the pathological personality dimensions had expectable developmental antecedents, compatibly with the existence of meaningful continuities in behavioural and personality patterns through the life course.

ID: 402 / Poster Session 1: 42
Poster presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

The performance and interest in mathematics as a vehicle for problem-solving: a task evaluation approach

Aurelio Zefanias Chirime¹, Ana Margarida Veiga Simão², Marcos Chirinda¹, José Pedro Veiga Simão³, Paula da Costa Ferreira²

¹Universidade Pedagógica de Moçambique, Escola Doutoral de Psicologia (EDPsi), Moçambique; ²Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal; ³Dipartimento Interateneo di Scienze, Progetto e Politiche del Territorio, Politecnico di Torino, Italia; achirime@gmail.com

This investigation sought to understand if 3rd grade students' performance in basic mathematics operations predicts the performance in problem-solving in math. It also aimed to understand whether these students' interest in mathematics also predicts problem-solving in math. Mathematical and problem-solving tasks were applied to 1088 Mozambican students. The math task included questions of numerical comparison, equations and operations, and geometry. The problem solving task included a math problem to be solved by the students. Finally, students were asked about their interest in mathematics through a dichotomous response item (i.e. yes or no). Through simple and multiple linear regression analyses, the results indicate that students' interest in mathematics predicted their performance in problem-solving in math, $b = .96$, $t(1031) = 2.92$, $p < .05$. Their interest in mathematics also explained a significant proportion of variance in students' performance values in solving math problems, $R^2 = .008$, $F(1,1031) = 8.54$, $p < .05$. The predictor variables constituting students' performance in basic mathematical operations of students' performance in problem-solving in math, explained 6% of the variance $R^2 = .06$, $F(4,1083) = 17.97$, $p < .001$. The present study contains some limitations, namely, the evaluation of interest in mathematics through a single item. It is proposed that future studies use a scale to measure this variable. Also, other possible variables should be included in the regression models in the future. However, this research is innovative and presents important implications for practice in teaching mathematics in Mozambique, where there are few studies on this subject.

ID: 106 / Poster Session 1: 43**Paper presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***The Assessment of Campus Climate: an opportunity to promote well-being among students.****Sidclay B. Souza^{1,2,3}, Ana Margarida Veiga Simão^{1,3}**¹CICPSI, Center for Research on Psychological Science, Faculty of Psychology of the University of Lisbon, Portugal.; ²CAPES Foundation, Ministry of Education of Brazil, Brasília/DF - Brazil (BEX 1710/13-3).;³Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, Portugal (PTDC/MHC-PED/3297/2014); ssouza@campus.ul.pt

The purpose of this study was to analyze the perceptions of university students regarding their campus climate and the accuracy with which they do so. We developed the Institutional and Psychosocial Campus Climate Inventory (IPCCI) for Portuguese college students. Exploratory Factor Analysis (N = 360) revealed a structure of four factors: Teacher Support (8 items, $\alpha = .84$), Institutional Readiness (6 items, $\alpha = .71$), Newcomer Adjustment (6 items, $\alpha = .81$) and Feelings of Well-being (9 items, $\alpha = .85$). The model revealed good fit indices: Goodness of Fit Index = 0.97; Root Mean Square of Residuals = 0.004; Standardized Cronbach's alpha = 0.87. Lastly, Item Response Theory - IRT (N = 387) was used to analyze the accuracy of the participants' responses. The results showed that Teacher Support was slightly overrated, while Institutional Readiness, Newcomer Adjustment and Feelings of Well-being were overrated by university students. The fact that we have analyzed only the institutional and psychosocial dimension of the campus climate construct is a limitation of this study. The IPCCI has potential for future use in other higher education contexts such as Brazil, since it was adapted and validated for both university contexts. In terms of innovation, this research presents a relevant contribution since the assessment of the university climate is understudied, and the IPCCI constitutes an important tool for research on campus climate. Additionally, the instrument presented can be an important resource for university managers, given its value in promoting a healthy institutional and psychosocial climate in different college populations.

Keywords: assessment, campus climate, perception of university students, promotion of well-being.

ID: 6 / Poster Session 1: 44**Poster presentation****Mission and challenges of the Flemish Centre of Excellence in Diagnostics****Julie De Ganck, Nathalie Schouppe**Kwaliteitscentrum voor Diagnostiek vzw, Belgium; julie.deganck@kwaliteitscentrumdiagnostiek.be

In 2014 the 'Kwaliteitscentrum voor Diagnostiek' (Centre of Excellence in Diagnostics) was founded in Flanders, Belgium. With support of the Flemish government and in close collaboration with different stakeholders, this nonprofit organisation has positioned itself as a scientific research and knowledge centre that aims to facilitate and improve diagnostic practices in Flanders. To meet this objective, the centre focusses its activities on research, consultancy, communication and training in the field of diagnostic testing and assessment. The presentation will concentrate on ongoing projects of the centre, with a special focus on the adaptation of the test review model of the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA) to the Flemish context.

ID: 76 / Poster Session 1: 45

Poster presentation

Topics: Methodology

New Effect Sizes for Non-Uniform Differential Item functioningMaria Dolores Hidalgo Montesinos¹, Brian F French²¹University of Murcia, Spain; ²Washington State University, United States of America; frenchb@wsu.edu

Differential item functioning (DIF) detection is a critical component in developing personality assessments to help ensure items, and ultimately scores, are functioning similarly across groups. To aid accuracy of DIF detection, effect sizes can be employed. Effect size use in DIF detection follows the trend in statistical testing to use additional information beyond the p -value. Uniform DIF detection accuracy increases with the combination of an effect size with a statistical significance test. Specifically, the delta odds ratio has outperformed other effect sizes such as the change in R^2 ($R^2\Delta$) with logistic regression (LR) for DIF detection. However, little attention has been given to effect size use with non-uniform DIF. Thus, the primary goal of this was study was to propose effect size metrics for non-uniform DIF to support detection with LR. The secondary purpose was to evaluate metrics against other common metrics. These goals were pursued because of a lack of appropriate and accurate effect size metrics and accompanying guidelines for non-uniform DIF with LR. The typical effect size in LR (R^2) is not as effective as metrics based on odds ratios (e.g., Hidalgo et al., 2014) and does not capture the interaction of a continuous variable (e.g., ability) and a categorical variable (e.g., group) needed to detect non-uniform DIF. Thus, an effect size metric based in meta-analysis, with accompanying guidelines we propose may improve non-uniform detection. Our applied study results support this idea. Our simulation results will provide further insight. Both applied and simulation studies inform practice.

ID: 355 / Poster Session 1: 46

Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Social Well-being Scales: validity and reliability evidence in the Portuguese contextAna Silva¹, Eunice Vieira Magalhães², Carla Antunes¹, Célia Ferreira¹¹Universidade Lusófona do Porto, Portugal; ²Centre for Psychological Research and Social Intervention, CIS-IUL, Portugal; nicemagalhaes@gmail.com

This study aims to provide evidence of validity and reliability of the Social Well-being Scales in the Portuguese context. A cross-sectional design was used, based on online data collection ($N=322$; $M=30.45$; $SD= 8.52$). Confirmatory factor analysis revealed a good model fit considering the five-factor model consistent with the original theoretical proposal: Social Integration, Social Acceptance, Social Contribution, Social Actualization and Social coherence. Additional validity evidence was obtained with statistically significant associations being found between social well-being dimensions and satisfaction with life, depression and anxiety. Reliability data showed adequate internal consistency of all well-being dimensions.

Despite this important contribution, some limitations must be noted, namely, the non-random sampling process and the need of obtaining additional validity evidence (e.g., predictive validity) and further measurement insights (e.g., measurement invariance). However, this study offers important implications for research and practice, such as it provides the possibility to evaluate a social dimension of individual well-being in the Portuguese context (more than psychological or subjective well-being), providing also an opportunity to perform cross-cultural studies based on valid and reliable measures of social well-being.

This study presents a valid and reliable Portuguese version of this scale, which is important to measure and conceptualize mental health as a construct that involves more than the absence of mental illness, given that it also includes well-being dimensions.

ID: 291 / Poster Session 1: 47**Poster presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***The Talent Searcher: construction and validation of an integrated battery for people selection****Rosa Isabel da Costa Rodrigues, Aristides Ferreira**ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; ricvr@iscte.pt

Before an organizational context in constant transformation, it becomes increasingly important that the organizations select the best talents because it is through the human potential that the difference can be made in a market that gets competitive by the day. In this context, it is primordial to choose scientific developed tools that are characterized by its methodological rigidity and by a vast theoretical foundation. Nevertheless, not always the instruments used respect the necessary procedures especially when it comes to predictive validity, which may compromise all the selection process.

The purpose of this investigation concerns this issue and has as a foundation the construction, analysis and psychometric operationalization of a computer battery and interactive proves for the selection of people, based in three theoretical models that arise as strong predictors of performance and professional satisfaction: the Great Eight Model, the Big Five Model and the CHC Model.

The methodology used in the conception and development of the battery has a foundation the potentialities of TCT and TRI.

The sample consists of potential job seekers and will be collected in three different moments: (i) exploratory study (n = 100); (ii) pilot study (n = 207); (iii) and final study (about 500 subjects).

This project assumes an important role in the recruitment and selection area because the development of valid and effective tools promotes numerous advantages for the organizations, not only in medium but also in long-term as well.

ID: 388 / Poster Session 1: 48**Poster presentation***Topics: Personality***The use of the Five Factor Model in police assessment: Catalan normative data and implications for practice****David Gallardo-Pujol^{1,2}, Eva Higuera³, Miquel Alabèrnia-Segura¹, Víctor Rouco¹, Joan Miquel Soldevilla¹, Montserrat Subirana-Malaret¹, Inés Martínez³, Anna Melero³, Jordi Niñerola³, Carne Gutiérrez³, Carles Rodríguez³, Àngels Solé³**

¹Universitat de Barcelona, Spain; ²Institute of Neurosciences, Universitat de Barcelona; ³Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya. Generalitat de Catalunya; david.gallardo@ub.edu

Personality has ubiquitous and consequential outcomes, and therefore it is important to take it into account when as a complement in the assessment of psychological conditions of police officers. Since there is limited availability of normative data for Catalan speaking samples, the purpose of the study is to present normative data on NEO-PI-R domains and facets in a large sample (N=500) of police officers in Catalunya, who completed the NEO-PI-R as part of their psychological evaluation during their initial training. Consistent with previous research in other languages, police officers reported high levels of Conscientiousness and Extraversion and low levels of Neuroticism. These traits show differential associations with Positive Presentation Management and Negative Presentation Management. These data may be useful for professionals and researchers working in closely related areas (police selection, private security, etc).

ID: 294 / Poster Session 1: 49**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The positive and negative affect schedule for children (PANAS-C): factor structure and measurement invariance in a South African adolescent sample****Tharina Guse, Casper J J van Zyl, Gideon P De Bruin**University of Johannesburg, South Africa; tguse@uj.ac.za**PURPOSE**

This study examined measurement invariance of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule for Children (PANAS-C) across language and gender in a sample of South African adolescents from four language groups (two African and two European).

METHOD

Data were obtained from 985 adolescents. Participants were grouped into four language groups: Afrikaans (n=122), English (n=610), Sotho (n=140) and Zulu (n=113). There were 509 girls and 476 boys, with a mean age of 15.9 years (SD = 0.91). Rasch item response modeling was used to examine measurement invariance. All participants completed the PANAS-C in English.

RESULTS

The constructs of positive and negative affect yielded largely invariant item parameters across European (English and Afrikaans) and African (Sotho and Zulu) language groups. However, analysis of the negative affect construct yielded evidence of differential item functioning across genders.

LIMITATIONS

The sample was non-randomized and only four language groups were included. However, these groups represented the main languages being spoken in South Africa.

IMPLICATIONS

Almost all the items of the PANAS-C function similarly across language groups, which supports the use of the English version in the multilingual South African context. Results suggest that it may be unsafe to compare the scores of boys and girls on the negative affect scale.

VALUE

The study extends evidence for the measurement invariance of the PANAS-C among adolescents from different cultures. It contributes to well-being research in South Africa by indicating that the scale could work reasonably well to assess affect as component of well-being.

ID: 401 / Poster Session 1: 50**Poster presentation***Topics: Methodology***Assessment of social jetlag accounting for sleep debt****Konrad S. Jankowski**Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland; konrad.jankowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Social jetlag is a term describing a discrepancy between biological and social time coming from a conflict between chronotype-driven preference for sleep times and that required to fulfil social obligations (school, work, children, pets, etc.). In this presentation it is argued that the currently used formula for social jetlag captures not only this misalignment, but also sleep debt. It is proposed to adopt the sleep-corrected formula for social jetlag, which takes the form of the difference between sleep onset on free days and workdays in the case of subjects with longer sleep and later/equal sleep onset on free days than workdays; it takes the form of the difference between sleep offset on free days and workdays for subjects with longer sleep and earlier/equal sleep offset on workdays than free days. In the preliminary validation study 412 university students (48% males) aged between 18 and 32 years (mean = 22, standard deviation = 2.1) completed Munich Chronotype Questionnaire and Epworth Sleepiness Scale. Results indicated that, as expected, both weekly sleep loss and daytime sleepiness are related to social jetlag calculated with the classical formula, but not to the one calculated with the proposed sleep corrected approach. The results suggest that social jetlag computed with the classical formula overlaps with sleep debt, while that calculated using the corrected one does not. The novel approach is proposed for use in future studies in order to separate the effects of social jetlag from those of sleep debt.

ID: 360 / Poster Session 1: 51
Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Factor structure and psychometric properties of a brief measure of clinical depression

Rosa M. Valiente, Paloma Chorot, Julia García-Escalera, David Pineda, Bonifacio Sandín

Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain; dpineda@bec.uned.es

The Cuestionario de Depresión (CD; Depression Questionnaire) is a new self-report measure designed to assess clinical symptoms of depression in terms of the contemporary Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). It was originally developed by Sandín and Valiente (1998) as a brief measure of depressive symptoms in adults. The CD is a 16-item instrument which assesses symptoms of major depressive disorder and dysthymia. We examined the factor structure, reliability and validity in a large sample of undergraduates. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses suggest a two-factor structure supporting two separate dimensions of DSM-5 depressive symptoms, which represent the somatic and affective/cognitive symptomatology. Normative data, reliability (internal consistency and test-retest) and validity were also examined supporting sound psychometric properties. Results are discussed in terms of the CD usefulness as a short measure of clinical depression and depressive disorders.

ID: 253 / Poster Session 1: 52
Poster presentation

Topics: Personality

The psychometric properties of the Georgian version of the creative potential inventory

Natia Sordia, Baia Kublashvili, Tamar Maglakelidze, Khatuna Martskvishvili

Tbilisi State Univeristy, Georgia; natia.sordia900@pes.tsu.edu.ge

The present study was conducted to evaluate psychometric properties of the creative potential inventory – alternative uses tasks and instances. 523 participants (318 female; M=27,49 SD=12,49) filled in the Georgian version of creative potential inventory (Jauk, Benedek, & Neubauer, 2014). Among them, 130 individuals participated in validation study and along with the creativity potential inventory they filled in: The inventory of creative activities and achievements (ICAA) (Jauk, Benedek, Dunst & Neubauer, 2013); The five factor inventory (FFI) (John & Strivastava, 1999); The Raven's Progressive Matrices (RPM). According to results, the reliabilities of the creative potential inventory gets the recommended significance level for psychometric inventories (fluency $\alpha = .89$; originality $\alpha = .44$; flexibility $\alpha = .88$; creative potential $\alpha = .92$). Results from factor analyses indicate that two factors - originality and fluency – have been extracted. Both of them show logical relationship to the general intelligence as well as to the personality traits. Namely, originality and fluency are positively related to intelligence and openness to experience. Fluency and flexibility are negatively correlated to consciousness. Fluency positively correlates with the creative achievements as well as with creative activities. There are gender differences in creative potential - women have higher scores on fluency and flexibility than men. In Sum, the Georgian version of creative potential inventory replicates those characteristics which are typical for the construct measured by the instrument.

ID: 250 / Poster Session 1: 53

Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Prediction of global health in patients with cardiovascular disease across an structural equation modelling**Tamara Gutiérrez Domingo^{1,4}, Bárbara Luque^{1,4}, Carmen Taberero^{2,4}, Esther Cuadrado^{1,4}, Rosario Castillo-Mayén^{1,4}, Alicia Arenas^{3,4}**¹University of Cordoba, Spain; ²University of Salamanca; ³University of Sevilla; ⁴Maimonides Institute for Biomedical Research of Cordoba (IMIBIC); tamara.gutierrez@uco.es

Cardiovascular disease is the most prevalent chronic disease and the leading cause of death in developed societies. Scientific evidence indicates that there are many determinants that contribute to its development. The main aim of this research is the creation of an explanatory model of global health in patients with cardiovascular disease across an structural equation modelling. Based on theoretical support from previous research, a model of global health was validated with a total of 449 cardiac patients. The participants answered a questionnaire assessing their level of positivity, health specific self-efficacy beliefs (for regulatory negative affect, cardiac self-efficacy and adherence to the Mediterranean diet), anxiety regulation strategies; and their level of global health. The results show adjustment indices proposed for the explanatory model suitable ($\chi^2(9, N = 449) = 4.69, p = .860$; RMSEA = .001, 95% CI [.001, .03]); GFI = 1.00; AGFI = .99; CFI = 1.00). Therefore, the model indicates that positivity, regulation negative affect self-efficacy, cardiac self-efficacy and anxiety regulation strategies are directly related to the global health perceived. These results point to the need to promote psychosocial interventions in order to increase the quality of life of cardiac patients.

ID: 230 / Poster Session 1: 54

Poster presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

Bystanders of Cyberbullying: Associated emotions and adoption of coping strategies**Sónia Patrícia Gomes¹, Ana Margarida Veiga Simão^{1,2,3}**¹Faculty of Psychology, Univeristy of Lisbon, Portugal; ²CICPSI, Centro de Investigação em Ciência Psicológica; ³Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (PTDC/MHCPED/3297/201); soniasilvagomes@live.com.pt

For young people, the growing use of ICT may constitute a threat, in the sense that a misuse of the Internet can lead to cyberbullying. Cyberbullying brings negative consequences for the health of young people, which may be reduced by the intervention of those who observe the phenomenon. Thus, as part of the project approved by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), registered with the title, Cyberbullying: The regulation of behavior through language, with the reference: TDC/MHCPED/3297/2014, the present study intends to analyze the behavior of bystanders by examining the intervention strategies they use, as well as the emotions they experience after adopting an intervention strategy. In addition, this study seeks to understand whether there is a difference in bystander behavior and the emotions associated with this behavior, depending on whether they have been a cybervictim or a cyberaggressor. Therefore, the Inventory of Observed Cyberbullying Incidents (IIOC) was applied in a private school in Lisbon (N = 529).

This study revealed that social support and avoidance intervention strategies are more used by bystanders. Also, negative emotions are predominant in relation to how the bystanders behaved. We did not find significant differences regarding the strategies used and the emotions felt between bystanders who had had a previous experience as cybervictims and those who had a previous experience as cyberaggressors. Nonetheless, this study has revealed how overlapping may occur regarding the experiences bystanders may have had as cybervictims and cyberaggressors. Prevention and intervention should consider these specificities, as well as the overlapping of roles.

Keywords: Cyberbullying; Bystanders; Intervention strategies, Emotions.

ID: 211 / Poster Session 1: 55**Poster presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Could Resilience be a moderator in the relationships between mindfulness and well-being for Egyptian Athletes?****Marei Salama-Younes, Waleed Massoud**Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt; msalamayounes@hotmail.fr

Few studies confirmed the impact of mindfulness and/or resilience on subjective well-being for students' athletes. In Arabic world, few studies are interested in psychological factors influencing the well-being for Athletes. The specific objectives of the present research are to: i) test the factor structure and the internal consistency of the Arabic version of both the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS) (Brown & Ryan 2003) and the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS) (Smith et al., 2008); ii) test a model that describes a mediator role of resilience in the relationships between mindfulness and well-being and (iii) test the presence of gender differences (men vs women) and sport types (collective vs individual) on well-being. Method. Two studies were conducted with 783 Egyptian Athletes (n = 486; n = 297). In study1, Mindfulness and Resilience scales were administered. In study 2, the 2 scales and the Flourishing scale (FS) (Diener et al., 2009) were administrated. The FS has been used recently in some Arabic studies. Results. EFA and CFA showed that both of Mindfulness and Resilience scales are unidimensional. Resilience is a mediator in the relationships between mindfulness and flourishing. No significant effect of gender and/or sport types on well-being was found.

ID: 212 / Poster Session 1: 56**Poster presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Psychometric properties of the Gratitude Questionnaire (GQ-6) and its Relationship to flourishing for Egyptian Athletes****Marei Salama-Younes**Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt; msalamayounes@hotmail.fr

Few studies on the Arab countries measured the dispositional gratitude. Moreover, the gratitude questionnaire has not been yet explored with the Egyptian athletes. The aim of the following two studies presented below is to provide a valid Arabic version of the Gratitude Questionnaire (GQ; McCullough et al. 2002) for Egyptian youth. Study 1 tested the internal consistency, EFA and CFA for GQ-6. Study 2 investigated the relationship between dispositional gratitude and subjective well-being. Method. Data were collected from 439 athletes (n = 291; n = 148) with ages ranged from 18 to 24 years old. They were all physical education students in Helwan University, Egypt. They practiced different sports activities in a sport club. In study 1, sample replied only on GQ. In study 2, sample replied on GQ, Flourishing scale, FS (Diener, 2009) and Mental Health Continuum-Short Form, MHC-SF (Keyes, 2007). Results. EFA indicated the unidimensional factor for the GQ-6. The first order of the CFA shows the uni-dimensionality of GQ. The internal consistency is 0.79. A stronger gratitude and well-being relationship was observed in study 2. Correlation between GQ and MHC-SF and FS were (r= 0.53, 0.55, 0.61, p <000.1). To summarize, the two studies together demonstrated satisfactory psychometric qualities for the GQ and showed that it is related to flourishing.

ID: 43 / Poster Session 1: 57
Poster presentation*Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***EFFORTFUL CONTROL MODERATES AND MEDIATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND ADHD SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENTS****Virginia Krieger, David Gallardo-Pujol, Juan A. Amador Campos**

University of Barcelona, Spain; david.gallardo@ub.edu

Effortful control is a core component of temperamental self-regulatory abilities, which links to executive functions and ADHD symptoms. The purpose of this study was to assess whether effortful control moderates or mediates the relationship between executive functions and ADHD symptoms in adolescents. Method: 118 adolescents (51 boys; 75 with ADHD) between 12 and 16 years old performed individually, a set of behavioral (Comprehensive Executive Function Inventory: Self-Report form) executive functions, intelligence (WISC-IV) and temperament (The Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire) tests. Results: ADHD group scored lower than control group in executive functions and effortful control measures. Structural equation modeling indicated that effortful control and cognitive flexibility, inhibitory control and organization executive functions were significantly associated with ADHD symptoms. The interaction between Cognitive flexibility and Effortful control emerged as a significant predictor of inattentive symptoms. Additionally, mediation analyses suggested that relationships between attention executive function and ADHD symptoms were partially mediated by effortful control. The results suggest that there are complex interactions between effortful control, executive functions, and ADHD symptoms during adolescence. Early interventions targeting difficulties in self-regulation capacities may be especially relevant in the assessment of ADHD. Implications and limitations of the study are discussed.

Poster Session 1:58
Poster Presentation**Psychometric properties of the Work/Nonwork Interference and Enhancement for Portuguese workers – Identification of socioprofessional profiles**

Bruno Soares Rodrigues & Rui Bárto-lo-Ribeiro ISPA – Instituto Universitário, Portugal; brodrigues@ispa.pt

The present research had as main objective the study of the psychometric qualities of the Work/Nonwork Interference and Enhancement scale (Fisher, Bulger & Smith, 2009) and the identification of the employee profile most susceptible to experiencing this type of conflict in its negative and positive aspects. Despite the great development of knowledge in this area, there is still a void in this field, since most research and consequent Work/Nonwork evaluation instruments have focused solely on the work/family interface, ignoring all other aspects of personal life outside family roles. The scale consisting of 17 items was applied to a sample of 243 portuguese workers from different professional areas and it was possible to confirm the original tetra factorial structure (WIPL - work interference with personal life; PLIW -personal life interference with work; WEPL - work enhancement of personal life; PLEW - personal life enhancement of work) with good fit indices ($\chi^2/df= 1.593$; CFI = .941; RMSEA = .057). The internal consistency values (Cronbach's alpha) range from .70 to .87. The variables gender, age, number of children, manager/executive duties, number of working hours and job satisfaction presented significant relationships with the scale dimensions. The identification of the antecedents and consequents of this interface, allow the organizations to explore appropriate strategies to potentiate a balance between work and Nonwork.

ID: 231 / Poster Session 1: 59**Poster presentation***Topics: Methodology***New methods in sports psychology assessment: the color association method****Marijana Mladenovic**College of Sports and Health, Belgrade, Serbia; marijana.mladenovic@gmail.com

In classical psychological diagnostics in sport, athletes may provide rationally corrected and socially desirable responses under the influence of various types of expectations and personal aspirations. Some research in neuroscience, indicate that cognitive self-control is overrated and that sportsperson might overestimate conscious capacity to control behavior in sports setting (Damasio, 2010; Damasio & Carvalho, 2013). On the other hand, "uncensored", authentic associations provide a very different, deeper and more comprehensive view. The color association method (CAM) deals with measuring and evaluating these "authentic uncensored associations" (www.camethod.com). Color association method is based on Lüscher's color test (Lüscher, 1971), using palette of eight colors, but combined with words. Association between certain word related to sport setting and color, might provide insight non-conscious subjective psychological state. Considering individual mental resilience in competition, CAM claims to explore mental resilience by measuring subjective sense of pain, effort, fear, injury, readiness for competition and training, ability to take a risk during the match, relying on habits in sports context (Mladenovic & Trunic, 2015). Thanks to computer technology, the color-word sensory input can be adapted to the demands of research of practical problems in soccer. During the three decades of implementation, researchers composed a major database which represent the basis of the standardization and interpretation of individual results (Mladenovic, 2016).

Key words: color, association, mental resilience

Poster Session 2*Time: Friday, 07/Jul/2017: 3:30pm - 4:30pm · Location: Expository Hall***ID: 109 / Poster Session 2: 1****Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Development and Validation of the Meaning-Making Scale in Grief****NaYeon Yang**Korea University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea); ny.yang91@gmail.com

The purpose of this study was to develop and validate the meaning-making scale in grief based on the theory of meaning and two meaning-making models in grief.

A total of 502 undergraduate students who lost their significant other(s) participated in the study. First, open-ended questionnaires were distributed to 175 participants regarding meaning-making in grief. Second, the exploratory factor analysis was conducted with 171 participants to evaluate the factor pattern coefficients. Third, the confirmatory factor analysis was conducted with 156 participants to examine the model fit indices. Fourth, correlation analysis was conducted to examine the concurrent validity. Results showed that the current scale was composed of the following three components with 21 items: Meaning of the significant other, being present, and coping and growth.

The current study was subject to several limitations. First, homogeneous sampling may result in a lack of generalizability. Second, the current scale may not include some of the meaning-making components that other grieving individuals experience because meaning-making is a unique experience built with a self-narrative approach.

Despite these limitations, the current study has both empirical and practical implications. First, the current study clarified the main components of the meaning-making in grief. Second, the development of the current scale would enable future researchers to advance their research designs. Third, mental health professionals can utilize the current scale to assess levels of meaning-making of grieving individuals. This study provides a new way of using meaning-making as an active intervention in grief therapy.

ID: 272 / Poster Session 2: 2
Poster presentation
Topics: Educational Psychology

Adaptation and psychometric properties of the Greek version of the CKAQ in K-3 Children

Christina Jane Gangos, Dr Chrisanthi Nega, Dr Fotini-Sonia Apergi, Dr Eva-Manolia Syngelaki

The American College of Greece, Greece; c.gangos@acg.edu

The study of child sexual abuse prevention has received an increased research discussion focusing on how children understand sexual abuse concepts, evaluating the effectiveness of prevention programs. The primary purpose of the present study was to investigate the psychometric properties of the Greek version of Children's Knowledge of Abuse Questionnaire RIII (CKAQ RIII), a Canadian tool that examines children's understanding of sexual abuse concepts, for use in Greek public schools. More specifically the objective was to assess the internal consistency and construct validity of scores obtained. The sample consisted of 467 Greek school children (ages 6-8) from a Greek private school. Internal consistency was high for the Inappropriate Touch scale (α .821) and low for the Appropriate Touch scale .629. Inter item correlations of the 24-item Inappropriate Touch scale has a range of .422 with a maximum of .389 and a minimum of -.033. Post test scores significantly increased following a school based sexual abuse prevention intervention program, providing evidence of construct validity. The study provides important implications for research and practice in the area of child sexual abuse prevention in the Greek context, showing strong psychometric properties in its adaptation, and rendering it effective for use in the framework of Greek public schools.

ID: 110 / Poster Session 2: 3
Poster presentation
Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

The effects of career-related variables on career growth: gender difference

SUJUNG LEE, Boyoung Kim

Korea University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea); note405@daum.net

The purpose of this study was to examine the relations between career growth and career-related variables, such as organizational commitment, organizational culture, and job burnout and how gender difference plays a role in these relationships. Career growth consists of the following four factors: Career goal progress, professional ability development, promotion speed, and remuneration growth. In the current study, we conceptualized career growth as internal career growth (career goal progress and professional ability development) and external career growth (promotion speed and remuneration growth). A regression design was used to examine how career-related variables affect career growth and how gender difference affects these relations. A total of 144 employees who worked over a year in South Korea participated in the current study. Results showed that organizational commitment, organizational culture, and job burnout predicted career growth differently by gender, specifically in organizational culture and job burnout. Moreover, different results were found in internal and external career growth, suggesting that gender and different career-related variables should be considered when increasing different dimensions of career growth. The limitations of this research include the use of the self-report instrument, which has chances on overestimation or underestimation in the responses. This study provides important implications regarding applying Career Growth Scale on South Korea and helping evaluation and validation of this scale. Moreover, this study is helpful for organizational growth in that it examines the personal and organizational factors of career growth. This study presents an innovative approach by embodying career growth structure which is recently being activated.

ID: 4 / Poster Session 2: 4
Poster presentation
Topics: Personality

Integration of Projective Instruments (Handwriting Analysis) with the PVQ-Test for the Assessment of Basic Human Values and Motivations

Yury Chernov¹, Ivan Danyliuk², Lyudmyla Romanyuk², Antonina Rudska²

¹IHS Institute for Handwriting Sciences, Switzerland; ²Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev, Ukraine;
y.chernov@gmx.ch

The purpose of this study was to develop an integrated approach to the assessing of basic human motivations. It integrates the handwriting analysis as a projective method with the questionnaire-based PVQ (Portrait Value Questionnaire of Schwartz).

The major advantage of the handwriting analysis is that it allows objective assessing the personality without the influence of the typical for questionnaires social desirability. In this study, we used its formalised model implemented in the computer program HSDetect. The PVQ is a well-known and good validated instrument that includes ten scales of human values. Therefore, the aim was to combine the advantages of both.

All subjects submitted the PVQ-test and provided the samples of their handwriting. Expert quantitatively evaluated the handwriting signs of the samples and then HSDetect provided the evaluation of personality traits and finally the PVQ scales.

Results showed that for five PVQ scales, namely Benevolence, Power, Security, Tradition und Universalism the results of the test and the handwriting analysis statistically significant (for the confidence level 0.95) agree. That means that the reliability of the evaluation of these human values is especially high. Three other scales, namely Achievement, Hedonism and Stimulation show agreement with the confidence level 0.80. Only for two scales (Conformity and Self-Direction) the results disagree with each other.

The study provides, firstly, important basis for the further formal and reliable investigation of human motivations, and, secondly, demonstrated the powerfulness of the new formalised approach – integration of projective and the questionnaire-based instruments.

ID: 210 / Poster Session 2: 5
Poster presentation
Topics: Personality

NEW EUROPEAN PERSONALITY INVENTORY BASED ON UNIVERSAL WORK PROCESSES

Petteri Niitamo

Competence Dimensions Ltd, Finland; petteri.niitamo@wopi.net

Empirical, inductive and deductive strategies in construction of personality scales each have their merits. Deductively developed scales derived from the work context promise better communicability in applied settings particularly in interaction with clients. What is more, recent meta-analysis shows stronger validity for contextualized personality measures over measures developed without reference to context, such as the Big Five tradition (Shaffer & Postlethwaite, 2012).

The poster outlines construction of the Work Personality Inventory (WOPi) derived from five universal work processes: independent action, leadership, collaboration, planning and problem solving and viewing. The five universal processes are operationalized in altogether fourteen Basic competencies.

Psychological processes were explored as drivers of the fourteen competencies. Seven motives were defined as drivers of independent action, leadership and collaboration. Four cognitive styles were defined as drivers of planning and problem solving and three attitudes were defined as drivers of viewing.

Items were written for the fourteen competence-driving constructs, sequential item-metric procedures were performed on the data from several thousand subjects in real-life recruitment and training projects. Validation studies were initiated. Norms have been compiled for three European countries. The inventory is available in 15 European languages.

ID: 321 / Poster Session 2: 6
Poster presentation
Topics: Personality

Psychometric properties of the Polish version of the Awareness of Narrative Identity Questionnaire (ANIQ-PL)

Emilia Soroko¹, Kamil Janowicz¹, Aleksandra Frąckowiak¹, Aleksandra Siatka¹, David John Hallford²

¹Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland; ²Deakin University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia;
soroko@amu.edu.pl

The general awareness of having life stories and sense of coherence in recollecting and organising autobiographical memories are supposed to be important aspects of an adaptive function of a narrative activity of human beings. In the assessment of such variables, qualitative approaches prevail over quantitative proposals. Recently, Hallford and Mellor (2015) have developed a self-report quantitative measurement of narrative identity and the perception of the coherence of autobiographical memories, the Awareness of Narrative Identity Questionnaire (ANIQ). The ANIQ has 20 items divided into 4 subscales: awareness, temporal coherence, causal coherence, thematic coherence. The aim of the presentation is to report the process of adaptation and to show psychometric properties of the Polish version of ANIQ-PL. The Polish version was validated in a paper-and-pencil study (N = 78, age 19-81, M = 27.89, SD = 13.06; 58 women). It showed high reliability (McDonald's omega = 0.96), high test-retest reliability (additional sample N = 22, r = 0.89, p < 0.01), similar factor structure (EFA shows that the weakest internal consistence is in the awareness subscale, sum of explained variation 90%). The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Meaning in Life Questionnaire were found to be correlated with the ANIQ-PL subscales in an expected manner. Moreover, the criterion validity was also established – the ANIQ-PL scales were positively associated with coherence of written narratives about important relationships (awareness, temporal, thematic: r Pearson correlations for overall coherence ranged from 0.25–0.36, p < 0.05). The equivalence of Polish and English/Australian versions are also discussed.

ID: 13 / Poster Session 2: 7
Poster presentation

Communicating research results with the construct map: The Close Emotional Situations test.

Gerardo Prieto¹, Debora I. Burin², Ana R. Delgado¹

¹Universidad de Salamanca, Spain; ²Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina; gprieto@usal.es

It is usual to employ parametric statistical methods in order to analyze test scores, even though most psychological data are measured in an ordinal scale at best. The Rasch Model allows the joint scaling of items and persons and the subsequent construction of construct maps. The construct map can be thought of as two vertical histograms: Persons (left side) and items (right side). This study consists of a secondary analysis of data from the Close Emotional Situations test, that evaluates emotion knowledge, a proxy for emotional intelligence. Item stems are verbal scenarios showing close/concrete variations of the prototypes of five emotion "families": happiness, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust. The participant has to choose the option that best describes the emotion that would be typical to feel in that situation. A large sample from the general adult Spanish population was included in the original study. Data analyses were performed with the program Winsteps. Average infit and outfit values indicated good item and person fit. The proportion of empirical variance explained by measures was over .20. It will be shown that the construct map is a user-friendly tool that makes easy to show test results to both academicians and practitioners.

ID: 52 / Poster Session 2: 8
Poster presentation

Validation of the authentic moral pride (amp) scale for children
Aitziber Pascual, Itziar Etxebarria, Susana Conejero, María Soledad Cruz-Sáez
 University of Basque Country UPV-EHU, Spain; maria-soledad.cruz@ehu.es

Purpose

The aim of this study was to validate a scale designed to measure authentic moral pride (AMP) for children aged between 10 and 16.

Design/Methodology

A cross-sectional design was used in order to examine the factorial structure. The total sample group comprised 351 participants (195 girls and 156 boys). The mean age was 12.25 with a standard deviation of 1.24. In addition to completing the scale, participants also completed an adaptation of the Empathy Index for Children and Adolescents (Bryant, 1982; Spanish adaptation by Del Barrio, Aluja, & García, 2004), the Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire (Weir & Duveen, 1981), the Guilt, Alfa Pride and Beta Pride Scales of the Test of Self-Conscious Affect for Children (Tangney, Wagner, Burggraf, Gramzow & Fletcher, 1990) and Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965).

Results

The results of the Confirmatory Factor analysis carried out confirm both the convergent and divergent validity of the scale.

Originality/Value

Although the aim of this piece of research was to validate the AMP Scale, we should also point out that the associations observed between authentic moral pride and variables such as empathy, guilt and prosocial behavior highlight the importance of this emotion in the moral field. We hope that the scale validated here will serve to foster further research into the moral aspect of pride.

Key words: moral pride, validation, scale, children.

ID: 325 / Poster Session 2: 9
Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Maternal nutritional status and children's weight-related psychopathological problems

Eva Pereda-Pereda, Enrique Echeburua, Maria Soledad Cruz-Saez
 University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Spain; eva.pereda@ehu.es

Maternal obesity has been shown to be a risk factor for obesity in children and it may also affect children's psychological well-being. The first aim of this study was to evaluate whether maternal body mass index (BMI) was associated with children's weight and concerns about it. The second aim was to examine if children's BMI was associated with psychopathological problems. This is a cross-sectional study of 2.321 children (6-to-12-years-old) and their mothers from 16 primary schools from the Basque Country (Spain). All participants' BMI was calculated according to the World Health Organization classification (2004, 2007). Mothers completed a 4-item questionnaire about their children's weight. Children's externalizing and internalizing problems were assessed using Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) questionnaire. The results showed a positive relationship between mothers' and children's nutritional status. Furthermore, mothers, regardless of their nutritional status, were concerned about their children's weight when these were obese, and they would like their kids to be thinner. Except underweight mothers, the rest of them would like their underweight children to gain weight. The mothers perceived overweight/obese children displaying more externalizing, aggressive and social problems. These results contribute to improve the psychosocial well-being of overweight/obese children.

ID: 153 / Poster Session 2: 10

Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Measurement invariance of a Multidimensional Loneliness Scale (RPLQ): Comparisons across gender and age.**Olívia Ribeiro¹, Miguel Freitas², António Rosado³, António J. Santos⁴**¹WJCR_ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal; ²WJCR_ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal;³FMH_Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ⁴WJCR_ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal; oribeiro@ispa.pt

Psychological research often compares groups on psychological variables. The assumption is that underlying construct has the same theoretical structure and psychological meaning across groups but, rarely tested statistically (Byrne, 2008).

The aim of this study is to test measurement invariance of RPLQ across gender and age in a sample of Portuguese adolescents. 821 adolescents (422 females), aged between 11-18 years ($M=13.17$; $SD=1.30$), from grades 7 through 9 were recruited from tree Portuguese schools.

This study focuses on RPLQ (Hayden-Thomson, 1989), 28-item self-report instrument that aims to assess subjective feelings of loneliness through two aspects of social satisfaction (integration and intimacy), experienced in two different social contexts – within peer group and family. The factor structure of the RPLQ has been analyzed in a previous study (four-factor model supported and superior fit to alternative models provided).

Measurement invariance was tested by running Multi-group Confirmatory Factor Analysis in AMOS (v22). The results showed that the model fit was very good across gender ($\chi^2/df=1.72$, $CFI=.98$, $RMSEA=.03$) and age ($\chi^2/df=1.69$, $CFI=.98$, $RMSEA=.03$). So, configural invariance was established. Following the guidelines of Chen (2007), evidence for metric invariance was also found for gender ($\Delta CFI=.01$, $\Delta RMSEA=.00$, $\Delta SRMR=.0019$) and for age ($\Delta CFI=.00$, $\Delta RMSEA=.00$, $\Delta SRMR=.0001$). Full scalar invariance was established for age ($\Delta CFI=.00$, $\Delta RMSEA=.00$, $\Delta SRMR=.0024$) but not for gender ($\Delta CFI=.01$, $\Delta RMSEA=.01$, $\Delta SRMR=.0269$).

Results imply that the scale is measuring the same factor structure in different groups. Both, the items and the underlying latent factors are interpreted similarly by boys and girls and by all age range.

ID: 162 / Poster Session 2: 11

Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Development and Preliminary Validation of Appearance Beliefs Scale in Portugal**Pedro Alexandre Costa, Paula Mangia, Filipa Pimenta, João Marôco, Isabel Leal**ISPA - University Institute, Portugal; pcosta@ispa.pt

Body Image (BI) research in older adults seeks to understand the impact of the aging process and its physical and hormonal changes in BI (Grogan, 2011). The aim of this study was to develop a scale to evaluate the beliefs about one's BI during middle-age. This study was part of a larger longitudinal study (EVISA; Pimenta, Costa, Leal & Marôco, 2015) about health and mental health in middle-aged men and women. Literature review and a panel experts in the field of psychometrics and body-related research contributed to the items generation. The sample consisted of 530 Portuguese adult participants (56% women), aged between 40 and 59. Two latent factors with high reliability ($\alpha = .80$) emerged from an exploratory factor analysis. Confirmatory factor analysis supported the two-dimension factorial first-order structure with 9 items: Satisfaction (3 items) and Importance (6 items) in the gender subsamples and in the total sample and with a very good fit ($\chi^2(26) = 102.675$; $CFI = .94$; $TLI = .917$; $RMSEA = .075$). Model invariance for age groups was confirmed through multi-group confirmatory factor analysis but not for gender groups. To assess concurrent validity, Pearson's correlations with the Body Image Questionnaire (Ricciardelli & McCabe, 1999) provided further evidence of scale's accuracy ($.122 < r > .632$; $p's < .01$). The results revealed good psychometric properties and construct, factor and concurrent validities, which suggests a promising new and short scale to measure BI in both men and women.

ID: 307 / Poster Session 2: 12**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The Portuguese version of the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI [Pt]): Reliability results from four cross-sectional studies****Vanda Oliveira Clemente¹, Ana Allen Gomes^{2,3}, Filipa Cunha⁴, Bruno Russo⁴, Daniel Ruivo Marques^{4,5}**¹Sleep Medicine Centre, University Hospital Centre of Coimbra (CHUC), Portugal.; ²Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.; ³Cognitive and Behavioural Center for Research and Intervention (CINEICC - FCT R&D Unit, FPCE-UC), Portugal.; ⁴Department of Education and Psychology, University of Aveiro, Portugal.; ⁵FCT R&D Unit IBILI (FMUC), Portugal; a.allen.gomes@fpce.uc.pt

Purpose: To examine the reliability of the Insomnia Severity Index-Portuguese official version, across different clinical and non-clinical samples.

Design/Methodology: ISI is a self-report instrument composed by 7 items to evaluate the severity of insomnia (difficulty falling asleep, sleep maintenance difficulty, waking up too early), satisfaction with sleep, interference with daily functioning, noticeable impairment due to sleep problem and concern about sleep problem. It was administrated to four independent samples: Sample 1 comprised 250 insomniacs (125 M and 125 F), 18-82 yrs., attending a Sleep Medicine Centre, Sample 2 comprised 43 diabetics (24 M and 19 F), 45-75 yrs., Sample 3 comprised 42 middle-aged adults from community population (14 M and 28 F), 37-80 yrs., and Sample 4 comprised 60 elderly people (30 M and 30 F), 60-95 yrs.

Results: Cronbach alpha coefficients were .65 (Sample 1), .89 (Sample 2), .90 (Sample 3) and .77 (Sample 4), indicating an acceptable internal consistency. All items contributed to the internal consistency. Corrected item-total correlations ranged from .26 to .58 (Sample 1), from .50 to .83 (Sample 2), from .57 to .84 (Sample 3) and from .43 to .76 (Sample 4), excepting for item 3 in most samples.

Limitations: Studies about ISI's validity are needed.

Research/Practical Implications: ISI (Pt) is a reliable tool to detect insomnia symptoms and severity in different populations, both in clinical settings and epidemiological research.

Originality/Value: As in several countries, now we have an easy and valuable tool to assess insomnia severity which may be recommended to Portuguese speaking populations.

ID: 166 / Poster Session 2: 13**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Glasgow Sleep Effort Scale (GSES), Portuguese version: psychometric properties in a non clinical sample****Daniel Ruivo Marques^{1,2}, Juliana Alves¹, Ana Allen Gomes^{3,4}, Carlos Fernandes da Silva^{1,5}**¹University of Aveiro - Dep. Education and Psychology, Portugal; ²FCT R&D Unit IBILI (UC), Portugal.; ³University of Coimbra - Fac. Psychology and Educational Sciences, Portugal; ⁴Cognitive and Behavioural Center for Research and Intervention (CINEICC, FCT R&D Unit, FPCE-UC), Portugal.; ⁵FCT R&D Unit CINTESIS (FMUP), Portugal; a.allen.gomes@fpce.uc.pt

Purpose: Sleep effort is an important construct in insomnia disturbance concerning to the voluntary attempts that the individuals carry-out to fall asleep quickly. The purpose of this study was to examine the main psychometric properties of the European Portuguese version of the Glasgow Sleep Effort Scale (GSES-PT) in a sample of healthy adults.

Design/Methodology: Participants consisted of 227 Portuguese adults, with ages between 20 and 74 years old (M = 43; SD = 12.44), 50.2% men.

Results: As to reliability: Cronbach's alpha = .83. Concerning validity, it was observed that GSES comprised a single-component solution accounting for 51 % of the total variance and it was associated with other insomnia measures such as the Glasgow Content of Thoughts Inventory-GCTI and the Basic Scale on Insomnia complaints and Quality of Sleep-BaSIQS.

Limitations: The limitations of this research include the using of a purposive sample and the lack of other relevant psychometric indicators such as temporal stability.

Research/Practical Implications: This study contributes to the using of self-report instruments within behavioral sleep medicine in Portugal. Moreover, it enables the knowledge of the normal function of healthy individuals facilitating the understanding of what may be compromised in insomnia patients.

Originality/Value: The GSES is brief insomnia self-report measure which has scarce studies in Portugal. Besides, the systematic studies on GSES psychometrics will add new evidence to the scale's robustness and promote its use in research and applied settings all around the world.

ID: 222 / Poster Session 2: 14**Poster presentation***Topics: Methodology***Psychometric Evaluation of the Children's Eating Attitudes Test among Brazilian Adolescents****Gabriela Salim Xavier Moreira, Carmem Beatriz Neufeld, Sebastião Sousa Almeida**University of São Paulo, Brazil; gabrielasalimxavier@gmail.com

Purpose: The objective of this study was to obtain estimates of the psychometric properties of the Children's Eating Attitudes Test in a sample of Brazilian adolescents. Methodology: Participants were 347 adolescents (171 male and 176 female) aged between 10 and 13 years old. The factor structure was tested by exploratory factor analysis (EFA), concurrent validity, and its internal consistency. Results: The factor structure presented two factors (Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.73$) that reflect dimensions similar to the original study. The correlation values between ChEAT factors and satisfaction indices, in addition to Body Mass Index, suggest evidence of concurrent validity of the instrument. Research Implications: The psychometric quality of the ChEAT among adolescents was partially confirmed, and its use is indicated for this population. Originality: This is the first study that tested the ChEAT structure among Brazilian adolescents and further research is necessary to confirm its structure. Limitations: The sample composition wasn't homogeneous regarding groups stratified by nutritional status categories so it wasn't possible to analyze the criterion validity.

ID: 248 / Poster Session 2: 15**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Are "You are just not good enough!" or did "You just not get a good result." - Can we differentiate healthy subjects and patients with depression by their self-criticism****Neele Reiss, Ana Nanette Tibubos, Antonia Werner**Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Germany; n.reiss@psych.uni-frankfurt.de

Self-criticism is a predictor for various forms of psychiatric disorders and reduced therapy success when it comes to treatment. At the same time self-criticism is not purely destructive and also found in the general population. So, one question may be, how is self-criticism different in clinical patients and healthy subjects?

In an experimental design we asked healthy and clinically depressed subjects to complete a performance test, of which they were informed that their performance was well below their age group. We then asked them to activate a side in themselves that would criticize them and let this side speak for three minutes. The content of these verbalizations were transcribed and voice data rated according to loudness, speed of speaking and tone of voice.

A manual was developed in which possible distinction criteria were defined and rated.

Preliminary analyses of the first subset of data (N=99 healthy subjects; N= 29 depressed subjects) indicated self-compassion, anger, self-devaluation and shame to be differentiating factors. Data from the completed sample as well as the development of the rating manual will be presented and discussed. Limitations as well as the clinical use of this practical approach to studying differences in self-criticism in clinical and non-clinical subjects are highlighted.

ID: 252 / Poster Session 2: 16**Poster presentation***Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Validation of the Corporate Social Responsibility Scale****Manuel Rafael, Rosário Lima, Ana Sousa Ferreira**Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon, Portugal; mrafael@fp.ul.pt

For the concept of social responsibility has contributed the growing expectation in view of more oriented attitudes to social well-being and ethical principles by organizations as a way to give back to society the benefits that this provides them. As part of a research project on Social Responsibility and the impact of the relation with psychological variables, it was translated and adapted the Corporate Social Responsibility Scale. The aim of this study was to analyze the psychometric characteristics of this measure, used in several investigations with a sample of 370 adult workers from different business sectors. The results showed that the Corporate Social Responsibility Scale has potential as an assessment tool either at the level of validity either the reliability of the measurement. The results and its implications are discussed as well as its contribution to the research at the organizational context.

ID: 67 / Poster Session 2: 18**Poster presentation***Topics: Personality***The use of brief questionnaires in academic context: The case of BFI-10****Rui Bárto-lo-Ribeiro**ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal; rbartolo@ispa.pt

In this study was analysed the psychometric characteristics of a revised Portuguese version of a very brief 10 items questionnaire: The Big Five Inventory (BFI-10R). The purpose of this study was to clarify the factor structure of this revised short version when used in academic context and identify its prediction capacity of academic performance.

Was used a factor analysis in order to assess the adjustment of dimensions in the Big Five Model: extraversion; agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness. The answers are rated on a five-score scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Even with only two items for each theoretical dimension, the factor structure was stable and the problems with agreeableness dimension found in previous version were mitigated.

The fact that our sample was retrieved only from academic context and for investigation purposes, is a limitation of this research that do not allow to generalize results for other contexts, namely in personnel selection. The internal consistency was low for each dimension due to few items per dimension, but for research limitations, wasn't possible to access other reliability coefficients as temporal stability.

For future investigation on personality, this revised brief Portuguese version of Big Five Inventory, applied in less than two minutes, reveals as a good questionnaire to be used.

ID: 139 / Poster Session 2: 19**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Resilience and psychopathology in Portuguese military ex-combatants: A doctoral project****Inês Sousa¹, Joana Henriques-Calado^{1,2}, Bruno Gonçalves^{1,2}**¹Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Psicologia, Portugal; ²CICPSI, Research Center for Psychological Science, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; jhcalado@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

War traumatization and the processes associated to the recovery of post-traumatic stress disorder in veterans from Ultramar war are the theme of this research. The impact of psychosocial consequences of the war experiences in the identity of ex-combatants, and their internal processes and relationships with others, are topics of most relevance. At the same time, from the point of view of development, issues of aging are associated, which may modify the expressive process of this disorder, compromising well-being and the quality of life. The purpose is to produce some evidence about the themes mentioned. With these studies we intend to explore: the experience of the war traumatization processes; the factors that influence the changes in the identity of ex-combatants; coping strategies used in adaptation to war trauma; and the aging processes moderations. Meta-reviews data and the doctoral project are the objects of the discussion.

ID: 336 / Poster Session 2: 20**Poster presentation***Topics: Methodology***Usability characteristics in the design of APPs for Ecological Momentary Assessment****Diana Castilla^{1,2}, Carlos Suso-Ribera¹, Irene Zaragozá², Cristina Botella^{1,2}, Azucena García-Palacios^{1,2}**¹Universitat Jaume I, Spain; ²Ciber Fisiopatología Obesidad y Nutrición (CB06/03 Instituto Salud Carlos III), Madrid (Spain); susor@uji.es

Daily self-reports is one of the most frequently used forms of psychological assessment. However, these reports often present biases because they are obtained retrospectively. Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) has emerged as a solution to recall biases in daily assessment. EMA allows gathering information in real context and time, enhances ecological validity, and minimizes retrospective bias by assessing participants' experience immediately. APPs have shown their capacity to be used in EMA. However, when dealing with online or technological measurement, usability and user experience becomes one of the most important characteristics. For instance, imagine that we are measuring a psychological construct like anxiety via APP. If the patient becomes frustrated because of usability problems in the APP, his or her responses and overall performance during assessment may become biased by the emotional reaction to the use of the technological device. Thus, technology should be easy to use for a wide range of users and contexts. In this work we will present some results from usability studies we have carried out using APPs for Ecological Momentary Assessment in the past decade, assessing different users (patients with depression and anxiety disorders, as well as chronic pain patients and older users). We will report some usability design guidelines to develop an APP to be used for Ecological Momentary Assessment.

ID: 301 / Poster Session 2: 21**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Development of the Relevance of the Home Environment Questionnaire****Sofya Ivanovna Reznichenko¹, Sofya Kimovna Nartova-Bochaver², Natalya Sergeevna Dmitrieva², Aleksandra Alekseevna Bochaver²**¹Moscow State University of Psychology & Education, Russian Federation; ²Higher School of Economics, National Research University, Moscow (Russia); sofya_292@list.ru

Our paper presents a new assessment tool – the Relevance of the Home Environment questionnaire (RHEQ). Basing on the theories of Affordances (Gibson, 1986) and Environmental friendliness (Kytta, 2004), we have elaborated a standardized instrument for measuring the potential of the home environment in maintaining personal well-being and development. The questionnaire contains 108 statements. In total, in the studies 1204 respondents participated (Mage=27,5, SDage=3,9). Due to CFA 7 scales were identified: Management, Potential, Self-presentation, Ergonomics, Home detachment, Plasticity, and Historicity. In the samples of adolescence, youth, early adulthood, and late adulthood the age trends were revealed: Ergonomics and Historicity had the highest score in adolescence, in youth – Historicity, in early adulthood – Plasticity, in late adulthood – Potential. Gender differences were also explored; the Self-presentation score was higher in men. To test content validity, we compared RHEQ scores in students living in the own flats, and dormitories. RHEQ meanings of homes were higher, and Home detachment score was lower. Then, we revealed strong correlations between the RHEQ scales and Functionality of the Home Environment questionnaire and Home Attachment Scale developed by authors (Nartova-Bochaver et al., 2015; Reznichenko, 2016). Finally, significant links between RHEQ scores and parameters of mental health (psychological well-being, self-rated affect, depression) measured by WEMWBS (Tennant et al., 2007), PANAS (Thompson, 2007) and CES-D scale (Radloff, 1977), were received. Limitation of the study: sample consisted mainly of students. Nevertheless, the questionnaire can be used in ecosocial practices, including expertise task.

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ID: 323 / Poster Session 2: 22**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Evaluation of children perceptions about hospitalization****KELLY AMBROSIO SILVEIRA, KELY MARIA PEREIRA DE PAULA**Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Brazil; KELLYASFS@GMAIL.COM

Hospitalization demands effort on adaptation. It is important to provide environments that fulfill basic psychological needs, in order to facilitate crucial motivation for treatment adherence. Therefore, this study analyzed empirical evidences of the Perceived Social Context at Hospital. Taking Self-Determination Theory as framework, this inventory evaluates Positive (Structure, Autonomy Support, Affective Involvement) and Negative Environments (Chaos, Coercion, Rejection). Brazilian Pediatric patients completed them, Faces Pain Scale and Child Stress Scale (N = 190; Age: M = 11.14, DP = 3.18; Days in hospital: M = 5.47, DP = 8.67; 55% male; 25% chronic diseases; 70% first or second hospitalization; 27% with stress; 23% with high levels of pain; 24% without their caregiver or legal guardians). Results showed a six-factor structure through PAF analysis and oblique rotation (KMO = 0.82, 55% of cumulative variance, coefficients higher than 0.32, alphas > 0.75). Positive and negative environments correlated negatively. Age correlated negatively with all environments, especially the negative ones. Stress correlated with coercion and rejection. There were not differences on factors after considering these conditions: presence of chronic disease, having legal guardians at hospital, or being hospitalized several times. Boys tended to evaluate negative environments higher than girls. Rejection and pain were significant predictors to stress. Days at hospital and number of previous hospitalization were not significant predictors, tough. Complementary validity evidences need to be analyzed through larger samples. Nevertheless, this study provides important implications for research and practice in Pediatric caring. It presents a complementary way of understanding children's point of view about hospitalization.

ID: 348 / Poster Session 2: 23**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Iowa Gambling Task: Comparison of the Classical Scoring and Cognitive Modeling Approach and its Convergent Validity with Other Clinical Tasks****Hynek Cígler, Martin Šmíra**Masaryk University, Czech Republic; hynek.cigler@mail.muni.cz

The aim of this study is to compare Bayesian cognitive modeling of the response style in the Iowa gambling task (IGT), specifically PLV-Delta model (Ahn et al., 2008), and the classical approaches to the IGT scoring in a non-clinical population.

We used an exploratory design to analyze convergent validity between different types of the IGT scoring and other clinical tasks in a sample aged 18–30 years. Test battery included Iowa gambling task, SST (stop signal task), go/no-go task, N-back, and DDT (delay discounting task). All these tests were computer-administered. Sample size ranged between 100 and 200 for each pair-wise comparison.

Results showed convergent validity between some of the parameters of the cognitive model and the classical IGT test scores; however, the cognitive model parameters show a better incremental validity compared to the traditional scoring techniques. We also estimated reliability of the IGT using several approaches. These results are discussed bearing in mind the exploratory nature of the study.

Using point estimate of the parameters from the Bayesian model could limit results of this study. In addition, our reliability estimates are slightly biased due to non-normality of the distribution of all parameters.

This study can provide us with a better understanding of the cognitive processes that underlie decision-making in the IGT in a non-clinical population. Moreover, we revealed some advantages of the Bayesian cognitive modeling approach over the classical the IGT scoring. These findings have the potential to improve applicability of the Iowa gambling task in clinical practice.

ID: 260 / Poster Session 2: 24
Poster presentation*Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Parent agreement and test-retest reliability of the Children's Emotional Adjustment Scale (CEAS)****Örnólfur Thorlacius, Einar Gudmundsson**University of Iceland, Iceland; ort1@hi.is

The current study examined parent agreement and test-retest stability of the Children's Emotional Adjustment Scale (CEAS), a new instrument that assesses children's mental health on normally distributed factors reflecting healthy emotional development. Parent agreement and 4 week test-retest reliability of the CEAS factors (Temper control, Mood repair, Social assertiveness, Anxiety control), and the three-factor preschool version of the scale, the CEAS-P (Temper control, Social assertiveness, Anxiety control), was examined using two community samples of parents (N=122) of children aged 6-12 years, and parents (N=112) of children aged 3-5. Intraclass correlations (ICC) for the CEAS factors revealed moderate to high levels of mother-father agreement, ranging from .75 (Anxiety control) to .83 (Social assertiveness) in the older sample, and from .72 (Anxiety control) to .83 (Social assertiveness, Temper control) in the younger sample. Internal consistency (Cronbach's α around .90) and test-retest reliability (ICC=.87-.96) was satisfactory for both versions of the scale, and comparable between mothers and fathers. Overall, the results revealed good stability and consistency among parents on the broad, developmentally sensitive CEAS constructs. The findings are discussed in light of low levels of concordance generally found between parents on traditional symptom scales that focus on children's deficits and problem behaviors.

ID: 298 / Poster Session 2: 25
Poster presentation*Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Portuguese Validation of the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale - FACES IV****Hugo Miguel Santos Gomes¹, Francisco Peixoto², Mariana Miranda³, Maria Gouveia-Pereira²**¹Research Center on Psychology (CIPsi), University of Minho, Portugal; ²Center of Education Research (CIE-
ISPA), ISPA: University Institute, Lisbon, Portugal; ³ISPA: University Institute, Lisbon, Portugal;
hugo.santos.gomes@gmail.com

The aim of this study was to validate the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale IV (FACES IV) Package to the Portuguese population. This package consists of three scales: 1. FACES IV, which provides a systemic relational diagnosis by assessing the two main dimensions of the Circumplex Model (i.e., Family Cohesion and Family Flexibility); 2. Family Communication Scale (FCS); and 3. Family Satisfaction Scale (FSS). In order to do so, we decided to carry out two separate validations for adults and for adolescents, since they are in different life-course stages. The adult sample was comprised of 553 Portuguese participants (184 males, 369 females), mean age of 37.83. As for the adolescent sample, 757 subjects filled in the translated version of FACES IV (370 males, 387 females), mean age of 16.11. When the model fit showed unsatisfactory results we carried out item reduction processes for both samples. Confirmatory Factor Analyses for the FACES IV demonstrated good model fits for the adapted models in both samples, which validates the 6-factor structure originally proposed by Olson (2011), i.e., two balanced subscales (Cohesion and Flexibility) and four unbalanced subscales (Disengaged and Enmeshed Cohesion, Rigid and Chaotic Flexibility). Moreover, all FACES IV subscales, FCS, and FSS revealed satisfactory reliability, as well as convergent and discriminant validity. Nevertheless, such as in previous validations for other countries, the Rigid subscale showed some limitations. In conclusion, the Portuguese version of the FACES IV Package is a valid and useful instrument for family assessment both for research and clinical practice.

ID: 195 / Poster Session 2: 26
Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Psychological Assessment and Evaluations in Family Law Proceedings: A Systematic Review

Jelena Zumbach, Ute Koglin

C.v.O. University of Oldenburg, Germany; jelena.zumbach@uni-oldenburg.de

Over the past several decades, empirical research on psychological evaluations in family law proceedings has identified strengths and weaknesses in this area of assessment. In a systematic review, a comprehensive summary of empirical research findings on psychological evaluation practice is provided. A total of N=22 studies published from 1997 to 2017 in North American countries are included from a systematic literature search and analyzed in detail. The presentation of results provides an overview of assessment methods applied in psychological evaluation practice as well as the evaluator's recommendations. Results are displayed both for evaluations in cases concerning child custody/visitation rights as well as in cases concerning the termination of parental rights. As so far, hardly any specific measures and standardized procedures for evaluation practice exist, psychological evaluators inter alia base their recommendations on measures developed for clinical or research practice. Psychological testing of parents was reported more frequently than psychological testing of children. Current strengths and weaknesses of assessment methods in evaluation practice are discussed and recommendations for practice and future research are considered.

ID: 224 / Poster Session 2: 27
Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Psychometric Properties of a Perceived Benefits and Personal Growth Following a Severe Sport Injury Questionnaire

Alessandro Quartiroli¹, Victor Rubio², David Aguado², José Manuel Hernández², Diane Wiese-Bjornstal³

¹UW - La Crosse, United States of America; ²Universidad Autónoma Madrid; ³University of Minnesota-Minneapolis; aquartiroli@uwlax.edu

Injury is a common athlete's experience regardless sport, level of competition, or gender. The emotional and cognitive responses following this experience are crucial in determining the outcome of the rehabilitation process. While negative responses has been extensively studied, there is a few studies analyzing the role of positive responses and growth. Attempting to theoretically explain this phenomenon, Rubio et al. developed a theoretical model including five dimensions: Improving athlete's social life, Personal growth, Sport-related benefits, Getting social support and recognition, and Health-related benefits. This model could help health professionals in supporting athletes to positively overcome the injury experience. Based on this model, a 49-items Perceived Benefits following a severe Sport Injury Questionnaire (PB/SI-Q) was developed. The analysis of its internal structure as well as the construct validity analysis of the measure was completed with the scores obtained by surveying US-based student-athletes. The construct validity analysis of the measure was completed observing relationships between the PB/SI-Q scores and concurrent measures of related constructs, including the Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI Short Version; Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996), the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC; Connor & Davidson, 2003), the Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R; Scheier et al., 1994), and the Athletic Identity Measure Scale Plus, Aims Plus (Cieslak, 2005). Results of the internal structure of the PB/SI-Q as well as the Alpha coefficient for all PB/SI-Q subscale will be reported.

ID: 169 / Poster Session 2: 28**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Stroop effect in newly diagnosed hospitalized patients with onco-hematological diseases****Ekaterina Lapteva, Anatoly Zhirkov**St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation; es.psy.pu@gmail.com

Background: According to the current cognitive theories attentional bias are positively related to the increased emotional vulnerability. That being said studies of cognitive distortions under the influence of emotionally significant cancer-related information in cancer patients are needed.

Method: 35 patients with hematologic malignancies (14 male, 21 female) participated in the study (mean age was 40.8 years). Patients were diagnosed with cancer within a one year prior this study and had been hospitalized and receiving chemotherapy during this study. Participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory. Modified Stroop task (including three forms: (1) with cancer-threatening stimuli such as 'suffering', 'pain', 'death'; (2) with cancer-neutral stimuli such as 'chemotherapy', 'nurse', 'leukocyte'; (3) with neutral stimuli such as 'economy', 'nation', 'journal') was used to assess attentional bias.

Results: Response latencies during the Stroop test forms with cancer-neutral and neutral stimuli did not differ, whereas patients performed the Stroop test form with cancer-threatening stimuli much longer. This distinction was even more obvious in the group of patients with high level of depression (no or minimal depression vs mild or moderate depression).

Conclusion: Patients were found to experience the attentional bias when had been exposed to cancer-related stimuli. There were two conditions that could cause attentional bias: high level of emotional vulnerability and patients' subjective assessment of the stimulus as a threat to the emotional state. Further studies are required for a comprehensive investigation of the cognitive components of emotional disorders in cancer patients with various types of cancer and various stages of the disease.

ID: 188 / Poster Session 2: 29**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Transactional characteristics influencing the quality of life of fathers of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD)****Andréa Belzil, Nathalie Poirier**Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada; andrea.belzil@icloud.com

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that cause deficits in social communication and repetitive behaviors or limited interests. Major changes in the family structure are observed following the diagnosis, such as, changes in parental roles. More specifically, mothers tend to reduce the amount of worked hours per week or quit their job in order to properly respond to their child's individual needs. In consequence, the father will work additional hours or will seek a better paying job. Fathers and mothers compose differently with their child's disorder. The scientific literature regarding parental experience mostly focus on the mothers, thus, few is known about the father's perception towards their child with ASD. The objective of this study is to asset the elements that may interfere with the quality of life of fathers with a child with ASD. Furthermore, it aims to identify the transactional characteristic that influence their daily activities. In order to identifies these characteristics, the fathers completed the following questionnaires: (1) The quality of life scale; (2) The Appraisal of Life Events Scale; (3) The Perceived Social Support Questionnaire; (4) The Ways of Coping Checklist-Revised and (5) Cancer Locus of Control Scale. This study allows a better understanding of the fathers parenthood experiences towards ASD by assessing their quality of life.

ID: 62 / Poster Session 2: 30**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Validation of a scale of problematic alcohol and drug use in a Spanish sample of driving offenders and normative drivers****Olalla Cutrín, Xosé Antón Gómez-Fraguela, Lorena Maneiro, Laura López-Romero**Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain; olalla.cutrin@usc.es

The purpose of this study was to validate a scale of problematic alcohol and drug use from the Protocolo de Evaluación de los Conductores Infractores (PECI; Protocol of Driving Offenders' Assessment). A longitudinal design was used to validate this scale using two subsamples of Spanish adults: a subsample of 158 driving offenders (mean age = 37.43, SD = 10.81; 93% males) and a subsample of 423 normative drivers (mean age = 36.75, SD = 14.47; 49.9 % males). Besides the scale of problematic alcohol and drug use, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), and the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST) were used. In addition, toxicological analyses were performed to verify the alcohol and drug consumption. The results showed good internal consistency and adequate test-retest stability. The findings supported the convergent validity by significant relationships with the AUDIT, the DAST, and the toxicological results; and the discriminant validity by significant differences between driving offenders and normative drivers regarding all the variables. Overall, these findings supported the usefulness of the Escala de Problemas de Consumo de Alcohol y Drogas (EPCAD; Problematic Alcohol and Drug Use Scale). One of the major limitations of the study is the limited sample of women driving offenders. Even so this study provides a useful scale adapted to the field of risky driving in the Spanish context.

ID: 2 / Poster Session 2: 31**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***The role of causal explanation in decision making****Cilia Witteman², York Hagmayer¹**¹Georg-August Universität, Göttingen; ²Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen;
C.Witteman@socsci.ru.nl

Plausibly in decision making one uses causal information if doing so is useful. In clinical decision making knowing about causes sometimes but not always has utility for treatment decisions. Current empirical evidence is sparse and mixed. We set up an experiment in which we asked participants to learn about three artificial disorders, each with a different underlying causal structure, and their treatments, which targeted either symptoms (condition 1, n = 25) or causes (condition 2, n = 25). Participants were then presented with a symptom and chose a treatment either directly or after asking for more symptoms or causes. For some but not all cases the consideration of causes was helpful for treatment decisions. We found that participants search for causal information when deciding on a treatment only if knowing about the causes would entail a specific intervention. We conclude that causal explanations are used adaptively in choice.

ID: 223 / Poster Session 2: 32**Poster presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Factorial Structure, Reliability and Convergent Validity of the Passion Scale on Saudi University Male Students****Mohammed Rzgallah Alzahrani¹, Marei Salama-Younes²**¹Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia; ²Psychology, Sociology and Evaluation Department, Helwan University; morrz@hotmail.com

In Arabic cultures, few studies studied harmonious or obsessive passion (HP, OP) on college students. No studies were interested in exploring passion types, vitality and life satisfaction on Saudi university male students. Methods. The specific objectives of this study were to: i) test the structural validity and the internal reliability of the Arabic version of the Passion scale (study1) and ii) test the passion scale temporal stability and predictive validity (study 2). The third study aimed to test the mediation of subjective vitality on the relationships between HP, OP and life satisfaction. Data was collected from Umm Al-Qura University (n = 571, n = 288; n = 329). Samples aged from 17 to 24 years (M= 19.23; SD= 2.87). Students replied only on the Passion scale in Study1 and 2. In study 3, sample replied on the 12 item Passion scale (Vallerand, et al., 2003), the 6-item subjective vitality scale (Bostic, 2000) and the 5-item life satisfaction scale (Blaiser et al., 1985). Results. Two items were deleted and the 10-item Passion scale had a satisfactory structure validity, reliability and convergent validity (Study 1 and 2). HP positively predicted the subjective vitality, which directly predicted life satisfaction. OP was none significant predictor of subjective vitality and none significant predictor of life satisfaction. Conclusions. Subjective vitality was a partial mediator between harmonious passion and life satisfaction. This study presented further partial validation of the Arabic version of the 10-item Passion scale. It showed life satisfaction could be predicted by only the HP.

ID: 64 / Poster Session 2: 33**Poster presentation***Topics: Educational Psychology***Prosody and reading comprehension: evidence from Portuguese 2nd- to 5th-graders****Sandra Fernandes, Luís Querido, Arlette Verhaeghe**Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; sfernandes@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

Prosody is a key component of reading fluency thought to play an important role in reading comprehension. However, empirical evidence about the relationships between prosody and reading comprehension is limited. In the present study, these relationships were examined with 170 Portuguese children, divided into two cohorts: C1 (Grades 2 and 3) and C2 (Grades 4 and 5). At each grade level, two groups of prosodic text readers (best and poorest) were compared for context fluency effect (difference between text and word reading fluency) and for two measures of text comprehension, one involving the identification of an internal incoherence and the other the identification of important elements of information within the text. Results showed that the best prosodic readers outperformed the poorest ones for reading comprehension at all Grades. Importantly, the benefits of reading comprehension processes for the best prosodic readers can be attributed to word reading efficiency but not to decoding skills. Nevertheless the results indicated that high performance in prosody is associated with better results in reading comprehension. Thus, in assessing reading skills, it becomes fundamental to consider prosody beyond accuracy and reading speed.

ID: 115 / Poster Session 2: 35
Poster presentation

Topics: Educational Psychology

University adjustment and its relationships with coping, self-esteem, self-efficacy, and personality

Palmira Faraci, Giusy Danila Valenti

University of Enna "Kore", Italy; palmira.faraci@unikore.it

The purpose of this study was to examine students' adjustment to university life and its relationships with coping styles, self-esteem, self-efficacy, and personality traits among private university freshmen.

Participants were 156 first-years students, 62.2% women. Data were collected using self-report instruments: the Student Adaptation to College Questionnaire, the College Adaptation Questionnaire, the General Self-Efficacy scale, the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations, and the Self-report Questionnaire. A correlational design was used to describe associations between variables.

Based on our findings, students' university adjustment was quite satisfactory. All correlations between university adjustment and investigated psychological variables were positive and significant ($.22 < r < .66$; $p < .01$), except for avoidance-focused coping strategies ($-.11 < r < .12$; ns), and emotion-focused coping strategies ($-.30 < r < -.64$; $p < .01$).

There are a number of limitations to the study. Firstly, the sample is lightly weighted towards females. Secondly, 42.3% of the participants are psychology students. Additionally, they are students from a private university in a relatively small town, so generalization of our results should be done with carefulness.

Our findings have both theoretical and practical implications. From a theoretical perspective, they add to the growing knowledge concerning university adjustment, supporting main previous research. On a practical level, the observed relationships among students' adjustment and the considered set of variables suggest intriguing considerations about interventions to enhance students' adjustment, distancing withdrawal, behavioral and/or mental disengagement.

This research presents associations between coping strategies, self-efficacy, self-esteem and personality in a unique study sample. Future research may evaluate the role of the observed variables in predicting the university adjustment degree.

ID: 140 / Poster Session 2: 36
Poster presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Development of the questionnaire of professional motivation in the context of self-determination theory: A case study of Russian companies

Anna Gorbunova, Evgeny N. Osin

National research university higher school of economics, Russian Federation; anna.alex.g@gmail.com

The psychology of motivation is one of the leading approach in psychology, which is presented by the huge number of different theories. For the purpose of the present research was chosen the Self-determination theory (SDT) as basic concept. Psychologists Edward Deci and Richard Ryan developed a SDT theory of motivation which suggests that people tend to be driven by a need to grow and gain fulfillment. The first assumption of self-determination theory is that people are activity directed toward growth. Gaining mastery over challenges and taking in new experiences are essential for developing a cohesive sense of self. While people are often motivated to act by external rewards such as money, prizes, and acclaim (known as extrinsic motivation), self-determination theory focuses primarily on internal sources of motivation such as a need to gain knowledge or independence (known as intrinsic motivation). That's why it's important to provide valid instrument for measurement specific types of motivation in organizational context. Present research told about development of professional motivation questionnaire base on SDT in Russia. Also we conduct validation study use results of new questionnaire, competence assessment and KPI's in Sales department.

ID: 135 / Poster Session 2: 37
Poster presentation*Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Meta-analysis about relationship between adolescents' smartphone addiction and anxiety****Unkyung No¹, Sehee Hong²**¹Institute of Educational Research, Korea University; ²Korea University; nuk132000@hanmail.net

As the use of smartphones surges, the problem of adolescents' smartphone addiction is becoming more and more serious. To identify and resolve this problem, the purpose of this study was to synthesize studies of adolescents' smartphone addiction that have been performed so far. Among the many related variables, the relationship between the anxiety variable and the addiction was examined. To achieve the purpose, meta-analysis was conducted. For computing effect sizes in terms of Hedges's *g*, 22 studies were included and 76 statistics were used. Based on random-effect model, mean effect size was estimated and meta-regression was conducted using moderator variables (i.e. study characteristics) to find heterogeneities of the effect size. Results showed that the effect size was .769 that is big effect size according to the guideline of Cohen (1988). There was no publication bias. According to meta-regression, the effect of study type was significant as a moderator variable. Through these results, it can be possible to develop systematic intervention strategies such as anxiety reduction program to prevent adolescents' smartphone addiction.

ID: 375 / Poster Session 2: 38
Poster presentation*Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***Perceived ethical reputation: Scale development and validation****Vitor Hugo Silva^{1,2}, Ana Patricia Duarte^{1,2,3}, Eduardo Simões^{1,3}, José Neves^{1,3}**¹ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; ²CIS-IUL, Portugal; ³BRU-IUL, Portugal; vitor_hugo_silva@iscte.pt

Ethical reputation reflects organizations' commitment to ethics (Jaramillo, Grisaffe, Chonko, & Roberts, 2009; Mulki & Jaramillo, 2011), based on perceived occurrences of ethical problems (Armstrong, 1996) and ways organizations treat their employees and customers (Dawkins & Lewis, 2003). Having a favorable reputation may lead to favorable consequences, such as attracting higher-quality applicants, enhanced job attitudes, and increased employee ethical conduct (Fombrun & Shanley, 1990; Turban & Cable, 2003). However, a comprehensive measure to assess employees' perceptions of the ethical reputation of their organizations is still missing. Therefore, the present study attempts to develop and validate such a measure. A pool of items reflecting the different dimensions of the construct was drawn from the existing literature on business ethics and organizational reputation. The relevance and clarity of those items was assessed by experts to assure content validity. In order to assess the psychometric characteristics of the scale, data are being collected via convenience sampling. The target sample comprises employees from organizations of different business sectors. Subsequently, analyses to determine construct validity and reliability will be performed. Results will be presented at the conference. The present research is expected to provide a new and useful tool for measuring ethical reputation of organizations, to be used in future research on the issue.

ID: 79 / Poster Session 2: 39
Poster presentation*Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology***The Relationship between Organizational Culture, Organizational Architecture and Business Results****Jordi Assens¹, Joan Boada²**¹EADA Business School Barcelona, Spain; ²Universitat Rovira i Virgili; assens.rrhh@gmail.com

This work has been prepared as part of the on going doctoral thesis "Organizational culture, organizational architecture and business results, a psychometric and predictive research".

The organizational culture is for the companies a key factor to obtain business results and to survive. One of the best-developed and validated culture frameworks is the Cameron & Quinn model. According to this, we can find four organizational cultures with different characteristics: clan, ad-hoc, bureaucracy and market. Early research on the subject generally attributed greater competitive capacity to market and ad-hoc cultures; however, further research has shown that each culture brings specific capabilities and can be competitive in a different context.

This work shows the current knowledge about the competitiveness of each organizational culture depending on the alignment of different factors such as its business strategy, its structure and some strategic behaviors (market orientation, competitor orientation, innovation and speed of change)

The work may be of interest to academics as well as business professionals in the area of people management, since it allows in an easy way access the current knowledge about how and under what circumstances organizational culture generates competitive advantages.

ID: 342 / Poster Session 2: 40
Poster presentation*Topics: Personality***Measuring the experience, expression, and control of anger. The Polish adaptation of STAXI-2****Waclaw Bak**The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; wabak@kul.pl

The poster presents the Polish adaptation of STAXI-2 – a 57-item questionnaire designed to measure a wide array of anger-related phenomena. STAXI-2 consists of 10 subscales referring to different aspects of the state, trait, expression, and control of anger. The psychometric properties of the Polish version of STAXI-2 were verified in four studies, conducted on a total sample of over 600 young adults. The results of confirmatory factor analyses suggest that the original structure of scales and subscales should be retained. The test-retest stability confirms the reliability of all scales and subscales except two of three state anger subscales. Internal consistency was high across all dimensions measured by the questionnaire. The correlations of anger-related variables with anxiety, depression, mood, and emotional self-efficacy confirm the convergent and discriminant validity of STAXI-2 scales.

ID: 226 / Poster Session 2: 41
Poster presentation
Topics: Personality

Psychometric Evaluation of the Chinese Version of the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire in Taiwanese College Students

Cheng-Hsien Li

National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan; lichengh@mail.nsysu.edu.tw

The Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) was originally developed by Gross and John (2003) to measure two emotion regulation strategies: cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression. Research on emotion regulation has been connected to psychological well-being, social relations, and affective functioning. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the ERQ (Chinese-ERQ). The Chinese-ERQ was administered to a sample of 909 Taiwanese college students aged between 19 and 24 years (52.9% female). Study 1 (n = 303) validated the factor structure of the Chinese-ERQ and found a 2-factor measurement model was statistically supported. Moreover, the two factors – reappraisal and suppression – were found to be orthogonal (i.e., inter-factor correlation = 0). The coefficients of internal consistency were .80 for cognitive reappraisal and .71 for expressive suppression. Study 2 (n = 606) cross-validated that the 2-factor CFA model revealed adequate overall model fit and also showed that the Chinese-ERQ was scalar invariant across gender. Regarding gender differences in latent means, female students scored significantly higher on cognitive reappraisal than did male students, whereas male students reported using expressive suppression more frequently than female students. Finally, convergent validity was also demonstrated, where habitual reappraisal was positively correlated but frequent suppression was negatively associated with dispositional optimism. Overall, results indicate that the Chinese-ERQ has satisfactory properties, in terms of reliability and validity. The psychometric soundness of the Chinese-ERQ enables more fine-grained analysis of emotion regulation strategies for research and practice in the Taiwanese cultural context.

ID: 159 / Poster Session 2: 42
Poster presentation
Topics: Personality

The informant-ratings of the Big Five – modification of the Polish adaptation of the IPIP-BFM-50

Krzysztof Fronczyk

Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland; krzysztof.fronczyk@psych.uw.edu.pl

The purpose of this study was to develop the psychometric tool to assess the Big Five Personality Factors by informants in Polish sample.

The method was as follows. The Polish version of the IPIP-BFM-50 was modified by appropriate changes in the instruction and grammatical forms of the items (required by Polish language) to make them suitable for informant ratings. In the study, 400 pairs of people participated. Each pair consisted of persons that know well each other (partners or siblings). One person of the pair was treated as subject and filled in the self-report IPIP-BFM-50 whereas the other completed the informant-ratings IPIP-BFM-50.

Results showed that Cronbach's alphas of the informant-ratings IPIP-BFM-50 ranged between 0,79 and 0,90. Factorial validity was verified in confirmatory factor analysis applying the parceling procedure. The items making up each scale were divided into three parcels randomly. External validity was assessed by correlating the IPIP-BFM-50 informant-ratings scores with IPIP-BFM-50 self-reports scores (0,60-0,72).

The limitations of this research include restricted number of tested subjects and their specificity (non random sample).

This study provides important implications for research and practice, such as the IPIP-BFM-50 informant-ratings is a measure with satisfactory psychometric properties that can be used in all practical and scientific situations when self-ratings of personality traits are not available or not appropriate (e.g. because of deception suspicions).

This study presents an innovative way of personality assessment in Polish sample.

ID: 358 / Poster Session 2: 43**Poster presentation***Topics: Personality***What does positive affect scale from the PANAS really measure?****Marcin Zajenkowski**University of Warsaw, Poland; zajenkowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

It has been recently shown that positive affect (PA) scale from the PANAS is positively associated with anger understood as both a state and a trait. Some researchers argued that this is because positive affect scale taps mainly approach motivation rather than positive emotionality. In a series of 4 studies (n = 320, 150, 189, 160) I show that positive affect from the PANAS is associated with energetic arousal to a high degree and that energetic arousal explains the positive relation between positive affect and anger. Indeed, a careful analysis of the PA items reveals that they overlap with many energy items (e.g. active, alert etc.). Moreover, the PA-anger link was especially pronounced at low level of agreeableness. These results shed new light on the nature of the popular scale among psychologists, i.e. the PA, indicating that it does not actually assess pure positivity, but rather a state of arousal and activation.

ID: 8 / Poster Session 2: 44**Poster presentation****Can causal inferences be drawn from randomized controlled trials in psychology? An analysis of one thousand psychological experiments****Chih-Long Yen¹, Chung-Ping Cheng²**¹Ming Chuan University, Taiwan; ²National Cheng Kung University; dragon1943@gmail.com

This study sought to identify the conditions necessary for drawing causal inferences in psychological experiments, in addition to evaluating whether psychological experiments currently conducted are suitable for drawing causal inferences. Experimental research primarily achieves the goal of drawing causal inferences through random assignment. However, a successful random assignment has some prerequisites. More specifically, the authors argue that a successful random assignment is decided by four parameters: the number of experimental conditions, the sample size, the confounding effects that the researchers are willing to tolerate, and the probability of confounding effects fall within the tolerable range. One thousand and eighteen randomized controlled trials published in three leading psychology journals were investigated to estimate their probability of accurately inferring causal relationships. The results indicated that if researchers are willing to tolerate a small effect size of confounding effects and the probability of failed random assignment is required to be less than 5% (which is equivalent to the traditional type I error rate, $\alpha=.05$), then 96.76% of experiments are unable to make causal inferences. Moreover, it was found that more than one-fifth (22.99%) of the experiments investigated could be inappropriate for making causal inferences even if the researchers were willing to tolerate a medium effect size for potential confounding effects. In other words, conclusions based on the results of randomized controlled trials currently conducted in psychological research might well be unreliable. As such, some suggestions are proposed for enhancing the validity of future experiments.

ID: 12 / Poster Session 2: 45
Poster presentation**Questionnaire for assessing students' opinions about the inclusion of the variables sex or gender in medical research****Nikola Komlenac, Heidi Siller, Hasima Tuna, Margarethe Hochleitner**Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria; nikola.komlenac@i-med.ac.at

Our aim is to develop a questionnaire to assess medical students' opinions about the inclusion of the variables sex/gender in medical research. Based on a study with open ended questions a questionnaire with Likert-scaled answer categories was constructed. This questionnaire (35 items) was handed to 336 (52% F, 48% M) medical students. After item screening only items which correlated with most other items over the .30 level were retained. An exploratory factor analyses (EFA) with principal component analysis, Kaiser's criterion and orthogonal rotation (varimax method) was performed on the remaining items. For each factor-scale the internal consistency was calculated. Gender differences in the opinions were examined using t-tests. The final questionnaire consists of 26 items with a five factor structure (57% of variance explained). The factors showed good internal consistencies ($\alpha=.77-.85$). The first factor (6 items) covered statements about the validity improvement of medical research by integrating gender into research and the second factor (6 items) asked whether the integration of this variable would be appreciated by the scientific community. The third (5 items) and fourth factors (4 items) asked about students' awareness about gender in medical studies and the awareness of the lack thereof, respectively. The fifth factor (5 items) consists of general statements about gender medicine. Women had more positive opinions towards the inclusion of gender in medical research than did men ($t(334) < -1.99$, $p < .050$). The newly developed questionnaire seems to be promising for the assessment of students' opinions on the inclusion of gender in medical research.

ID: 9 / Poster Session 2: 46
Poster presentation**The relationship between identity processes and the DSM-5 Section III personality domains: a pilot study****Tim Bastiaens¹, Koen Luyckx², Dirk Smits³, Laurence Claes^{2,4}**¹UPC KU Leuven, Belgium; ²KU Leuven, Belgium; ³Odisee College, Belgium; ⁴University of Antwerp, Belgium; tim.bastiaens@upckuleuven.be

Background: In student samples, meaningful associations have been found between identity processes and the Five Factor Model-personality traits (FFM; Costa & McCrae, 1994). However, studies using clinical samples investigating the relationship between identity processes and pathological personality traits as defined by DSM-5, Section III are lacking. Method: Eighty-two adult psychiatric patients filled out the Erikson Psychosocial Stage Inventory (EPSI; Rosenthal, Wiederman, & Sansone, 1998), the Dimensions of Identity Development Scale (DIDS; Luyckx et al., 2008), and the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5; Krueger, Derringer, Markon, Watson, & Skodol, 2012). Results: All PID-5 personality domains correlated positively with EPSI Identity Confusion. PID-5 Negative Affectivity, Detachment, and Psychoticism correlated negatively with EPSI Identity Synthesis. PID-5 Negative Affectivity, Detachment, Disinhibition and Psychoticism correlated positively with DIDS Ruminative Exploration and negatively with DIDS Identification with Commitment. Conclusion: Our results corroborate earlier findings on the relationship between FFM-personality traits and Identity Confusion as well as Identity Synthesis described by Luyckx, Gandhi, Bijttebier, and Claes (2015) in adolescents and psychiatric patients. Our results also confirm the relationship between personality traits and Ruminative Exploration as well as Identification with Commitment found in student samples using the FFM measures (Luyckx, Teppers, Klimstra, & Rassart, in press). Present findings can also be informative from the viewpoint of the DSM-5 Alternative Model on Personality Disorders (AMPD; APA, 2013), in which problems in identity (criterion A) and pathological personality traits (criterion B) are scored independently of each other.

ID: 267 / Poster Session 2: 47**Poster presentation***Topics: Methodology***Rey–Osterrieth Complex Figure: Normative Data for Spanish Children Population****Diego Rivera¹, Ana Isabel Campos Varilla², Rosario Ferrer-Cascales³, Alina Rigabert⁴, Isabel Pasadas Martín⁵, Pilar Martín-Lobo⁶, Laiene Olabarrieta-Landa⁷, Juan Carlos Arango-Lasprilla^{1,8}**

¹BioCruces Health Research Institute. Cruces University Hospital. Barakaldo, Spain; ²Centro de Investigación de Evaluación y Rehabilitación Neuropsicológica CERNEP; ³Departamento de Psicología de la Salud, Universidad de Alicante, Alicante, Spain; ⁴Department of Psychology, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, Sevilla, Spain.; ⁵Centro de Investigación Mente, Cerebro y Comportamiento-CIMCYC, Universidad de; ⁶Universidad Internacional de La Rioja (UNIR), Madrid, Spain; ⁷Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain; ⁸IKERBASQUE. Basque Foundation for Science. Bilbao, Spain; diegoriveraps@gmail.com

Purpose: To generate norms for the Rey–Osterrieth Complex Figure (ROCF) in Spanish children population.

Method: The sample consisted of 923 healthy children from Spain. Inclusion criteria were a score of ≥ 80 on the Test of non-verbal intelligence (TONI-2), a score of < 19 on Children Depression Inventory, and a T-score < 65 on the Revised Child Anxiety and Depression Scale. Fifty one percent were women, and the average age was 11.1 ± 3.3 years (range 6-17). Participants completed the ROCF. The scores were normed using multiple linear regressions (MLR) and standard deviation of residual values. Age, age², sex, and the mean level of parental education (MLPE) were included as predictors in the analyses.

Results: Two final multivariate linear regression models showed yielded main effects for age in all scores, so that scores increased linearly as a function of age. In addition, quadratic-age showed a significant effect in all scores. Both models showed that children whose parents have a MLPE > 12 years of education obtained higher scores compared to children whose parents have a MLPE < 12 years of education. Sex did not affect any of the outcome measures. The amount of variance explained in ROCF scores ranged from 40%-47%.

Limitations: Participants were only recruited from cities in the center and south regions of Spain.

Practical implications: These norms will help neuropsychologist in Spain to have a valid assessment tool that can be used in their everyday practice with pediatric populations.

ID: 44 / Poster Session 2: 48**Poster presentation****Validation of the short version of the UPPS-P impulsive behaviour scale in a sample of Spanish drivers****Lorena Maneiro, Xosé Antón Gómez-Fraguela, Olalla Cutrín, Estrella Romero**Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Spain; xa.gomez.fraguela@usc.es

The short version of the UPPS-P impulsive behaviour scale has previously been validated in adolescent and undergraduate samples, however, the assessment of the psychometric properties of the scale has rarely been carried out regarding specific risky populations. Due to that, the aim of this study was to validate the UPPS-P scale in a sample of Spanish drivers. The sample was composed of 158 driving offenders (93 % male; mean age = 37.43, SD = 10.81), as well as 423 participants in the comparison group (49.9 % male; mean age = 36.75, SD = 14.47). Participants filled out the short Spanish version of the UPPS-P scale, which assesses five impulsivity traits (positive urgency, negative urgency, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance and sensation seeking), the AUDIT and the DAST scales in order to assess alcohol and drug problems respectively, as well as the Traffic violations subscales of the Driver behaviour questionnaire. The CFA carried out with the UPPS-P showed a better fit for the five specific but inter-related factors model. The results indicated good internal consistency (.70-.78 across subscales) and test-retest stability. External validity was supported by specific relationships with alcohol and drug problems, and traffic violations. Likewise, results showed significant differences between driving offenders and the comparison group regarding the UPPS-P impulsivity facets, alcohol and drug problems, and traffic violations. These results support the usefulness of the UPPS-P for the assessment of risky driving.

ID: 349 / Poster Session 2: 49
Poster presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Violence in adulthood: validity and reliability evidence of the Adulthood Victimization Experiences Questionnaire

Eunice Vieira Magalhães¹, Carla Antunes², Célia Ferreira²

¹Centre for Psychological Research and Social Intervention, CIS-IUL, Portugal; ²Universidade Lusófona do Porto, Portugal; nicemagalhaes@gmail.com

The purpose of this study was to adapt and provide evidence of validity and reliability of a questionnaire to measure victimization experiences during adulthood.

A cross-sectional design was used (N=384). A careful adaptation of the original version of the Adulthood Victimization Experiences Questionnaire (Lisboa et al., 2009) was performed. Data was analysed through an Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Further validity evidence was also obtained correlating the victimization dimensions with anxiety and depression symptoms.

Results from EFA and CFA revealed valid factorial structures of four dimensions: Psychological Abuse, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Discrimination. All these dimensions of victimisation were positively associated with depression and anxiety. The reliability analysis suggested that all dimensions showed good to excellent values of internal consistency (Cronbach Alpha from .81 and .90). Despite this important contribution, we may note some limitations: a) this study includes a convenience sample and not a random sample and b) other measures of violence in adulthood would be used to provide additional validity evidence.

This study provides important implications for research and practice, such as it provides a crucial opportunity to the victims to have a voice by assessing victimisation from a multidimensional perspective. Valid and reliable measures are needed to provide new insights on the violence conceptualisation within victimology domain.

This study presents a valid and reliable tool to evaluate victimisation during adulthood, including the opportunity to assess these experiences in different relational contexts (and not merely, for instance, on intimate relationships).

ID: 293 / Poster Session 2: 50
Poster presentation

Topics: Organizational and Social Psychology

Strategic thinking: construction and validation of an instrument

Rosa Isabel da Costa Rodrigues, Aristides Ferreira, José Neves

ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; ricvr@iscte.pt

The present research aims to present the development of a Strategic Thinking Questionnaire (QPE). In the first study, an exploratory factorial analysis was carried out, from which three dimensions were extracted: strategic thinking, future vision and identification of new opportunities which from the psychometric point of view have shown to be adequate. The sample is consisted of 272 subjects aged 25-59 years (M = 41.14; SD = 9.14).

A second study with a confirmatory factorial analysis, in which 352 human resources professionals, ranging in age from 26 to 56 years old (M = 38.74; SD = 9.51) participated, replicated the same three factors and showed a good adjustment of the fashion model. The results obtained allow likewise gathering consistent evidence about the convergent validity.

The pertinence of the study is associated with the lack of an instrument that evaluates uniquely the strategic thinking and by fact that itself is positively related to high levels of professional performance.

ID: 92 / Poster Session 2: 51

Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Validity evidence for the adaptation of the State Mindfulness Scale for Physical Activity (SMS-PA) in Spanish youth

Sarah Ullrich-French¹, Maria Dolores Hildago Montesinos², Juan González Hernández²

¹Washington State University, United States of America; ²Universidad de Murcia; sullrich@wsu.edu

An interest in mindfulness is increasing and evidence shows promise for mindful practice to enhance multiple positive health outcomes. Physical activity is an important behavior for overall health, but no Spanish language scale exists to test how mindfulness during physical activity may facilitate physical activity motivation or behavior. The purpose of this study was to examine the validity of a Spanish adaption of a new scale, the State Mindfulness Scale for Physical Activity, to assess mindfulness during a specific experience of physical activity. A cross-sectional survey design was used. Spanish youth (N = 502) completed of survey including state mindfulness during physical activity and physical activity motivation regulations based Self-Determination Theory. Structural Equation Modeling results show a high-order model fit the data well and supports the use of one general state mindfulness factor or the use of separate subscales of mindfulness of mental (e.g., thoughts, emotions) and body (physical movement, muscles) aspects of the experience. Internal consistency reliability was good for the general scale and both sub-scales. The direction of correlations with motivation regulations further support the construct validity with significant and positive correlations with self-determined forms of motivation and significant and negative correlations with external regulation and amotivation. Limitations include a limited generalizability based on the sample and cross sectional study design. Research implications include initial validity evidence shows promise for the use of the adapted measure. This study provides evidence for the use of a new tool to measure state mindfulness in physical activity for Spanish populations.

ID: 354 / Poster Session 2: 52

Poster presentation

Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology

Factor structure of the Anxiety and Depressive Disorder Symptoms Scale

Paloma Chorot, Rosa M. Valiente, David Pineda, Julia García-Escalera, Bonifacio Sandín

Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain; dpineda@bec.uned.es

The Escala de Síntomas de Trastornos de Ansiedad y Depresión (ESTAD; Anxiety and Depression Disorder Symptoms Scale) is a new self-report questionnaire that assess anxiety and depressive symptoms in adult people based on the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). It was developed by Sandín, Chorot and Valiente (2013) as a measure of symptom dimensions of anxiety and depressive disorders and as a possible screen tool for the diagnosis of these disorders. The SAD consists of 47 items that assess the major anxiety and depressive disorders including agoraphobia, panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, disease anxiety disorder, and major depressive disorder; and also two dimensions of obsessive-compulsive disorder symptoms. We examined the factor structure in a large sample of undergraduates. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a structure of 8 factors which corresponds with the eight proposed subscales. Normative data, reliability (internal consistency and test-retest) and validity were also examined supporting sound psychometric properties. Results provide support for the use of the SAD as a measure of symptom dimensions of emotional disorders.

ID: 392 / Poster Session 2: 53
Poster presentation
 Topics: Personality

The psychometric properties of the Georgian version of the creative potential inventory

Natia Sordia, Baia Kublashvili, Tamar Maglakelidze, Khatuna Martskvishvili

Tbilisi State University, Georgia; natia.sordia900@pes.tsu.edu.ge

The present study was conducted to evaluate psychometric properties of the creative potential inventory – alternative uses tasks and instances. 523 participants (318 female; $M=27,49$ $SD=12,49$) filled in the Georgian version of creative potential inventory (Jauk, Benedek, & Neubauer, 2014). Among them, 130 individuals participated in validation study and along with the creativity potential inventory they filled in: The inventory of creative activities and achievements (ICAA) (Jauk, Benedek, Dunst & Neubauer, 2013); The five factor inventory (FFI) (John & Strivastava, 1999); The Raven's Progressive Matrices (RPM). According to results, the reliabilities of the creative potential inventory gets the recommended significance level for psychometric inventories (fluency $\alpha = .89$; originality $\alpha=.44$; flexibility $\alpha= .88$; creative potential $\alpha =.92$). Results from factor analyses indicate that two factors - originality and fluency – have been extracted. Both of them show logical relationship to the general intelligence as well as to the personality traits. Namely, originality and fluency are positively related to intelligence and openness to experience. Fluency and flexibility are negatively correlated to consciousness. Fluency positively correlates with the creative achievements as well as with creative activities. There are gender differences in creative potential - women have higher scores on fluency and flexibility than men. In Sum, the Georgian version of creative potential inventory replicates those characteristics which are typical for the construct measured by the instrument.

ID: 302 / Poster Session 2: 54
Poster presentation
 Topics: Methodology

Parenthood assessment: AAPI-2 inventory's psychometric properties study, in a group of portuguese caregivers

Bárbara Lobo Almeida¹, Adilson Marques², Teresa Brandão³

¹Faculdade Motricidade Humana, Portugal; ²Centro Interdisciplinar de Estudo da Performance Humana, Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal; ³Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, Portugal; Barbara.pml.Almeida@gmail.com

Over the recent years, child development and the parenthood have been the subject of investigations. Caregivers do not always feel the responsibility of parenting and have the resources they need for their proper performance. There are still alarming numbers of children who have been ill-treated, evidencing the need for timely intervention with families in order to change their course. The assessment of parenting has been one of the most worked components, as it is felt the need to develop and validate new tools which allow a concrete and reliable assessment. In this study, it was investigated the psychometric properties of the AAPI-2 inventory, investigating its validity. The sample includes 1181 caregivers, residents in different locations in mainland Portugal and the Azores and Madeira. Data collection took place between 2009 and 2011 and it was done by many professionals of the childhood and family area, as they applied the inventory to various families. The different databases were pooled together and it was re-created a new complete one, for the present investigation. The results seem to indicate the need for a review and structural adjustment and content in inventory, since it wasn't checked the parameters required for validation, both at the level of sensitivity of the AAPI-2 and in terms of its reliability and validity constructs. This study was considered an exploratory preliminary investigation of its psychometric components. In this sense, we suggest some caution in interpreting the results, as well as new studies with different samples and analytical conditions.

ID: 42 / Poster Session 2: 55**Poster presentation***Topics: Clinical and Health Psychology***Assessment of executive function in ADHD: contribution of performance tests and ratings scales****Virginia Krieger, David Gallardo-Pujol, Juan A. Amador Campos**

University of Barcelona, Spain; david.gallardo@ub.edu

The purpose of this study was to examine the performance on cognitive and behavioral measures of executive functions (EF) in adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and evaluate the utility of a behavior rating scale of EF for predicting performance on neuropsychological tests. Method: neuropsychological tests and a behavior rating scale of EF were administered to 118 adolescents (75 ADHD and 43 controls), aged 12 to 16 years. Results: ADHD group significantly scored lower than controls on the Full Scale IQ and all indices of the WISC-IV, except verbal comprehension index (VCI). ADHD group significantly scored lower on neuropsychological tests and rating scale of EF. Performance-based tests and ratings scales of EF differentiate between ADHD and control groups. Behavioral EF predicted performance in neuropsychological tests. Cognitive and behavioral tests of EF are useful to differentiate between ADHD and controls, and they provide complementary information of executive functioning in adolescents with ADHD. Implications and limitations of the study are discussed.

Poster Session 2: 56**Portuguese Checklist of Individual Strength (CIS-20P): preliminary validation for the elderly**Matheus G. Lourenço¹, Cristina Bastos², Ana Rita Jesus², Sara Andrade², Marta Marques¹, & Maria João Gouveia¹ - Promoting Human Potential Research Group, ISPA — Instituto Universitário, ²USF Conde Oeiras

Purpose: the objective of this study is to validate the Portuguese Checklist of Individual Strength (CIS-20P; Marques et al., 2013), a multidimensional self-report questionnaire that assesses fatigue levels, for use with the elderly (experience of subjective fatigue, lack of motivation, lack of concentration and lack of physical activity). **Method:** the research was carried out under a broader ongoing study at the Promoting Human Potential Research Group and included 156 patients over the age of 64 years old (M=75.12, SD=6.64, 56.4% women) from a primary health care center. The sample was collected from all patients that were able to consent at the time. **Results:** reliability analysis held satisfactory value ($\alpha=.87$), though only the subjective fatigue dimension had an alpha over .70. No item violated normality assumptions and confirmatory factorial analysis was carried out. Model fit results ($X^2/df = 1.93$ CFI=.86, and RMSEA =.08) indicated that the tetradimensional model was acceptable, though items 3, 5, 12, 14, and 15 did not significantly contribute to their respective dimension. **Discussion:** formal assessment of the cognitive capabilities is necessary before the administration of the CIS-20P. Participants had difficulties and higher than expected completion times. There was high reactivity while answering concentration, motivation and physical activity items. The CIS-20 is a valuable multidimensional instrument that is used worldwide in the field of fatigue research. The Portuguese version is still under study in order to be properly used with different samples, requiring further investigation for use with the elderly.

Poster Session 2: 57**Partner Phubbing (Pphubbing): Portuguese validation**Joana Água¹, Matheus G. Lourenço^{1,2}, Ivone Patrão^{1,2}, Isabel Leal³¹ ISPA-IU (joanaaagua@gmail.com); ² Promoting Human Potential Research Group, ISPA-IU; ³ William James Research Center, ISPA-IU

Purpose: the present study aims to translate and validate the Partner Phubbing scale (PPhubbing; Roberts & David, 2016) to Portuguese. Phubbing is defined as the action to ignore face-to-face contact in order to focus on online social networking (Ugur & Koc, 2015; Roberts & David, 2016). This behaviour is growing concern to the Portuguese population, with a previous study indicating addictive smartphone patterns in over 14% of participants (Água, Patrão, & Leal, 2017). **Method:** online questionnaires gathered 300 participants over 16 years old (M=32.8 SD=11.78). **Results:** reliability analysis proved to be adequate ($\alpha=.92$), all items revealed a normal distribution and confirmatory factor analysis was carried out. Model fit results ($x^2/df=2.979$, RMSEA=0.081, NFI= 0.964, CFI= 0.976) indicated acceptable results, though item 7 did not significantly contribute to the scale (-.04). **Discussion:** item 7, the only item inversely created, needs to be reassessed. The item was not deleted, as its issues are restricted to its inverse wording or position in the scale. Future studies should either: rewrite the item in order to be in the same direction as all the other items; or change its placement in the order of items. Despite this limitation, the PPhubbing scale is valid for use with the Portuguese population and proves to be a valuable tool in a newly formed field of research.

Keywords: Phubbing, measurement, validation, Portuguese, smartphone addiction

Poster Session 2: 58

Assessment the potential of personality's development: Openness to change in cross-cultural measurementLyudmyla Romanyuk¹, Pavlo Surkov²¹Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev, Ukraine; Banking University, Kyiv, Ukraine;
rslv2008@gmail.com

This study assesses the PPDQ 7-items instrument measuring values based to the theory of 10 basic values (PVQ-40). In particular, the measurement invariance of this instrument for studying value priorities across nations was investigated. CFA was defined eight factors instead from ten, where combined two factor of Schwartz's values structure – conformity.

In the process search of measurement invariance of PVQ between Poland and Ukraine by the EFA was formed 4 factors: Openness to change, Conservation, Self-enhancement, Self-transcendence.

The search invariance using Amos 7.0 software was found configural and metric invariance in both samples for Openness to change of the theoretical concepts of S.Shwartz's values' structure, opening the way for us to compare the values' becoming in Interpersonal dynamics of university spaces both countries.

Levels of invariance was confirmed: configural – $\chi^2=140.5$, $df=26$, $RMSEA=0.066$, $SRMR=0.050$, $CFI=0.913$ and for metric invariance – $\chi^2=156.7$, $df=31$, $RMSEA=0.064$, $SRMR=0.052$, $CFI=0.905$.

Factors loadings (CFA, Amos 7) show the connection between stimulation and self-direction which proves students' openness to change and confirms the hypothesize about independence and readiness for change as basis of effective values' becoming in interpersonal dynamics of university's space socialization (perceived and assimilated (or rejected) individually) (Romanyuk, 2012).

Using of the PVQ in developmental psychology has revealed not only diagnostic but also developmental potential PVQ in becoming of values.

Thus this result can offer an instrument for assessment the potential of personality's development (7-it) which has invariance in cross-cultural measurement.

Author Index

Abessolo, Marc	109; 151	Baele, Céline Aurélie	98
Abuladze, Nino	83	Bak, Waclaw	73; 117; 184
Afonso, Maria João	16	Baldauf, I.	9
Água, Joana	192	Balzarotti, Stefania	147
Aguado, David	41	Bandi, Szabolcs	100
Aguiar, Pedro	64	Bañuelos, Marta	31
Akinina, Yulia	155	Barbaranelli, Claudio	6
Al Ali, Omar	108	Barbosa-Ducharme, Maria	51
Alabèrnia-Segura, Miquel	160	Barolin, Rocio	117
Albers, Casper J.	88	Barros, Alexandra Figueiredo	150
Albuquerque, Cristina P.	118	Barros, Luisa	50; 51; 52
Allgaier, Katharina	72	Bártolo-Ribeiro, Rui	16;141;152; 165;174
Almeida, Bárbara Lobo	191	Bastiaanse, Roelien	155
Almeida, Leandro S.	15	Bastiaens, Tim	187
Almeida, Maria Teresa	62	Bastos, Cristina	192
Almeida, Sebastião Sousa	139; 173	Baudson, Tanja Gabriele	90;99
Almeida, Tânia Santos	86; 150	Bazzoli, Andrea	113; 131
Almenara, Jose	146	Beauducel, André	132
Alonso, Iciar	146	Beck, David	113
Alonso, Jordi	146	Beierl, Esther Theresa	85;132
Alonso-Arbiol, Itziar	30; 32; 145	Beja, Maria João	74
Alvarez, Lucia	73	Belzil, Andréa	179
Alves, Diana	51	Bermejo García, Rosario	12
Alves, Juliana	139; 172	Biassoni, Federica	147
Alves, Stephanie Raquel Gonçalves	25	Björklund, Fredrik	19;92
Alzahrani, Mohammed Rzgallah	181	Blasco, Maria J.	146
Andrade, Sara	192	Blunk, Dan	56;64
Anić, Petra	125	Boada, Joan	184
Anarte Ortiz, María Teresa	148	Bochaver, Aleksandra Alekseevna	80;175
Antunes, Carla	159;189	Bosnjak, Michael	68
Apele, Aija	102	Botella, Cristina	175
Apergi, Fotini-Sonia	167	Branco, Sandra	74
Arango-Lasprilla, Juan Carlos	132; 141; 188	Brandão, Teresa	191
Arenas, Alicia	133;163	Brdar, Ingrid	125
Arenliu, Aliriza	65	Brondino, Margherita	113
Asanova, Natalya Vladimirovna	103;125	Brown, Jeff	61; 134
Assens, Jordi	184	Buchanan, Tom	33
Ávila, Antonio Godoy	148	Buekenhout, Imke	101;112
Azevedo, Roger	2	Bühner, Markus	132
Azevedo, Vanessa	67	Buivolova, Olga	155
Bäckström, Martin	17; 19; 92	Bürger, Sarah	87
		Burin, Debora I.	169
		Burns, Gary	18
		Burt, Chris	115

Buško, Vesna	67;156	Condon, David M.	20
Cabello, Rosario	60	Conejero, Susana	170
Cabral, Victor	56	Confalonieri, Federica	147
Calderon Ordonez, Angelica	56	Costa, Manuel	119
Camacho-Guerrero, Laura	142	Costa, Patricio	119
Campos, Juan A. Amador	165;192	Costa, Pedro Alexandre	138;171
Canavarro, Maria Cristina	24;25;26; 52	Crişan, Daniela	112
Canivez, Gary	152	Cruz, Orlanda	51
Çarboğa, Gamze	123	Cruz-Sáez, María Soledad	31;137; 170
Carneiro Pinto, Joana	17	Cuadrado, Esther	133; 163
Carona, Carlos	26	Cuijpers, Pim	31;40
Carrasco, Miguel A.	38	Cunha, Filipa	172
Carrera, Pilar	98	Cutrín, Olalla	148;157;180; 188
Carvalho, Ana Cristina	84	da Silva, Ana Margarida Vieira	139
Carvalho, Helena	58;63	da Silva, Carlos Fernandes	139;172
Castañer, Rubén Sousa	40	Danner, Daniel	68
Castellví, Pere	146	Dantlgraber, Michael	34
Castilla, Diana	41;175	Danyliuk, Ivan	168
Castillo, Mauricio	154	de Alda, Iñigo Ochoa	32;145
Castillo-Mayén, Dr. Rosario	133;163	de Albeniz, Alicia Perez	31
Cebria, Annabel	146	de Azevedo, Maria Helena Pinto	139
Cejudo, J.	45	Debast, Inge	110
Cem Ersoy, Nevra	123	De Bruin, Gideon P.	161
Cernada, Raquel	41	de Cadiz, Barbara Torres Gomez	32; 145
Ceylan, Savas	71	De Ganck, Julie	158
Chacon, Leticia	38	de la Osa, Nuria	44;45
Chagas, Sofia	122	de Matos, Margarida Gaspar	78
Chan, Kim Yin	63	de Oliveira, Sandra Elisabete Henriques	58
Charkhabi, Morteza	131	De Paula, Kely Maria Pereira	176
Cheng, Chung-Ping	88; 186	de Pro, Antonio	13
Chernov, Yury	168	De Rooij, Mark	107
Chernyshenko, Olexander Sasha	9;63	De Witte, Hans	131
Chevalier, Nicolas	19;	den Hartog, Sophie C.	42
Chiesi, Francesca	111;128;147	de-Carvalho-Leite, José Carlos	84; 85
Chirinda, Marcos	157	Debelak, Rudolf	13; 14
Chirrime, Aurelio Zefanias	157	Delgado, Ana R.	169
Chorot, Paloma	44;162;190	Delgado-Gómez, David	41
Chua, Consuelo Trio	129	Delvecchio, Elisa	75
Ciceri, Maria Rita	147	Dentale, Francesco	6;7;8
Cidade da Silva, Vilma	85	Di Fabio, Annamaria	121
Cígler, Hynek	176	Dias, Andrea	118
Čikeš, Ana Babić	67	Dierckx, Eva	110; 128
Claes, Laurence	3;110;128;187	Dmitrieva, Natalya Sergeevna	80;175
Clemente, Vanda Oliveira	172	do Val Lourenço, Marta	62

Domenech, Josep Maria	45	Fida, Roberta	6
Donati, Maria Anna	111;128;147	Filippin, Lidiane Isabel	85
Dörendahl, Jan	42;43	Flebus, GiovanniBattista	68;96
Drachler, Maria de Lourdes	84;85	Fleitas, Alejandra	117
Duarte, Ana Patricia	183	Flournoy, John	126
Duarte, Fátima Cruz	49	Fokkema, Marjolein	89
Duarte-Silva, Maria Eugénia	57; 142; 155	Fonseca, Ana	25
Durosini, Ilaria	91	Fonseca-Pedredo, Eduardo	31
Eastman, Valerie	131	Fontaine, Johnny R. J.	26;27;28;122
Echeburua, Enrique	31;170	Frąckowiak, Aleksandra	169
Egan, Vincent	22	Francisco, Sofia Mateus	77
Eiðfeldt, Hinnerk	134	Franco, Vítor	114
Enchikova, Ekaterina	120	Freire, Teresa	133
Engeser, Stefan	42	Freitas, Miguel	138;171
Engle, Randall	20	Freitas, Paulo Fontoura	84
Eschenbeck, Heike	76;93;119; 144	Freitas, Zaida	36
Esparza, Javier	11;13	French, Brian F.	159
Esteves, Francisco	58;92	Fronczyk, Krzysztof	185
Estrada, Rita	36	Furlong, Michael	38;46
Etxabe, Jon Imanol	100	Gabilondo, Andrea	146
Etxebarria, Itziar	137;170	Gallardo-Pujol, David	142;160;165; 192
Evstafyeva, Vanda	125	Gallarín, Miriam	32;145
Ezpeleta, Lourdes	45	Gallopeni, Florim	65
Fagulha, Teresa	34;35;36	Gambetti, Elisa	153
Falter, Thomas	43	Gangos, Christina Jane	167
Faraci, Palmira	182	García-Escalera, Julia	190
Farrington, David P.	80	Garcia-Olcina, Mariola	31;38;40
Fernandes, Mariana Barroso	56	Garcia-Oliva, Carlos	38;39
Fernandes, Sandra	181	Garcia-Palacios, Azucena	41;175
Fernandez-Ballesteros, Rocio	66	Garín, Lourdes Melguizo	148
Fernández-Berrocal, Pablo	60	Gaspar, Maria Filomena	76
Fernandez-Valdes, Jose	37	Gati, Itamar	121
Ferrándiz, Carmen	11;12;13	Gavino, Aurora	37
Ferrando, Mercedes	11;13	Gayraud, Katja	134
Ferraro, Tânia	109	Ghezzi, Valerio	6; 7
Ferrer-Cascales, Rosario	188	Gibbons, Christopher Julian	85
Ferreira, Ana Sousa	57;142;155; 173	Gilat Yihyie, Sharon	81
Ferreira, Angela	102	Gili, Margalida	146
Ferreira, Aristides	29;30;46;47; 62;160;189	Giusberti, Fiorella	153
Ferreira, Célia	159;189	Godino, Antonio	126
Ferreira, Paula da Costa	47;48;49; 157	Godoy, Antonio	37
Ferreira, Pedro	120	Gold, Andreas	104
Ferreira-Valente, M. Alexandra	119	Goldhammer, Frank	15;87
		Golle, Jessika	72

Göllner, Richard	72	Holgado-Tello, Francisco P.	38
Gomes, Ana Allen	112;139;172	Hong, Sehee	183
Gomes, Fernando	114	Horstmann, Kai Tobias	18
Gomes, Francisca Mendes	16;141;152	Ibáñez-Ribes, Manuel Ignacio	142
Gomes, Hugo Miguel Santos	80;177	Iskra, Ekaterina	155
Gomes, Marta	137	Itzhak, Shani Zarrabi	115
Gomes, Sónia Patrícia	163	Izquierdo-Sotorriño, Eva	38
Gomes, Tatiana	114	Izzo, Viola Angela	128
Gómez-Fraguela, Xosé Antón	148;180;188	Janeiro, Isabel Nunes	82;86;96;124; 150
Gómez-Ortiz, Olga	60;78	Jankowski, Konrad S.	161
Gonçalves, Bruno	36;142;155;174	Jankowski, Dr. Tomasz	99;117
Gonzalez, Barbara Dinis	64	Janowicz, Kamil	169
Gonzalez-Barato, Luis	145	Janssen, Rianne	110
Gorbunova, Anna	182	Jesus, Ana Rita	192
Gouveia, Maria João	52;192	Jimenez, Patricia	56
Gouveia-Pereira, Maria	177	Johnson, Wendy	2;19
Greiff, Samuel	42;43;90;99	Jonker, Catharina Sophia	27;28
Gruber, Freya Magdalena	70	Junttila, Niina Johanna	59
Gudmundsson, Einar	75	Kagan, Vladislav	125
Guimarães, Susana Marques	143	Kajonius, Petri	81
Guse, Tharina	161	Kang, Trevor	63
Gutiérrez, Carme	160	Kanonire, Tatjana	95
Gutiérrez Domingo, Tamara	133; 163	Kemper, Christoph J.	42;43;90;99
Hagmayer, York	180	Kgantsi, Rose	28
Hallford, David John	169	Kim, Boyoung	156; 167
Hasse, Catrin	134	Kleka, Pawel	89
Haekens, Na	110	Kocoglu, Oyku	71
Handschin, Philippe	153	Koglin, Ute	143;178
Hartman, Catharina A.	112	Kohlmann, Carl-Walter	76;93;119; 144
Heene, Moritz	132	Komlenac, Nikola	187
Heim-Dreger, Uwe	76;93;119; 144	Knaack, Kristina	121
Heintz, Sonja	79;90	Kreitler, Shulamith	103;127
Henriques-Calado, Joana	57;142;155; 174	Krieger, Virginia	165;192
Hergert, Jane	121	Kristensen, Ingeborg Hedegaard	65
Hernández, José Manuel	178	Kröhne, Ulf	15;87
Hernández, Juan González	190	Kubinger, Klaus D.	14
Hernandez, Paulina	56;64	Kublashvili, Baia	162;191
Higueras, Eva	160	Kuhlmann, Tim	34
Ho, Ringo	63	Kulikova, Alena	120
Hochleitner, Margarethe	187	Kulikowski, Konrad	151
Hock, Michael	93;119	Kyllonen, Patrick	10
Hofmann, Hanna	144	Laakkonen, Éero	59
Hohensinn, Christine	14	Lagares, Carolina	146
		Lämmle, Lena	21;22

Lang, Jonas W. B.	42	Marques, Teresa Luísa Cardoso	51
Lapteva, Ekaterina	179	Márquez, M. Oliva	41
Leal, Isabel	138;171;192	Marshall, Julie	127
Lebre, Paula	143	Martín, Isabel Pasadas	188
Lecerf, Thierry	152	Martín-Lobo, Pilar	188
Lee, Philseok	9	Martinez, Ana	44; 46
Lee, Sujung	167	Martínez, Inés	160
Leiner, Julia	104	Martinez, Luis F.	47
Leiner, Marie	56;64	Martinez-Gonzalez, Agustin E.	38;46
Leitão, José	101;112	Martins, Carla	67
Leliopoulou, Chrysi	97	Martins, Maria José D.	58;77
Lemos, Gina C.	15	Martskvishvili, Khatuna	83;162;191
Levin, Nimrod	121	Mateu-Martinez, O.	45
Li, Cheng-Hsien	185	Marzo, Juan Carlos	38
Li, Jianbin	75	Massoud, Waleed	164
Lima, Maria do Rosário	124; 140; 173	Mata, Lourdes	137
Lipshits-Brazilier, Yuliya	121	Matias, Alzira	50
Lis, Adriana	75	Mavroveli, S.	45
Liu, Pei-Yun	149	Meia-Via, Ana Maria	139
Lloret, Daniel	39	Meia-Via, Mariana	139
Loesche, Patrick	104	Meijer, Rob R.	106;112;135
Lohaus, Arnold	76	Meinero, Carlo Alberto	147
Lopes, Ana	114	Meiring, Deon	27;28
López-Romero, Laura	157; 180	Melero, Anna	160
Lourenço, Matheus Gomes	192	Melo, Gysele Rodrigues	144
Lovik, Anikó	116	Merino, Marina Herranz	141
Lucas-Molina, Beatriz	31	Merk, Josef	43
Luque, Bárbara	133;163	Mezquita-Guillamón, Laura	142
Luyckx, Koen	187	Mikloušić, Igor	33
MacCann, Carolyn	27	Milas, Goran	33
Mach, Merce	47	Minopoulou, Christina	69
Magalhães, Eunice Vieira	159;189	Miranda, Mariana	177
Maglakelidze, Tamar	162;191	Miranda-Mendizabal, Andrea	146
Maia, Ângela	67;80	Mitropoulou, Eirini Marina	108
Major, Sofia	76;118	Mlačić, Boris	33
Malpique, Anabela	48	Mladenovic, Marijana	166
Maneiro, Lorena	148;180;188	Mokros, Andreas	21
Mangia, Paula	138;171	Moleiro, Carla	82
Manzano, Antonio Pérez	12	Molenberghs, Geert	116
Marinello, Fabio	153	Monteiro, Vera	137
Marôco, João	138;171	Montesinos, Maria Dolores Hidalgo	159; 190
Marques, Adilson	191	Morales, Hugo	94
Marques, Daniel Ruivo	139;172	Morato, Pedro	122
Marques, Marta	192	Moreira, Gabriela Salim Xavier	139;173
		Moreira, Helena	25;52

Moreira, João Manuel	109	Paixão, Maria Paula	82
Moreira, Karen	86	Palmer, Carolin	71
Moreira, Tatiana Farias	97	Pannasch, Sebastian	134
Moro-Ipola, Micaela	40	Paolillo, Anna	63
Mossi, Piergiorgio	8	Pares-Badell, Oleguer	146
Moura-Ramos, Mariana	24	Park, Eun Hye	156
Mujagić, Amela	67;156	Pascual, Aitziber	137;170
Murnikovas, Alexas	117;154	Pasini, Margherita	113;131
Nagy, Laszlo	100	Patrão, Ivone	192
Nam, Hyun-Woo	106	Pino-Pasternak, Pino	48
Narciso, Isabel	24;56	Passos, Ana Margarida	29;30;124; 129
Nartova-Bochaver, Sofya Kimovna	80;175	Patton, Eric	47
Nassiri, Vahid	115	Paulino, Ana Paula	50;77
Navarro, Jose Blas	45	Pauwels, Els	110;128
Nega, Chrisanthi	167	Pedrajita, Jose	129
Nelson, Carnot	71	Pedro, Marta	56
Neto, Mariana	47	Peinado, Jesus	56;64
Neubauer, Aljoscha	83	Peixoto, Francisco	137;177
Neufeld, Carmem Beatriz	139;173	Penelo, Eva	45
Neves, José	183;189	Pereda-Pereda, Eva	31,17
Neves, Mariana Rigueiro	29;30;129	Pereira, Ana Isabel	51;52
Neves, Tiago	120	Pereira, Glória	114
Nielsen, Tine	65;95	Pereira, Marco	24;25;26
Niessen, Anna Susanna Maria	135	Peres, Rodrigo	64
Niessen, Susana	135	Pérez de Albéniz, Alicia	31
Niitamo, Petteri	168	Pérez-González, Juan Carlos	45;130
Niñerola, Jordi	160	Perez-Vazquez, Maria T.	146
Nixon, Judy	66	Pettersson, Erik	18
No, Unkyung	183	Pimenta, Filipa	138;171
Nori, Raffaella	153	Pimentel, Mariana	76
Novo, Rosa Ferreira	64;101	Pineda, David	39; 44; 46; 162; 190
Nye, Chris	9	Piñero-García, María	12;13
Olabarrieta-Landa, Laiene	132;141;188	Pinto, Ana Sofia	58
Olderbak, Sally	21	Pinto, Dulce	102
Oliveira, Ana Filipa	84		31;37;38;39; 40;44;45;46; 130; 146
Orel, Ekaterina	120	Piqueras, Jose A.	
Oroz, Nagore	32	Pires, Luís Miguel da Silva	101
Ortega-Ruiz, Rosario	60;78	Pires, Rute	35;142;155
Ortet-Fabregat, Generós	142	Plauca, Ilze	57
Ortner, Tuulia M.	70;91;104; 105;110	Poirier, Nathalie	149;179
Ortuño, Victor E.	82;124	Pólya, Tibor	131
Osin, Evgeny N.	182	Pomini, Valentino	153
Paciello, Marinella	6	Pontoppidan, Maiken W.	65
Pais, Leonor	109;123	Portugal, Alda Marques	74

Postigo-Alonso, Bárbara	141	Rodrigues, Rosa Isabel da Costa	160; 189
Prieto, Gerardo	169	Rodríguez, Carles	160
Prieto, Lola	11	Rodríguez-Jiménez, Tíscar	31; 38; 40; 46; 146
Prieto, María-Dolores	11	Rodríguez-Marin, Jesus	146
Primi, Caterina	111;128;147	Roebke, Mark	18
Proyer, René T.	90	Rohrmann, Sonja	140;146
Przepiorka, Aneta	83;99	Romanyuk, Lyudmyla	168;193
Quartiroli, Alessandro	178	Romera, Eva M.	60;78
Querido, Luís	181	Romero, Estrella	157;188
Rab, Hila	115	Roos, John Magnus	81
Rademacher, Annika	143	Rosado, António	138;171
Rafael, Manuel	140;173	Ross, Scott	116
Ramalho, Nelson Campos	62	Rossi, Gina	110
Rammstedt, Beatrice	68	Rossier, Jérôme	109;121;151
Ratinho, Inês Pereira	82	Rouco, Victor	160
Razumnikova, Olga	103;125	Rubio, Victor J.	39;41;145; 178
Rebelo, Teresa Manuela Marques dos Santos Dias	70	Ruch, Willibald	79;90;93
Rebolo, Sandra Reynolds	78	Rudska, Antonina	168
Reiß, Siegbert	53	Ruiz-Melero, María-José	11;12;13
Reips, Ulf-Dietrich	32;34	Runge, J. Malte	42
Reiss, Neele	140;146;173	Russo, Bruno	172
Reiss, Siegbert	53;54;140; 146	Sá, Maria José	29;30;129
Revelle, William	20	Sackett, Paul R.	3
Reznichenko, Sofya Ivanovna	80;175	Sagasti-Marcos, Tania	130
Ribeiro, Eugénia Maria	102;144	Sainz, Marta	11;12
Ribeiro, Norberto	120	Salama-Younes, Marei	164;181
Ribeiro, Olívia	138;171	Saldanha, Ricardo Pedrozo	85
Ribera, M. Victoria	41	Salo, Anne-Elina	59
Rigabert, Alina	188	Salvatore, Sergio	8
Rimmer, Avigdor	81	Sälzer, Christine	87
Ringelband, Olaf	69	Sampayo, Marta Mello	63
Ritchie, Stuart J.	20	Sanches, Cristina	137
Rivera, Diego	132;141;188	Sánchez-SanSegundo, Miriam	141
Rivera-Riquelme, María	31;39;40;45	Sandín, Bonifacio	44;162;190
Roberto, Magda	52	Santamaria, Pablo	46
Roberts, Richard	27	Santos, António J.	138;171
Roca, Miquel	146	Santos, Catarina	124
Rocha, Ana Maria	123	Santos, Isabel	92
Rochat, Maxime	153	Santos, Kevin Carl	129
Rochat, Shékina	121	Santos, Nuno Rebelo dos	109;123
Rodrigo, António	114	Santos, Raíssa	35
Rodrigues, Bruno Soares	165	Santos, Sofia	114;122;143
Rodrigues, Cristina	114	Sarbescu, Paul	79
Rodrigues, Nuno Miguel Vieira	70	Saucier, Gerard	126

Scalise, Kathleen	127	Sotero, Luciana	74
Scherer, Klaus	27	Soto-Sanz, Victoria	146
Scherndl, Thomas	91;104;110	Sousa, Cláudia	29; 30; 129
Schittekatte, Mark	122	Sousa, Inês	174
Schlegel, Katja	27	Sousa, Inês	102
Schock, Anne-Kathrin	70	Sousa, Inês C.	124
Schouppe, Nathalie	158	Souza, Sidclay B.	77;158
Schröder-Abé, Michela	21	Sovet, Laurent	121
Schüler, Julia	42	Spanoudis, George	130
Schuller, Katja	113	Srivastava, Sanjay	126
Schünemann, A. Leonard	9	Stark, Stephen	9
Schwartz, David	115	Stieger, Stefan	34
Schwarzer, Ralf	4	Stillwell, David	4;85
Schweizer, Karl	53;54	Subirana-Malaret, Montserrat	160
Seabra-Santos, Maria João	76;118	Surkov, Pavlo	193
Sebre, Sandra Beatrice	57	Suso-Ribera, Carlos	41;142;175
Segovia, Laura	145	Stylianou, Kyriaki	130
Sekwena, Eva Kefilwe	27	Syngelaki, Eva-Manolia	167
Şenğün, Gür	123	Stysz, Anna	93
Sequeira dos Santos, Ana Margarida	101	Taberner, Carmen	133;163
Serio, Maria Rita	126	Tapal, Adam	107
Siatka, Aleksandra	169	Tarouco, Mariana Lenz	85
Silaeva, Viktoria	155	Tavares, Dionísia Freitas	133
Siller, Heidi	187	Tavares, José	139
Silva, Ana	159	Taveira, Maria do Céu	17
Silva, Janete	49	Tebar, Carlos Alcazar	141
Silva, Neuza	26	Teixeira, Ana	133
Silva, Silvia Agostinho	63	Tendeiro, Jorge N.	106;112;135
Silva, Vitor Hugo	183	Thalmayer, Amber Gayle	126; 127
Silveira, Kelly Ambrosio	176	Thomadakis, Christoforos	72
Simões, Celeste	78	Thorlacius, Örnólfur	75;177
Simões, Eduardo	183	Tibubos, Ana Nanette	140;173
Simões, Mário R.	101; 118	Tierens, Marlies	105
Simon, Marielle	140	Timmerman, Marieke E.	88
Šmíra, Martin	176	Tončić, Marko	125
Smith, Erika-Lyne	149	Torres-Gómez, Bárbara	100
Smits, Dirk	128;187	Tramontano, Carlo	6
Soares, Joana	51	Trepat, Esther	45
Sobol-Kwapinska, Malgorzata	83;99	Troche, Stefan Johannes	53;54
Sodermans, Na Katrien	116	Tsaousis, Ioannis	72; 108; 111
Soldevilla, Joan Miquel	160	Tucker-Drob, Elliot M.	20
Solé, Àngels	160	Tuna, Hasima	187
Soloukhina, Olga	155	Udayar, Shagini	121
Sordia, Natia	83;162;191	Uitdewilligen, Sjr	124
Soroko, Emilia	94;169	Ullrich-French, Sarah	190

Valcan, Debora	48	Ziegler, Matthias	8; 9; 10; 14; 18; 22
Valderrama, Lidia	37	Zucchelli, Micaela Maria	153
Valenti, Giusy Danila	182	Zumbach, Jelena	178
Valiente, Rosa M.	44;162;190		
Van Alphen, S.P.L. (Bas)	110		
van Ravenzwaaij, Don	112		
van Zyl, Casper J. J.	161		
Varilla, Ana Isabel Campos	188		
Vasconcelos, Cátia	102		
Verbeke, Geert	116		
Verhaeghe, Arlette	181		
Vásquez Echeverría, Alejandro	73; 86		
Vecchione, Michele	7		
Veiga Simão, Ana Margarida	48; 49; 77; 150; 157; 158; 163		
Veiga Simão, José Pedro	157		
Veirman, Elke	27		
Vergara-Moragues, Esperanza	141		
Vetter, M.	9		
Vieira Rodrigues, Nuno Miguel	70		
Vierhaus, Marc	76		
Villa-Martín, Helena	142		
Villanos, Maria Theresa	56;64		
Villar, Paula	148;157		
Villar, Sergio	98		
Vincentini, Giada	113		
Voncken, Lieke	88		
Wanders, Rob B.k.	112		
Werner, Antonia	140;173		
Wiese-Bjornstal, Diane	178		
Wilhelm, Oliver	21		
Wimmer, Sonja	105		
Witteman, Cilia	180		
Wlodarczyk, Annia	137		
Yang, NaYeon	166		
Yen, Chih-Long	186		
Yu, Marilyn	63		
Zajenkowski, Dr. Marcin	186		
Zakrisson, Ingrid	154		
Zaragoza, Irene	41;175		
Zehner, Dr. Fabian	87		
Zeller, Florian	53;54		
Zettler, Ingo	42; 72		
Zhao, Yue	107		
Zhirkov, Anatoly	179		