

**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: AKBAG, Muge	@makbag@marmara.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychological Counseling and Guidance MARMARA UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors: MALKOC, Asude; ERGİNSOY, Devrim - Department of Psychological Counseling and Guidance MARMARA UNIVERSITY, TURKEY		
TITLE: FORGIVENESS IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS: THE PREDICTIVE POWER OF ATTACHMENT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING		
ABSTRACT: Research on interpersonal forgiving in close relationships has grown rapidly in recent years. The main purpose of the present study is to clarify the predictive power of attachment and subjective well-being on forgiveness in close relationships. The sample consists of 270 undergraduate students gathering from public and private universities. In data collection process, Relationship Questionnaire (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991), Subjective Well-Being Scale (Tuzgöl-Dost, 2004) and Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Inventory (McCullough et al., 1998) have been administered. The data has been analyzed with multiple regression analysis and analyzing process has been in progress. Findings will be discussed in the light of the current literature.		
Key Words: Forgiveness, attachment, subjective well-being, close relationships.		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: TUFEKCI, Sumeyra - Psychological counselor, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: EGO STATES AND LOVE ATTITUDES IN TURKISH YOUNG ADULT SAMPLE: AN EVALUATION IN TERMS OF TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS APPROACH		
ABSTRACT: <p>The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationships between ego states (Critical Parent, Nurturing Parent, Adult, Adapted Child and Free Child) as personality variables and love attitudes (Eros, Mania, Storge, Agape, Ludus, Pragma) in romantic relationships. Besides, in this study participants were asked to report their opinions about ideal properties of romantic partners in terms of dominant ego states. Then, the relationships between love styles and participants' opinions about ideal properties of romantic partners in terms of dominant ego states were examined. The sample consists of 350 young adults, who are enrolled in graduate and undergraduate programmes of public and private universities. Participants responded two different scales, Ego States Scale (Ari, 1989) and Love Attitudes Scale (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986) with Personal Information Form. Results revealed that significant differences were observed in love styles of young adults in the context of their dominant ego states. Findings were discussed in the light of the Lee's love theory and Transactional Analysis approach as a personality and communication theory.</p> <p>Key Words: Love attitudes, ego states, transactional analysis approach, romantic relationships.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Institution/Country: Department of Preschool Education, Ankara University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
Co-authors: YESİLYAPRAK, Binnur - Department of Psychological Services in Education (Guidance and Counselling), Ankara University		
TITLE: THE EVALUATION OF THE STUDIES IN FILIAL THERAPY AND THEIR RESULTS		
ABSTRACT: The quality of the relationship between children and their family is an important factor in the healthy development of children. Various family education programs have been held to support this relationship. Further, this relationship plays a significant role in helping children solve their problems. Filial therapy is one of the most important examples of this. The aim of this study is to evaluate the researches in which filial therapy is used and their results. This study covers a total of 30 publications, i.e. papers in journals and thesis in indexes. The results obtained are given in frequencies and percentage tables. According to the results of previous research, Filial Therapy studies have led to an improvement in parents' awareness of their children's needs, their emphatic behaviors, therapeutic reactions towards their children, projective statements, acceptance of children's emotions and behaviors, problem solving skills, and relationship in the dimensions of loyalty, sincerity and communication. There was also a meaningful decrease in children's overt behavior problems. Practical studies conducted by using different variables and in different cultures revealed the effectiveness of Filial Therapy. It is proposed to have access to all relevant publications and make a meta-analysis to revise filial therapy. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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TITLE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON POSITIVE HEALTH INDICATORS BETWEEN BULGARIAN AND ROMANIAN ADOLESCENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Data from the joint project "Bulgarian and Romanian youth's health and behaviour", part of the International HBSC 2005/2006 study, are presented. Indicators of positive health: self-rated health, multiple health complaints and life satisfaction are compared in representative samples of Bulgarian and Romanian adolescents, aged 11, 13 and 15. Results show that there is a common tendency for higher reporting of fair or poor health and multiple health complaints among older children which is in line with the International HBSC data. More of the Romanian adolescents rate their health as fair or poor and have multiple health complaints compared to Bulgarian adolescents. Although Romanian schoolchildren report more health complaints that rank them 5th and 6th among all participating countries, the increase of multiple health complaints between 11 and 13 is more pronounced in Bulgarian schoolchildren. Both Bulgarian and Romanian adolescents are more likely to report low life satisfaction. While for Romanian schoolchildren this holds true for all age groups, a significant decline in levels of life satisfaction between ages 11 and 13 is found in the Bulgarian sample. The association between family affluence and positive health indicators is discussed.</p> <p align="center">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field: S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE CONCEPTS OF MOBBING IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PEOPLE		
ABSTRACT: <p>The identification of mobbing is the key element for its prevention. The study of mobbing has a relatively short research history. Its systematic study is connected with the Sweden researcher Leymann. The identification of mobbing is difficult and probably it is one of the reasons for the lack of empirical studies in our country as well as for the lack of prevention programs. Recently, this field has priority in our country for the school environment, but not for the workplace. The first publication on the theme is in 1994 /B. Cenova, 1994/ and it is a review. There is no other publication after it, including based on empirical data.</p> <p>The article presents the first results from a large study of the mobbing in Bulgaria. The research accent is on the concepts of what is mobbing in different groups of people.</p> <p>The main idea is that the lack of adequate notion of mobbing and its inconspicuousness as a phenomena are important factors for its diffusion and for the lack of prevention too. A survey has been developed for the aims of the assessment. The study has been conducted among different groups of people, occupied different positions in the hierarchy of different organizations. The results improved the research hypotheses.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: KOYUNCU, Mehmet; KACA, Gulin - Ege University, IZMIR, TURKEY		
TITLE: ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF TURKISH DRIVERS TOWARDS DRINKING AND DRIVING		
ABSTRACT: The present study was designed to improve our understanding of Turkish drivers' perceptions of driving after the use of alcohol. The data of the drinking driving characteristics and habits was obtained through a survey. Alcohol-related driving attitudes were obtained by developing a questionnaire using the Theory of Planned Behavior - TPB (Ajzen, 1985). This questionnaire included both globally and belief based measures of TPB constructs. 550 participants, who had a valid driving license with a driving experience of minimum 12 months, drank alcohol occasionally, and living in the Izmir provincial area completed the questionnaire. Regression analysis of the globally measured ($r^2 = 52\%$) and belief based ($r^2 = 47\%$) model of the TPB revealed strong relationships between the TPB determinants and intention to drink and drive. Perceived behavioral control made the largest contribution to both belief based and globally measured model. Male and young drivers perceived the outcomes of drunk driving as less negative, feel less disapproval, and less in control of drinking and driving behavior. Furthermore, drivers with higher frequencies of drunk driving incidents were observed to have more positive attitudes, lower subjective norms and lower behavioral control over drunk driving.		
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Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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TITLE: ADAPTATION AND NORMS DEVELOPMENT OF THE VERBAL COMPREHENSION INDEX (VCI) SUBTESTS OF WISC-IV UK (WECHSLER, 2004) IN PAKISTAN		
ABSTRACT: <p>The research was aimed for the adaptation and norms development of the Verbal Comprehension Index (VCI) subtests of WISC-IV UK (Wechsler, 2004) in Pakistan. The research was completed through three studies. Study-I was concerned with the adaptation of VCI subtests. Initially problems in the items of original VCI subtests regarding the difficulty level, understanding and cultural relevance were identified. Then five items in vocabulary subtest and four items in information subtests were replaced with expert opinion. Afterwards, the item functioning and psychometric strength of the adapted Verbal Comprehension Index (VCI-P) subtests was assessed. The alpha coefficient for VCI composite was found to be quite satisfactory. Study-II was concerned with the establishment of reliability and validity evidence for the VCI-P. The stability coefficients ranged from .82 (word reasoning) to .92 (vocabulary), while alpha reliability coefficients ranged from .72 (comprehension) to .88 (vocabulary). For structural validity, inter-subtests correlations (ranging from .63 to .78) and subtest-VCI correlations (ranging from .84 to .94) were computed. Factorial validity resulted in existence of a single factor. In study-III age based standard scores (scaled and composite scores), percentile and test-age equivalent norms were developed for VCI-P in Pakistan on a sample of 801 students (boys = 385 & girls = 416). Mean differences in VCI Equivalent scores showed an increase of 15- 20 points when computed and analyzed with Pakistani norms as compared with the UK norms.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: SRIVASTAVA, Niraj; RAJ, Hans - Exertional Breathlessness Studies Laboratory (DST), Vallabhnbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University, DELHI, INDIA		
TITLE: MILD OPIATES IN ALLEVIATING DISTRESS OF BREATHLESSNESS		
ABSTRACT: Exertional breathlessness or awareness of increased breathing rate in patients with cardiorespiratory disease with moderate physical activity is a distressful and unpleasant sensation, and limits functional activity. Current methodologies being used for understanding this are physiological, psychological and brain imaging. We utilized a combination of the first two – by using codeine, a mild opiate to reduce cortical influences on breathlessness-perception during (i) moderate exercise and (ii) by chemical stimulation of an intrapulmonary receptor e.g the juxtapulmonary capillary (J) receptors, which reflexly increase breathing rate besides giving rise to distinct sensations in the respiratory areas. Minute ventilation and heart rate of ten subjects was measured continuously using Vmax 22. A venflon cannula was inserted into the right antecubital vein for injecting lobeline. Incremental exercise was carried out for 8 mins on a treadmill. Onset of discomfort was assessed by modified Borg scale. An hour and a half after codeine, dose of lobeline required to produce threshold level of respiratory sensations increased; an increase in sensation level required suprathreshold doses and lobeline's effect on respiratory reflexes was attenuated. In 73% of subjects exercise duration increased, onset of increased respiratory distress was delayed and increase in ventilation with increasing levels of exercise was less. Results show that in addition to codeine's central action there appears to be a peripheral one of acting on possible opiate receptors on sensory nerve endings of the J receptors.		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Institution/Country: Institute of Social Work and Social Policy, Faculty of Philosophy, SKOPJE, MACEDONIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN INSTITUTION WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE		
ABSTRACT: <p>Children who majority of their time spend in the institutions of social welfare (residential institutions) are most often described as children at risk. These children are unfortunately often neglected and exposed to various aspects of physical and psychical punishment and abuse, which lead to long-term consequences for their development and serious violations of their rights. Because of institutional isolation, so far has not enough knew and said about the level of violence, the frequency and causes of violence in social care institutions in Macedonia.</p> <p>The primary goal of this research is obtaining access to the most common forms of violence in the residential institutions and comparison testimony of children that are currently in these institutions and those who have already left them. For the purposes of this research is made a questionnaire for measuring the prevalence of violence, which is with primarily closed questions and refers to the various forms of violent behavior and the level of aggression and strategies for coping with stress. This research was conducted in "11 Oktomvri"- Institution for children without parental care, as well as in children who had once been situated in this institution.</p> <p>Results indicate that children in the residential institutions are exposed to different types of violence (mostly verbal), but that the honest in terms of statements about the frequency of these phenomena are those children that have already left the institutions.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Institution/Country: INDIA		
Co-authors: YAZDANDOOST, Rokhsare Yeke		
TITLE: EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE- BEHAVIORAL GROUP INTERVENTION ON SELF-ESTEEM, DEPRESSION AND ATTRIBUTION STYLES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Aim: The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive- behavioral group intervention on self-esteem, depression and attribution styles in college students</p> <p>Method: Design of this study is experimental with experiment and control groups. The subjects were selected from population that their scores were below rate score on coopersmith test and then divided randomly in groups. The subjects of experimental group spent ten sessions and control sessions were spent after the termination of experimental sessions. The tests used in this study were coopersmith test, beck depression test and attributional style test that subjects at pre-test and post-test stages completed them. The data were transferred to SPSS program and analyzed.</p> <p>Findings: All hypotheses in this study were admitted. The results indicated that there is significant difference between experimental and control groups at three tests. Furthermore, significant difference between the pre-test and post-test stages in experimental group was found.</p> <p>Results: Cognitive- behavioral group intervention was effective on enhancement of self-esteem, decrease depression and changing attributional styles in college students.</p> <p>Key words: Self-esteem, depression, attributional styles, cognitive- behavioral group intervention, college students</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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TITLE: LATERALIZATION OF THE LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PARALYSIS: A STUDY WITH DICHOTIC LISTENING		
ABSTRACT: <p>The primary objective of the present study is to research the status of functional asymmetry of the brain for dichotic verbal (phonemic and lexical) perception in 16 children with cerebral paralysis. The control group consisted of 16 randomly chosen clinical healthy children of their age.</p> <p>Results indicated significant differences between the experimental and the control groups. The group of the children with cerebral paralysis displayed greater frequency of right-hemispheric advantage and critically bad perceptive performance in comparison with the controls.</p> <p>These results support the assumption that the cerebral paralysis is a risk factor for the formation of the atypical pattern of the language lateralization.</p>		
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S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE BODY AND MOTIONS IN THE PRESCHOOLERS' UNDERSTANDING OF METAPHORS FOR EMOTIONS		
ABSTRACT: The main objective of our research is to investigate the precursors of metaphoric understanding of emotions in preschoolers –the image of the body and motions in the transfer from the source to the target domain. The theoretic framework of our study assumes the embodied nature of the concepts of emotions- they are constructed from individuals' embodied experiences in different cultural settings. The emotion metaphors arise from recurring embodied experiences reflecting certain basic physiological processes in human body and of the body interacting with the external world. The priming effect of nonverbal stimuli- schematic drawings of several body motions in the estimation of positive and negative emotions was investigated. In the second experiment the stimuli were verbs of motions and they were used as experimental material of a free association experiment. The relations between the direction of body motions and the valence as the most silent dimension of the emotions were analysed. The main findings support the idea that the basic precursors of metaphoric understanding of emotions are related to the representation of body motions and that this process could be found even in preschool children. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: BALAZSI, Robert - Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA		
TITLE: SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH BEHAVIOURS AND WELLBEING AMONG ROMANIAN ADOLESCENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Health is largely determined by social and environmental conditions. Social capital has been recognised as an important factor in enhancing the health status of individuals and communities. The aim of this paper is to test whether belonging to social networks predicts better health and the adoption of health behaviours among adolescents. Data from the „Health Behaviour in School Children Survey” (2006/2006) were used. Social capital was operationalized by social network and support, local identity and perception of neighbourhood. The questionnaire was administered to 13 and 15 years old adolescents (1500 in each age group). The association of social capital with health variables was examined by logistic regression. Belonging to one or more formal groups makes it more probable to engage in protective behaviours and have positive wellbeing. Understanding the role of social capital in health is useful for designing social approaches to adolescents' health promotion.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BALGIU, Beatrice	@: beatricebalgiu@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Social Sciences, University Politehnica, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
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TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY FACTORS AND BURNOUT AT THE TECHNICAL STUDENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The paper treats the influence of the Burnout on personality and contain a research whose objective is constituted on the burnout level's valuation in the students group and the disclosure of personality 's features the most lackadaisical by Burnout.</p> <p>The article intends to investigate the Burnout syndrome viewed in the main case as physical and emotional exhaustion, on 130 technical students. Internal factors as those from the Big Five personality factors and creative motivation were related to psychological Burnout. The results reveals that for the analysed group, Agreeableness, orientation to intelectual refinement and creative attitudes are the conditions to stimulate Burnout. The Extraversion, Conscientiousness in proffesional area and emotional control acted as obstacles against exhaustion, depersonalization and high level of Burnout.</p>		

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S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: ANLI, İrem; KARSLI, T.Alper - Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: APPROACHING PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA FROM CLINICAL AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE		
ABSTRACT: Definition of psychological trauma, coping styles, intervention of the psychopathologies induced by trauma to which individual is exposed etc. are amongst main topics in clinical psychology. To be defined as trauma a situation must meet these criteria: It must happen suddenly, unexpectedly, unpredictably and it must be barely controllable by individual. It should also be an extraordinary event resulting in permanent problems and including blaming the others as well. With this point of view besides facts like earth quakes, rape etc. to be diagnosed as cancer, kidney problems, rheumatoid arthritis and being obligated to live with these diseases can be defined as psychological trauma. Due to ever-growing importance of disease-based trauma within the literature of trauma new intersection points between clinical and health psychology are getting obvious. This study aims to evaluate the trauma topic by clinical and health psychology point of views so as to determine ways for psychological support, creating a calm and anxiety-free context in which traumatized individual due to physical health condition can talk about his/her suffer and find power to be self sufficient and fix the problems about self and body integration.		
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S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BAYRAKTAR, Seda	@: sedabayraktar@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: GLANCE TO A CONCEPTION OF ILLNESS PERCEPTION		
ABSTRACT: <p>When we are approaching to health and illness, we have to handle these units with biological, social and psychological perspective. In other words biopsychosocial approach is so important for investigating health and illness. With development of health psychology illness perception became a considerable unit. In recent years, illness perception models were broached. The main model about illness perception is resulted from Leventhal's "Self Regulation Model". This model suggested a new perspective for understanding illness experience. Psychosomatic medicine offers that illness is an end point and focuses on psychopathological results, etiology of illness. Provided that illness perception model suggests that illness is an end point versus begining point for understanding illness. And this model focuses on cognitive schema of patient for her/his illness. The aim of this presentation is to make a review about models of illness perception in different diseases (e.g. cancer, diabet, hypertension, HIV...).</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BAYTCHINSKA, Krassimira	@: krassy@cl.bas.bg	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: VALUE MODEL OF THE BULGARIAN CULTURE AND PERSONALITY		
ABSTRACT: <p>There are two tendencies in the value model of each culture: conservative and modernizing. The study of these two tendencies is of special importance for cultures in transition as in the case of the Bulgarian culture. This paper aims to present a study of the modernizing and conservative tendencies of value model of the Bulgarian culture. It focuses on 3 basic questions: Who is the agent of these two tendencies of Bulgarian culture? What are the differences in the value model characteristic for these tendencies? How does the social-historical time influence these tendencies? The hypotheses are: 1) Persons with collectivistic res. individualistic value orientation are main agents of conservative and modernizing tendencies. 2) Cultural value model of collectivists is opposite of that of individualists. 3) The individualism/collectivism not only influences cultural value model but its stability and its changes in time. The paper presents results from an empirical study of values, carried out in 1995 and 2005. It is based on the theoretical model of values of culture of Schwartz. The results have been analyzed from the point of view of influence of individualism/collectivism on the stability and changes of 6 basic value categories, value hierarchy and its structure.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BAZAAZAN, Sadiqa	@: mehrnooshb@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Counselling, Khaatam University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
Co-authors: HAMEEDY, Mansoor A. , Department of Counselling, Khaatam University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: THE DESIGN AND TRIAL OF A TRAINING COURSE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF TOTAL WELLBEING AMONG IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS		
ABSTRACT: Within Positive Psychology and from a multi dimensional perspective, total well being refers to not only physical, but cognitive, affective, and behavioral health as well. As such it is a very important concept especially during the adolescence when the physical developments are accompanied with changes in all other areas, and the absence of a multifaceted approach to development and learning of the youth could jeopardize their well being. In countries like Iran wherein the approach to education is mostly one dimensional, the youth are facing many challenges and difficulties they do not have the necessary skills to confront. This further damages their total well being, a problematic situation requiring a solution in the form of training courses that would improve their problem solving skills. To test one such course designed for the Iranian youth, a group of 58 high school girls in Tehran were randomly selected. Some took a 10 session course on skills to confront physical, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral problems. The post tests as well as the follow up measurement of the total well being showed that not only the well being of the experimental group improved significantly, but the improvement lasted at least for five weeks. Key terms: total well being, adolescents, Iranian, training course Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BELOUSOVA, Alla	@: alla-belousova@newmail.ru	
Institution/Country: Department of Educational Psychology, South Federal University, ROSTOV-ON-DON, RUSSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: “AIM-DYING” AND ITS ROLE IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE COLLABORATIVE THINKING ACTIVITY		
ABSTRACT: <p>The article focuses on the study of the aim-destruction and “aim-dying” processes in the man’s thinking activity. It is shown that the problem of aim development is traditional for psychology, and a lot of psychologists have worked on it. At the same time the question of aim disintegration and aim destruction has hardly been investigated. The author singles out “aim-dying” within the aim formation processes on the basis of the synergetic paradigm. “Aim-dying” is defined as dying out or disappearing of the previously formulated aims. According to author’s opinions “aim-dying” is considered to be a process shared among the people, real participants of the collaborative decision making process. The author uses an experimental approach whereby the participants try to solve the common thinking task. The results of the research make it possible to distinguish three types of “aim-dying”, each causing different transformations of the thinking activity.</p>		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BENTEA , Cristina-Corina	@: corina.stir@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department for Teachers' Training "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, GALATI, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: INTERNAL VARIABLES REFER TO IN-GROUP COMPETITIONAL BEHAVIOUR IN A RESOLUTIVE-COGNITIVE ACTIVITY		
ABSTRACT: <p>This paper is a part of an experimental approach of interpersonal competition in cognitive tasks. 100 subjects participated to the experiment. The subjects were adolescents students. In the first stage, they were sistematic trained to work in activities by interpersonal competition. So, the competitionnal behaviours were stabilised at the attitudes and skills formed as a result of the systematic involvement and exercised of the activities of interpersonal competition. In the second stage, they worked to a cognitive task by in-group and interpersonal competition.</p> <p>The research hypothesis has aimed at evincing the specificity of this type of behaviour, by identifying psychological internal variables which can influence the competitionnal behaviours of the subjects in cognitive-resolutive activities. These certain internal latent variables are determinative factors which can adequately explain the manifest aspects of interpersonal competition. Such as input data it were taken into consideration variables which are related to the behaviour of competition like personal values, traits (factors) of personality, motivational and self related variables, resolutive competitionnal skills. It was used the exploratory factor analysis technique.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BONDARCHUK, Olena	@: uaoppp@online.ua	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Educational Management and Psychology, KYIV, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: DISTINCTIVE MANIFESTATIONS OF BURNOUT BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES USED BY HEADS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Introduction. Secondary school principals' work is known to be very burnout-risky.</p> <p>Objectives. To find out distinctive features of burnout in secondary school principals and its manifestations in their behavioral strategies.</p> <p>Methods. The investigation was done on a sample of 482 secondary school principals using K. Maslach, S. Jackson inventory, S. Hobfoll SACS and SPSS-13.0.</p> <p>Main results. High and average levels of burnout were found in 27.8% and 40.5% of the respondents respectively. 35.6% of the respondents were heavily emotionally exhausted and 23.8% heavily depersonalized and 14.3% had high reduction of personal accomplishments. Men had higher levels of burnout compared to women ($p < 0.001$), especially those who had been in the profession for more than 20 years. 18.0% of the respondents were oriented toward assertive behaviors, 42.9% toward cautious behaviors, 22.7% toward impulsive coping strategies and 16.4% toward avoidance or aggressiveness. The findings confirmed correlations between levels of burnout and individuals' stress coping strategies. The least burnt out were those with mainly assertive behaviors, whereas the most burnt those oriented toward avoidance or aggressiveness ($p < 0.001$).</p> <p>Conclusions. A considerable number of the respondents had high levels of burnout which calls for development of an assertive behavioral strategies training course.</p>		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BOUKOUVALA, Vassiliki	@: vboukou@otenet.gr	
Institution/Country: Secretary General, Association of Greek Psychologists, GREECE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PSYCHOLOGISTS ASSOCIATIONS IN THE AFTERMATH OF MAJOR DISASTERS: THE GREEK EXPERIENCE		
ABSTRACT: The National Associations of psychologists need to be in an elevated state of readiness because the contribution of the Psychologists Associations in the aftermath of major disasters is of prime importance. The post disaster crisis interventions need to be very well tailored and organized. The Educational work before disasters is very important in order to meet the needs of the general public adequately. The presentation is going to focus on the experience of the Association of Greek psychologists concerning different post disaster crisis interventions in Greece, the training of students and professionals and the collaboration with other Associations of Psychologists members of EFPA.		
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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BOJINOVA, Rumiana	@: rumi_bojinova@mail.bg	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: TAIR, Ergyul , Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences HASHAMOVA, Y. , Center for Slavic and East European Studies, Ohio State University- USA		
TITLE: MASS MEDIA AND ATTITUDES TO TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE – CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES		
ABSTRACT: According to large body of research mass media presentations exerted a significant influence on peoples' emotions, attitudes and behavior. The aim of this study is to explore the differences between American and Bulgarian young people in perception of mass media products that describe a trafficking of people. The associations between attitudes and the levels of knowledge about trafficking on the one hand, and relations between attitudes and mass media products' explicitly of the other will be presented.		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: BRICKLER, Tatyana	@: tanyaganchevska@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: EFFECTS OF GENDER ON 360-DEGREE RATINGS		
<p>ABSTRACT:</p> <p>Study results consistently showed that males tend to rate themselves higher than females. Unfortunately, they are not entirely consistent in regards to the ratings managers receive. Some studies show that female managers are rated more negatively; others demonstrate that female managers actually receive higher ratings. In terms of rating agreement, research results consistently demonstrate that women receive more congruent ratings than men, while men are generally found to be over-raters. This study hypothesized that female managers will rate themselves lower and will receive higher ratings compared to male managers. Also, in terms of self-awareness, more female managers will be categorized as in-agreement and more male managers will be categorized as over-estimators. Archival field data which contained ratings of 300 real leaders employed in 19 companies were used in this study. No significant differences were uncovered between the way male and female target managers rated themselves and were rated by others (subordinates, peers, and supervisor). In addition, the number of target managers that fell in the above mentioned self-awareness categories also was not significant for gender. Those findings tend to indicate that gender of the target manager does not significantly affect 360-degree ratings and self-awareness as indicated by self-other rating agreement.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: CASSIDY, Tony	@: t.cassidy@ulster.ac.uk	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Ulster, COLERAINE, NORTHERN IRELAND		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PERCEPTIONS OF CARING AMONG YOUNG CARERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Burden of care, perceptions of the caring role, social support from friends and family, coping and psychological distress was explored in 135 young carers aged between 12-18 years. Perceptions of caring can be categorised on 5 dimensions, <i>devaluation of the caring role</i>, <i>personal value of the caring role</i>, <i>caring overload</i>, <i>social restriction from caring</i>, and <i>family impact of the caring role</i>. The data support a stress-coping model of the relationship between caring and psychological distress. Young carers reported higher levels of distress than a general population sample, and 46% of the sample exhibited symptoms at a clinical case level. The study provides support for the importance of the young carer's perception of their role in understanding their adjustment and coping.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: COBAN-ESEN, Aysel	@: cobana@baskent.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Educational Science, Baskent University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
Co-authors: KARAMAN – GUNEY, Neslihan - Educational Science, Baskent University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
TITLE: DYSFUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BELIEFS AND STRESS COPING STRATEGIES OF LATE ADOLESCENCE		
ABSTRACT: Research on stress, coping and cognition during adolescence has increased over the last decade. Stress during the transition from adolescence to adulthood is a significant and inevitable. Many stressful events in adolescence related to relationship development, future expectations, school related and identity problems occur. In order to deal with this majority of stressful events adolescence could use strategies to cope with them. The important thing is that how adolescence perceives stressful events. According to cognitive theories thoughts such as dysfunctional beliefs are important factors for coping stressful experiences. In this study, what kind of coping strategies are used by late adolescence and what is the role of adolescence dysfunctional relationship beliefs on using coping strategies were investigated. The sample of study was 248 university students in Turkey (196 women and 52 men). The mean age of the participants was 22.79 years (SD=2.43). The data was collected by using <i>Interpersonal Cognitive Distortions Scale</i> and <i>Coping Strategies Used in Stressful Experiences Scale</i> . Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Pearson Correlation Coefficient and regression. The findings were discussed under the light of information of dysfunctional relationship beliefs and stress coping strategies.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: CHRISTOVA – SLAVCHEVA, Evdokia	@: evdokiaslavcheva@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Sofia “St. Kliment Ohridski”, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: COGNITIVE STYLES IN CHILDREN’S LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS		
ABSTRACT: Cognitive styles in drawings are investigated through “Landscape montage technique” (Nakai, 1970, 1991). Two hundred and two children, aged 3 to 9, were tested. All of them attended public kindergarten or school. The content-analysis of graphic elements and types of figures’ composition in drawings shows high discrimination capacity in respect to the different developmental stages of pictorial abilities during preschool and elementary school. Concordance was observed of expected, common, usual and exceptional items for males and females. The strengths of holistic analysis vs. elemental analysis are discussed. The technique of landscape composition may be used not only as a diagnostic tool for assessing cognitive development but as a way to stimulate children to use symbolic (for age 3-4), intellectual (for age 5 – 6) or visual (for age 7 – 9) styles in their drawings.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: CINAMON, Gali Rachel	@: cinamon@post.tau.ac.il	
Institution/Country: Counselling and Education, Tel Aviv University, TEL AVIV, ISRAEL		
Co-authors: FLUM, Hanoch - Department of Education, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, BEER SHEVA, ISRAEL		
TITLE: YOUNG ADULTS' FUTURE EXPECTATIONS		
ABSTRACT: In industrialised countries, most young adults devote the years from their late teens through their twenties to investing and preparing for mutual participation in two major life roles: work and family. The participation in two demanding spheres may benefit the individual but may also accrue high costs and conflicts. Based on Social Cognitive Career Theory, the current study investigated how Israeli young adults perceive future relations between work and family (conflict and enrichment), and the contribution of self efficacy and their past experiences as adolescents to the variance of their expectations of work-family relations. Participants comprised of 444 (274 female) unmarried university students (mean age 25.5 years). Generally, results show higher levels of enrichment expectation (compared with conflict expectations) between the domains. Self efficacy and past experiences were found as significant predictors of anticipated future relations. Self efficacy predicts lower expectations of future conflict, and past experiences predict higher levels of enrichment. Past experiences predict also self efficacy. Implications for research and career counselling will be discussed.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: CSANADI, Andras	@: csaoand@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology, University of Szeged, Pécs, Hungary		
Co-authors: LANTOS, Nora Anna - Institute of Psychology, University of Szeged, Pécs, Hungary		
TITLE: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY AND NEED FOR CLOSURE		
ABSTRACT: <p>Dual-process theories of the mind (Barrett, Tugade & Engle, 2004) make a distinction between an automatic, stereotype-based and a deliberative, attribute-based way of social cognition. These theories suggest that people under higher cognitive load, as they are cognitively involved in a task, tend to make their judgements in another task, based on a more simplifying way in order to avoid effortful cognition. The present study investigates the presumption that the phenomena of closing the mind also occurs in individual differences. It was assumed that people with a lower cognitive capacity tend to close their cognitive processes comparing to people with a higher capacity. 80 participants filled the Hungarian version (Csanádi, Harsányi & Szabó, 2009) of Webster & Kruglanski's (1994) Need for Closure Scale. Participants' Working Memory capacity was also measured. Results show a significant negative relationship between people's capacity of maintaining information and their need to avoid closing of their mind.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: CURUN, Ferzan	@: fcurun@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology-Child Development, İstanbul Arel University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: ATTRIBUTIONS, COMMUNICATION CONFLICTS, SEX ROLES AND MARITAL SATISFACTION (MARITAL COMPARISON LEVEL)		
ABSTRACT: <p>The purpose of the present study is to examine the relationship between attributions, communication conflict, sex role orientation and marital satisfaction (marital comparison level) in Turkish married couples. Furthermore, the secondary aim is, to investigate the differences on these variables between sexes. 102 married couples completed Relationship Attribution Measure, Conflict Communication Style Inventory, Bem Sex Role Inventory, and The Marital Comparison Index and Demographic Information Form.</p> <p>In order to investigate these aims t tests and stepwise regression analyses were performed. The results demonstrated that sexes differed among the causal attributions, locus, motivation, and approach/avoidance and femininity-masculinity variables. Moreover, intent, femininity, masculinity and stability were found as the significant predictors of adjustment, femininity and generality were the significant predictors of conflict and lastly, intent and femininity were the significant predictors of whole scale respectively. The results of the study were discussed in terms of the related theories, and Turkish and foreign research.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DEMENTIEVA, Kapitalina	@: kapitolina@ukrpost.ua	
Institution/Country: Department of General and Social Psychology, Odessa National Mechnikov University, ODESSA, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CIRCUS PERFORMERS AS THE SUBJECTS OF CREATIVE ACTIVITY		
ABSTRACT: <p>The article is to reveal personality traits and creative development of circus performers working in different genres. We have showed up the attitude of an artist to his activity, and the influence of circus work on the personality development of a circus performer. Their attitude to circus activity has a character of moral value, devotion to trade, they estimate their activity as an opportunity of creative self-realization, self-actualization. In difficult situation circus performers are self-controlled, suppress easily fits of anger. Even being agitated they are able to seem absolutely quiet; however the emotional experience is accompanied by intensified gesticulation, change of a mimicry, voice, etc.</p> <p>Thus, the received results give the ground to speak about the interrelation of personality traits of circus performers with a choice of genre in circus art and determination of the further orientation of creative activity of circus performers. The belonging, which is expressed in displaying of the most typical, is important at the creation of an artistic image. On the whole the personality traits both typological, should be taken into account at the individualization of art activity management of a circus performer.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DEMIRBAS, Hatice	@: hdemirbas@baskent.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Education, Baskent University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
Co-authors: OZGUR ILHAN, Inci; DOGAN, Yildirim B. - Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Unit, Ankara University Faculty of Medicine, ANKARA, TURKEY		
TITLE: AN EXAMINATION OF ANGER EXPRESSION IN ALCOHOL DEPENDENT PATIENTS		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Objective: In this study, it is aimed to examine how alcohol dependent patients express their anger emotion and which emotional factors are related with anger.</p> <p>Methods: The sample consists of 115 men and women patients who were hospitalized in the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Unit in the Psychiatry Clinic of Ankara University. The Suicide Probability Scale, the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory, the Beck Depression Inventory, the Beck Hopelessness Scale, the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Scales and the Trait Anger and Anger Expressions Scale were used. Demographic information and retrospective alcohol use history were taken. Pearson correlational analysis and Linear regression have been used in analysing relationships among emotional factors. SPSS for Windows computer programme has been used for all statistical analyses.</p> <p>Results: There were statistical differences between trait anger, anger in and anger control subscales scores with suicide probability scores ($p=.037$ to $p=.0001$). Also a significant difference had been detected between trait anger and hopelessness scores ($p=.003$).</p> <p>Discussion: The findings of the present study indicated that trait anger levels and anger expression predict suicide probability and hopelessness. Therefore understanding of anger is important for organization of treatment of alcohol dependent patients.</p> <p>Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DENKOVA, Frosina	@: frosinadenkova@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Management of Human Resources, University of Tourism and Management, SKOPJE, MACEDONIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PROFESSIONAL STRESS AT HELPING PROFESSIONALS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Stress is a problem that has serious health implications and significantly impact production levels. Representatives of helping professions and care-giving professions such as psychologists, social and health workers are exposed to stress levels. On a daily basis they encounter others people's misfortunes and trauma. Stress causes a person to feel a loss of control in life and this increases the stress-thus an endless cycle begins. This thesis elaborates two questions related to stress: the risk of stress occurring; and the level of professional stress of social workers and psychologists employed in two different areas – social protection and health sector.</p> <p>The research focused on the number of the risk factors as well as possible reasons for differences among the groups. The specific of the problem, demanded implementation of various testing instruments: General Test for Measuring Stress, SPS – Scale for measuring the professional stress, MMPI personality inventory and LGD – List of general data.</p> <p>The results showed that the respondents from both groups were under high risk. At significantly higher risk thought, is the group of social workers from both health care and social protection. Compared to the psychologists, the social workers showed significantly higher levels of work-related status. The reasons? Research led to the conclusion that apart from the impact of stressors at work, the primary reason for higher levels of stress was insufficient training for mental and emotional protection.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DIMITROV, Plamen	@: pd@pc-link.net	
Institution/Country: Bulgarian Psychological Society, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: EGALITARIAN POLITICAL BIAS OF BULGARIANS AS A STRONG MODERATOR OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEIR SELF-ESTEEM AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS		
ABSTRACT: Political beliefs of Bulgarians concerning the egalitarian social distribution of wealth are important aspect of their identity and may influence how they experience their socioeconomic status. Based on such a hypothesis, the present research examined egalitarian political bias in its moderating role of the relationships between self-esteem and socioeconomic status. Results supported the hypothesis that there is a stronger relationship between self-esteem and socioeconomic status among individuals who report relatively low egalitarian political bias. These results were replicated using both objective and subjective measures of socioeconomic status with a sample of 1240 Bulgarians. Implications of the research findings for the applied social psychological study of well-being, civic and political behavior influencing self-esteem of Bulgarians are discussed.		
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CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: DIMITROV, Plamen	@: pd@pc-link.net	
Institution/Country: Bulgarian Psychological Society, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: “CONSUMER DEFENSELESSNESS LAW” – EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE THAT PRICE STRUCTURE INFORMATION ASYMMETRY REALLY MATTERS IN SHOPPING DECISION-MAKING		
<p>ABSTRACT:</p> <p>This paper investigates the claim that shopping decision-making and behaviour are strongly influenced by the price structure information provided to the consumers. The author argues that it is driven to a large extent by asymmetries in price structure information between customer/consumer and producers/traders. In a series of laboratory experiments with regular, or “price structure non-informative” and “price structure information enriched” price tags of different fast moving products (food, drinks, clothes), it is confirmed that when price structure information asymmetry was low, shoppers tended to change their intended and actual purchase behaviour selecting products with smaller profit-making capacity for producers and traders, and spending less. 92 per cent of all subjects who had access to “price structure information enriched” price tags expressed their strong conviction that they allow them more rational choice and better protection of their consumer rights. Given the fact that price structure information asymmetry is generally promoted by the trade secret protection policies, the General Law of Consumer Defenselessness is postulated. Implications for the applied social psychological study of consumer behavior, consumer rights protection and economic policy are discussed in the context of the current global economic crisis.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DIMITROV, Svetozar	@: svetozardimitroff@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Social Sciences, University "Prof.d-r Assen Zlatarov", BOURGAS, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: CONTRIBUTION OF REFERENTIAL ACTIVITY THEORY AS EXPLANATION ABOUT FUNCTIONING OF PERSONALITY IN STATE OF PSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDER		
ABSTRACT: <p>The Multiple Code Theory is an innovational psychological theory of emotional intelligence and emotional information processing. The theory concerns the interactions among diverse sensory, motoric, somatic, cognitive and linguistic representations and processes, their integration in the organization of the Self and their adaptive and maladaptive functioning in relation to the individual's goals. This theory presents a new level of challenge in psychological science looking for crossing point between modern results of cognitive and experimental methods in psychology, including studies of computer simulation of intelligent processes and the psychoanalytical concept of mind with observations of infant and child development and emotional theory.</p> <p>Multiple code theory provides new psychological explanation about psychotic functioning of personality, combining cognitive constructions and psychoanalytic way of thinking. This model makes it possible to develop an empirical theory of normal and psychopathological processes of mind in order to understand better different qualities of personality, interpersonal functioning and processes of change in psychotherapy.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DINCA, Margareta	@: margaretadinca@yahoo.fr	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University Titu Maiorescu, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors: KREITLER, Shulamith - Tel-Aviv University, TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL IORDAN, Alexandru D. - University of Bucharest, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA DANCIU, Bogdan - Spiru Haret University, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
TITLE: MEANING PROFILES IN TEENAGERS AS A FUNCTION OF GENDER AND CULTURE		
ABSTRACT: According to the Kreitler meaning system theory, meanings are cognitive variables characterizing the cognitive and personality functioning of individuals. The study was designed to check the applicability of this approach cross-culturally. The participants were high school students 14-19 years old, 29 (15 girls, 14 boys) from Bucharest and 30 (15 girls, 15 boys) from Tel-Aviv. All were administered the Meaning Test which requires to communicate the interpersonal and personal meanings of 11 words (e.g., street, telephone). The coding referred to actions, sensory qualities, emotions, cognitive qualities and examples. Results: In the Rumanian sample, boys use actions more than girls, in interpersonal meaning, and tended to use cognitive qualities less than girls, in personal meaning; boys used in interpersonal meaning sensory qualities, emotions and examples less than in personal meaning, and girls used actions, emotions, cognitive qualities and examples less than in interpersonal than personal meaning. In the Israeli sample, girls used sensory qualities more than boys in interpersonal and personal meaning. Both genders used examples more in personal meaning. Boys used sensory qualities more in interpersonal than in personal meaning. Comparing the samples showed that Israeli girls used in interpersonal meaning actions more and in personal meaning sensory qualities more and feelings and cognitive qualities less than the Rumanian girls. Israeli boys used in interpersonal meaning and in personal meaning sensory qualities more than Rumanian boys but in personal meaning feelings less than Rumanian boys. The orientation in the Israeli sample is towards the external world (actions and sensory qualities) and in the Rumanian sample towards the internal world (feelings and cognitive qualities). Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DJONEV, Sava	@: org_con@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: DIMITROV, Plamen – Bulgarian Psychological Society, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: THE WORK STRESS IN THE JUDGE'S PROFESSION		
ABSTRACT: <p>The present article is not in the sphere of juridical psychology, but a pilot investigation in the sphere of labor psychology, and treats the problem of the work stress in the judge profession. The magnitude of the work stress is measured and its determinants are diagnosed. Our own results are compared with the results of other investigators in other juridical systems. Several instruments are elaborated: a scale for stress assessment; a questioner, concerning the causes of the stress; and an inquiry, exploring the organizational problems and determinants of the stress. Part of the investigation is devoted to the role and significance of the Bulgarian Juridical Association in the organization and regulation of the judicial power.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DJONEV, Sava	@: org_con@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE MANAGER AS ENTREPRENEUR		
ABSTRACT: A specific vision of managers is suggested in this article – the managers as entrepreneurs. This role is imposed from the aggressive market, worldwide economic crises and the high level of professionalism, education and quality of the contemporary management. The resistance of the high management in the organization against this process is discussed. A new instrument for measuring the entrepreneurship is developed and verified. Some results of implementing the instrument to different groups are adduced. A training system for developing entrepreneurship in middle management, including diagnosing, innovation, strategy planning, crisis managing, and business planning, is offered.		
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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DOGAN, Turkan	@: trkndgn@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Education, Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: EVALUATION IN COUNSELING NEEDS OF TURKISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ACROSS 11 YEARS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the changes of the students who apply to Baskent University Psychological Counseling Centre for individual counseling according to gender, grade, source of referrals, and problem areas during the time between October 1997 and August 2008. The sample included 1664 adults (18 years old and older) students. Of these 1664 participants, 494 (29.7%) were male and 1170 (70.3%) were female. The data for the study was collected from the archival data of the counseling center across 11 years.</p> <p>The results show that the percentage of female students who consult the center are higher when compared to male students. According to differences in the grades, the results show that English language preparatory class students are more likely to seek help at the center. According to the source of referrals for center, "the self-referred" category has the highest percentage among all the other categories. According to the problem areas, more students seek help because of "relationship problems" and "academic achievement problems".</p> <p>It is supposed that the results of this study will help to organization of the studies at university counseling centers more productively.</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DRAGOVA, Sonya	@: sonyadragova@nbu.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPATHY AND TEAM EFFECTIVENESS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The term empathy reflects one of the fundamental human skills. Empathy is defined as an ability to perceive and comprehend the feelings of other people. It denotes identifying with another's experiences and acceptance of their emotions. Empathy is one of the components of emotional intelligence, a concept which is particularly significant for modern organizations, where managers emphasize on leadership, organizational climate and teamwork. Assuming that understanding frameworks different from your own and empathizing with others is fundamental to collaborative working, the present study aims to investigate to what extent employees' empathy is related to teamwork and the perception of work groups as effective teams by their members.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: DUMITRANA, Magdalena	@: mdumitrana@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Educational Sciences, University of Pitesti, PITESTI, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN' DREAMS AS A MEAN OF EXPLAINING THEIR BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Though dreams are thorough studied from different psychological, medical, anthropological or philosophical positions, they are seen however, as a specific expression of the 'normal' people life. Almost unknown has remained the inner life of the special needs children. They have to learn by themselves, if they are able, to differentiate between a dream and non-dream situation and to live in a balanced way, if they can, the oneiric reality. But if the caregivers are interested in this second reality of the special needs children, they will acquire an instrument both for knowing and for helping these children to cope the different situations, displaying a more equilibrated behaviour. The paper emphasis this aspect, presenting several dreams of the special need children of school age.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: DUMITRANA, Magdalena	@: mdumitrana@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Educational Sciences, University of Pitesti, PITESTI, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: STAR -WAVE TEST AS TOOL FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN'S EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The Star-Wave Test is one of the most interesting projective tests, both for children and adults. It belongs to the pencil-paper tests, easy to be applied and asking not high skills of drawing. Unifying the main principles of graphology with the projective ones, the test constitutes a very sensitive tool for identifying the emotional difficulties which a person is passing through. The paper focuses on preschool children problems and on the signs that can signalize temporary affective troubles or, on the opposite, situations at risk. By creating this test, Ursula Avé-Lallemant has offered an important instrument for research in the childhood psychology and education field.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: EKELUND, Bjorn	@: bze@human-factors.no	
Institution/Country: Human Factors AS, OSLO, NORWAY		
Co-authors: DAVCHEVA, Leah - Aha Moments, Centre of Intercultural Learning, SOFIA, BULGARIA IVERSEN, Jan Viggo - Nord Trøndelag University College, STEINKJER, NORWAY		
TITLE: DIVERSITY ICEBREAKER: DEVELOPING SHARED UNDERSTANDING OF CO-OPERATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>Diversity Icebreaker (DI) is a psychological test of personality and preferences for communication and thinking styles (Ekelund & Langvik, 2008). The use of the DI in team role's analysis and training represents a stronger focus on involvement, language and collective reflection than is possible when using traditional tools like Belbin and MBTI. This has both theoretical and practical implications. Practically, DI, when used in seminars, has multiple functions including: increased self-understanding, communication training, creating a psychological safe climate for dialogue and learning, demonstrating social dynamics, managing diversity and collective reflection. Theoretically, we point at how this constitutes a radical and post post-modern position. When using DI open and safe communication on diverse perspectives in a collective reflection mode is more important than precise understanding of individual psychological values or traits. Therefore, when used in seminars, the accompanying process promotes collective learning and empowerment. Finally, from a political and language power perspective, participants are trained and encouraged to take control of the power to define their world. This position combines meta-cognitive practice of Cultural Intelligence (Thomas et al, 2008, Plum, 2008) at the same time as it promotes ethically responsible behavior where modern descriptions or post-modern language games otherwise might rule.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: FARAH, Adnan	@: dr_adnanfarah@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Bahrain, BAHRAIN		
Co-authors: ALSHRIFIN, Ahmad - Model School, University of Yarmouk, BAHRAIN		
TITLE: PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF VIOLENCE AMONG JORDANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The current study investigated the ability of psychosocial variables to predict violent tendency behaviors by Jordanian University Students. The sample of the study consisted of (2237) male and female university students drawn from six state Jordanian universities. Among the sample of the study, 80 participants had a history of behavioral disciplinary punishments, and the remaining (2137) student had no such history.</p> <p>Violence tendency was low among students with no history of behavioral disciplinary punishments, while the tendency for violence was high among student who had a history of behavioral disciplinary punishments. The tendency for violence was higher among male students than female, and among students living in dormitories comparing those staying with families. Also the tendency for violence was higher among students enrolled in scientific colleges, and those who are living in camps comparing those who were living in cities.</p> <p>Evidence from current study suggests a correlation between tendency to violence and low level of students' mental health and social skills. It was also found that students with authoritarian father and strict mother had more tendencies to violent behavior.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: FAWZY, Ezzat Ali	@: Fawzydaw@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education in Suez, Suez Canal University, EGYPT		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PREDICTION VALUE OF SUEZ FACULTY OF EDUCATION APTITUDE TEST		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>The purpose of this study was to confirm the validity of Suez faculty of education personality aptitude test to serve as a basis for student selection procedures. Teaching is very important job. We need to choose instructors who are well qualified. It becomes imperative to assess the qualification of students who aspire to teaching career. In Earlier efforts, the researcher set up the aptitude test (1997) and run out two previous studies. The first research (1998) was to investigate the factor structure of the test with a sample of 317 students for admission to Suez faculty of education in the academic year 97/98. The results indicated high reliability (alpha kronbach) and constructed validity of 23 items from 25 including the test. The researcher suggested that further researches needed to confirm this result. The second study (2006) aimed to study the relationship between the personality aptitude test and some teaching values requirements. The researcher administered the aptitude test and Gordon, Vernon values test to a sample consisted of 83 fourth grade students from the Suez faculty of education. The results indicated that there were prediction to teaching profession values from the aptitude test and recommended the further researches needed to confirm these results. In the present study, the researcher administered the aptitude test which consisted of five factors or variables; social intelligence, initiation, taking decision, sense of humor and attitude towards teaching profession to 474 students for admission in the year 2006/2007, they regulated in the first grade in Suez faculty of education. Randomly, the researcher selected 134 students to follow up their academic achievement for final exam at the first grade 2006/2007 and the second grade 2007/2008. The data were analyzed using correlation and regression methods. The results indicated that; (1) There was no significant relation between the aptitude test and the students' academic achievement at the first grade 2006/2007. (2) There were significant relations between the variables: social intelligence, initiation and sense of humor included in the aptitude test and the students' academic achievement at the second grade in the academic year 2007/2008. The three variables contributed with roughly 11.8 percent in students' achievement. (3) No significant relationships were found with the other two variables: taking decision and attitude towards teaching.</p> <p>In conclusion, it was found that the three variables; social intelligence, initiation, and sense of humor, included in the aptitude test were verified as a predictors of success at the second grade. Previously, the researcher verified the construct validity of 23 items out of 25 items included in the test (1998) and verified the prediction of teaching professional values (2006) from the same test. The researcher suggested that further researches needed to follow up the students' academic achievement at the third and fourth grades (2006/2007) and (2007/2008) to verify the prediction of the two remaining variables to identify the predictors of success to be used as a part of an admission criterion for students' selection procedures.</p>		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: FEDOSOVA, Ganna	@: uaoppp@online.ua	
Institution/Country: Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology Kyiv, Ukraine		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: COMMUNICATION IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDERGOING SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES		
ABSTRACT: <p>Introduction. We investigated use of computerized communication forms (Internet, E-mail etc.) in Ukrainian schools and universities undergoing changes.</p> <p>Method. The research was done on 500 managers and employees from secondary and higher education using a special questionnaire.</p> <p>Results. 43.4% of the respondents were shown to be Internet users, 33.3% E-mail users, and 32.8 % local computer net users. 25.6% of the respondents didn't use new communication forms, 17.7% used fax, 9.4% distant education, and 3.1% Internet-conferences. 23.7% of secondary school and 49.6% of university respondents used E-mail. 24.1% secondary schoolers and 48.8% of those from universities used local nets. 7.3% of university and 0.9% of secondary school respondents were active participants of Internet-conferences. 46.6% of the respondents thought that communication had become more effective. 5.3% of the secondary school and 15.8% of the university respondents appreciated the possibility to communicate with partners abroad ($p < 0.001$). 3.9% of the respondents from secondary schools and 10.0% from universities were found to be Internet-addicted ($p < 0.05$).</p> <p>Conclusions. The research findings can be used by educational organizations' psychologists and managers in change management.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: FLUM, Hanoch	@: flum@bgu.ac.il	
Institution/Country: Department of Education, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, BEER SHEVA, ISRAEL		
Co-authors: Cinamon, Gali Rachel - School of Education, Tel-Aviv University, TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL		
TITLE: YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE ERA OF 'CAREERQUAKE'		
ABSTRACT: <p>The focus of the proposed paper is the concept Career Education. Career Education is a key concept in the intersection between Vocational Psychology, Career Development and Educational – Developmental Psychology. The theoretical roots of Career Education and its application in variety of settings, notably educational organizations and schools, will be discussed. Observations about societies in transition, social change and the ensued 'careerquake' lead to renewed emphasis on Career Education in the information age. Similarly, the issue of life-long development as it connects with the role of education and schooling in promoting a reference of the self to diverse life domains is becoming central to the well being of young people. From this perspective, the development of exploratory orientation can facilitate young individuals' identity formation and guide their career development. Furthermore, such an orientation may serve as a coping device and prevent wrongful choices.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: FREITAS-MAGALHAS, Armindo	@: fm@ufp.edu.pt	
Institution/Country: Facial Emotion Expression Lab (FEELab), Health Sciences School University Fernando Pessoa, PORTO, PORTUGAL		
Co-authors: BATISTA, Joana; CASTRO, Erico - Facial Emotion Expression Lab (FEELab), Health Sciences School University Fernando Pessoa, PORTO, PORTUGAL		
TITLE: FEAR PERCEPTION SCALE: CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION - FIRST STUDY WITH PORTUGUESE POPULATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>The aim of this study was to develop and validate the Fear Perception Scale (FPS). The psychometric qualities resulted from five independent samples studies. The instrument was initially composed by 26 items. The data were subjected to analysis by extracting the principal components, <i>varimax</i> rotation method with <i>Kaiser</i> normalization. From the analysis of principal components were obtained by the index <i>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin</i> ($KMO = 0.82$) and <i>Scree Plot</i>. This revealed the existence of 2 factors, which explain 41.5% of the variance, 24% for the first factor. Factor analysis with <i>varimax</i> rotation showed that the factors found are composed of 18 items.</p> <p>The data analyses show that the Fear Perception Scale (FPS) is an instrument with good internal consistency.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GANEVA, Zornitza	@: zganeva@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Education, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: INGUGLIA, Cristiano; LO COCO, Alida; MUSSO, Pasquale - Department of Psychology, Università degli Studi di Palermo, PALERMO, ITALY; PAVLENKO, Valentyna - Department of Psychology, Kharkov National University, KHARKOV, UKRAINE		
TITLE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S IDENTIFICATION: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON BETWEEN BULGARIA, ITALY AND UKRAINE		
ABSTRACT: <p>The study presented here analyses the development of self-categorisation, national, supranational, local and regional identification of Bulgarian, Ukrainian and Italian children and adolescents growing up in Bulgaria, Ukraine and Italy. The sample consisted of 541 children aged 6, 9, 12 and 15 years. It was found that national, supranational, local and regional identifications differ in the three national groups. It is argued that the cognitive-developmental account of the development of national identification is unable to explain the patterns of findings which were obtained. Social representations theory and Social identity theory, however, are able to explain the different patterns of importance given to the different identifications by the three national groups.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GARONI, Dorothy	@: dorothygarwnh@yahoo.gr	
Institution/Country: Mobile Mental Health Unit of Southeastern Cyclades Islands KLIMAKA NGO, ATHENS, GREECE		
Co-authors: KATSADOROS, Kiriakos - Central Psychiatric Service, KLIMAKA NGO, ATHENS, GREECE		
TITLE: TELECONFERENCE FOR TREATMENT AND EDUCATION AMONG MENTAL HEALTH AND OTHER PROFESSIONALS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Telepsychiatry is a composite term for mental health related activities, services and systems, carried out over a distance by means of information and communications technologies for the purposes of mental health promotion, therapeutic interventions as well as education, management and research for mental health.</p> <p>The mobile mental health unit of South-eastern Cyclades offers complete psychiatric and psychological services in 13 remote islands through a telepsychiatry system. Since 2003, 3.112 patients from Cyclades have been examined and treated through telemedicine and several seminars have taken place via teleconference not only in a national level but also worldwide.</p> <p>The services provided by teleconference are summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and diagnosis of cases • Therapeutic sessions • Counseling • Prescription of medication • Staff training and other professionals training (policemen, coast guards, teachers etc.) • Medical center doctor support in cases of emergency (e.g. suicide attempt) • Staff supervision • Prevention campaigns and health promotion seminars <p>The purpose of this paper is to present the means, the cost effectiveness and the whole potential of a teleconference system as well, particularly how mental health professionals can cooperate, exchange knowledge, share research findings and offer quality services regardless the distance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GENDRON, Martin	@: martin_gendron@uqar.qc.ca	
Institution/Country: UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A LEVIS, LEVIS, QUEBEC, CANADA		
Co-authors: FRENETTE, Eric – Department Fondements et pratiques en éducation, Université Laval, QUÉBEC, CANADA; HEBERT, Marie-Helene - SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION, Université du Québec à Rimouski, RIMOUSKI, QUEBEC, CANADA		
TITLE: INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR AMONG 12 TO 17 YEARS OLD ELITE SOCCER PLAYERS ENROLLED IN A HIGH-SCHOOL SPORTS PROGRAM		
ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to investigate the situation of violence for teenage elite soccer players in the province of Quebec (Canada). Specifically, different types of violence (verbal intimidation, physical intimidation and physical aggression), different player's role (witness, victim, bully) and gender differences were investigated. The «Questionnaire d'enquête sur le climat dans le soccer amateur au Québec» (Gendron, Debarbieux, Bodin et Frenette, 2006) was completed by 610 elite soccer players, (370 boys and 240 girls), aged 12 to 17 years old, enrolled in a high-school sports program. Each scale assessing the different types of violence (TV) shows good internal consistency for each of the players' role (PR) and gender (GE). Descriptive results were presented in terms of prevalence and quantity for TV, PR, and GE. At the second step, Differential Item Functioning analyses were performed to compare items for TV, PR and GE. A nonparametric kernel-smoothing technique (TESTGRAF; Ramsay, 1998) is used for this purpose. Preliminary results show gender differences. Continuum of violence based on the severity of the TV is obtained. Results for PR are also represented along a continuum based on the characteristics of players' role. Results were discussed according to the literature and for intervention purposes. Keywords : soccer, violence, intimidation, teenagers		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GENDRON, Martin	@: martin_gendron@uqar.qc.ca	
Institution/Country: UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A LEVIS, LEVIS, QUEBEC, CANADA		
Co-authors: FRENETTE, Eric – Department Fondements et pratiques en éducation, Université Laval, QUÉBEC, CANADA; BEAULIEU, Alexandre - Unité d'enseignement et de recherche en sciences du développement humain et social, Université du Québec (Rouyn-Noranda), Rouyn-Noranda, QUEBEC, CANADA; CHABOT, Marie-Hélène - SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION, UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À LÉVIS, Lévis, QUEBEC, CANADA		
TITLE: SOCIAL SKILLS, SELF-EFFICACY AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors influencing social skills of adolescents with behavioural disorders (BD). Following a review of literature, self-efficacy and social competence were identified as possible variables predicting levels of social skills. A sample of 59 high school students diagnosed with BD, aged 12 to 15 years old, attending special education classes in regular school of suburb areas in Quebec (Canada) participated in this study. Translated and adapted versions in French of the <i>Social Skills Rating System</i> (Gresham & Elliott, 1990), the <i>Perceived Competence Scale for Children</i> (Harter, 1982), the <i>Generalized Self-efficacy Scale</i> (Schwarzer, 1993), the <i>Skillstreaming the Adolescent Checklist</i> for social skills rating (Goldstein & McGinnis, 1997) were administered to students individually. Each scale of these questionnaire presented good internal consistency. At the first step, descriptive results were presented. At the second step, regression analyses were performed for each of four scales assessing social skills. For the cooperation scale, two variables (pec5 and hart2) were significant. No variables were significant for self-control scale. For the assertion scale, only one variable (hart1) is significant. For empathy scale, four variables were significant (pec1, pec2, pec3 and hart6). Results were discussed in regards of the literature and for intervention purposes.</p>		
Keywords : social skills, self-efficacy, social competence, behaviour disorders, adolescent		
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Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: GEORGIEVA, Rositza	@: Rositu2002@yahoo.co.uk	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Science, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: BAVRO, Nikolay - Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Science, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: CARL ROGERS' VIEWS ON CROSS-CULTURAL ENCOUNTERING		
ABSTRACT: <p>Carl Rogers worked with his “encounter groups” of individuals as well as large cross-cultural meetings. From Northern Ireland to the Soviet Union to South Africa to Central America and many other hot spots around the globe, he risks his entire professional credibility by believing that his principles could help ease tensions in these troubled areas of the world. He wrote: “If we find in these intercultural groups that it is impossible to understand each other – then I would suppose that there is not much hope for our world”. With the new Europe, these words of Rogers have a special significance and a renewed challenge for all who wish to contribute to the evolution of human communication, with progress toward overcoming all barriers to personal encountering.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: GHOORBANI, Alireza	@: lt_ghorbani@yahoo.com	
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Co-authors: JOMENIA, Sakineh - Department of Psychology, Azad University branch Minodasht, IRAN; ABDULLAH, Haslinda - Department of Social and Development Sciences (SDSD), Faculty of Human Ecology, University Putra, SELANGOR, MALAYSIA; POUR EBRAHIM, Taqi - Shahid Beheshti University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: SURVEY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH WITH FINDING IDENTITY STYLES OF THE STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOL IN GONBAD (IRAN)		
ABSTRACT: <p>This research has been carried out with the aim of determining the relationship between psychosocial health and finding identity styles among state high school students of Gonbad (One of cities Golestan Province of Iran). Statistical population of this research is composed of all senior students of Gonbad. 373 students were chosen through random sampling. The method of this research is descriptive and correlative. In this research three questionnaires were used to measure the variables such as: psycho health questionnaire SCL-25, keye's (1998) social health questionnaire and Berzonsky's (1990) finding identity styles. The following part is the conclusion of this research: The significant difference between girls and boys in psycho health variable is constituents of corporeal building, obsession and obligation, interpersonal sensibility, phobia, paranoid ideation ($p<0/05$) and in constituents of depression and anxiety and psychoticism ($p<0/05$). There is a difference between boys and girls in social health variables in constituents of participation and social solidarity ($p<0/05$). But there aren't any differences between boys and girls in social acceptance, dehiscence, and social adaptation ($p<0/05$). Based on the amount of F achieved and analysis of variance, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between psycho health and social health with finding identity styles.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GIOTSA, Artemis	@: agiotsa@uoi.gr	
Institution/Country: DEPARTMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA, IOANNINA, GREECE		
Co-authors: ZERGIOTIS, Andreas - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, 1 ST REGION OF EAST ATTIKI, AGIOS STEFANOS, GREECE		
TITLE: THE DYNAMICS OF THE FAMILY GROUP THROUGH THE CHILDREN'S DRAWING		
ABSTRACT: <p>Various techniques that have a thematic and directive nature can be employed for creative exploration. This may result in a recognition and integration of aspects of the individual's experience and personality. The artistic process is considered adequate for facilitating the transformation and balance of the individual with little interference on the part of the therapist. Techniques such as children's drawing give us much information about the deeper feelings of the child, how the child conceives its self-image and how it feels in the relationships with the family members. The children's drawings do not only contain the form and the shape. There is also the content. The specialist (therapist, counselor, teacher) can use two projective tests, such as the "Family Drawing " and the "Kinetic Family Drawing" in order to understand the feelings and the real thoughts, the concerns and the fears that a child maybe has. Drawing can also facilitate understanding and respect, for the similarities and differences between people. The present paper presents the methodology of the "Family Drawing " and the "Kinetic Family Drawing" techniques. Many drawings of children (6-9 years) are analyzed from different family types. The dynamics of the family group, the relationships between the family members and the feelings of the child can be seen through the lens of a child's drawing. The differences and the similarities between the two techniques are also presented.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GIOTSA, Artemis	@: agiotsa@uoi.gr	
Institution/Country: DEPARTMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA, IOANNINA, GREECE		
Co-authors: PROIOS, Pantelis; GEORGAKOPOULOU, Aiki - Association of Greek Psychologists (AGP), ATHENS, GREECE		
TITLE: ACT/ MMME-BIAS: AN EARLY VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ADULTS, PARENTS AND PROFESSIONALS, IN CHARGE OF YOUNG CHILDREN AGED 0 - 8		
ABSTRACT: <p>In recent years, publicized complaints about the rising phenomenon of childhood violence have grown worldwide with young children being involved as perpetrators or victims. Similar reports and everyday incidents show that Greece has not been left out of the rising wave of childhood violence which has so many negative effects in the development, growth and integration of children in society. The causes of this phenomenon can be found in many and various factors that touch the biogenetic as well as the psychosocial environment of children. Whatever these causes may be and wherever they may originate from, the broader society in general and the psycho-educational community in particular should not only draw conclusions, but they should also take the necessary actions in order to prevent violence by disseminating psychological knowledge to those adults who are in direct contact with young children.</p> <p>The Association of Greek Psychologists (AGP), in collaboration with the American Psychological Association (APA), has been implementing in Greece the ACT/MMME-Bias (Adults and Children Together Against Violence) Program which is aimed at educating adults, parents and professionals in charge of young children aged 0-8, to create healthy environments that protect children from violence and teach them to resolve conflicts in positive ways.</p> <p>This paper is focused on: 1) the theory and methodology of the ACT/MMME-Bias Program 2) the group dynamics of adults in training, and 3) the first results from the implementation of the Program in Greece.</p> <p align="center">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GIOTSA, Artemis	@: agiotsa@uoi.gr	
Institution/Country: DEPARTMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA, IOANNINA, GREECE		
Co-authors: MAKRI, Efsthia; KOUTELOU, Sofia - Systemic Center for Training and Psychological Support (SKEPSYS), GREECE		
TITLE: SYSTEMIC FAMILY THEORY AND PARENTS TRAINING GROUPS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The systemic family therapy appears during the years of 1950 in European and international level. A fundamental key element of systems theory is a focus on the unity of the systems. The individual is conceived as a whole and as a sum of interrelated parts. There is always interaction and interdependence between the person and the context (family, friends, colleagues, work, community). Another important element in systems theory is the dynamic perspective. Concerning the systems, there is always an ongoing change, a transaction with the environment. When a system is changing, there is always the tendency to maintain stability through appropriate transformations of environment or self- renewal. The individual is a subsystem of other broader subsystems such as the microsystem which is the social system and the exosystem which is the environmental/societal contextual system. The social microsystem includes the social groups with which the individual interacts (e.g. family, school, friends, workplace). The environmental exosystem includes the media which transmit filtered information to the individual. Finally, the workplace and the education can influence the individual directly or indirectly.</p> <p>The systems theory is applicable to the parents training drawing attention to all aspects of human behavior and functioning. The work with parents groups can be focused on the principles of the Systemic Family Theory. The present paper presents the methodology of the parents training groups in Greece and the application of the principles of the systemic family theory at the parents training groups. Many cases studies and examples are analyzed.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: GLAVEANU, Vlad - Petre	@: v.p.glaveanu@lse.ac.uk	
Institution/Country: Institute of Social Psychology, London School of Economics and Political Science, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: OUTSIDE THE BOX OF INDIVIDUALISM: THE SOCIO-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CREATIVITY		
ABSTRACT: <p>This paper will support an emerging interdisciplinary field, the socio-cultural psychology of creativity, and discuss its foundations, assumptions and implications. Framing the debate are past and present creativity paradigms: the genius (the 'He-paradigm'), the creative person (the 'I-paradigm') and the social perspective (the 'We-paradigm'). Critical of the individualism inherent in the first two and much of the 'social psychology of creativity', the new cultural-psychological perspective 1) considers creative acts as socio-cultural in nature and origin and 2) stresses the role of intersubjectivity and dialogical interaction in creative expression. Consequently it employs a tetradic theoretical framework looking at the emergence of a 'New artefact' (creation) within the interconnections between 'Self' (creator) and 'Other' (community) immersed into a system of 'Existing artefacts' (culture). Adopting this framework, the cultural psychology of creativity contributes to the We-paradigm in portraying the social and cultural as within creative acts and not simply as external influences. In the end illustrations of how the cultural psychological approach can be used will be offered from an on-going research project concerned with Easter-egg painting practices in an urban and rural context in Romania.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: GOKLER-DANISMAN, Ilgin	@: gokler@maltepe.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Maltepe University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors: YILMAZ, Banu - Department of Psychology, Ankara University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
TITLE: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DISASTER PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS: EXAMPLES FROM TURKEY		
ABSTRACT: <p>Traumatic events are generally recognized by their dangerous and overwhelming nature and by their sudden force that is beyond the usual limits and threat the functioning of an individual, a group or the entire community. In large-scale disasters, the volume, urgency and intensity of human needs and the degree of disorganization are such that regular community psychosocial service resources are unable to cope. The situation requires the implementation of a comprehensive psychosocial service response system to meet the multidimensional needs of the affected community. The south east of the world has many times been an arena for such coming natural and human-made disasters. Throughout the years of dealing with various traumatic incidents, mental health professionals from the countries in this part of the world gained considerable experience in terms of disaster psychological services. All of these imply a strong base for the creation of networks and exchange of experience among these countries to establish culturally-tailored psychosocial models. In this presentation, two examples of such international networking and collaboration - one between Turkey and Bulgaria and the other between Turkey and Pakistan - will be introduced.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: GRUBI, Tamara	@: uaoppp@online.ua	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Educational Management and Psychology, KYIV, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO BURNOUT OF UKRAINIAN STATE TAX SERVICE EMPLOYEES		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Introduction. Work of tax service employees is characterised by heavy emotional pressures and stressful situations.</p> <p>Objective. To find out determinants of burnout of Ukrainian State Tax Service (USTS) employees.</p> <p>Method. The investigation was done on a sample of 145 USTS employees using a specially developed questionnaire.</p> <p>Results. Macro-level burnout factors which determined the profession's social status (90%) included taxpayers' negative attitudes toward tax inspectors (44), the public's biased opinion (42) and tactless treatment of USTS employees (40), etc.</p> <p>Mezo-level factors belonging to 'Insufficient Moral and Financial Stimulation' group (82.2%) included inadequate financial and moral rewarding (40) and low salaries (38). The groups of 'Organization' factors (81.9%), the 'Physical and emotional overload' ones (76,7%), the 'Contents of the profession' ones (68.9%), and the 'Interpersonal relationship' ones (68.3%) were also detected. The micro-level stress factors referred to as Individual-psychological attributes (66.4%) included underdeveloped communicative skills (32), low self-control (36), low professional competence (27), and high assertiveness (30).</p> <p>Conclusion. An overwhelming majority of USTS employees have been found to be burnt out and professionally deformed.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: HEDRIH, Andjelka	@: sandjelka@bankerinter.net	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, NIS, SERBIA		
Co-authors: HEDRIH, Vladimir - Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
TITLE: PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD SPERM DONATIONS		
ABSTRACT: The goal of the study was to explore the relations between personality traits and attitudes and motivation related to sperm donation. The sample used in the study consisted of 303 young adults from Serbia. For measuring attitudes and motivation regarding sperm donation the Attitudes and Motivation of Sperm Donors questionnaire was applied. Personality traits were operationalized by the Big Five model and measured by using the Big Five Inventory. The results showed no statistically significant differences in personality traits between people who claimed that they would be willing to become sperm donors, and those claiming otherwise, but a number of differences in personality traits were found when various attitudes regarding sperm donation process, possible users of donated sperm and relations between the donor and his biological offspring were considered. This points to the conclusion that nonpersonality factors are more important when decision whether to become a sperm donor in general is in question, but that personality factors may come into play when conditions for the donation process are considered. Keywords: sperm donations, artificial insemination, Big Five, personality, attitudes Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: HEDRIH, Vladimir	@: vhedrih@filfak.ni.ac.rs	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
Co-authors: SVERKO, Iva - Institute of Social Sciences "Ivo Pilar", ZAGREB, CROATIA		
TITLE: EVALUATION OF THE SPHERICAL MODEL OF VOCATIONAL INTERESTS IN SAMPLES OF CROATIAN AND SERBIAN YOUNG ADULTS		
ABSTRACT: The goal of the study was to test the adequacy of Tracey's spherical and Holland's hexagonal model in samples of Croatian and Serbian young adults. The joint sample consisted of 1190 respondents; 630 coming from Croatia and 560 from Serbia, both males and females, at average age of 23 years. As measures of vocational interests, Croatian and Serbian versions of the Personal Globe Inventory were applied. The adequacy of models was analyzed by using Hubert and Arabie's randomization test of hypothetical orders, Myors' test, Multidimensional scaling procedure and Exploratory factor analysis. Results have shown that in both samples spherical and hexagonal model explained the structure of vocational interests well and to similar extent as in previous studies. Also, great similarity of vocational interest structure in Croatian and Serbian sample was found. Key words: interests, spherical model, hexagonal model, RIASEC, PGI, Croatia, Serbia		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: GHORBAN JAHROMI, Reza - Department of Educational Psychology. University of Tehran, TEHRAN, IRAN; RASTEGAR, Ahmad - Department of Educational Research, Payame-Noor University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: THE USE OF THE MNEMONIC TECHNIQUE OF BIZARRENESS IN ENGLISH VOCABULARY RETENTION		
ABSTRACT: This study intended to investigate whether using bizarre pictures and stories for vocabulary instruction improves English vocabulary retention in children. In order to satisfy the need for more interesting and memorable ways of vocabulary presentation, the study was carried out as a pioneer of its kind to try the bizarreness effect in L2 instruction. Seventy three Iranian EFL students aged 6 to 12 were chosen from the beginners' level of Kish Language Institute. They were then divided into two groups; an experimental group (EG) and a control group (CG), to be taught forty common vocabulary items. With an interval of 10 days, each group was tested in two ways: once with an oral recall test, and once with a written recognition test; and each test were administered to each group twice: first unexpectedly at the penultimate session and then with previous announcement at the last session. The scores of these tests were then analyzed to find the difference between the two groups. The results of the MANOVA showed that the method in which bizarre pictures and stories were applied, had improved vocabulary retention for the EG over the CG in free recall tests as well as unexpected recognition test.		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: IANEVA, Ralitsa	@: Ralica_ianeva@overgas.bg	
Institution/Country: Career Development Department, HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE OVERGAS Inc., SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: DIMITROV, Plamen - The Bulgarian Psychological Society, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: IDENTIFYING AND DEVELOPING MANAGEMENT TALENT BY USING CORPORATE ASSESSMENT AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER		
ABSTRACT: This paper focuses on the design and decision-making aspects of Overgas Inc. Corporate Assessment and Career Development Center to develop an integrative competency-based assessment center practice that links competency development, management development design, multidimensional assessment center and multi-rater performance appraisal methods together. Built around validity issues of corporate assessment center development, the model guides HR management and practitioners on how to design a competency-based assessment and career development center that has potential to improve construct-related validity and capability to build into management development and training programs design and other HR functions. Several propositions related to validity were developed in accordance with model utilization to evoke future research. Practical implications are also provided.		
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CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: IGNATOVA, Albena	@: aignatova@nbu.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS IN CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) AND DYSLEXIA		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Objective: The purpose of the study is to understand the interrelationships between Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Dyslexia in assessing basic phonological skills. We hypothesize that ADHD do not reflects the phonological ability, so the mistakes that the children with ADHD made are not reflection from comorbidity or associated development of dyslexia.</p> <p>Method: Assessing skills. Setting: Primary schools. Subjects: The method includes 3 groups- group of ADHD (n=40), group of Dyslexia (n=40) and 40 normal controls. Each group consists of non equal numbers boys and girls at age between 9-12 years. They were diagnosed by the ICD-10 criteria by the expert team. All computations have been done by SPSS (V.15). Material: Phonological skills test, which consists of three subtests: 1) reading psewdowords; 2) reading regular words; 3) spelling words. Procedure: Each child was assessed individually in the office of the school psychologist. The child was given the test and the instructions.</p> <p>Results: There is qualitative and quantitative difference between each experimental group and the controls ($p < 0.05$). Each group demonstrates unique reading mistakes.</p> <p>Conclusion: The core deficits in ADHD and Dyslexia seriously affect basic reading skills, but only children with Dyslexia show phonological deficit.</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: Pitariu, Horia - Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Cluj-Napoca. ROMANIA		
TITLE: PSYCHOMETRIC PERFORMANCE OF THE JOB STRESS SURVEY IN THE ROMANIAN CONTEXT		
ABSTRACT: This paper investigates the psychometric performance of the Job Stress Survey (JSS, Spielberger & Vagg, 1999) in Romania. Normative data have been collected during a 14-month period in a number of 108 Romanian organizations, among them 61 private and 47 public. The total sample comprises 1533 participants, among them 741 males and 792 females, with ages between 18 and 63 years ($m=40.3$, $SD=13.0$). Based on this sample, we have analyzed the reliability (internal consistency) of the JSS, as well as various validity indicators, both of construct validity and criterion validity. Confirmatory Factor Analyses (CFA) have been run with Bentler's EQS in order to assess the factor structure of the JSS for various groups. The factor structure holds only for certain sub-samples of the JSS, suggesting different patterns of occupational stress at least for public vs. private organizations. Cross-cultural differences with the US sample are in the directions expected by us and suggested by previous research on occupational stress, run in Romania. Criterion validation data are positive and also run in the expected directions. The results of this study suggest a limited but encouraging measurement equivalence of the Romanian version of the JSS, and a good criterion validity on the discussed indicators. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author:	@:	
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Institution/Country:		
Department of Social, Work and Educational Psychology, Sofia University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE:		
IMPACT OF INDIVIDUALISM-COLLECTIVISM ON WORK MOTIVATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Introduction: The changes in Bulgarian society in last 20 years concerned individualism-collectivism value orientation and the data from previous surveys showed that young Bulgarians became more individualistic oriented. The aim of the article is to establish the influence of individualism-collectivism on dimensions of work motivation and organizational citizenship behavior.</p> <p>Methods: Data from 152 respondents was collected using different measures. Individualism-collectivism was measured with 20-items scale (Wagner, 1995). The work motivation was measured with 26-items scale including different job characteristics, work conditions, opportunities for promotions and advancement, etc. Two questionnaires were used for measurement of organizational citizenship behavior. 16-items scale of Organ & Near (1983) measured altruism and compliance and 34-items scale of Dyne, Graham and Dienesch (1994) measured three dimensions of organizational citizenship behavior: participation, obedience and loyalty to organization.</p> <p>Results and discussion: The correlations between variables were established. The findings from regression analysis indicated that individualism-collectivism effected altruism and obedience but there is no influence on loyalty and participation. The motivation related to job content, work conditions and recognition also was influenced by individualism-collectivism.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: IORDAN, Alexandru D.	@: adiordan@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Bucharest, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors: VASILESCU, I.P. - University of Bucharest, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA; HOYT, B. - University of Virginia's College at Wise, USA		
TITLE: RISKY HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIORS AND RELIGIOSITY IN AMERICAN AND ROMANIAN UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS		
ABSTRACT: The study focused on the relationship between intrinsic/extrinsic religiosity and a variety of risky health related behaviors in American and Romanian college students. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Religiosity were measured using the Allport and Ross scale (1967.) Risky health related behaviors were assessed by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS, 2003.) Participants for the study were 233 American and Romanian undergraduate male and female college students. In both countries, the questionnaires were administered in the spring of 2009. The intrinsic rather than the extrinsic religiosity was protective against certain types of risky health related behaviors. Religiosity was inversely correlated with risky sexual behaviors, smoking habits, and alcohol consumption. Differences in the pattern of interactions between intrinsic/extrinsic religiosity and risky behaviors in the American versus Romanian students are presented in the paper. The strength of correlation between religiosity and health-related behaviors was found to be similar in the two countries.		
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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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Co-authors:		
TITLE: MATRIX OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
ABSTRACT: <p>Matrix of professional experience (MPE) was worked out on principals of BCG Matrix and helps to coordinate individual professional experience with organizational strategy. Specialist may apply MPE as frame of his professional experience to inspect a portfolio of his competences, skills and know-how, integrated in professional experience. MPE has two modified dimensions: "investments in professional experience (high, low)" and "benefits by professional experience (high, low)". The investments are: trainings, asking for coaching or mentoring, e-learning and so on. The benefits are: high salary, career growth, rewards and so on. There are four segments of the MPE: 1) high investments and benefits (Stars, by BCG Matrix); 2) low investments and high benefits (Cash cows); 3) low investments and benefits (Dogs); 4) high investments and low benefits (Question marks). Segment (1) includes new competences, which are expected by new organization strategy and requires supplementary efforts of professional development. Segment (2) embraces specialist's competences and practical skills, which provide organizational effectiveness today. Segment (3) consists of the part of professional experience which was suitable for previous strategy and now became obsolete from organizational position. But at the same time this part of experience is of great value for specialist. To manage segment (4) specialist should look forward because turbulence environment requires constant organization changes and suitable competences. MPE was used at the Russian large industrial enterprises to examine technical specialists' professional experience.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S11: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AS A PROFESSION II: TEACHING AND STUDYING PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: IVANOV, Stoyko	@: stoykoivanov@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Shumen University, SHUMEN, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: SOCIAL- PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING: A METOD OF IMPROVING THE COMMUNICATIONAL SKILLS OF FUTURE TEACHERS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The goal of this publication is to reveal the advantages and disadvantages of SPT for students, thus presenting a basis of comparison with the still dominating system in Bulgarian higher educational institutions. The following conclusions about the work with SPT are outlined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SPT is very practical and effective form of work for teaching students communicative skills. It provides the connection between the theoretical and practical work. 2. The main determining factors that influence the SPT's effectiveness are: the number of people in the groups, the frequent attendance of the sessions, the working conditions, the number of STP hours, the time between the sessions. 3. SPT broadens, systemizes and affirms the studied material. Thanks to SPT students enrich their communicative habits and skills. 4. In the process of SPT many premises for valuable back connection are created. 5. SPT provides opportunity for students to become familiar with one another and lays the ground of psychic safety. 6. SPT creates opportunities for students' creative expression. 7. Tutors receive objective information about the interests, skills and needs of students, the quality and quantity of the material they have learned. <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, KYIV, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE:		
ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION EMPLOYEES' IDEAS ABOUT HEADS' CHANGE MANAGEMENT		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Introduction. Effective change implementation in educational organizations largely depends on their heads' change management competence.</p> <p>Objective. To analyze educational organization employees' expectations about heads' change management competence in institutions of secondary and higher education.</p> <p>Methods. The investigation was done on a sample of 393 heads and employees at secondary and higher educational institutions using a specially designed questionnaire, expert assessments and SPSS-13.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The heads of secondary and higher educational institutions statistically significantly differed in their expected cognitive component of the psychological competence ($p < 0.05$). 2. Ability to motivate employees statistically significantly was more important for the heads of institutions of higher education ($p < 0.05$). 3. Creativity was expected to be more developed in heads of secondary educational institutions ($p < 0.05$) whereas innovativeness and personal magnetism in heads of higher educational institutions presidents ($p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$ respectively). <p>Heads of secondary and higher educational institutions did not statistically significantly differ in their expected courage, activity, decisiveness, ability to take risks, enterprise, commitment and predictability.</p> <p>Conclusion. Heads of secondary and higher educational institutions statistically significantly differed in some components of their expected change management competence with the heads of higher educational institutions facing higher employees' expectations.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: RASTEGAR, Ahmad; TALEBI, Saeid; SEIF, Mohamad Hasan - Department of Educational Research, Payame-Noor University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTELLIGENCE BELIEFS AND COMPUTER ANXIETY: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ACHIEVEMENT GOALS AND COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT		
ABSTRACT: With the aim of presenting a model of predicting computer anxiety in terms of intelligence beliefs, achievement goals, and cognitive engagement, 290 (194 female and 96 male) Fars province Payame-Noor University undergraduate students were chosen through class sampling and answered a questionnaire consisted of computer anxiety, achievement goals, intelligence beliefs, and cognitive engagement. Overall, the results showed that the relationship between intelligence beliefs and computer anxiety is affected by achievement goals and cognitive engagement; So that the incremental intelligence belief, through mastery goals and deep strategies negatively and indirectly influence computer anxiety. Further, entity intelligence belief, through performance-approach, performance-avoidance and shallow strategies positively and indirectly influence computer anxiety.		
Keywords: computer anxiety, intelligence beliefs, achievement goals, cognitive engagement.		
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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: JORDANOVA, Malina	@: mjordan@bas.bg	
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Co-authors: VASILEVA, Lidiya; RASHEVA, Maximka; BOJINOVA, Rumiana - Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: GENERAL PROBLEMS OF VIRTUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING		
ABSTRACT: <p>With the more extensive involvement of electronic communications in all aspects of healthcare delivery, understanding consumers' attitudes toward virtual psychological services is essential. This presentation focuses on results of two years' survey (2006-2008) assessing consumers' attitudes toward telepsychology service. The study is part of an ongoing project OHN 1514/2005, funded by National Science Fund, Bulgaria. The influence of individual differences (age, gender and education) and personality (level of anxiety, locus of control) at clients' attitudes towards virtual psychological consultations are addressed. In sum:</p> <p>Data revealed that clients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are ready to use and are actively looking for virtual psychological consultations; • Clear age and gender differences are revealed in the needs and readiness for e-psychology support; • Clients' preferences are to exploit more user-friendly communication channels, giving possibility for back-up of sessions' content; • Level of anxiety and locus of control influence the perception of telepsychology, the preferable communication channel with licensed psychologists as well the attitude toward the expert (looking for additional information; changing the experts, etc.); • Attitude towards reimbursement of psychological counseling is also influenced by individual and personality differences. The results are compared with studies in other European countries. <p style="text-align: center;">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KALI SOYER, Makbule	@: makbules@hotmail.com	
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Co-authors: BAYCIK, Huseyin; YENIGUN-KAPAN, Sibel; SEYFI, Murat - Community Center Istanbul, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: IMMIGRATION, URBANISATION AND COMMUNITY CENTERS: AS AN EXAMPLE YAKACIK COMMUNITY CENTER		
ABSTRACT: The aim of this research is bring in community center as a kind of psychological, social and educational helping center. Community centers in an attempt to help people who emigrated from countryside to urban are founded by Prime ministry Turkish government. Yakacik Community Center is founded in 2000. Dated from foundation it carries out a lot of functions. This investigation is survey type a retrospective research. Data was collected by using community center record. Since last year here it's practices: There are approximately 200 000 people expatriated from East Anatolia Region to Istanbul that Yakacik Community Center serve up service them. During 2008, 209 adult, 150 in early childhood period child were educated and 75 children who attend to school were given educational support. 340 adult and children were educated in field kind of art. In addition to practiced family therapy, group therapy them that about conflicted spouse, exposed violence, divorced, etc. 50 women received psychological support. Besides telephone guidance was given. The immigrants' adjusting urban is the most problem for Istanbul. Key words: Immigration, Urbanization, Community Center, Istanbul Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: KALLAY, Eva	@: evakallay@psychology.ro	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA		
Co-authors: BALAZSI, Robert; BABAN, Adriana - Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA		
TITLE: PEER AND FAMILY CULTURE AND RISK BEHAVIOURS IN ROMANIAN ADOLESCENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>As children grow and become more independent from their parents and implicitly family values and norms, the investigation of the specificities of the new groups of belonging (esp. peer groups), becomes increasingly salient. Peer group influences not only the adolescent's self-image and self-confidence, but may also determine specific behaviours that affect his/her well-being on different levels of functioning (e.g., adaptive/maladaptive health and social behaviours). Thus, at this age, peer culture is a crucial factor that contributes to the maintenance or abandonment of specific behaviours that may have a negative or positive influence on the adolescent's overall health. However, the time spent with the family and the quality of family relationship can influence the impact of peer culture. The aim of the present paper is to investigate the effect of peer culture on substance abuse (smoking, alcohol consumption, and drug abuse) on a large sample of 13- and 15 year old Romanian adolescents. Our data reveal an association between the number of friends, the time spent with them and the prevalence of risk behaviours. We will also discuss the influence of family relationships and parenting style on the same behaviours.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KAPOR STANULOVIC, Nila	@: nilakapor@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, State University of Novi Pazar, NOVI SAD, SERBIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOSOCIAL ACTIVITIES WITH CHILDREN IMPACTED BY WAR AND NATURAL DISASTERS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Armed conflicts and natural disasters affect children in many ways. In addition to their direct effects on children's physical and psychological health wars and natural disasters cause destruction of natural resources, of health and social services, planned development of the country and cause increased poverty – all of which worsen children's wellbeing and their chances for optimal development is severely disrupted. Psychosocial interventions have to be adjusted to the type of the event. Choice and design of psychosocial interventions has to be based on the assessment of a number of factors such as: type of the event, number of individuals affected/number of responders available, victims characteristics (age, cultural background, risk factors), sociopolitical environment of the setting affected.</p>		
<p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: KARABELIOVA, Sonya	@: sonya_karabeliova@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: ANDREEVA, Ludmila - Department of Psychology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: MONEY ATTITUDES AND PERSONAL INCOME		
ABSTRACT: <p>Until recently, psychological research of money had been rather limited. In view of the protracted transition period in Bulgaria with its social and economic cataclysms, it is essential to investigate Bulgarians' attitudes to the epitome of capitalism and its relationship to their income. Our presentation is based on an empirical study of money attitudes and personal income evaluation by the Bulgarian population in 2009. There are several approaches to understanding the importance and the meaning of money. Economic psychologists study consumer behavior in terms of people's interactions with social and economic systems and the all-embracing economic behavior (Solomon, 2006). The main focus is on understanding the economic concepts and phenomena as well as the processes of economic socialization. Literature review reveals three broad content areas of money's psychological aspects: (1) <i>security</i> which concerns optimism, confidence, comfort and the opposites of pessimism, insecurity and dissatisfaction, (2) <i>preservation</i> which includes frugality, accumulation and obsessive personality traits, and (3) <i>power-prestige</i> which consists of the characteristics of status, importance, superiority and acquisition (Yamauchi & Templer, 1982). The same distinction is adopted in our research.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARADENIZ, Gulcin	@: gulcinkaradeniz@maltepe.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Maltepe University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACCEPTATION AND THE PARENTING STRESS OF THE MOTHERS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY		
ABSTRACT: The purpose of this research is to compare the effects of various variables on acceptance issue of mothers with disabled children and their parenting stress levels. With this research, in line with "Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Mother Form" (PARQ), it is aimed to determine acceptance and rejection behaviours of mothers with children with CP, autism and down syndrome through "non-warmth", "aggression-hostility", "neglect-indifference", "rejection-undifferentiated" sub-dimensions and in line with "Parenting Stress Scale" (Abidin, 1995), it is aimed to determine their parenting stress levels through "Parental Distress", "Parent-Child Dysfunctional Interaction" and "Difficult Child" sub-dimensions. Mothers of children with cerebral palsy (CP), autism and down syndrome attending an educational institution which is in Istanbul province in years 2008-2009, form the population of this research. Mothers of 54 pre-school children with CP, 51 with autism and 56 with Down Syndrome, mothers of 161 disabled children in total attending form the sampling of this research. The obtained data were analysed and evaluated by using SPSS 12 statistic program on computer.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARAMAN GUNEY, Neslihan	@: neslihanguney@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Education, Baskent University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER, SES AND THE ADOLESCENT EGOCENTRISM		
ABSTRACT: <p>Adolescent egocentrism states that as a part of cognitive development an adolescent is not able to differentiate the thought of others and his/her own concern. Adolescents' egocentrism have two components as imaginary audience and personal fable. This study examined the "New Look" at the imaginary audience and personal fable constructs in terms of scale development: New Imaginary Audience (NIAS) and New Personal Fable Scale (NPFS). The first aim of the study is to adapt these instruments (NIAS and NPFS) for the Turkish adolescents. The second aim of the study is to investigate relationship between gender, socio-economic status and egocentrism scales. Study-1- Scales adaptation-The sample for the scale adaptation, consisted of 510 students, 272 girls and 238 boys from different socio-economic status residing in Ankara. Study 2- The sample is 905 students (55% boys, 45% girls) who are between ages 15–17, from different high schools in Ankara participated in this study. For the scales adaptation, reliability and validity analysis were applied. Moreover, confirmatory factor analysis was used to reveal factor structure for the Turkish Culture. T-test, ANOVA analysis were applied. The results are presented and discussed in the light of scale development procedures and development psychology as well as basis of Turkish culture.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARAMUSHKA, Liudmyla	@: lkarama01@yahoo.co.uk	
Institution/Country: Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, KYIV, UKRAINE		
Co-authors: FIL, Alena; MIKHAILENKO, Victoria - Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, KYIV, UKRAINE		
TITLE: DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYEES' TEAM-WORK COMPETENCE IN THE SYSTEM OF STATE SERVICE		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Objectives. To find out levels of development of employees' team-work competence in the system of state service.</p> <p>Methods. The investigation was done on 234 state administration employees using content analysis, R. Blake – J. Mouton <i>Managers' Work Style</i>, M. Belbin <i>Team Role Positions</i>, <i>Self-Assessment of Managerial Skills and Team Promoting Behaviors</i> questionnaires, D. Wetten – C. Cameron <i>Attitudes Toward Innovations Scale</i> and SPSS.</p> <p>Results. 1. The cognitive component of the respondents' team-work competence (knowledge of team-work relevant information) was found to be underdeveloped.</p> <p>2. Regarding the motivational component of the competence in question the respondents' task-orientation prevailed over their orientation toward employees; their team-work orientation was underdeveloped, and their orientations toward strategic-resource roles prevailed over organizational-coordinating, creative, and emotionally supporting ones.</p> <p>3. The operational component (team-work skills) was formed by three factors: <i>creative team leader</i> (innovative skills), <i>joint team-work</i> and <i>self-assessment</i> (basic skills).</p> <p>4. Regarding the Personality component two types of employees were identified: those with the basic team-work competence (50% plus) and those with the innovative team-work competence (around 20%).</p> <p>Conclusion. Low levels of employees' team-work competence in state service call for application of special team-work competence development trainings in the system of state service.</p>		
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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARAMUSHKA, Liudmyla	@: lkarama01@yahoo.co.uk	
Institution/Country: Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, KYIV, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: CAUSES OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL'S RESISTANCE TO ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE MAKING		
ABSTRACT: <p>Introduction: Effective change making in educational organizations requires good knowledge of causes of employees' resistance to change.</p> <p>Objectives: To find out main causes of employees' resistance to change in educational organizations and differences between systems of secondary and higher education regarding this.</p> <p>Methods: The investigation was done on a sample of 620 employees at secondary and higher educational organizations using the L. Karamushka questionnaire (2006).</p> <p>Results: 1. Employees from higher educational institutions were found to be statistically significantly more change resisting compared to those from secondary educational institutions ($p < 0.05$).</p> <p>2. Four factors reflecting main causes of the respondents' resistance to change were: factor 1 – fear of unemployment, factor 2 – uncertainty of new work contents and social climate, factor 3 – misunderstanding of outcomes and personal advantages of changes, factor 4 – fear of personal incompetence in new conditions.</p> <p>3. In terms of contents causes of resistance to change could be divided into internal (factors 2 and 3) and external (factors 1 and 4).</p> <p>4. Employees from secondary educational institutions compared to those from higher educational institutions had external causes prevailing ($p < 0.01$).</p> <p>Conclusion: The obtained findings can be useful in managing employees' resistance to change during change making in educational organizations.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia</p> <p>30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARDASHEVA, Antonina	@: ati_ss@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Human Resources, Ministry of Interior, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: TESTING AND INCREMENTAL VALIDITY OF THE TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE QUESTIONNAIRE IN A BULGARIAN - SPEAKING POPULATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>Petrides and Furnham (2000a) proposed a conceptual distinction between the ability based model and a trait based model of Emotional Intelligence. Trait EI (or 'trait emotional self-efficacy) refers to "a constellation of behavioural dispositions and self-perceptions concerning one's ability to recognize, process, and utilize emotion-laden information". This definition of EI encompasses behavioural dispositions and self perceived abilities and is measured by self report, as opposed to the ability based model which refers to actual abilities as they express themselves in performance based measures. Measurement of the Trait EI model is accomplished by a construct with stable psychometrical properties - the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue). It provides an operationalization for Petrides and colleagues' model that conceptualizes EI in terms of personality.</p> <p>In this article, we focus on the latter perspective of the model and investigated the psychometrical properties of the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue, Petrides & Furnham, 2003) in a Bulgarian-speaking population. TEIQue was tested and validated using a sample of 546 Bulgarian participants. In summary, a detailed psychometric analysis provided evidence in support of the reliability of the TEIQue (at the facet, factor and global levels) and the robustness of its proposed four-factor structure (well-being, self-control, emotionality, sociability). We found that (a) the Bulgarian TEIQue scores were globally normally distributed and reliable (b) the psychometrical properties of the Bulgarian translation of the TEIQue were similar to those tested in the United Kingdom, in a French and German-speaking samples; (c) the Bulgarian TEIQue scores were dependent on some demographic variables (profession, religion status, birth order, the number of children in the family e.g.) but relatively independent of age; (d) there was preliminary evidence of convergent validity, with TEIQue scores being positively related to the way of left/right hand writing.</p> <p align="center">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARGI, Eda	@: eda.kargi@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Preschool Education, Cyprus International University, NICOSIA, CYPRUS		
Co-authors: OGULMUS, Selahiddin - Ankara University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
TITLE: THE INTERPERSONAL COGNITIVE PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH FOR PRESCHOOLERS: MODELS FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS OF YOUNG CHILDREN		
ABSTRACT: <p>Children's ability to produce effective solutions to the problems related with their interpersonal relationships in their daily lives and to develop these problem-solving skills is closely concerned with their level of social adaptation, emotional satisfaction. It is observed that children who display behavior problems in preschool education settings usually lack interpersonal problem-solving skills. The lack of these skills hinders the development of peer relationships and positive interaction with adults. These skills are teachable to teachers and parents to help children learn ICPS skills and how to use those when real problems came up. Children could learn ICPS skills and generalize them their newly acquired skills. Encouraging children to think like this would in our view, add to their understanding of what they do in interpersonal situations. ICPS is an extremely promising approach for promoting prosocial competence. Prevention of behavior problems in children and because of the for development of social competence is an important issue many of these models is needed to identify. In this study from different cultures in recent years research of results carried out of the qualitative analyzing the results will be discussed.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARSLI, T.Alper	@: karslita@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors: ANLI, Irem - Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: EFFECTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SES LEVEL ON PARENTING STYLE, LOCUS OF CONTROL AND DEPRESSION LEVEL IN A TURKISH POPULATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>Locus of control is an important determinant of whether an individual is vulnerable to mood and anxiety disorders like depression. It is known that early childhood experiences related to child raising style of once family is directly related to how that person will perceive events in his/her life in sense of locus of control. On the other hand, SES of family is also known to an effect on the mental health. Individuals from low SES families are more prone to problematic behaviours and depressive mood when compared to those from high SES level families. As perceived parenting style is among the most prominent determinants of the mental health status of people during childhood, SES level may also be among the determinants of the quality of perceived parenting style and mental health status of the individual in turn. This study aimed to observe the relation between perceived parenting style, locus of control and depression level in Turkish population from three different SES levels (low, middle and high).</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KARUNANIDHI, Subbiah	@: profkarunanidhi@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Madras, CHENNAI, INDIA		
Co-authors: SASIKALA, S. - Department of Psychology, University of Madras, CHENNAI, INDIA		
TITLE: EFFECT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL TRAINING ON SELF-ESTEEM, STUDY SKILLS, AND SOCIAL SKILLS AMONG STUDENTS OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS IN CHENNAI CITY		
ABSTRACT: <p>Education in India is imparted to children through private and government sectors. Private schools provide good infrastructure, care, and support and extend extra coaching to their wards in return for the huge amount collected as tuition fee from them. Importance to extra curricular activities such as music, dance, yoga, chess etc. is also emphasized both as an added attraction and value addition. Besides the physical facilities provided in terms of buildings, classrooms and visual aids is more than adequate to facilitate ease of learning. In contrast, the learning environment prevailing in the government and corporation schools are very poor and also incomparable in all the aspects with the private schools. Keeping this learning environment of the school system in Chennai city, an attempt was made by the Chennai Corporation in collaboration with the Department of Psychology, University of Madras, to find out the psychosocial problems of the students who are studying in 9th and 11th standard hailing from low socio economic conditions. Hence, the primary objective was to assess the behavior, self esteem, adjustment and study skills of the students. The second objective was to identify the effectiveness of the group training among the students on self esteem, social skills and study skills. The final objective was to find out the effectiveness of the personal counseling for the students identified with behavioral and psychological problems. Youth Self Report (Achenbach, 1991) to assess the behavioral problems, Self esteem questionnaire (Karunanidhi, 1995), Pre Adolescent Adjustment Scale (Pareek et al., 1975) and Study skills questionnaire (Kanchana, 1986) were the tools used in the present study. Pre assessment was done for the students before the training programme, by using the above psychological tests. The students identified with behavioral problems were given individual counseling in addition to components of life skills training. Post assessment was done after one month's gap from the duration of the training programme. Appropriate statistical analysis is being thought of and findings would be discussed in detail.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KASHANIAN, Maryam	@: maryamkashanian@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Iran University Of Medical Sciences, TEHRAN. IRAN		
Co-authors: SOHRABI, Nahid; GHAFoori, Sima Seyed - Iran University Of Medical Sciences, TEHRAN. IRAN		
TITLE: EFFECT OF OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS ON THE TREATMENT OF PMS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Objective: To evaluate of the effect of Omega-3 fatty acids on the treatment of PMS.</p> <p>Method: A randomized double blind controlled trial was performed on 180 eligible women, that finally 120 women finished the study. In the case group (Omega-3 group, n=68), Omega-3 in a dose of 2 gram , and in the control group (placebo group, n=67), 2 placebo pearls were prescribed.</p> <p>Results: 45 days after the beginning of Omega-3, the mean severity of depression (1.85 ± 0.73 vs 3.72 ± 0.65, $P=0.03$), anxiety (1.53 ± 1.04 vs 4.07 ± 0.91, $P=0.02$), lack of concentration (2.49 ± 1.26 vs 5.73 ± 1.34, $P=0.03$), and bloating (0.95 ± 0.15 vs 2.31 ± 0.19, $P=0.02$) in the case group were significantly lower than the control group. Also the duration of depression (4.25 ± 1.02 vs 7.21 ± 1.32 days, $P=0.04$), bloating (5.53 ± 2.27 vs 8.33 ± 1.04 days, $P=0.031$), in the case group were less than the control group. 90 days after the beginning of the treatment, the mean severity of depression (0.95 ± 0.75 vs 3.43 ± 0.65, $P=0.007$), anxiety (0.79 ± 1.04 vs 3.89 ± 0.91, $P=0.004$), lack of concentration (1.48 ± 1.26 vs 5.63 ± 1.34, $P=0.009$), bloating (0.74 ± 0.15 vs 2.14 ± 0.19, $P=0.004$), nervousness (2.15 ± 0.93 vs 6.09 ± 0.86, $P=0.01$), and the duration of depression (2.12 ± 0.25 vs 7.46 ± 0.02, $P=0.01$), nervousness (2.04 ± 0.39 vs 6.33 ± 1.45, $P=0.02$), anxiety (4.45 ± 1.02 vs 8.23 ± 1.94, $P=0.03$), lack of concentration (2.16 ± 0.26 vs 5.55 ± 1.02, $P=0.02$), bloating (3.32 ± 1.01 vs 8.38 ± 2.32, $P=0.004$), headache (2.12 ± 0.94 vs 4.28 ± 1.58, $P=0.04$), breast tenderness (4.35 ± 1.31 vs 7.85 ± 2.08, $P=0.02$) were lower in the case group.</p> <p>Conclusion: It seems that Omega-3 fatty acids may reduce the psychiatric symptoms of PMS .</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KASHIWARA, Yukiko	@: theosophia@live.jp	
Institution/Country: Graduate School of Letters, Ritsumeikan University, KOELN, GERMANY/JAPAN		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: AN INTERPRETATION OF PSYCHIC-EXPERIENCE FROM THE CLINICAL VIEWPOINT		
ABSTRACT: <p>In this presentation, I would like to analyze one poem titled "Poppies in October" (1962) written by an American poet Sylvia Plath. The analyzing method I take is from the viewpoint of dream analysis as undertaken in the psychotherapy sessions; particularly from the perspective of what is not spoken or written which is one approach to dream analysis. Some may wonder why I adopt dream analysis to interpret the poem. Yet psychoanalysts mention the similarity between poetry and dreams. For example, Freund (1900) points out that the similarity of creating processes of poetry and dreams. In this study, I will treat the poem as the poet's dream. At first glance, the blooming of poppies is described in the poem. However through this analysis I find that the blooming of poppies signifies the burst of creativity of the poet. Finally, this presentation aims to describe the psychic-experience of a poet which is not directly written on the text. This approach would be useful in the clinical sessions, because in clinical sessions the therapists need to pay attention to what clients do not speak by listening to what they speak.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S11: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AS A PROFESSION II: TEACHING AND STUDYING PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: KASIC, Kristina	@: kristina.kasic@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
Co-authors: MILOJEVIC, Milica; HEDRIH, Vladimir - Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
TITLE: VOCATIONAL INTERESTS OF SERBIAN PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The goal of the study was to examine the characteristics of vocational interests of psychology students, as operationalized by the spherical model of vocational interests proposed by Tracey. The spherical model of interests postulates that vocational interests of an individual can be described by measuring 18 types of vocational interests, that form a sphere in a three dimensional vocational interests latent space. The latent space of the well known Holland's model of vocational interests is included in this threedimensional model and represents its equatorial plane. For the abovementioned purpose a sample of 205 students of psychology from three Serbian universities completed the Serbian version of the Personal Globe Inventory (PGI, Tracey, 2002, Serbian version, Hedrih, 2008). The fit of their data to the predictions of the spherical model were examined, and after that, their results were compared with a sample of 1063 participants representing the general population of Serbia (Hedrih, 2008). The results show that level of fit of the spherical model of interest of our data is similar to the level found in other samples in Serbia, and other countries. When compared to the general average scores of psychology students differ on almost all interest type measures, but as was expected, the most pronounced differences are on Social Sciences and Helping interests types, with psychology students achieving higher average scores than the general population. These results provide data on the specificities of vocational interests configurations of psychologists, that can be used in the process of vocational counseling, but are also a confirmation of the validity of PGI measures on the Serbian population.</p> <p>Keywords: Vocational interests, spherical model, Tracey, Holland, Serbia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Host-organization: The Bulgarian Psychological Society (BPS) with the support of The International Association of Applied Psychology, The International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology, The International Union of Psychological Science, The European Federation of Psychologists' Associations, and The European Health Psychology Society</p>		

**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: KATERI, Evangelia	@: ekateri@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Crete, RETHYMNO, GREECE		
Co-authors: KARADEMAS, Evangelos - Department of Psychology, University of Crete, RETHYMNO, GREECE		
TITLE: THE ROLE OF ACCULTURATION AND SELF- CONSTRUAL TO ETHNIC IDENTITY OF INDIAN AND ALBANIAN IMMIGRANTS IN GREECE: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH		
ABSTRACT: <p>Aim: Ethnic identity is a critical element in determining the mental health of immigrants. Several studies have suggested that a strong ethnic identity is associated with higher self- esteem and a decreased anxiety and depression. However this is not always the case, because in other studies, a stronger ethnic identity does not seem to protect immigrants against mental health problems. So a basic question that we explored in this research was whether a strong ethnic identity holds a positive or a negative relationship with mental health. Another question was the relationship of ethnic identity with the acculturation strategy (integration, assimilation, separation and marginalization) that the immigrant finally adopts. And finally, we investigated whether the strong ethnic identity correlated with the independent or the interdependent self- construal of immigrant.</p> <p>Methodology: Indian and Albanian immigrants in Greece (n= 74) participated in the (pilot) study, from which 39 were Indians and 35 Albanians. For the data collection a questionnaire was used and for data analysis the correlation of variables was carried out.</p> <p>Results: The results have shown that the stronger ethnic identity was correlated positively with anxiety and depression. The highest scores of ethnic identity were from integrated immigrants, with interdependent self- construal.</p> <p>Discussion-Conclusion: Contrary to the expectations, the integrated and not the separated immigrants had the stronger ethnic identity and the worse mental health. Ethnic identity correlated only with the interdependent self- construal.</p> <p>Key Words: Ethnic Identity, Acculturation and Self- Construal.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KATERI, Evangelia	@: ekateri@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Crete, RETHYMNO, GREECE		
Co-authors: KARADEMAS, Evangelos - Department of Psychology, University of Crete, RETHYMNO, GREECE		
TITLE: THE ROLE OF ACCULTURATION STRATEGIES TO PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION OF ALBANIAN AND INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN GREECE: THE IMPLICATIONS OF PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH		
ABSTRACT: <p>Aims: The subjective interpretation of events as discriminatory, i.e., perceiving oneself as a victim of discrimination by members of a dominant group is one of the major acculturative strains that clearly associates with decreased mental health among immigrants. Several studies have suggested that the discrimination has a negative and direct relationship with self-esteem and life satisfaction and a positive relationship with anxiety and depression. In this study we investigated such a relationship in the case of the Albanian and Indian immigrants in Greece. We also investigated if the acculturation strategies that immigrants adopted in Greece had an impact to the feeling of discrimination. In other words, in this research, we tried to answer the question if the separated immigrants perceived more discrimination than the integrated or assimilated immigrants.</p> <p>Methodology: Indian and Albanian immigrants in Greece (n= 74) participated in the (pilot) study, from which 39 were Indians and 35 Albanians. For the data collection a questionnaire was used and for data analysis the correlation of variables was carried out.</p> <p>Results: The results have shown that those immigrants who preferred separation perceived more discrimination than those immigrants who preferred integration. As far as the implication of the perceived discrimination to mental health is concerned, contrary to our expectations, no statistical significant relationship has documented neither negative nor positive.</p> <p>Discussion-Conclusion: The results have shown that the acculturation strategies that immigrants adopt affect the interpretation of events as discriminatory. We discuss the reasons for that and, finally, we propose a future research for the role of discrimination to health.</p> <p>Key Words: Perceived Discrimination, Acculturation, Mental Health.</p> <p align="center">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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TITLE: CAREER OUTCOME EXPECTATIONS: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN GREEK ADOLESCENTS' CAREER DEVELOPMENT. A CORRELATIONAL, CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY		
ABSTRACT: <p>Career Outcome Expectations is a distinct and important though underresearched variable of the Social Cognitive Career Model (SCCM, Lent, Brown, & Hackett, 1994). The goal of this study was to investigate the relationship between career outcome expectations and career barriers, another variable that acts as a moderator in the SCCM. We firstly hypothesized that positive outcome expectations are negatively correlated with perceptions of career barriers and secondly we hypothesized that negative outcome expectations are positively correlated with perceptions of career barriers. The sample included 15 and 16-year-old Greek adolescents ($N=306$). For the purposes of the study a Career General Outcome Expectations Questionnaire and a Career Barriers Questionnaire were constructed and adjusted to the greek adolescent population. The results showed, first, that positive outcome expectations are neither correlated with nor predicted by career barriers and, second, that negative outcome expectations are <i>negatively</i> correlated with and <i>negatively</i> predicted by career barriers. The results are discussed concerning future research and practice career implications.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KAYA, Alp Giray	@: alp.giray@ieu.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Izmir University of Economics, Izmir, TURKEY		
Co-authors: CETINKAYA, Hakan - Department of Psychology, Izmir University of Economics, Izmir, TURKEY		
TITLE: EFFECTS OF OBSERVED MATING PATTERNS ON MEN'S MATE PREFERENCES		
ABSTRACT: <p>Literature on psychology of mating has shown that men's long-term and short-term mate preferences, tendencies for extra-pair relationships, parental investment levels can be predicted by factors such as body and facial symmetry, testosterone levels and mate-value. Although, there is a growing literature studying the effects of these biological factors on mating behavior, the conditional effects such as ecological sex-ratio, the level of intra-sex competition or observations on mating patterns are not deeply investigated. This study aims to understand the effects of observed mating patterns on men's mate preferences. Male participants were shown matched women photos and men personal ads varying in terms of attractiveness for pictures and status for ads according to experimental condition. Participants were instructed to observe and then estimate these mating patterns represented by women pictures and men personal ads matchings, and to indicate their own mate preference by choosing a women photo in the last phase of the experiment. The results showed an interaction effect, as men's mate preferences were affected by the mating patterns when they were shown low status personal ads matching with high or low attractiveness photos. This interaction effect got stronger when the morphological measures of testosterone (2D:4D) were controlled for.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KESER, Askin	@: askinkeser@kocaeli.edu.tr	
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Co-authors: YILMAZ, Gozde - Kocaeli University, Economics and Administrative Sciences Faculty, Labor Economics and Industrial Relations Department, KOCAELI, TURKEY; DANGAC, Gonul - Human Resources Consultant; KESER, Hilal Yıldırım - Uludağ University, Vocational School, BURSA, TURKEY		
TITLE: WORK ENGAGEMENT OF HEALTH SECTOR WORKERS IN MARMARA REGION OF TURKEY		
ABSTRACT: The objectives of this study were to measure the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) for health sector workers in Marmara Region of Turkey at state and private hospitals and also to find the engagement degrees for different demographic factors and regions. According to find these scores survey was studied in 3 city of Marmara region (Kocaeli, Bursa and Yalova) hospitals. The research is still going on. After survey the results from different regions will discussed beyond different values. Keywords: Work Engagement, Academicians, Vigour, Dedication, Absorption		
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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KHAN, Mussarat Jabeen	@: Mussaratjabeenkhan@yahoo.com	
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Co-authors: SAQIB, Tehmina - National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN		
TITLE: MATERNAL DEPRESSION AND RISK OF DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN		
ABSTRACT: <p>The present study was conducted to explore the relationship of maternal depression and risk of depression in children (N=60). A childhood Depression Scale was developed to identify the risk of depression in children of high risk (depressed) and low risk (non-depressed) mothers. It has five subscales e.g., emotional, motivational, behavioral, cognitive and physical subscale. Siddiqui Shah Depression Scale (Siddiqui.1992), was used to identify low risk (non-depressed) mothers. Results indicated that children of high risk (depressed) mothers were at higher risk for depression than children of low risk (non-depressed) mothers. Results regarding, gender difference showed that male and female children of high risk (depressed) mothers were at equal high risk for depression. And male and female children of low risk (non-depressed) mothers were at equal low risk for depression. Children of high risk (depressed) mothers score higher on all the subscales than children of low risk (non-depressed) mothers. However, regarding genders both male and female children of high risk (depressed) mothers score high on all the subscales of Childhood Depression Scale. Male children of low risk (non-depressed) mothers scored higher on motivational and behavioral subscale than female children and a non significant difference was observed on emotional, cognitive and physical subscales.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KHAN, Mussarat Jabeen	@: Mussaratjabeenkhan@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN		
Co-authors: TARIQ, Naeem; HANIF, Rubina - National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN		
TITLE: RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTAL MENTAL HEALTH WITH CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AND ROLE OF MODERATING FACTORS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The present study purports to measure the relationship of parental mental health with child behavioral problems and role of moderating factors such as social support and resilience. The research was carried out in two phases. Phase I was the translation of Mental Health Inventory (Veit & Ware, 1983) into Urdu through back translation method. Indigenously developed parent rated Child Problem Checklist (Tariq & Hanif, 2007), translated versions of Provisions of Social Relations (Ayub, 2004) and Ego-Resiliency Scale (Nangiana, 2002) were also used. The psychometric properties of all the scales have been determined. Phase II was the main study which was conducted on a sample of 40 mentally healthy parents, 40 mentally ill and their children (12-16 years age). The findings indicated that parental mental health was negatively correlated with child behavioral problems. Significant differences were observed between the children of mentally ill and healthy parents and mentally ill mothers and fathers. The role of resilience and social support as moderators were explored. It was found that only social support is moderator. Children having more social support and resilience have less behavioral problems than children having less social support and resilience. Effects of some demographic variables were also explored.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KHODABAKHSHI, Anahita	@: Anna_khodabakhshi@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Counseling Psychology, Social Welfare & Rehabilitation University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EXPRESSED EMOTION FAMILIES OF PERSONS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Expressed emotion (EE) is a concept reflecting atmosphere of the home environment. Specific components of EE, namely criticism, hostility, and emotional over-involvement, have been found to be important predictors of relapse for schizophrenia and other mental illness patients (Karanci and Inandilar, 2002). Most of the studies have been largely done of these patients without of point to the gender differences and EE in families. The main aim of this study examined gender differences in parental EE level between the parents with mental illness in Iran. Families of patients with the diagnoses of severe mental illness like: schizophrenia, schizoaffective, Bipolar disorders, were selected for this study, N=60. The averages of patients were 28 years old. Two questionnaires were administered. A short demographic questionnaire asked about respondent's educational attainment, knowledge of their relative's illness, and details relating to their current living situations. Also, the other martial was family questionnaire (FQ) made by Wiedmann, et al (2002). This questionnaire was translated to Persian and demonstrated good internal consistency, with Cronbach's α between 0.80 and 0.83 for scale (Khodabakhshi Koolae, 2007). This questionnaire is a 20-item self-report questionnaire designed to measure expressed emotion of key relatives through two sub-scales of "criticism" and "emotional over-involvement". Each item is scored on a 4 point with the range of 1 to 4.</p> <p>The results confirmed that parental EE level between parent and gender patients are different ($p<0.01$). When patients are females EE level was small in criticism and hostility, but with the higher over Emotional Involvement. In contrast to, parents responded the competitive in families male and the EE level was with criticism and hostility. In general, Iranian families are regarded to emotionally over involvement attitude more seen than Western countries. Parents who had emotional over involvement report self—blaming and more controlling parents than other parents. When the EE in Iranian families were compared to Western countries, the differences were clear. For instance, in western countries hostile and critical attitude were more than Iranian families. In addition, they were less self-blaming and controlling their patients. But in Eastern countries like Iran mental illness is viewed as the fate or predestination, so there are fewer attempts to follow up therapeutic interventions. Parents who blamed themselves for their son's or daughter's illness were higher in emotional over involvement than parents who did not blame themselves. Perhaps high emotional over involvement parents have a general propensity to accept the responsibility for occurrences, including both the development of the patients' illness and patients' improvement. Emotional over involvement was also positively related to controlling behaviors. It is possible that high-emotional over involvement parents are likely to try to control the patients because they experience more intense distress surrounding the patients illness, which elicits a stronger desire to protect the patients from further problems (khodabakhshi Koolae, 2009).</p> <p>Key words: Gender differences, Expressed Emotion, families, and severe mental illness.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KHOSRAVI, Shirin	@: Shirin_khosravi1@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Dental Department, Beheshti University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF DESENSITIZATION AND MEDITATION PLUS RELAXATION ON TREATMENT OF DENTAL PHOBIA IN TEHRAN		
ABSTRACT: Phobia refers to an irrational fear that leads to avoid from farness activity, stimulus and situations. Confronting to the feared situation provokes anxiety which can be same as form of panic attack. According to DSM dental phobia is a persist fear from dentist and dental process that is excessive and unreasonable. With regard to that anxiety play an important role on Dental phobia therefore methods which can reduce anxiety, consequently may leads to reduce of dental phobia. In the present research 24 of patient whose' scores on Dental Anxiety Scale (MDAS) were high divided in the three groups, two experimental groups (desensitization and meditating plus relaxation) and control group. Each experimental group had 6 session intervention. The results of post test indicates that both experimental groups in comparison to control group obtained significantly lower scores, but meditation plus relaxation was more effective on treatment of dental phobia than two other groups.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: KHOSRAVI, Zohreh	@: Zohreh_khosravi@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Alzahra University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: MENTAL HEALTH, SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AND HOW TO USE INTERNET AND THE SPENT TIME AMONG IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS		
ABSTRACT: The main aim of the present research was to study of the relationship between mental health, social adjustment and how to use internet and the spent time among high school students of Tehran. From north, south, west and east of Tehran 4 high schools were selected randomly. 50 students from each high school participated in the research. Instruments used include; GHQ (general health questionnaire), social adjustment questionnaire and internet addiction and amount and type of internet use. The results indicate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- About 85% of subjects have access to internet. 2- About 30% spent more than 10 hours for internet working. 3- About 47% used internet for games 4- About 49% for news 5- About 32% for chat and email. 6- Subjects who use internet on the average and use internet mainly for news and discussion groups show better mental health and social adjustment. Key words: Mental health, Social Adjustment, Internet use		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Institution/Country: Volyn National University Lesya Ukrainka, LUTSK, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE FROM GENDER PERSPECTIVE		
ABSTRACT: <p>The <i>aim</i> of the paper is to model the main interests, main orientation points, future plans of politician to prognosticate his/her demeanour in future. Our suggestion is based on the experimental data received after analyzing political discourse of the USA and Ukraine. The main criteria of the investigation was based on gender peculiarities. Psychographological method is among main methods of the research. It helps to study verbal matter of the text. It has been revealed that the number of sentences in the texts of Ukrainian politicians prevails. However, female discourse is more emotional, contains a lot of complex, extended sentences, it is enriched by composite grammatical constructions. Women use negative constructions more often than men. They consider men as their opponents/enemies, thus female politicians focus on their <i>rara avis</i> and they are more copious speakers. By contrast, discourse of men is more aggressive, they use more cognitive, existential verbs. Male politicians prefer using interrogative constructions. Men's speech usually more restrained, self-controlled, precise and strict. Man-politician is a cognitive data medium. So, the results of our research of the political discourse of Ukraine and the USA may contribute to better understanding real intentions of the politicians.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KIROVOVA, Iva	@: Iva.kirovova@vsb.cz	
Institution/Country: Department of Management, VSB-Technical university of Ostrava, Faculty of Economics, OSTRAVA, CZECH REPUBLIC		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: ON CHANGING ORGANIZATIONAL AND WORK LIFE AND INTERCULTURAL INFLUENCES		
ABSTRACT: <p>The post-industrial business environment is undergoing a legal, economic, and political transformation. The majority of relevant contemporary literature, including EU documents, has reflected the fundamental changes connected with the transition from industrialism to post-industrialism. These changes are related to a growth of service sector, a radical development of information and telecommunication technologies, globalization of markets, competitiveness, and so forth. Organizations has been restructured and flattened. A mechanistic type of organization has been changing into an organic type. These organizational changes have been interconnected with downsizing, rightsizing, outsourcing, and so forth. Jobs were redesigned, with job rotation, delegation, empowerment, etc. Employees are expected to have enriched jobs, demonstrate teamwork, self-management, professional development, and so forth. Management is expected to demonstrate participative or transformational leadership styles, facilitate employees' development, etc. Traditional HRM models, including traditional career concepts or traditional psychological contract, have been losing their adequacy for contemporary competitiveness requirements and expectation. Similar trends are valid also for Czech Republic. Czech Republic, as other transition economies, has undergone great political, societal, and economic changes since 1990. Differences between Western and Czech managerial practices or employees expectations are influenced not only by different socioeconomic background but also by cross-cultural differences.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KOIV, Kristi	@: kristi.koiv@ut.ee	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Education, University of Tartu, TARTU, ESTONIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: WHOLE-SCHOOL INTERVENTION: EFFECTS ON PREVALENCE OF THE PUPILS' AND TEACHERS' BULLYING BEHAVIOR		
ABSTRACT: The evaluation of the effects of the whole-school intervention program was based on data from approximately 600 students originally belonging to grade 5-7 in five schools and more than a hundred of teachers in Estonia. The whole-school program, based on Sharap and Smith (1994), was utilized as a multi-level non-punitive sanctions policy. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of anti-bullying intervention targeting the prevalence of bullying behavior from three levels of relations in school context: bullying of schoolchildren by peers, bullying of teachers by children and by adults: teachers, school administration, parents, and maintenance staff members. The intervention project was successful showing marked reductions in bully/victim problems among pupils for the periods studied with 24 months of intervention – the prevalence of bullying among pupils decreased by 34 percent. In addition, as compared to the pre-intervention phase, the intervention was associated with decreased bullying over the research period among teachers – the extent of bullying of teachers by pupils decreased more than 80 percent; and victimization rates decreased among teachers by 50% in teacher-teacher, 59% in teacher-administration, 42% in teacher-parent, and 27% in teacher-maintenance staff members relations.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KOSTADINOVA, Krasimira Panayotova	@: kr_kostadinova12@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: National Center of Public Health Protection, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSTICS OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD		
ABSTRACT: <p>Social deprivation in early childhood is a phenomenon with long-lasting consequences on the all psychic development, behavior and socialization of children. The consequences of social deprivation were explored to children reared in conditions of institutional care. The research was based on an original approach. The obtained results show typical disturbances in the mental, social and behavioral development and an availability of deprivational symptoms in personality building as in the expression of leading activities which carry out important functions according to basic need satisfaction. On the basis of the perceived data are defined principles, criterions and indicators for differential diagnostics of social deprivation in early childhood and is described the content of the concept of social deprivation in the context of the characteristic developmental disorders.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KOTOVA, Svetlana	@: klemtina@yandex.ru	
Institution/Country: Department of Pedagogy and Psychology, Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, Saint-Petersburg, RUSSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE SPECIFICITY OF THE WOMEN-TEACHERS STRESS REACTION IN RUSSIA AND IN THE COUNTRY OF FORMER SOVIET UNION		
ABSTRACT: <p>Women belong to both the less protected and the more dependent part of the population. In full measure this concerns women-teachers who are liable to emotional burning as a result of long-time stress of interpersonal communications. 230 teachers from Latvia, Lithuania and Russia (two towns: Abakan and Saint Petersburg) were participants. We used the Plutchik's test for the psychological protection estimation and Lazarus coping test, MANOVA for dispersion analyses (SPSS 14.0). We showed that women choosing pedagogic occupation used the emotiocentered coping with specific combination of the high level (reactive information) and primitive (denial) defenses. This amazing combination of primitive and high level defenses forms non-effective behavior, when an adult person uses child defense mechanisms. We found that woman-teachers needed to use emotiocentered coping because they had to have close emotional interconnections with pupils. There are no differences in reactions of women-teachers of different countries.</p> <p>This work was supported by RGSF, grant N08-06-00467a</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: KOTZEVA, Tatyana	@: tanyakotzeva@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Humanities, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: DIMITROVA, Elitsa - Center for Population Studies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: RISK BEHAVIORS OF THE BULGARIAN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN: FAMILY PREDICTORS AND DETERMINANTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>We study the link between family settings and the prevalence of risk behaviors such as smoking, drinking, cannabis use, early sexual experience and physical aggression (bullying and fighting at school) among Bulgarian school-children at age of 13 or 15. The analysis is based on data from the Bulgarian sample of the HBSC 2005/6. We present descriptive statistics of the main risk behaviors, as well as the main characteristics of the children's family setting. We run logistic regressions separately for the different types of risk behaviors and test the impact of <i>structure of family and its socio-economic status, parents-children communication, parental monitoring and supervision and satisfaction from family life</i>. Controls for various characteristics (gender, age, place of residence) are also included in the models. The main results show that the children living in non-complete families in Bulgaria have higher odds for smoking, drinking, early sexual debut and aggressiveness towards the others. Social support, close relations with the parents and the high satisfaction from family life prevent the children from exhibiting behaviors that put at risk their health and wellbeing. Thus, we conclude that deficits in the family communication and functioning prove to be main predictors for children's risk behaviors.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: KOYUNCU, Mehmet	@: mehmet.koyuncu@ege.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Department of Experimental Psychology, Faculty of Letters, Ege University, IZMIR, TURKEY		
Co-authors: KACA, Gulin - Department of Experimental Psychology, Faculty of Letters, Ege University, IZMIR, TURKEY		
TITLE: ANALYSING TURKISH PEDESTRIANS AND DRIVERS IN TERMS OF ANGER AND PERSONALITY TRAITS		
ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to compare drivers and pedestrians in terms of anger and personality traits. In addition, the study aims to investigate drivers' and pedestrians' evaluation of each other in imagined scenarios presenting problematic traffic situations. In these scenarios drivers and pedestrians were alternately depicted as responsible for the problematic situation. The sample consisted of 336 participants (188 pedestrians, 72 drivers, and 76 both drivers and pedestrians). Participants were asked to complete a survey. The first part of the survey consisted of demographic characteristics while the second part inquired about their evaluations of the imagined scenarios presenting traffic problems. In order to evaluate the level of participants' anger the sample completed the State-Trait Anger and Expression Scale. Participants' personality traits were obtained by using Five Factor Personality Inventory. The findings will be presented at the conference.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: LITA, Corneliu-Stefan	@: cslita@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Romanian Academy, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors: STAN, Aurel - Department of Psychology, A.I. Cuza University, ROMANIA; EVERS, Arne - Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, University of Amsterdam, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS		
TITLE: TESTS CERTIFICATION IN ROMANIA: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND CHALLENGES		
ABSTRACT: <p>Psychological tests are important tools in many activities conducted by psychologists and their quality may therefore mediate the psychologists' performance. It is a known fact that testing research and practice in Eastern European countries have been negatively influenced by different social, economical and political issues. This led to a sinuous development with several drawbacks, such as small number of books about test use, few national tests known abroad, limited knowledge of tests translation/adaptation, few psychometric studies published, absence of key handbooks, inadequate national samples, or absence of tests providers. In order to overcome these issues Romania recently adopted a transparent and rigorous strategy to review tests characteristics and to certify their quality. The paper has four objectives: (a) to draft a short national history of testing, (b) to illustrate the development of the Romanian System for Rating Test Quality, (c) to review the results obtained and the problems encountered during the last 5 years, (d) to provide few suggestions for future development. The paper proves that Romania is among the few countries where test quality must be certify, not just review, which means that a test cannot be used unless it has the approval of Methodology Commission.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: LITA, Corneliu-Stefan	@: cslita@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Romanian Academy, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: CONSTRAINED ETHICAL COMMITMENT: MORE EVIDENCES FOR ITS ROLE IN DECREASING DISSIMULATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>The paper presents an indirect strategy to reduce faking in high-stake personality testing. The sample consists in 91 male students who applied for Police Academy and completed different questionnaires for measuring the Five Factor Model of personality and the response validity. The subjects have been separated in two groups: (a) the control group filled in the questionnaires without special instruction and (b) the experimental group signed an ethical commitment form before answering (<i>the content highlights the importance of honest answers and the strategy was called constrained ethical commitment because applicants were indirectly forced to sign it</i>). The hypothesis was that the experimental group produces significant lower feigning indexes than the normal applicants. In order to prove the utility of this strategy, 4 types of indicators have been analysed: the scores of the validity scales, the scores of the FFM, the percentage of invalid profiles in both groups, the relation between validity scales and the FFM. The results showed that constrained ethical commitment has no effect on the scores of validity scales or the means of the FFM, but it reduces the percentage of the invalid profiles (Cohen's $d=1.54$) and also the relation between dissimulation and neuroticism (from .50 to .01).</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: LUKOSE, Ammu	@: ammu18lukose@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Mental Health Project, St. John's Research Institute, BANGALORE, INDIA		
Co-authors: Kumar, Keshav - Department of Mental Health & Social Psychology, NIMHANS, Bangalore, INDIA; Bhat, Dhananjaya - Department of Neurosurgery, NIMHANS, Bangalore, INDIA; Kovoor, Jerry Mathew Elias - Department of Neuroimaging and Radiology, NIMHANS, Bangalore, INDIA		
TITLE: NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF DECISION MAKING IN FRONTAL LOBE LESION PATIENTS		
ABSTRACT: The studies on neuropsychological correlates of decision-making process remains inconclusive as the researchers grapple with the difficulties in dealing with correlates in decision making, laterality and localization of lesion and neural networking in decision making. Understanding the subcomponents and sub processes of decision making and its neural correlates may have importance in the rehabilitation of individuals with frontal lobe lesions and impaired cognitive as well as affective decision making. The aim of the study was to examine the neuropsychological correlates of decision making in individuals with frontal lobe lesions as compared to normal controls. The sample consisted of 22 frontal lobe lesion patients from inpatient/outpatient services of neurosurgery unit NIMHANS, Bangalore. 22 normal controls, matched with respect to age and education were selected from the community in Bangalore. The study had used computerized version of Iowa Gambling task, Object Alteration test, and Corsi Block Tapping test. The other tests used in the study were : Stroop Color-Word Test, N-Back Verbal Test of Working Memory, Tower of Hanoi task, Matrix reasoning, Pass along test and Block design test. The results showed that the clinical and normal control subjects did not differ with respect to decision making on IGT and OAT. There were significant differences in executive functions between the two groups. Except the significant correlation between planning and OAT, results do not show any relationship between other cognitive components. However, in the healthy normal subjects, none of the executive functions were found to have significant correlation with decision making. Brain plasticity or compensatory mechanism appeared to be functioning in frontal lobe lesion patients, which may have contributed towards the insignificant relationship between cognitive functions and decision making.		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MAKA, Zoe	@: zoemaka@yahoo.gr	
Institution/Country: "ATHINA" PROGRAM, OKANA & EGINITIO HOSPITAL, ATHENS, GREECE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: EMOTION INTELLIGENCE SKILLS RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE, ATTACHMENT ORGANIZATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF SUBSTANCE USERS		
ABSTRACT: <p>A comprehensive literature review has shown that research on the topic of emotion intelligence skills influences on interpersonal relationships and psychological health of substance users is very limited. The present study aims to investigate the relational and emotional pathways associated with substance use. In particular, it aims to examine emotional skills and processes that are associated with relational factors and may mediate links between childhood maltreatment, attachment organization and psychological health among substance users in addiction treatment centers in Greece. The sample consists of 80 substance users (22-55 years old with mean of age 39 years old) from OKANA (Organisation Against Drugs), its Methadone Maintenance Program (MMP) and its drug free programs in Athens. The results showed that emotional intelligence, especially, use of emotions and emotion regulation were negative predictors for low psychological health. Emotional intelligence skills and especially, use of emotions and emotion regulation mediated the effect of child abuse experiences and insecure attachment in substance users' psychological health. Anxious attachment was a negative predictor of positive emotions and use of emotions mediated anxious' attachment effect on positive emotions, while sexual abuse and anxious attachment were positive predictors for negative emotions, and self-emotional appraisal mediated their effect on negative emotions. The present study will discuss the fact that emotion intelligence skills and regulation processes have a prominent role as mediators of relational factors.</p> <p>Key words: emotion intelligence skills, child abuse, attachment organization, psychological health, substance users.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MANOVA, Milena	@: positumbg@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Institute of Positive Psychotherapy, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: CONCEPTS FOR SEX ROLES AND UNFAITHFULNESS IN MARRIAGE IN POSITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY PERSPECTIVE		
ABSTRACT: <p>In Positive Family Psychotherapy fundamental family model (the four aspects of the family dynamics) is the base of personal emotional functioning. The family is the source of social rules and individual capacities which determinate physical and mental health and the choice of social environment. Concepts in Positive Psychotherapy are important for the conflict rising and processing. Concepts represent our reality frame. The concept is a rule transmitted by the emotional patterns in the family. Very often the concept is an implicit and unwritten axiom and is considered as an undoubted truth. Usually these rules result in internal conflicts or misunderstandings in emotional relationships. Over time these regulations should be revised in order to converge reality with expectations. The participants in the current study are 20 women and 20 men between 25 and 35 years old. The purpose is to identify the specifics in concepts for the sex-role stereotypes and partnerships.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MARAS, Pam	@: p.f.maras@gre.ac.uk	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology and Counselling, University of Greenwich, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM		
Co-authors: GUDAITYTE, Arune; POTTERTON, Amy - Research Centre for Children, Schools and Families, University of Greenwich, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM		
TITLE: “STOP TRYING TO REEL US IN- IT’S OUR CHOICE”: ADOLESCENT’S SOCIAL IDENTITY, PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES TO HIGHER EDUCATION		
ABSTRACT: In this paper we report findings from a study that looked at the social identity and self-concept of adolescents with and without Social Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties (SEBDs) in schools. 1,088 adolescents aged 14 to 17 years completed two self-report measures (1) the <i>Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire</i> (SDQ) (Goodman, 1997) which measures students overall difficulties and five subscales for emotional difficulties, conduct problems, hyperactivity, peer problems and prosocial behaviour; (2) and the <i>Attitudes to Higher Education Questionnaire</i> , (AHEQ) (Maras, 2006) which measures social identification with home, school and peers, academic self concept in terms of competence, effort and importance of school and attitudes towards university. Adolescents self reported hyperactivity and conduct problems were found to be significantly negatively correlated with attitudes to higher education, academic and general self-worth, identification with school and family. Adolescents who identified with school the most were more pro-social, least hyperactive and had less conduct problems. Adolescents aged 14-15 had self-reported higher levels SEBDs than their older or younger peers. Implications of these findings for future research and educational interventions are considered.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MARIA MAGDALENA, Stan	@: smariamagdalen@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Educational Sciences, University of Pitesti, ARGES, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHO-BEHAVIOURAL IMPLICATIONS OF PARENTAL STYLE IN CHILDHOOD		
ABSTRACT: <p>The development of interpersonal behavior in children, taking account of the surrounding people's needs, of the abilities to express emotions and thoughts in a way that satisfies their own needs and wishes, but also respecting those of their interlocutors, are the consequences of practicing efficient parental styles. The effects of exerting the parental style are found both on the level of familial psycho-affective climate, as well as mostly on the child's psycho-behavioural level. By the present study we wish to investigate the relationship between the parental style (permissive, authoritarian and authoritative) as perceived by children and their interpersonal behavioural type (assertive, aggressive and passive). The panel of subjects (45 individuals), selected and allotted by simple randomization, has been made up of boys and girls (of ages between 9 and 11 years old) and their parents, in the urban environment. We have applied as investigation methods: the Parental Authority Questionnaire, the Assertiveness Scale for Children-adapted and the mathematical-statistical method. Acknowledging the effects of the parental style on the psycho-behavioural level of the child has a practical relevance, by developing training programmes of adapting interpersonal behaviour, but also that type of programmes with the value of intervention and involving parents and children.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MARKOVA, Galina	@: galina.a.markova@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: DJALEV, Lyubomir – New Bulgarian University, SABEVA, Veska – APCE, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: PARENT'S PERCEPTION OF INTEGRATION OF THEIR CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY IN THE MAINSTREAM SCHOOL SYSTEM IN BULGARIA		
ABSTRACT: <p>Integration of children in the mainstream educational system in Bulgaria has become guaranteed by social policy regulations after the country's accession to the EU. Before this, governed by the medical model, children with disabilities were often educated in "special" schools. Association of parents with children with epilepsy, whose mission is the inclusion of people with epilepsy in the society, has conducted a study that investigates the parents' of children with epilepsy perception of the process of integrating their children in the mainstream educational system.</p> <p>One hundred and eighty six parents of children with epilepsy, members of the Association of parents with children with epilepsy participated in the study. A questionnaire collected demographic data and data on the: 1) parent's knowledge about and acceptance of the illness; 2) parent's perception of the school conditions for integrated education; 3) parent's perception of their child's ability to cope with school tasks; 4) parent's perception of positive attitudes towards the child at school. The results showed that members of APCE tend to be people who have limited access to resources - 123 of the total 186 are unemployed/ retired/pensioners; 50% of the participants are single and divorced. Additionally, the study suggest that the more stigmatized the participants are the more negatively they perceive the integration of their children at school. Recommendations for professionals working with families with children with epilepsy are suggested regarding both – program development and participation of the families in the Association.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author:	@:	
MASSALDJIEVA, Radka	rapsy_99@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country:		
Clinic of Psychiatry, University Hospital in Plovdiv, PLOVDIV, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE:		
CONTENT AND CONCURRENT VALIDITY OF DRAW-A-PERSON TEST (DAPT) IN CONSTRUCTIVE IMPAIRMENTS OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>The aim of this study is to investigate the content and concurrent validity of a quantitative scoring system for DAPT, as a neuropsychological task, measuring visuoconstructive ability in dementia. Three approved visuoconstructive tests – BVRT, drawing of a house and drawing of a cube, together with DAPT and MMSE, was administered to patients with dementia in Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia, subjects with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and healthy elderly (mean age 68.17, SD= 8.56). 311 subjects from the three diagnostic groups completed BVRT and DAPT; 110 of them – the house and cube drawing. ANOVA showed significant differences in the diagnostic groups for the performance on DAPT – $F=75,08, p<.001$; on BVRT (correct reproductions) $F=93.457, p<.001$; on BVRT (errors) $F=106.852, p<.001$; on house drawing $F=29.70, p<.001$ and on cube drawing $F=23.53, p<.001$. The Spearman correlation analysis showed moderate significant correlations between DAPT total score and: 1/ BVRT number of correct reproductions ($r=0.519, p<.001$); 2/ BVRT total number of errors ($r=0.565, p<.001$); 3/ house drawing total score ($r=-0.581, p<.001$); and 4/ cube drawing total scores ($r=-0.528, p<.001$). Our results demonstrated sensitivity and validity of DAPT in constructive impairments in dementia.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field: S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: MATEI, Anca	@: Mat.anca@yahoo.co.uk	
Institution/Country: School of Doctoral Studies – Psychology, University of Bucharest, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: EMOTIONAL DISTRESS OF PARENTS WHEN CHILDREN PRESENT A PHYSICAL ILLNESS		
ABSTRACT: <p>This study aims to address the area of emotional distress that is present at the parents of children who have different physical affections. We evaluate the emotional profile of those parents, and analyse relations that occur between functional negative emotions and dysfunctional negative emotions., between rational and irrational beliefs. The 35 participants have been recruited from the parents of children-patients of a medical clinic in Bucharest. Results of the study indicate a specific level of emotional distress and correlations between dysfunctional emotions and irrational beliefs.</p> <p>Key-words: health psychology, emotional distress, symptom.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MELLOR, David	@: mellor@deakin.edu.au	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Deakin University, BURWOOD, AUSTRALIA		
Co-authors: YMER, Carly - Department of Psychology, Deakin University, BURWOOD, AUSTRALIA		
TITLE: IMPACT OF A SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM ON THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN WITH ADHD		
ABSTRACT: <p>This paper reports on a study of the impact of a social skills training program on the social adjustment of children with ADHD. Fourteen boys aged between eight and 12 years participated in the program, and fourteen controls remained on a waiting list. All participants were assessed on various aspects of their social behaviour and social skills before the program began, and two weeks following completion. The variables assessed included quality of social skills, frequency of social interactions, social knowledge, social communication, social goal setting, and sociometric status. While the members of the treatment group showed significant improvements in the frequency of social interactions, negative social communication, and social goal setting in comparison to the control group, they did not improve on the other measures more than the controls. It is argued that despite the limitations of this study, and the mixed findings, social skills training offers potential for improving the social skills and socio-metric status of children with ADHD.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: MENGOV, George	@: N/A	
Institution/Country: Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: EGHERT, Henrich - University of Giessen, GIESSEN, GERMANY		
TITLE: THE BENEFIT OF COMPUTATIONAL NEUROSCIENCE FOR ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY		
ABSTRACT: <p>It appears that neuroeconomics, the no-man's land between psychology and economics, shall mature undeterred over the next decade. While economists are reluctant to admit it to the realm of their discipline, psychologists seem to be a lot less prejudiced. The latter look determined to use the rapidly evolving technology for functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to develop a holistic approach for understanding brain activity. Yet, the ongoing research is of purely correlational nature, with little or no fundamental theory to guide it. This paper argues that computational neuroscience, the offspring of mathematical psychology, could provide fresh theoretical insight to complement the advancement in other areas of psychological research, especially with regard to economic psychology. We present a new experimental approach in which observable behaviour is matched with neuropsychological processes described by differential equations. Our first results show its feasibility and huge potential.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p> <p align="right">Host-organization:</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MENTUS, Tatjana	@: mentust@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, BELGRADE, SERBIA		
Co-authors: MIJATOVIC, Luka; KRSTIC, Ksenija - University of Belgrade, Philosophical Faculty, Department for Psychology, BELGRADE, SERBIA		
TITLE: METRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BEM SEX ROLE INVENTORY		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>In order to assess validity, reliability and factor structure of Bem Sex Role Inventory, which is an object of controversies in the literature, original version of the inventory was given to a sample which includes 329 adolescence of Belgrade grammar schools. The results of the item internal consistency analysis carried out so far has shown that Bem Sex Role Inventory has still good metric characteristics: reliability and validity. Principal component analysis with Varimax rotation yielded the nine factor solution, showing that the basis of the inventory consists of more than two latent dimensions, opposite to the presumption of the theory. Also, each subscale of the inventory is not one-dimensional, but multidimensional. Results of this study showed that BSRI represents a reliable instrument for gender role measurement, that it is not invariant by application in different cultural contexts, i.e. offers a weak construct validity.</p>		
<p>Key Words: Bem Sex Role Inventory S. Bem, Construct validity, Test reliability, Test validity.</p>		
<p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MESE, Gulgun	@: gulgun.mese@ege.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Ege University, BORNOVA-IZMIR, TURKEY		
Co-authors: ERDEM, Murat - Department of American Culture and Literature, Ege University, BORNOVA-IZMIR, TURKEY		
TITLE: NATIONAL STEREOTYPES AND PREJUDICES AGAINST AMERICA IN TURKEY		
ABSTRACT: <p>Since 9/11 incident, the image and perception of America changed dramatically due to her global policies implemented particularly in Middle Eastern region. As a reaction to this, Anti-American sentiment becomes an important issue in the region as well as in Turkish political agenda. This study aims at demonstrating the national stereotypes and prejudices against America in Turkey by using System Justification Theory. According to this theory, people are motivated to conserve the belief that existing social arrangements are fair, legitimate, justifiable, and necessary (Jost ve Bananji,1994). People who are most subordinated/disadvantaged by the status quo would have the most psychological need to reduce ideological dissonance and would therefore be most likely to support, defend, and justify existing social systems, authorities, and outcomes (Jost, Pelham, Sheldon, & Sullivan, 2003). In the measurement issues of this study, 250 students of social sciences at Ege University are applied the System Justification Scale, Demographic Form and a questionnaire form prepared by researchers in order to measure the stereotypes and prejudices against America. The data are currently being analyzed through statistical analysis (SPSS). The findings will be discussed in the context of system justification theory.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MIHOVA, Zlatka	@: zmihova@doctor.bg	
Institution/Country: Bulgarian Institute for Human Relations, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: KEEPING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN INNER AND OUTER REALITY IN COUPLES' RELATIONSHIPS		
ABSTRACT: Long-term relationships in couples are highly emotional and present a serious challenge to the individual's capacity to maintain intimacy and individuality simultaneously. Balancing emotional distance highlights individual problems such as attachment issues and psychological traumata. The paper presents the clinical experience of the author with 20 high conflict couples. Unlike other couples who experience difficulties from the domain of outer reality: life cycle crises, power issues, symmetric escalations, etc., these couples present a picture of poor control over the boundary between inner and outer reality and a constant misuse of the relationship to resolve difficulties in the internal life of the individual. A double vision of the therapist – both systemic and individual, is suggested. Applying Bowen's concepts, these couples may be described as demonstrating fusion in their relationship with intensive, reactive and automatic emotional exchanges. Using Fonagy's concepts, the individuals in the couple may be seen as lacking a sufficient ability to metallize. Understanding the deficits of their affect regulation and reflexive functioning offers an insight in the specific merging of meanings of external and internal experience. The use of couple's therapy techniques in a specific way and the application of a conjoint therapy are suggested as a way to help such couples. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MILOJEVIC, Milica	@: milica.m82@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
Co-authors: KASIC, Kristina; HEDRIH, Vladimir - Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
TITLE: VOCATIONAL INTERESTS OF RECREATIONAL SPORTSMAN		
ABSTRACT: The goal of the study was to examine the characteristics of vocational interests of people practicing sports recreationally, as operationalized by the spherical model of vocational interests proposed by Tracey. The spherical model of interests postulates that vocational interests of an individual can be described by measuring 18 types of vocational interests, that form a sphere in a three dimensional vocational interests latent space. For the abovementioned purpose vocational interests of a sample of 295 participants who stated that their leisure activities included sport were compared with the vocational interests of 769 participants whose leisure activities did not include sports. The participants in the study completed the Serbian version of the Personal Globe Inventory (PGI, Tracey, 2002, Serbian version, Hedrih, 2008). First, the fit of their data to the predictions of the spherical model was examined, and after that, average scores on 18 vocational interest types of the spherical model of the two groups were compared. The results show that level of fit of the spherical model of interest of our data is similar to the level found in other samples in Serbia, and other countries. Average scores of the two groups differed only on 2 vocational interest types measures, and these differences were low. When gender was taken into account, only one statistically significant difference remained in the male subsample, and there were no differences in the female sample. The results show that recreational practice of sports in general is not related to vocational interests, although the selection of a particular sport activity may be.		
<p align="center">Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements</p> <p>Key Words: Vocational interests, spherical model, Tracey, Serbia</p> <p align="center">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MIROLUBOVA, Galina	@: mgs07@mail.ru	
Institution/Country: HRM Department, Business School, Ural State Technical University, EKATERINBURG, RUSSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL OF MANAGER'S CULTURAL COMPETENCE		
ABSTRACT: <p>The cultural competence belongs to the set of managers' key competences in the situation of a social and economic globalization, polyculture and development of complex organizations. The cultural competence means readiness and ability of managers to use the organizational values and norms that set the organization general development vector as tools of an employee business behavior management. It helps to realize the company's goals through the integration of efforts of all employees. A relation between the meaning content of the cultural norm for an individual and the choice of the criterion behavior type was established by an empirical approach. A psychological factor of the behavior choice is the individual's readiness to use the organization culture norm as a tool for personal behavior and other people's behavior regulation. The relations were established between operational & instrumental and motivational & notional components of the readiness. The results of the research formed the basis for the elaboration and description of a three-level model of the cultural competence that establishes the requirements to a manager's business behavior and also differentiates the functions and zones of responsibility of managers on each managerial level. Managerial goals, functions and means for the organizational culture management are defined. The model allows to diagnose three types of business behavior that are characteristic of a person. On the basis of the diagnose certain conclusions can be made about the level of a manager's involvement in the organizational culture as a main condition of his/ her managerial efficiency. The conditions of a manager's cultural competence are described. An example is given of a practical use of the model for the evaluation of the compatibility of the organization factors, management system and organizational culture with the organization life cycle.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MITIC, Nikola	@: vlasta016@hotmail.com	
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Co-authors: STAMENKOVIC, Vlastimir; STEVANOVIC, Vujica - Faculty of Philosophy Kosovska Mitrovica, SERBIA		
TITLE: FORMS OF THE USE OF MOBILE PHONES DEPENDING ON THE DIMENSIONS OF PERSONALITY		
ABSTRACT: Obviously is that the majority of the population in the present time become dependent on mobile phone. Today without mobile phone average person can not function normally, mobile phone has become an integral part of his life. A large number of people nowadays use even two or three mobile phones in order to satisfy all their needs for communication. Number of mobile phone users in Serbia until December 2007, almost gone to 4.8 million users, or 72% of the population, the results of research of international audit firm "DILLOIT", which is done at the request of the company "Telenor". Today the number of mobile phone users increased significantly. In our research we examine the range in which and that the purpose of using mobile phones among today's teenagers. Also aim was to determine whether there are differences in using the mobile phone because of the type of personality. Sample of this research consists of 226 respondents – secondary (91 male n'135 female). This research was conducted in the area of Kosovo and Metohija and Leskovac. Supplies that we used for this study were Eysencks EPQ personality test and questionnaire about the use of mobile phones, construct for this research. The results showed that extraversion statistically more people use the possibilities that the mobile phones of people introversion, while the difference is not significant in terms of quantities of the talks and sending a SMS. Psychoticism and neuroticism are not significantly related to aspects of the use of mobile phones. We also found that people between the male and female sex are statistically significant differences in some matters in the use of mobile phones. Results showed that girls significantly more talk and send SMS than males. Key Words: mobile phone, personality dimensions, width of mobile phone use.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: MUTAFOVA, Maria	@: mariamutafova@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, South-West University "Neofit Rilski" – BLAGOEVGRAD, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: TOPUZOVA, Irina - Department of Psychology, South-West University "Neofit Rilski" – BLAGOEVGRAD, BULGARIA		
TITLE: INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS TAKING DIFFERENT TEAM-ROLES		
ABSTRACT: There are various studies in the area of pedeutology (the psychology studying teacher) that focus the investigators' and practitioners attention on the integration with students in the classroom. Students' personal characteristics, as well as their self-identification, perform in their style of interaction. They were investigated by means of some appropriate questionnaires for study of the personality. Our goal was to be studied some concrete characteristics of the assertive behaviour (Peer Power, 1985). The methods were a personal questionnaire of assertive profile (cf. Peer Power, 1985, adapted by M. Yordanova, 1996), a scale for value orientations from I. Karagiozov, a scale of self-esteem from M. Rosenberg, a questionnaire of cognitive styles from W. Slocum, adapted by T. Stoitzova, a test of the team-roles from Belbin. The respondents were 95 students from 20 to 25 years old. The results were processed statistically by means of SPSS.		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: NACHEVA, Diana	@: diana_ng@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Personality and Developmental Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION – A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE		
ABSTRACT: <p>The article aims at conceptualizing achievement motivation as important factor for the individualization of education in an academic environment. Achievement motivation is understood as a considerable personality mediator of the instructional process that ranges over a variety of aspirations and activity motives, directed towards effectiveness while the person is trying to achieve a significant outcome. Achievement motivation is discussed from the position of some of the main approaches in the psychology of motivation and in relation to the academic achievement.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: NARTOVA-BOCHAYER, Sofya	@: s-nartova@yandex.ru	
Institution/Country: Department of Clinical and Special Psychology, Moscow City University of Psychology and Education, MOSCOW, RUSSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY AS PREDICTOR AND PARAMETER OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING		
ABSTRACT: <p>The aim of this work is to present a new approach to personal development – Theory of Psychological Sovereignty (Nartova-Bochayer, 2002). The psychological (personal) sovereignty we understand as a person's ability of the person to supervise, protect and develop the own psychological space. Psychological space of the person is a significant fragment of reality which includes physical, social and psychological phenomena which the person identifies themselves with. It is shown in experience of authenticity of own life in circumstances which are by the person created or accepted. The sovereignty is an evolutionary and socially developed system quality: it is necessary to divide spheres of influence and to control normal cooperation of people. The normal sovereignty develops over all life span depending on the age tasks in each stage by means of resolution of conflicts between personal needs and opportunities of environment to satisfy these needs. Development of the sovereignty is cumulative: experience of independent activity in one situation, being generalized, has been transferred to the strategies of behaviour in other situations. Theory of the psychological sovereignty can be presented in several positions: (1) On the aims, (2) On the structure, (3) On the dynamics, (4) On the phenomenology.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: NAYDENOVA, Vihra	@: Vihranaydenova@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: ILIEVA, Snezhana - Sofia University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, SENSE OF COHERENCE AND SELF-EFFICACY – RESULTS FROM CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEY		
ABSTRACT: <p>Introduction: The article presents the results from international survey by more than 2000 students from three European countries: Germany, Poland and Bulgaria. The aim of the article is comparison in the subjective well-being, health and different personal determinants by the first-year students from these three European countries and their correlation.</p> <p>Methods: 803 German, 709 Bulgarian and 591 Polish students were surveyed by help of identic for the three countries questionnaire, developed and probed in University of Bielefeld. The questionnaire contains different areas of subjective health, well-being, social support and personal determinants. The subjective well-being was surveyed by the scale WHO 5 Well-Being Index and Sense of Coherence by the shorted version of Antonovsky Sense of Coherence scale – the Leipzig-SOC scale (SOC-L9, Schumacher et al., 2000). Self-efficacy was measured by the General Perceived Self-efficacy scale (GSE) by Schwarzer and Jerusalem.</p> <p>Results and discussion: Significant correlations were measured by the well-being and self-efficacy by the three countries ($p < 0.001$). Well-being was also significant correlated with Sense of Coherence by the students from three countries ($p < 0.001$). The both personal determinants were highly correlated with each other. The results showed significant cross-national differences in different surveyed areas and the need of follow-up survey.</p> <p align="center">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: NAYDENOVA, Vihra	@: Vihranaydenova@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: CONTEMPORARY METHODS BY PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT: COMPETENCY BASED INTERVIEWS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Introduction: The article presents different contemporary methods by personnel recruitment with focus on the method competency based interviews as a method, which is often used in the real business in many European countries. Discussed are the specific competencies which can be measured through this method and in which recruitment situations they are mainly coming into practice in organizations.</p> <p>Methods: Introduced are different examples for questions used by Competency based interviews and examples for their structure. Compared and discussed are different assessment methods used in the recruitment process as: tests, interviews, assessment and development centers and what are their advantages and disadvantages in the real practice. In the article are presented cases of competence-based interviews with candidates applying for specific positions in companies.</p> <p>Results and discussion: A mixture of different personnel recruitment methods secures the objectivity and reliability of the selection process. Competency based interviews can give to the assessor real examples for behavior in past situations of the assessed candidates. The p examples from practice, presented in the article, show the different factors, taken into consideration by the final selection decision.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: (NEAGU) CIULUVICA, Cristina Ileana	@: cristina_ileana@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: SEXUALITY OF CHILDREN A PROBLEM FOR PARENTS		
ABSTRACT: This work presents a foray in the main theories about infantile sexuality. It is demonstrated the importance to give a sexual education at the right time, as well as which should be the result of a sexual education that has reached its goal. There are also described the barriers that may interfere in achieving a proper sexual education and what consequences might result for the adult life if one fails to give a sexual education. It is finally approached the modality to offer children a sexual education in the era of Internet, and what should be the right time to do it.		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S11: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AS A PROFESSION II: TEACHING AND STUDYING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: NEDEVA, Viktoriya	@: vnedeva@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Work, Organizational and Applied psychology, Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: CAREER COUNSELLING OF PHD STUDENTS – SPECIFICITIES, CURRENT STATE AND PERSPECTIVES		
ABSTRACT: Career counselling is a substantial part of contemporary education. It contributes to establishment and development of the link between science and business practice. This kind of support to students' choice of career path is different, in dependence on the target group it is orientated towards. Career counselling of PhD students is an issue, characterized by series of specificities, which differentiate it from counselling of University students. PhD students are highly qualified young experts, which have made once a specialized career choice and need a particular attention, in order to continue their career and make an effective transfer of their knowledge to practice and society. The current state of this issue in Bulgaria is described. Some perspectives for future development of career counselling of PhD students are outlined.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: NEDIN, Stoyo	@: stoyo@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Bulgarian Association of Foreign Investors, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF INVESTMENT DECISION-MAKING		
<p>ABSTRACT:</p> <p>The author presents the psychological mechanisms of investment decision-making as drawn from his hands-on experience with about 60 foreign investor companies in Bulgaria from the start of their presence in Bulgaria and following the process of their business in the country. He has more than ten year experience as owner-manager of a consultancy company and Head, Governing Council of the Bulgarian Association of Foreign Investors. Examples of Government policy impact on the company performance is given as well.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: NEGOVAN, Valeria	@: negovan_v@yahoo.com	
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Co-authors: DINCA, Margareta - Department of Psychology, Titu Maiorescu University, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
TITLE: UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SOCIAL AXIOMS AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING		
ABSTRACT: <p>The purpose of this research is to examine the typical patterns of the university students' psychosocial well being related to their social axioms. The research is based on Leung, Bond, et al.' (2002) concept of social axioms and on Diener's (1994), Seligman's (2002), Ryff's (1995) and Keyes' (1998) models of well being. Participants in the research were 400 university students from different faculties from Bucharest, Romania (1st, 2nd and 3rd year of study). Data were collected by Social Axioms Survey (Leung, Bond, et al. (2002) and by The University Student Psychosocial Well Being Inventory that assesses the construct in terms of subjective (general and faculty related), psychological and social well-being. Our presumptions were that the students' beliefs about themselves, social environment and the spiritual and physical world, are associated with the specific patterns of psychosocial well being. Our hypotheses focused on the main and combined effects of social axioms on the means of the dimensions of psychosocial well-being. The results confirmed the hypotheses and lead to a more accurate understanding of the dynamic of university students' well-being patterns.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: NESIC, Milkica	@: milkica@medfak.ni.ac.rs	
Institution/Country: Department of Physiology, Medical Faculty, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
Co-authors: CIRIC, Milan; FILIPOVIC, Jovica; VELICKOVIC, Milos - Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA; NESIC, Vladimir - Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
TITLE: IMPACT OF ANXIETY ON VALENCE, AROUSAL, AND CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY TO EMOTIONAL MOVIE SCENES		
ABSTRACT: The aim of this research is to investigate impact of state and trait anxiety on the valence and arousal assessment and cardiovascular reactivity to movie scenes from different film genres. Our participants were second year students of Psychology (females, n=26 and males, n=3). Participants' self-evaluated anxiety (state and trait anxiety) prior to the experiment. Video material, made in three versions from eight movie scenes, was shown to the subjects. Cardiovascular parameters such as blood volume pressure amplitude (BVP), and its standard deviation (SD), hearth rate (HR) and inter-beat interval (IBI) was registered using sensor HR/BVP-Flex/Pro with ProComp Infinity system and BioGraph Infinity software in real time, i.e. during watching movie scenes. Each of the extracted film scenes contained an emotion-arousing event, which the subjects, immediately after the scene, assessed by way of two dimensions, valence and arousal. Results indicate that state and trait anxiety influences the valence and arousal assessment as well as the cardiovascular reactivity. Key Words: anxiety, valence, arousal, cardiovascular parameters, emotional movie scene. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: NIKOLAEVA, Elena	@: klemtina@yandex.ru	
Institution/Country: Department of Child psychology and Psychophysiology, Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, SAINT-PETERSBURG, RUSSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE PECULIARITY OF HEALTH CONCEPTIONS OF DIFFERENT AGES CHILDREN		
ABSTRACT: <p>Now the greatest distribution has received the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991). It is widely used for prediction of various types of social behaviour, including health behaviour. This theory predicts the behavior changes when persons use a chronic bad habits. But the more important is the problem of prevention of the bad habits formation. We proposed that the representations of themselves as the healthy persons could be good defense against the bad habits. We tried to analyze the representations of children about their families and themselves health. 150 children from 6 yr to 16 yr. were participants. They answered to the special questionnaire. We found out that about 30% of children of each age thought that healthy person was that one who went to the doctors and used the pills. Children had no the representations of healthy person as person who cares and responses his or her health. We suppose to use the theory of planned behavior for the probability appreciation of bad children habits in children with different representations about their health.</p> <p>The work was supported by RGSF, grant N 07-06-00576a</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: NIKOLOV, Nikolay	@: nnikolov@osbulgaria.com	
Institution/Country: OS Bulgaria Ltd. SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: BOJADJIEVA, Denitsa - New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: THE LEADERSHIP JUDGMENT AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE		
ABSTRACT: <p>The poster presents the results from a study of the relationships between the organizational climate and the quality of leader's judgment. The leadership judgment is a notion derived from the Vroom & Yetton and Blanchard & Hersey situational leadership theory and can be defined as the leader's mastery of dealing with people in various situations. These authors suggest that the leaders should take in account the complexity of problem, the experience and capability of team, and the attitudes of subordinates to her/him selves in order to make good decisions. The existing research provides support for the situational leadership theory. Our research shows that the impact of the leader's judgment on the organizational effectiveness and subjective well-being is moderate by the organizational climate which leaders create. We used the Leadership Judgment Indicator (LJI) as a measure of overall leadership judgment and Majer-D'Amato Organizational Assessment Questionary as measure of the organizational climate.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: NIKOLOV, Nikolay	@: nnikolov@osbulgaria.com	
Institution/Country: OS Bulgaria Ltd. SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: BULGARIAN ADAPTATION OF MMPI-2		
ABSTRACT: <p>This report summarizes the main results from Bulgarian MMPI-2 Adaptation Project. At the beginning we briefly describe the translation process and evaluate the usefulness of some strategies for ensuring conceptual and linguistic equivalency between original and adapted test. One of most controversial and widely debated topic in cross-culture research is the emic-etic dilemma. The etic approach assumes that the concepts coined in one culture can be meaningfully applied to another culture, whereas the second point of view tends to deny such possibility. The adaptation of MMPI-2 could be successful only if at least some of test scales work as expected in the second culture. The answer of a question how large can be the etic part of psychopathological constructs could vary from culture to culture. Bulgarian adaptation of MMPI-2 suggests that almost all MMPI-2 scales are meaningful and useful in Bulgarian clinical practice. This conclusion is supported by the results from convergent-divergent validity studies of the Bulgarian MMPI-2 scales, the established equivalency between factor structure of the both, the original and adapted versions, the similarity between internal consistency coefficients of the test scales, the similarity in item endorsement frequencies, and the established scalar equivalency of the clinical scales in both culture for various clinical groups.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PACHOLOVA, Yana	@: yana_pacholova@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Association for Social Development and Integration, Varna, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: STANKOVA, Margarita; TODOROV, Emiliyan - Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: ADAPTATION OF THE LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT SURVEY IN BULGARIAN AS A PART OF CHILD BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST FOR AGES 1.5-5 YEARS		
ABSTRACT: The present study is a part of the standardization for Bulgaria of Child Behavior Checklist for Ages 1½-5 years/ Language Development Survey (CBCL/LDS) and Caregiver-Teacher Report Form for Ages 1½-5 (C-TRF), developed by Thomas M. Achenbach and Leslie A. Rescorla. It examines the size and content of early language production in Bulgarian and the validity of parental reports of language production of children aged 18-35 months. A series of picture-naming experiments was used to determine the language production development in this age period, by directly examining children's vocabulary. Language Development Survey (LDS), comprising questions about early language development and a list of 556 words organized into 14 semantic categories (a translated and extended version of the English list), was used as a parental report instrument for vocabulary size and content. Analyses revealed that a picture naming task and a parental report yield similar patterns of language production, indicating that LDS could be used as a valid measure of early language development. Results for word frequency from the experiments and the reports were used to generate a list of the first produced words by Bulgarian children aged 18-35 months, allowing the adaptation of the LDS into Bulgarian. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PAISI LAZARESCU, Mihaela	@: mihaelapaisi@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Educational Sciences, University of Pitesti, ARGES, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: AXIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS IN THE TEENAGERS BEHAVIOR		
ABSTRACT: By their system of values, norms, rules, moral and ethics command and recommend the human behaviour. The moral behaviour of teenagers being marked by hedonism, relativism, autonomy, the criteria of „good” and „evil” reduce, most of the times, to what is good or evil for each individual; „if it's good for me, no one has the right to prevent me from what I want to do”. The objective of this paper is to identify a succession of stages in interiorising the system of values governing the teenagers' behaviour. The starting hypothesis presumes that during adolescence, the moral behaviour is autonomous, without exterior constraints, but observing moral rules maintains a situational dimension. The subjects in the study are high school students, aged between 15 and 19 years old and the tools employed are a series of situational items presenting concrete circumstances, with implications on the teenagers' school behaviour. The conclusions of our study reflect the significant fact that moral experience, expressed in the chronological age and residential environment represent a primordial variable in determining moral autonomy, but also that there is a large number of teenagers observing moral rules out of fear of punishment or by use of a moral habit.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PENCHEVA, Eliana	@: eli@anetbg.net	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology of Personality and Developmental psychology, Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: PAPAZOVA, Eva; NACHEVA, Diana - Department of Psychology of Personality and Developmental psychology, Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: COMPARISON OF THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN ADOLESCENCE AND EMERGING ADULTHOOD		
ABSTRACT: <p>The aim of the study was to outline the personality markers of two developmental periods – adolescence and emerging adulthood (see Arnett, 2001, 2005). 169 adolescents, aged 15 to 18, and youth, aged 18 to 25 were studied. MBTI questionnaire, form G, was applied for that purpose. The results indicated the presence of a certain developmental pattern, subordinate to the principal of maturity (Blonigen et al., 2008; Vaidya et al., 2008). The older subjects proved to be more introverted (I) ($I=1.43$; $p<0.01$) and more judging (J) ($I=1.39$; $p<0.01$), than the younger ones. Their modal psychological type ISTJ was characterized by a need of order, control and respect for traditions. It was in contrast with the two adolescents dominant types ENTP ($I=0.51$; $p<0.05$), and ESFP ($I=0.43$; $p<0.05$), presupposing a taste of active life full of strong experiences, openness to new opportunities, flexible and adaptive way of life. The personality specificity in accordance with “gender” variable was also traced out. A significant difference between women’s personality profiles of the two studied age groups occurred, repeating in broad outlines the tendency found in the whole studied contingent. Surprisingly the comparison between males in adolescence and emerging adulthood did not show any significant type differences.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PENTCHEVA, Elena	@: epentcheva@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Laboratory of Aviation Psychology and Flight Safety, National Transport Hospital, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: TSVETKOVA-GEORGIEVA, Desislava - Laboratory of Aviation Psychology and Flight Safety, National Transport Hospital, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN BULGARIAN AND EUROPEAN SYSTEMS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SELECTION OF APPLICANTS FOR INITIAL TRAINING OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS		
ABSTRACT: Research in EUROCONTROL member countries shows that various methods are used in selection of applicants for initial training of ATC's, from the method of interview to execution of 22 different tests. This imposes the need to equalize the standards for the selection of ATC's of EUROCONTROL member countries. To this purpose a scientific team with EUROCONTROL developed and implemented FEAST (First European Air traffic controller Selection Test). For more than 15 years selection of applicants for initial training for civil aviation has been made in Bulgaria, in accordance with International requirements and standards. By perfecting the existing till now experience in this field we created an actualized system for assessment of professionally important qualities of applicants – PATBA (Psychological Assessment Test Battery in Aviation). Psychological selection is made by stages and includes assessment of essential qualities and performance of complex multifactor operational activity, as well as assessment of personality. With the present research we intend to make comparative analysis between results achieved by applicants for training with ATSA Training Center with the system FEAST and results with the system PATBA used in psychological evaluation in the Laboratory of aviation psychology and flight safety for medical certification. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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Conference Field: S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: PETKOVA, Miroslava	@: petkovaa@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Medical Psychology, Trakia University, Medical Faculty, STARA ZAGORA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: NIKOLOV, Valeri - Department of Physiology, Medical University, Medical Faculty, PLEVEN, BULGARIA		
TITLE: PREDICTORS OF PAIN INTENSITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN CHRONIC PAIN PATIENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The relationship between anxiety, depression and pain intensity among patients with different levels of life satisfaction was examined. Previous studies have supported the idea that anxiety and depression play a significant role in chronic pain, but the relationship between anxiety, depression and pain intensity in connection to patient's life satisfaction has not been adequately explored. The sample was 82 patients with chronic pain who were dividing into two groups – with high and with low levels of life satisfaction. Data were collected through individual interviews, using an 7-point numerical pain rating scale, Spielberger Anxiety Scale, Beck Depression Inventory and Life Satisfaction Scale. In addition, demographic data were identified from the medical records. The average anxiety and depression levels of the participants were 41.46 (SD 9.02) and 13.89 (SD 7.12) - higher than the normal levels. The levels of anxiety and depression were significantly positively correlated with pain intensity ($r = 0.471$, $p < 0.0005$) and was also a significant predictor of pain intensity. There were finding significant differences between groups with high and low life satisfaction. The results showed that anxiety and depression are not only associated with pain intensity but that they also predict it and decrease patient's life satisfaction.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: PETKOVA, Pavlina	@: ppetkova@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Sofia University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: BULGARIAN ADAPTATION OF THE BENTON VISUAL RETENTION TEST		
ABSTRACT: <p>The Bulgarian Adaptation of the Benton Visual Retention Test (BVRT) was developed on the last 5-th revision of the original test. BVRT is the world's most frequently used clinical test for the assessment of visual perception and visual memory. Defective performance of visual-memory and visuocognitive tasks is strong indicator for cerebral dysfunction caused by injury, disease, or maldevelopment. The validity of the Bulgarian version was established in an extensive research programme by using of both normal and clinical samples (the latter including patients with epilepsy, brain stroke, dementia, brain lesions, schizophrenia, depression, personality disorders etc). The paper reports the results from these studies and outlines some conclusions and directions for future research.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: PETROV, Daniel	@: danipetroff@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of General, Experimental, and Developmental Psychology, Sofia University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: ATTACHMENT STYLES AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The research study aims at examining the role of personality, motivational and relational variables that are implicated in one's sexual healthcare. Attachment theory is a useful perspective to understand risky sexual behaviors. Individuals with different attachment styles are assumed to think and feel differently about sexuality which results in different sexual behaviors, including safe sex practices (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007). University-based sample of subjects (19–21 years) was assessed on the degree of avoidance and anxiety in their intimate relationships (based on ECR-R; Fraley, Waller & Brennan, 2000). The combination of these two attachment dimensions permits the classification of the subjects in the prototypical attachment styles. As expected, attachment styles are related to subjects' protection motivation (Ho, 2000) and risky sexual behaviors. The analysis of risky sexual behaviors on the basis of attachment styles is relevant to sexual risk reduction programs for young adults. It contributes substantially to our understanding of how particular attitudes to relationships might be translated into patterns of risky sexual behaviors. The counseling implications of the present findings and the future directions for research are also discussed.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PETROVA, Ana	@: Ana.petrova@parisdescartes.fr	
Institution/Country: Laboratoire de psychologie et neurosciences cognitives, Institut de psychologie, Université Paris Descartes, BOULOGNE-BILLANCOURT CEDEX, FRANCE		
Co-authors: FERRAND, Ludovic - Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, CLERMONT-FERRAND, FRANCE		
TITLE: LITERACY EFFECTS IN AUDITORY WORD RECOGNITION		
ABSTRACT: An increasing number of studies suggest that phonology-to-spelling inconsistent words (i.e. containing phonology units with multiple possible spellings) take longer to recognize than phonology-to-spelling consistent words (i.e. containing phonology units with only one spelling). However, many psycholinguistics argue that these effects are strategic, being related to the lexical decision task and are therefore present mainly with low frequency words. On the other hand, interactive theories of word recognition suggest that orthography might affect the core processes of spoken word recognition, as there is still a debate about whether the locus of the effect is lexical or sublexical. Two experiments investigated the role of phonology-to-spelling consistency in both auditory lexical decision and rime detection tasks using the same items by manipulating their consistency and frequency in French. Phonology-to-spelling consistency effects were obtained in both experiments showing that they appear even without the possibility to apply orthographic strategies. In addition, this literacy effect appears with both high and low frequency words. Finally, orthographic effects were present only with words but not with pseudowords, implying that lexical processing is critical to the occurrence of the consistency effects. This suggests that for schoolchildren, learning new words is influenced by the interaction between the phonological and orthographic representations and this interaction leaves traces in lexical representations well into adulthood. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PETROVIC, Danijela	@: dspetrov@f.bg.ac.rs	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, BELGRADE, SERBIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: ADOLESCENTS' VIEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONFLICTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>This paper examines current conflicts of adolescents. The aim of the paper was to examine how adolescents perceive the most important conflicts in their relationship with peers, friends, romantic partners, teachers, parents and siblings. Conflict was defined as interpersonal disagreement and was distinguished from bullying and aggression. For examining the perception of conflicts, the method of conflict contents retrospection was used. The perception of certain elements of conflicts was researched with the questionnaire on characteristics and effects of conflicts. The research was conducted on the sample of 316 adolescents. The research results show that the majority of conflicts occur in the relationship with parents (27.11%), while the most often areas of conflicts are unfulfilled obligations (20.07%), resource distribution (16.9%) and damaging relationships (16.55%). The statistically important differences are determined in regard to the type of interpersonal relation and perception of the following elements of conflict – importance of other side in the conflict, duration of conflict, and outcome of conflict, affective tone and interaction upon conflict. The obtained results show that during the discussion of developmental role of conflict in adolescence, it should be taken into consideration what type of interpersonal relation is involved in the conflict.</p> <p>Key words: adolescence, perception of conflict, conflict resolution strategies, interpersonal conflicts</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PETROVIC, Danijela	@: dspetrov@f.bg.ac.rs	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, BELGRADE, SERBIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: TEACHERS' ATTITUDE TO ROMA EDUCATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>Nowadays, the inclusion of Roma children into the educational system is one of the important social tasks. The extent to which Roma children will be accepted by their classmates, their attitude towards school and their school success greatly depends on their teachers. Therefore, the aim of this research is to examine teachers' attitude to the inclusion and education of Roma. The research encompassed 107 elementary school teachers, 1st to 4th grade (86.9% female and 13.1% male). Questionnaire was used for data collection. The results show that the majority of teachers consider Roma children to be discriminated in terms of education (71%) and that the state should invest more in Roma education (67%). Regarding the inclusion, 78.8% of the teachers see the inclusion as the best possible solution for Roma education. Small numbers of teachers believe that they are not trained to work with Roma children (11.2%) and that they are not motivated to be personally engaged in working with Roma children (19.6%). Most teachers accept Roma children in their classes (76% say that they would certainly accept Roma children in their class, and 29% say that they do not make any difference between children in their class). The obtained results show that, nominally, teachers have positive attitude towards the inclusion and education of Roma. The question is to what extent this positive attitude is expressed in everyday work with Roma students.</p> <p>Key words: teachers, attitudes, Roma education, inclusion</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PHINNEY, Jean	@: jphinne@calstatela.edu	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, California State University, LOS ANGELES, USA		
Co-authors: GANEVA, Zornitza - Faculty of Education, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: THE STRUCTURE OF ETHNIC IDENTITY OF YOUNG ADOLESCENTS OF BULGARIAN AND ROMANY ORIGIN		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>The purpose for this study was to examine the structure of a measure of ethnic identity among young adolescents of Bulgarian and Romany origin. Students in eleven grade (N = 100) completed the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM), measures of psychological well-being and a measure of salience of ethnicity. Factor analyses of data for the two ethnic groups yielded a twofactor structure that corresponded to two theoretical approaches to ethnic identity, as hypothesized. Similar patterns in magnitude of loadings were observed across groups, indicating that the MEIM could be used as a global composite index of ethnic identity. Ethnic identity was related positively to measures of psychological well-being such as mastery, self-esteem and optimism, and negatively to measure of loneliness. MEIM scores also were moderately strong and positive with salience (the importance of a person's own ethnic background in his or her life), across ethnic groups.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PITARIU, Horia	@: horia_pitariu@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA		
Co-authors: ILIESCU, Dragos - Department of Psychology, SNSPA-FCRP Bucharest, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
TITLE: PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE CPI-260 AS A MEASURE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP		
ABSTRACT: <p>This paper investigates the predictive validity of the California Psychological Inventory (CPI-260) for transformational leadership, by means of a longitudinal study across 5 years. The CPI-260 has been administered to a number of 104 MBA students (27 females and 77 males, ages between 22 and 46 years, $m=29.5$, $SD=5.4$) during the last year of their MBA studies. Five years later, the leadership behavior of each of the participants was assessed at his/her current workplace with a measure of transformational leadership behavior. The MLQ (Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire), Form 5X, was administered in a 360° procedure, to the former MBA students themselves, as well as to a number of their colleagues, supervisors, subordinates and internal and external clients. A total of 104 self-evaluations and 671 observer-evaluations (6.45 for each participant) were collected. Supplementary, formal data about each participant were collected, in terms of his/her formal position (hierarchical level, number of subordinates, company etc.) and performance ratings. Based on the data, we have investigated the predictive validity of the CPI-260 scales for the concepts which are part of the transformational leadership model, as well as for the objective indicators of leadership success. Multivariate techniques, like regression techniques and factor analysis were applied in order to assess the incremental validity of the CPI scales over the MLQ for predicting high impact leadership behaviors.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: PITARIU, Horia	@: horia_pitariu@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA		
Co-authors: RUS, Claudia Lenuta - Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA; CARASCA, Diana - HUMAN RESOURCES, ALCATEL – LUCENT, TIMISOARA, ROMANIA		
TITLE: OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN THE CONTEXT OF CURRENT GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS: RESULTS FROM THREE ROMANIAN ORGANIZATIONS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The present research proposes to analyse some aspects of occupational stress in the context of current global economic crisis, specially the potential moderator effect of organizational trust in the relation stressors-strains. The participants were from three organization activating in producing mobile phone, banking and cosmetics domain. In all samples different stressors predicted various strains. The results showed that in the producing mobile phone company, trust in supervisor negatively predicted the counterproductive work behavior toward organization and persons. Instead, trust in organization positively predicted these two types of organizational deviance. In the sample of participants working in the cosmetics domain, trust in organization positively predicted positive emotions and trust in supervisor negatively predicted their intention to leave the organization. The trust in supervisor of the participants from the banking domain negatively predicted intention to leave, organizational and interpersonal counterproductive work behavior. The trust in organization positively predicted positive emotions and interpersonal counterproductive work behavior. A high level of trust in organization predicted a lower intensity of negative emotions, intention to leave and a reduced organizational counterproductive work behavior. Also, the two level of organizational trust moderated the effect of some occupational stressors on negative emotions and organizational counterproductive work behavior.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PODSHYVALKINA, Valentyna	@: odsociol2@paco.net	
Institution/Country: Department of General and Social Psychology, Odessa I. Mechnikov National University, ODESSA, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT		
ABSTRACT: <p>In this paper modern challenges for psychological science and practice are discussed. The author analyzes dynamic changes in social life and job: multivectoral changes of life activity conditions, occurrences of new forms of life activities, cardinal changes of meaning of social activity and social norms, changes of identification objects, influences on human development by education system and psychologist's practice, etceteras. Three base models of relation between psychological science and practice are justified, such as the model of direct relation between psychological science and psychological practice (psychotechnical model), the model of undirected, mediate relation between psychological science and psychological practice (psychotechnological model), the model of direct relation between psychological science and wide social practice (socioeconomic model). We propose conceptual model of psychological technology as a dynamic system and the typology of psychological technologies on the base on their structural and functional characteristics. We want show, that monitoring of results of psychological technologies functioning can stimulate new research agendas in psychological science.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: POKORSKI, Mieczyslaw	@: m_pokorski@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology, Opole University, Opole, Poland and Medical Research Center, Polish Academy of Sciences, WARSAW, POLAND		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: AGE-DEPENDENCY OF MEMORY DYSFUNCTION AND DEPRESSION		
ABSTRACT: <p>The aim of the study was to examine the influence of depression on memory function in two contrasting age-groups of women: young, aged ~23 (35 subjects), and old, aged ~70 (44 subjects). First, the incidence of depression was examined in both age-groups of women, with the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Either age-group was then subdivided into depressive and non-depressive subgroups. Memory function was assessed in all women with a modified Visual Letter Recall Test (University of Washington, Seattle). The results show that the incidence of depression was greater in the young than in old women; 63% vs. 41% of subjects, respectively. In contrast, the accompanying memory dysfunction was greater in the old than in young women; 43% vs. 18% of missed letters on recall, respectively ($P < 0.05$). The results thus failed to support the notion of a causative link between age, depression, and memory dysfunction. Memory deficit did not intensify with increasing depression score and also was present in the women without depression in both age-groups. In conclusion, senior age is not necessarily linked with the more frequent appearance of depression, and a decline in memory function with advancing age also has to do with factors other than depression.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: POPANDREEVA, Anelia	@: popandreeva@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: AN APPROACH FOR COMPUTERIZED CALCULATION OF THE DATA FROM ROSENZWEIG PICTURE FRUSTRATION TEST		
ABSTRACT: <p>The computer program describes 24 situations. The reaction and attitude are characterized with 6 category and 9 factors. Each of the factors has a set of explanations for possible attitudes towards frustrated event. One by one the situations are described with short explanation, text, type of the situation and event of frustration. Each situation has a set of possible answers for each factor. The tested subject answer selects appropriate factors. According selected factors the calculations are done as follows: frequencies of the factors and categories; codes (standards); complex of adaptation; the correspondence between subject's reactions and typical way of reactions; trends. There are not difference between men and women.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: POZHARLIEV, Alexander	@: apojarliev@nbu.bg	
Institution/Country: School of Management, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: APPLYING THE IDEAS OF TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING IN MANAGEMENT EDUCATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>This paper examines a new approach to management education within the context of concept for modernization and reconstruction of the MA program at the School of Management at NBU. Elements of a new approach are presented that are connected with the building and applying of special new modules that aim at serving as a catalyst for a change in the mindset of managers and their building up of skills for continuous learning and professional development. The paper examines ideas, approaches and strategies to be used in the creation of a “Skills for Learning and Development” module, which will have as a goal to empower the students to become owners of their development processes and to form key abilities for reflection and self-reflection. Ways of building up the abilities for the effective management of learning processes, critical understanding of ones own mental models, as well as those of others, and tracing the development, are discussed. The paper presents basic concepts that comprise a methodological basis for the realization of the desired learning process – transformational learning and action learning, their respective strategies, elements and ideas for making these concrete methods of the process of study functional.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: PRODANOV, Mihail	@: mprod@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Intitute of Psychology – Ministry of Interior, Bourgas, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: MORAL REASONING AND MACHIAVELLIANISM		
ABSTRACT: <p>Psychological literature explains Machiavellianism as structure containing mainly three dimensions: manipulative interpersonal tactics, cynicism and disrespect for conventional moral. These tendencies result from egocentric dominant – aspiration for profit and success at any cost. Moral reasoning/thinking/ represents the cognitive component of morality as personal psychological construct. As far as a lot of studies prove the lack of correspondence among declared moral standards, on the one hand, and real behavior – on the other, this brings up the question for likely moderators among those variables. These moderators could be other personal constructs or/and situational factors as well. The aim of this study is to explore the interrelation between two above variables – Machiavellianism and the level of moral development, by means of what to determine whether these variables overlap and functionally derive from each other. In case of lack of positive correlation, they should be considered as independent factors with specific effect on behavior.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PULINO, Lucia Helena	@: Luciahelena.pulino@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Departamento de Psicologia Escolar e do Desenvolvimento, Universidade de Brasília, BRASÍLIA, BRAZIL		
Co-authors: CUNHA, Flavia Bastos - Departamento de Psicologia Escolar e do Desenvolvimento, Universidade de Brasília, BRASÍLIA, BRAZIL		
TITLE: A NEW KIND OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY FOR A NEW KIND OF SCHOOL: CONTEMPORARY CONSIDERATIONS		
ABSTRACT: Psychology in school is a practice related to the general principles adopted by the school. The Political Pedagogical Project (PPP) of the school is its community's letter of intentions, that guides its everyday work. This project is the result of a collaborative work made by all the people who live together in school, and is open to modifications. So, we believe the psychologist should be a school member, someone who participates in the elaboration and implementation of the PPP. As she/he studies developmental psychology and the conditions for educating people during their life span, she/he is a key-professional in the school. Nowadays, the Brazilian official education points to the inclusion of every citizen in school – <i>Education for all</i> - and elaborates programs for Ethnic and Gender Diversity, and Education for the Human Rights. Therefore, it is not enough for the psychologist to know Developmental and Educational Psychology. It is essential that she/he can deal with these contemporary challenges. In this sense, in the University of Brasília, we have two Programs – Filoesco and the Aion Space - that introduce Psychology students in interdisciplinary groups in which they experience a philosophical practice of reflection about ethical questions on diversity issues. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: PURCIA, Valeria Ecaterina	@: valeriapurcia@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychological Counseling, County Resource Center and Educational Assistance, National College „Gheorghe Lazar”, SIBIU, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOPEDAGOGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN EARLY SCHOOL AGE STUDENTS WITH ADHD		
ABSTRACT: <p>Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is a cerebral dysfunction frequently present on children, being one of the most common disorder of this age. ADHD can be defined as a syndrome characterized by an early debut (before the age of 7th) and it resides in a combination of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity which persist in time, sometimes until maturity, at an individual with a normal mental development. The presence of these symptoms leads to a difficult adaptation in family, social and school environment. It has a higher prevalence, strong personal and social impact and often is associated with other development or psychiatric disorders. Being an psychiatrically issue, if is not completely cured, there are methods to control it. The scientist's opinion is that a child neurological inattentive and hyperactive is a young man who has a hidden handicap which request an directly intervention. No matter the difficulty of the situation, therapeutical strategies developed to the same effect will contribute to eliminate the symptoms that characterise the hyperkinetic syndrome and it will help the children to rich, step by step, a normal life. Through this interventional psychopedagogical program proposed by us, we wish to put in hand of the parents and teachers a few information about ADHD and a few simple and easy to use techniques in family and at school.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: RACHEV, Nikolay	@: nikolay_ratchev@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of General, Experimental and Developmental Psychology, Sofia University "St Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: STUDENTS' CONCEPTS OF INTELLIGENCE: PROTOTYPES AND IMPLICIT THEORIES		
ABSTRACT: This is a small-size study based on the pioneering work of U. Neisser (1979) and R. Sternberg et al. (1981) on understanding the notion of intelligence in everyday life. Students in psychology and tourism were asked to list the characteristics of the intelligent person. They also had to state their opinions regarding sex differences in intelligence. Data was collected in three consecutive years, during psychology courses. A total of 113 answers were collected. The results can be organized so as to search for the prototype of the intelligent person – as suggested by Neisser – as well as to extract the main categories of intelligence emerging in students' implicit theories, in line with studies by Sternberg and H. Gardner (1983). By comparing the results from this study to the original works, culture-specific features of implicit theories can be tracked, together with common findings. References: Gardner, H. (1983). <i>Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligence</i> . New York: Basic Books. Neisser, U. (1979). The concept of intelligence. <i>Intelligence</i> , 3, 217-227. Sternberg, R.J., Conway. B.E., Ketron, J.L., Bernstein, M. (1981). People's conceptions of intelligence. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 41, 37-55.		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: RAMDHANI, Neila	@: neila_psi@ugm.ac.id	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University, YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: FACTORS INFLUENCE PROFESSORS IN USING THE ELECTRONIC MAIL: CASE IN INDONESIA		
ABSTRACT: Electronic mail is one of the information communication technology products that successfully connect an individual with other individuals and groups. The characteristics of electronic communication which is not synchronized, enables users to send a complete document in various forms and large capacity from other remote places. This convenience has invited thousands and even millions of email users in the world. However, among the lecturers of Gadjah Mada University (GMU), it is much lower compared with the overall number of UGM lecturers. In addition, a substantial numbers of lecturers who have email account do not use this email system in their work. This study aims to test theoretical models that predict the use of electronic mail in a high power distance and collectivistic culture like Indonesia by including personality variables (Extraversion and Openness to the experience), Perceived of usefulness, Perceived ease of use as antecedent variables for Attitudes, Subjective norms, Perceived behavior control and Intention. Three hundred and one lecturers of GMU participated in this research. Structural Equation Modelling using AMOS-16 was applied to analyse the data. It was found that Perceived ease of use the email provides the largest contribution to the frequency of email usage. The Perceived Ease of Use contributes more effects to the email usage compared to Intention in determining the frequency of email use. Extraversion does not correlate with Attitudes, Subjective norms, and Perceived behavior control. It was found that Extraversion influence the use of email through Intention. The Perceived usefulness and Openness influence the use of email through Attitude, Subjective norm, and Intention. Meanwhile, Openness influences Frequency of email usage through Perceived Behavior Control. Key words: Email, Extraversion, Openness, perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness.		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: RANDEV, Panayot	@: chovek_plus@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: HUMAN PLUS Foundation, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE MANAGEMENT IN THE CLASSROOM AND IN THE SCHOOL		
ABSTRACT: <p>'Effective Management of the Discipline in class and in school' is a cycle of interactive seminars for school principals, school counsellors and psychologists and teachers of all educational levels and fields. They were held in the first half of 2009 with a few hundred teachers from over a dozen schools of various levels – elementary schools, high schools, colleges and vocational schools in Sofia and around the country. In this paper we will make a short introduction into this important but rarely discussed side of school life, which according to statistics, takes up about half of the teachers' time, and for the coping with which, they don't have the necessary knowledge and skills. Thus they are left to rely on an intuitive approach based on trial and error. The experience of the author, derived from those seminars will be presented in the paper, along with the results and conclusions. We offer the author's matrix from over two dozens of systematic approaches, unified in five big branches and will briefly introduce their main ideas and methods. We will present results from focus-groups with teachers and their disciplinary problems in class, along with teachers' attitudes towards the students and the discipline. The suggested system of seminars, which is part of our bigger program 'Effective school' is open for implementation in all schools that find it useful.</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: RANDEV, Panayot	@: chovek_plus@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: HUMAN PLUS Foundation, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: MULTI-DIMENSIONAL CONCEPTUALIZATIONS AND MULTI-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY		
ABSTRACT: <p>In the first part we introduce the idea of multi-dimensional conceptualizations in psychology. We show how over the last century the theoretical models in psychology have gradually evolved from 0-dimensional (point) through 1-dimensional (linear) to 2-dimensional (circular) and we argue the author's thesis that 3-dimensional (spherical, cubical and other) models are the minimal level of conceptualization today in order to keep the core characteristics of the psychological phenomena. To the proliferation of a high number of low (0-1-2) dimensional models it is expected to oppose one or a few mid- (3-4-5) or multi (6+) dimensional models, which comprise within themselves the low-dimensional models as their projections. We also introduce the idea of a collapse of the dimensionality and the occurrence of principally new conceptual metaphors. We will offer examples the author's multi-dimensional conceptualizations of such phenomena as asthma, leadership and school discipline.</p> <p>In the second part we present the author's idea of the multi-levelled interventions and justify that the low-levelled interventions, regardless of their type or level are not effective enough and that the minimal number of levels, of which it is expected that a certain intervention is to take place, if we want it to be effective and stable, are 3. We give examples of the author's interventions in the field of effective management of asthma, leadership and school discipline. We discuss the idea of the so-called shortcut-interventions.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: RANDEV, Panayot	@: chovek_plus@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: HUMAN PLUS Foundation, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF ASTHMA AND ALLERGY: THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH		
ABSTRACT: <p>The suggested paper is a short introduction and a popularization in front of the bulgarian and regional psychological circles of the ideas for multi-dimensional management and coping with such psychosomatic, psycho- and auto-immune illnesses as asthma, allergy, cancer, diabetes and others. In the first part we will briefly present the evolution of the approaches on conceptualization and treatment of asthma and allergies. In the second part we will present the author's three-dimensional approach towards asthma and allergies, based on the integration of bioenergetic (mainly breathing), personal (combining emotions management, solution-focused orientation and the creation of a new alternative positive healthy self) and interpersonal (constructive change of the interpersonal and environmental environments) methods. Those colleagues, interested in our approach will be introduced to the website dedicated to those problems www.bez-astma.org</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: RANDEV, Panayot	@: chovek_plus@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: HUMAN PLUS Foundation, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: RE-GENESIS: NEW PARADIGM FOR CREATING ALTERNATIVE POSITIVE REALITIES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE US		
ABSTRACT: <p>RE-GENESIS is a new paradigm for effective practical psychological and integrative work with individuals, groups, organizations and communities. It is a part of the nonclassical, positive, socially constructive postmodern approaches in psychology and we believe in radical optimism. RE-GENESIS has the ambition to be an original Bulgarian school with an international vibe. RE-GENESIS is in an early stage of development. For now, this approach starts off at an individual and group level and, with the development of a social infrastructure, it would evolve into the organizational and community level. At this stage, we could define four degrees of the depth of our work: generating positive alternatives for solving certain declared difficulties, developing positive alternative selves, gradual integration into existing positive alternative communities, and next - creating a whole network of positive alternative environments. The unique characteristic of our approach is the radical rejection of the problem-centric and past-centric focus, and at the same time, emphasis on a spectrum of positive alternatives within and outside of the individuals and organizations, with a stress on the plurality of the alternatives, selves, networks and environments. In this paper we will present the core concepts, leading ideas, methodology and some possible fields where our approach can be implemented for practical work.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Author: RANDEV, Panayot	@: chovek_plus@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: HUMAN PLUS Foundation, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE - MODERN SYNTHESIS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGY AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES		
ABSTRACT: <p>The proposed paper is a short introduction and a popularization in front of the Bulgarian and regional psychological circles of a modern branch in the contemporary science, technologies and social organization – collective intelligence (CI). In the first part we will briefly present the evolution of this branch and the various approaches related to it in the course of the 20th century, and especially over the last 10-15 years. In the second part we will present the main streams in CI: swarm intelligence, wisdom of the crowds, co-, P2P & collaborative intelligence, computational intelligence and others. In the third part we will introduce several of the possible implementations of CI as: prediction markets, knowledge markets, ant algorithms, Web 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0. In conclusion, we will mark the possible contributions of psychology to CI and the perspectives of the development of CI in the future.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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Institution/Country: HUMAN PLUS Foundation, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: LIVE TESTS - A NEW PARADIGM FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF TESTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The proposed paper is a short introduction and a popularization in front of the Bulgarian and regional psychological circles of the ideas of the so called 'Live Tests' which the author offers for discussion and development. In the first part we will briefly introduce the evolution of the various approaches towards tests over the last hundred years and we will point out the fundamental limitations of the static and quasi-dynamic tests that dominate today's psychology. In the second part we will present the author's idea for possible internal evolution of tests, in a similar way as the evolution of species from simple mono-cells through developed organisms to complex eco-systems, pointing out the main steps and aspects in this evolutionary process. In conclusion we will sketch out the perspectives for applying in practice this new understanding of the evolving Live Tests.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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TITLE: SELF-ESTEEM AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AS A PREDICTORS FOR APPREHENSION THE PURPOSE IN LIFE		
ABSTRACT: <p>On the sample of the 518 highschool students from Central and South Serbia we examined whether the self-esteem and some sociodemographic characteristics (success in school, level of education of parents and material status) can be important predictors in apprehension the purpose in life. As well, the difference in the level of exposure of basic variables of research in the regards of the control variables (gender, place of living, the type of school students are attending) was examined. Purpose in life can be defined as recognition of order, harmony and purpose in their personal existence, the pursuit of goals that are worth of effort, their implementation and feeling of fulfillment that comes with it. We also used Rozenbergs concept of self-esteem. Following techniques were used: 1) Rozenbergs self-esteem scale; 2) Purpose in life Test, 3) Questionnaire of sociodemographic data. Data were processed with multiply regression analysis, ANOVA and Pearson coefficient of correlation. Results show that self-esteem and some of sociodemographic variables could be significant predictors of apprehension purpose in life (explained 38% of all variances). Self-esteem was put out as best predictor. We found significant differences in the level of exposure of mentioned variables in the regards of where the students lived and the type of school they attended.</p> <p>Key words: purpose in life, self-esteem, adolescence.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: GHRBAN JAHROMI , Reza; TALEBI , Saeid; SEIF , Mohamad Hasan; MAZLOOMIAN , Saeid - Payame-Noor University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: PREPARING A PREDICTIVE MODEL OF COMPUTER ANXIETY OF FARF PAYAME-NOOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BASED ON THE DWECK'S SOCIAL-COGNITIVE MODEL		
ABSTRACT: This study aims to propose a model of predicting computer anxiety of Fars Payame-Noor University students based on Dweck's social-cognitive approach through a path analysis method. The sample consisted of 486 students (297 females and 189 males) who completed a questionnaire composed of intelligence beliefs, achievement goals, and computer anxiety. The results showed that the relationship between students' intelligence beliefs (incremental and entity) and computer anxiety is different with regard to the mediating role of achievement goals. The findings also showed a meaningful difference between computer anxiety of humanistic and science students, but there was no meaningful relationship between male and female students. Key Words: computer anxiety, intelligence beliefs (entity and incremental), achievement goals (mastery, performance-approach and performance-avoidance).		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: RASTEGAR, Ahmad	@: Rastegar_ahmad@yahoo.com	
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Co-authors: GHOORBAN JAHROMI, Reza; HEJAZI, Elaheh – University of Tehran, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: ACHIEVEMENT GOALS AND ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT AS PREDICTORS OF MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT		
ABSTRACT: <p>The purpose of the present study was to examine a predictor model of mathematics achievement based on the role of achievement goals and different dimensions of academic engagement. For this reason, 500 third grade high school students (250 male and 250 female) in mathematics field from Shiraz were chosen using cluster random sampling. They completed a questionnaire consist of 4 subscales: achievement goals, effort, task value, and cognitive and metacognitive strategies. Their mathematics academic performance was also assessed by total score average in mathematics courses. The results by path analysis technique showed that different dimensions of academic engagement influence the relationship between achievement goals and mathematics achievement. Mastery goals influence mathematics achievement through metacognitive strategies, task value and effort indirectly and positively. The effect of performance–approach goals on mathematics achievement are indirect and negative and through the mediation of cognitive strategies. Performance–avoidance goals influence mathematics achievement directly and negatively. The mediating role of academic engagement in the relationship between achievement goals and mathematics achievement is confirmed.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: RASTEGAR, Ahmad	@: Rastegar_ahmad@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Educational Research, Payame-Noor University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
Co-authors: GHOORBAN JAHROMI, Reza; NIKBAKHT, Maryam – University of Tehran, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF EPISTEMOLOGICAL BELIEFS AND MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT: THE ROLE OF ACHIEVEMENT GOALS, MATH SELF-EFFICACY, AND COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT		
ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship of epistemological beliefs and mathematics achievement, with regard to the mediating role of achievement goals, math self-efficacy, and cognitive engagement. To do this, 473 (283 female and 190 male) science students from the Fars Payame-Noor University were chosen through multi stage cluster sampling and answered to a questionnaire consisted of epistemological beliefs, achievement goals, math self-efficacy, cognitive and metacognitive subscales. The scores from their mathematics course were also considered as the criterion of mathematics achievement. The results generally showed that achievement goals, math self-efficacy, and cognitive engagement mediate the relationship between beliefs in fixed ability, simple knowledge, and certain knowledge and mathematics achievement. However, the mediating role of these variables between belief in quick learning and mathematics achievement didn't receive support.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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Co-authors: ZARE, Hossin; KAMALI ZARCH, Mahmoud - Department of Psychology, Payame-Noor University, TEHRAN, IRAN		
TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMOR STYLES AND PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The main purpose of this research was to study the relationship between humor styles and personality dimensions. Three hundred and forty two students (218 female, 124 male) from the University of Yazd participated in this study. Humor styles Questionnaire (Martin, 1998) and Neo-Five factor Inventory (Iranian short form, Kiyamehr, 1383) were used to measure humor styles and personality characteristics of students. In descriptive section of analysis, male and female students were similar in affiliative and aggressive styles of humor, but male students were more self-enhanced than females and female students were more self-defeated than males in humor styles. In personality factors, the mean scores of male student were higher than means of females, except of neuroticism factor that in this factor the position was opposite. In correlation matrix also, self-defeating and self-enhancing styles of humor were correlated with all personality factors significantly. According to multivariate regression analysis, self-defeating and self-enhancing styles of humor were significant factors (with positive and negative effects) to predict all personality factors. Furthermore, self-affiliative style of humor was another predicting variable for openness. Other humor styles and sex could not enter in regression equivalents.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: ANASTÁCIO-BARATA, Meirijane - Department of Technological Graduation, CDL Faculty, FORTALEZA, BRAZIL		
TITLE: LEADERSHIP IN A INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SPANISH AND BRAZILIAN ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGERS BASED UPON THE GLOBE PROJECT		
ABSTRACT: The main objective of the present study is to analyse organizational leaders' styles in Spain and Brazil. The proposed comparative study among Spanish and Brazilian organizational leaders follows the GLOBE (Global Leadership and Organizational Behaviour Effectiveness) project according to its methods and goals. For the present research 40 Spanish and 40 Brazilian enterprises were approached in a transversal and correlation study with the participation of 72 Spanish and 88 Brazilian organizational leaders. Both directors (20%) and managers (80%) took part in the study. Comparatively, the main results point to differences among Brazilian and Spanish leaders in what concerns the following leadership dimensions: authoritarianism, relationship and anticipation for changing. On the other hand, it was found a negative relationship between authoritarianism and social ability; a positive relationship between authoritarianism and relation, as well as a positive relation between relationships and social ability. At last it was discussed the limitations and practical implications of the found results for leadership in organizations of both approached countries, comparatively. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Southern Federal University, ROSTOV-ON-DON, RUSSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: SOCIO-CULTURAL DETERMINATION OF COMMUNICATION		
ABSTRACT: <p>Communication is a universal prerequisite of human existence; it is impossible to understand that without turning to such notions as values. Communication is conditioned first and foremost by socio-cultural, social values. In this connection our objective was to analyze the value-determined forms of communication in terms of culture and history, and consider their occurrence in socio-cultural and social environment. To achieve this objective we employed the psychosocial method, analysis of literary sources and other methods. As a result we have identified certain socio-cultural features of communication in the Russian culture. However, society shapes certain value paradigms, necessary for a successful adjustment to living in it. The extent to which social values conform to socio-cultural ones, affects greatly the way personal human values are formed and psychological well-being is achieved.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: SACKS, Susan	@: sacks@barnard.edu	
Institution/Country: Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, USA		
Co-authors: KOPARANOVA, Doroteia - Harvard Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA; GANEVA, Zornitza - Faculty of Education, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: THE GENDER GAP – ADOLESCENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SCIENCE AND TEACHER METHODOLOGY		
ABSTRACT: In the past two decades, research has strongly suggested that males have a supremacy over females in the hard sciences. The controversy has spawned a surge regarding gender differences in science performance and school education. Recent studies have asserted that there are no gender differences. However, the question remains why hard sciences even today, despite the effort to increase their popularity among females, remain mainly male populated careers. Despite its importance and abundance such research has predominantly focused on the USA and Western countries. The researchers feel the need to expand the effort to a less studied sample, such as Bulgarian teenagers. At a local Sofia school, a questionnaire probed 169 teenagers, from 14 to 18 years of age, for their opinions about their attitude towards science and their view of the teacher methods. The research found that female participants scored higher on the Student Attitude scale; thus they held a more positive attitude about science than their male classmates. Female teens were more likely to devote more time in science, complete their homework, have a higher interest in science classes, and pursue a science related field of study. On the Science Teacher Methodology scale, female students also indicated more positive views than their male peers. This means that female students experience more interactive teaching styles and their curriculum includes visual aid models and teacher rewarded student effort.		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: TATAR, Arkun - Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: THE ADAPTATION OF CES - DEPRESSION SCALE TO TURKISH, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDY		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>The unconstrained use of the CES Depression Scale (Center for Epidemiologic Depression Scale; Radloff, 1977) has lead up to its rather widespread application in the academic and practical studies in the USA and Canada. Although there are a great many instruments to evaluate depression in Turkish literature, the adaptation of the CES-D Scale would be advantageous because of the declared structure and the widespread use of the instrument and also to be able to make literature comparisons with the related studies. The translation validity of the scale has been examined first by translating the scale to Turkish then translating back to English. The opinion of the experts have been asked to test the face validity of the scale and after the required corrections have been made, the scale has been applied to a sample of 450 subjects to determine the reliability coefficients. The Alpha coefficient of 0.90 has shown a high reliability for the scale. The single factor and four factor structure of the scale have been tested by Confirmatory Factor Analysis and over 0.90 fit index has been obtained.</p>		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: SIMA, Maria Camelia - Faculty of Psychology and Educational Science, BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY, CLUJ, ROMANIA		
TITLE: SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL AND COGNITIVE SKILLS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED ABUSED CHILDREN		
ABSTRACT: This article describe a pilot study that aimed to assess the comparative social, emotional and cognitive skills within a group of institutionalized abused children, a group of abused children placed in foster care and a group of children living with natural families. The assessment presented in this study was made in order to further test the effectiveness of the intervention YCDI (You Can Do It Education) developed by prof.Michael Bernard whose assessment procedure was used. The results support the research hypotheses such as 1.institutionalized abused children have deficits at the level of socio-emotional skills, which are more obvious compared with children placed in foster care and 2.the level of development of socio-emotional skills of children placed in foster care is close to that of children living with natural families. Key words: abused children, socio-emotional skills, institutionalized children, foster care, attachment disorders		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
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Co-authors: MARKOVIC, Zorica - Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University in Nis, NIS, SERBIA		
TITLE: THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS MONEY AMONG EMPLOYEES IN MACEDONIA AND SERBIA		
ABSTRACT: The attitude towards money and its components are compared between employees in two neighbouring countries. The examinees were 400 male and female employees (per 200 from each country) among 19 and 63 years old with completed high school or university and of varied work experience. The attitude towards money was evaluated by LOM (Love of Money scale, Tang, 1999) consisting of 58 items and a 5-degree scale of agreement for each item (10 items concern an affective, 14 items a behavioral and 34 items a cognitive component). The results pointed at a significant difference in the entire attitude towards money ($t=2.519$ $p<0.012$) and its affective and behavioral component ($t=3.666$ $p<0.000$; $t=3.447$ $p<0.001$, respectively). The findings were explained on the base of the following factors: money as an evil (an affective component factor); budgeting, saving and charitable giving money (behavioral component factors); and personal respect owing to disposal of money (a cognitive component factor). In addition, Macedonians reached higher values than Serbians on these factors except on the cognitive component factor (respect). The main conclusion concerns similar yet specific socio-economic and work surroundings in each country which result with somewhat different employee attitudes towards money among Macedonian and Serbian employees. Key words: attitude towards money; affective, behavioral and cognitive component		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
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Co-authors: ZEYTINOGLU, Isik Urla - McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada, YILMAZ, Gozde ; OZSOY, Arzu - Kocaeli University, Economics and Administrative Sciences Faculty, Labor Economics and Industrial Relations Department, Kocaeli-TURKEY		
TITLE: JOB SATISFACTION, SUPPORT AT WORKPLACE AND STRESS AMONG CALL CENTER EMPLOYEES		
ABSTRACT: Ensuring job satisfaction of call center employees is a major concern for management because job satisfaction effects the service quality. This study aimed to reveal the relationship between perceived support at workplace, stress and job satisfaction among 153 workers of three bank call centers. Three sources of support at workplace -organizational, supervisor and peer- were included in the study. A significant negative relationship was found between stress and job satisfaction, organizational and supervisor support. Results indicated that perceived organizational and supervisor support was related to job satisfaction. Regression analysis revealed that peer support was not a significant predictor of job satisfaction among call center employees. Implications for enhancing job satisfaction were discussed. Key Words: Job satisfaction, stress, perceived organizational support, supervisor support, peer support Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: SHURBANOVSKA, Orhideja	@: surbanovska@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University "St. Cyril and Methodius" Skopje, Faculty of Philosophy, SKOPJE, MACEDONIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: FAMILY INTERACTION AND PEER RELATIONS - FACTORS OF THE LONESOME BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILD AT SCHOOL		
ABSTRACT: <p>Loneliness is a result of an unsuccessful social interaction. The theory of symbolic interaction approach respects the inter-systematic inter-dependence of the interaction within the family and the interaction with the peers (Fine, 1981). <i>The basic research question was:</i> how are the family and peer relations associated with the lonesome behavior of the pupils in mid childhood and early adolescence (3rd grade and 7th grade pupils), respectively. <i>Examinees:</i> the data gathered from 194 examinees were elaborated in the research. The examinees included 3rd grade pupils (85) and 7th grade pupils (109). The research was made in May 2007 in one primary school in Skopje (Macedonija). <i>The following results were acquired:</i> For the 3rd grade pupils the regressive analysis of two general factors family and peers, rendered the following factors as <i>significant</i> variables: (un)acceptance by the father with a β quotient -0.414, rejection by the mother with a β quotient 0.302 and control by the father with a β quotient 0.454. These dimensions contributed to the explanation and prediction of the lonesome variable as 47%. The results of the regressive analysis of the 7th grade pupils show a <i>significant</i> influence by the family variable mother - emotions with a β quotient -0.257 of the child loneliness, while within the peer variables the significant one was the satisfaction with the best friend with a β quotient -0.235. They explain and predict the lonesome variable as 46%.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: SIDORIUC, Simona - Roxana	@: simona_sidoriuc@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: University of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza", Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, IASI, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG USE ATTITUDES, INTENTIONS, BEHAVIOR, AND THE COMPLIANCE WITH CONTROL (DRUG) POLICIES		
ABSTRACT: <p>The research upon the drug use phenomenon constitutes a priority theme of research for social sciences in Romania as well, for at least two reasons: First, in recent years, we have witnessed a worrying escalation of this phenomenon in our country (35.000 drug users in 2007), secondly, the research and studies conducted in Romania in the fields of drug use, although capable of offering a certain picture of drug use phenomenon, seem to be still insufficient to assess its dimensions, causes, and consequences and establish the adequate policies taking into account the social-cultural context of our country (social norms and attitudes emphasizes the importance of empirical support for this model related to drug use problem and other social health-related behavior, as compared with other epidemiological data). Numerous studies have identified a wide variety of factors related to drug use, ranging from micro-psychological level through social-psychological or macro-sociological level. Obviously, the question of why people use drugs is an extremely complex phenomenon with multiple, interrelated socio-psychological factors. Ideally is needed a parsimonious theoretical framework which would provide systematic integration of many of the theories and findings related to drug-use motivation. The main focus of this study is to investigate the relationship between drug use attitudes, subjective norms, perceived control, intentions, willingness, behavior, and the compliance with control (drug) policies, by testing an extended theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1988, 1991) to predict alcohol and drug use, by incorporating new independent variables (trying as a mediator and actual control as a moderator of the attitude-intention-behavior relationship and, the compliance with control policies). To test the hypothesis, a representative sample of students in general population and drug use convicted from Moldavia county will be investigated across a variety of drugs. The significance of this findings for drug policy and practice will be considered.</p> <p>Key Words: drug use, extended theory of planned behavior, drug policy, compliance</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: SKRIPKINA, Tatiana	@: skripkina@rsu.ru	
Institution/Country: Department of Developmental Psychology, South Federal University, ROSTOV-ON-DON, RUSSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: CONCEPTION OF CONFIDENTIAL ATTITUDES OF A PERSON		
ABSTRACT: <p>The analysis has shown that the trust (or its lack) is a «background» condition of existence of other phenomena of interpersonal attitudes such as friendship, authority, cooperation as well as enmity, manipulation and others. The given circumstance has allowed us to make a supposition that a person has always got two simultaneous aims connected to the trust: personal and social. The hypothesis has been lain in that fact that at each instant of time the person in this or that proportion trusts himself/herself and at the same time trusts that particular person whom he/she enters into cooperation with, and these have been named confidential attitudes of the person. Empirical researches have shown that level of trust to oneself and to a particular person can be expressed differently. This discrepancy is the factor generating many phenomena of interpersonal attitudes in which basis there is the trust.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: SOTIRIOU, Penelope	@: pen_sot@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, ATHENS, GREECE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: SELF-DETERMINATION, WELL-BEING, AUTONOMY SUPPORT AND COOPERATIVE VERSUS DEFECTIVE ATTITUDES INTO THE WORKPLACE		
ABSTRACT: <p>Unless that many theories have been developed in order to explain what motivates people to engage in certain behaviors (i.e. Locke & Latham, 1990; Frese, 1989 etc), little contribution exists on the factors that enhance or hinder cooperation not only at the micro-level of individual (Antonides, 1994; Pruitt & Kimmel, 1977), but also at the macro-level of an organization (Cox et al, 1991). However, Self-Determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 1985) is a complete approach of human personality and specifically of work motivation (Gagné & Deci, 2005). The present study aims to explore the correlations between cooperative attitudes and some personality traits, namely motivation and well-being, as well as situational factors, as autonomy support. The hypotheses were that: a) there is no positive correlation between defective attitudes and the working contexts that support autonomy, b) defectors must be control or impersonal oriented and c) defectors must experience lower degree of psychological and subjective well-being than cooperators. The sample was composed of 135 full-time employees, 66% of them were employed in the private sector and the 34% worked in the public service area. The study's findings confirmed the hypotheses.</p> <p>Key Words: cooperation, self-determination, motivation, well-being, autonomy, workplace, economic opportunism.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: SOUSOKOLOVA, Irina	@: irinasousokolova@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Distance Teaching, Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE ASSESSMENT OF HEREDITARY AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN CREATIVITY		
ABSTRACT: <p>To reveal the mechanisms of creative activity, we enlist the theoretical definition of creativity, proposed by D.Bogoyavlenskaya. Instead of the commonly used description of the features of creativity, she isolated a unit of the creative process called "Intellectual Self Action" (ISA), defined as an individual's cognitive initiative to continue a thinking process beyond the limits of a given assignment. The specific psychological method for the diagnostics of ISA called the "Creative Field", allows to simultaneously untangle the two main components (intellectual and motivational) of the creative process and to give both a qualitative and a quantitative assessment of ISA. We studied the genesis of ISA by using different types of family relations and the twin method. The values of the main components of the phenotypic dispersion provide definite evidence that environmental influences exceed genetic factors. We compared the level of ISA of a given individual with his/her dominating type of social relations: "functional" versus "substantial" (K. Abulhanova-Slavskaya). Being involved in a lifetime permanent personal relationship, non-separated twins provide an ideal experimental model for such a comparison. Our results show that ISA is determined by social factors, and that the cognitive and social initiatives of an individual have common roots.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: STANESCU, Dan Florin	@: dan.stanescu@comunicare.ro	
Institution/Country: National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION (EXPLORATORY TRIAL) FOR CHILDREN OF PARENTS WITH CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM INJURY		
ABSTRACT: It has long been known that somatic illness in a parent is a risk factor for later psychiatric disorders in children, and despite this, little attention has been paid to children's mental health when a parent is severely ill. In acute central nervous system injuries, the evolution of illness is different from other severe illnesses in parents as described in the literature, such as cancer, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, AIDS, haemophilia. However, children reactions being exposed to an ill parent suffering for acute central nervous system injury are insufficiently known, studies being almost inexistent. The research is based on a longitudinal study and comprise 58 families (35 ill fathers and 23 ill mothers), 15 children 4-10 years old (6 boys and 9 girls) and 43 adolescents 11-18 years old (16 boys and 27 girls), and aims to evaluate and compare the data obtained from the two sample groups during a six months period. In a pre-post measurement design, families getting counseling were compared to a group of families, who solely are given a brochure and serve as controls. The following instruments were used: Child Behaviour Checklist, Youth Self Report, and Opinion on the Counselling Procedure. It was found that those receiving counseling intervention have had a good outcome over time and that "face-to face" interventions through counseling sessions seems to be more effective in reducing children's stress symptoms than written advices and recommendations by a brochure. Key Words: children, counselling, preventive intervention, somatically ill parents Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: STOEVA, Teodora	@: sstoev@spnet.net	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Sofia University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY CLIMATE UPON AGGRESSION AND DEPRESSION IN CHILDHOOD: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CONSULTING PRACTICE		
ABSTRACT: In the article are investigated the influence of intra-family relationships in three aspects: first, in the relation to parental models of verprotection, dominance, emotional neglegance and support, second-in relation to inter-marital relationships, and third- in relation to the organization of the conditions of life. They have been formed two hypotesis. According to the the first hypotesis the authoritarian and overprotective style of parenting lead to aggresion and depression. According to the second hypotesis the marital conflicts and emotional neglegance as a parental style lead to depression in childhood. As a whole the hypotesis were confirmed. The results could be interpreted in the confirmation of the idea that the aggression in childhood reflects "lieing behind" depression. The implications for the consulting practice were brought out.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: STOITSOVA, Tolya	@: tstoitsova@nbu.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Mass Communication, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: GILES, Howard; CHOI, Charles - Department of Communication, University of California in Santa Barbara – USCB, Santa Barbara, USA; HAJEK, Christopher - Department of Communication, University of Texas, San Antonio, USA		
TITLE: INTERGENERATIONAL COMMUNICATION SATISFACTION AND AGE BOUNDARIES IN BULGARIA AND THE UNITED STATES		
ABSTRACT: This talk and presentation are focused on a process very important in the development and establishment of Bulgarian civil society. This is the communication between different generations. To find a fruitful framework for analyzing the data we have made a comparison of the intergenerational communication in a civil society with established democracy as it is the case with the United States. The research examines Bulgarian and American young adults' perceptions of prior experiences of intergenerational communication. Irrespective of culture, as age of target increased from young adult to middle-aged and elderly adult, so did attributions of benevolence, norms of politeness and deference, and communicative respect and avoidance; conversely, attributions of personal vitality and communication satisfaction decreased linearly. However, Bulgarian youth reported more of a tendency to avoid, but were more expressedly respectful when, communicating with older adults than their American counterparts. In both settings, young adults' avoidant communication with older people negatively predicted their communication satisfaction. Yet in Bulgaria only, age stereotypes and politeness norms also predicted communication satisfaction: the more young Bulgarians felt a need to be polite to older people and the more they perceived them as personally vital, the more communication satisfaction they reported with elders.		

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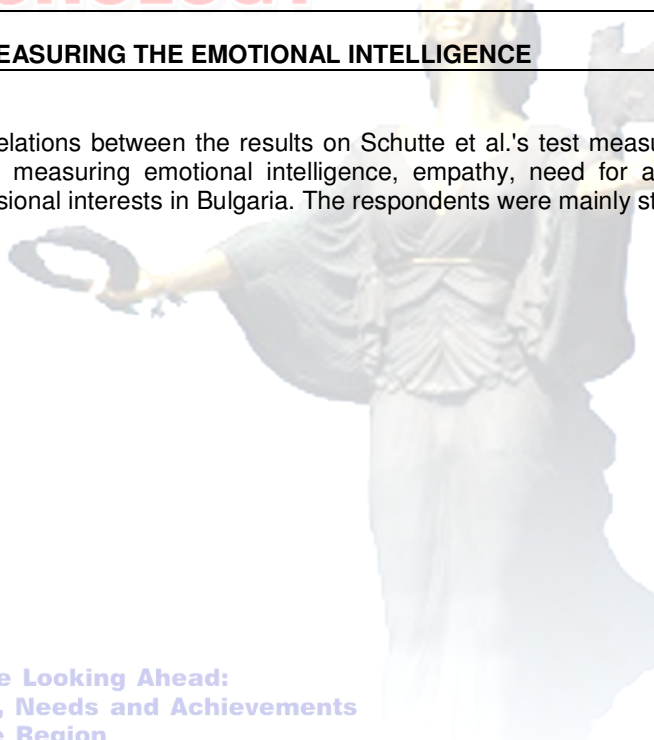
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field: S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: STOYANOV, Valeri	@: V_Stoyanov.rm@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Social Science, Varna Free University, VARNA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: COPING WITH STRESS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF WORK STRESS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The report analyses the resources for coping with stress at different levels of accumulated stress. It is shown by an empirical research that the active coping strategies do not lead simply to reduction of the intensity of the stress effects. The levels of the accumulated stress interact with the used strategies and at high levels (of accumulated stress) the search for substitution activity, the deactivation in the organizational environment, leads to lower levels of the stress effects. Active coping strategies are effective at low and moderate stress levels.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: STOYANOVA, Stanislava	@: avka@abv.bg	
Institution/Country:	Department of Psychology, South-West University "Neofit Rilski" – Blagoevgrad, BULGARIA	
Co-authors:		
TITLE: VALIDATION OF A TEST MEASURING THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE		
ABSTRACT: <p>The paper presents the correlations between the results on Schutte et al.'s test measuring EQ and the results on several tests measuring emotional intelligence, empathy, need for achievements, optimism, aggression, professional interests in Bulgaria. The respondents were mainly students.</p>  <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: SYED MUSTAFA, Shargah Muzlia	@: shmuzlia@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY MARA (UiTM), SHAH ALAM, MALAYSIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: APPLYING THEORIES OF DREAMS: EXPLORING DREAMS IN LATE ADOLESCENTS		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Is there special meaning or information that we can infer from our dreams? The psychoanalytic view of dream proposes that dream is a wish-fulfilment opportunity that offers direct insight to the unconscious desires or wishes of the person. In contrast, the biological view suggests that dreams are simply a by-product of random stimulation of brain cells during REM sleep, where the brain struggles to make sense of such stimulation by conjuring up dreams. Another theory, the cognitive view sees dreams as an extension of everyday life as the brain sift and sort the everyday experiences and thoughts in a process of mental housecleaning. Thus, the question is which theory applies most to the dreams of young people ages 18-19 years old? Will their dreams fit nicely into any of the three theories? Two cohorts of preparatory college students were asked to monitor their dreams for three nights by fulfilling a brief journal sheet immediately after they woke up the next morning. Details about their pre-sleep conditions, the dream contents and significance of the theories will be described so that better pictures of what young people possibly think, feel and experience can be synthesized from this simple analysis of dream.</p>		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TAIR, Ergyul	@: ergyul_tair@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: AFFECTIVE WELLBEING AND SOME ASPECTS OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG BULGARIAN EMPLOYEES		
ABSTRACT: The aim of this study among Bulgarian employees (N 420) were first, to test the theoretically based structure of job related affective wellbeing scale (Warr,1990), and second to examine the associations between some work characteristics and job related affective wellbeing. The results from factor analysis that best described the structure of the job related affective wellbeing scale from Bulgarian sample will be presented. In addition, available associations between work characteristics included in this study (job control and supportive organizational climate) and job related affective wellbeing on the one hand, and the some aspects of the mental health of the other will be reported.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TATAR, Arkun	@: arkuntatar@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors: SALTUKOGLU, Gaye; BINICI, Basak; SENTURK, Simge - Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY INVENTORY, HOW DO SPOUSES PERCEIVE EACH OTHER?		
ABSTRACT: Harmony between spouses is an important aspect for the continuation of a healthy marriage. However, in Turkish literature, tools to appraise interpersonal relations between spouses, and their communication and harmony are not adequate, therefore, whether personality inventories could be used for the declared goals have been specified as a research problem in this study. For this reason, apart from the investigation of the validity of the instrument, we aim to test whether the longer form of the Five Factor Personality Inventory (5FPI) is an adequate appraisal tool for testing the spouses' perception of one another. In this study, 100 couples who have been married for at least one year have been chosen, and have been asked to evaluate themselves and their spouses with the 5FPI. By analyzing the profiles of men for various personality traits such as assertiveness, tolerance, selfishness, order, concrete thinking, sensibility, conservatism, dutifulness and emotional stability, it was observed that wives perceived their husbands quite differently than how these men perceived themselves. The same way, in the profiles obtained for women, women's perception of themselves differed more distinctively than of their husbands' perception about them in calmness, tolerance, selfishness, responsibility, cautiousness, emotional consistency, concrete thinking, sensibility and conservatism.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: TEN HORN, Laurens	@: ltenhorn@xs4all.nl	
Institution/Country: Foundation for the Transformation of Work and Organization, SCHIPLUIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: AUTHORITARIAN ATTITUDES IN SOCIETY; CAN WE COME CLOSE TO FORECASTING?		
ABSTRACT: <p>Authoritarianism has captured the interest of psychologists ever since the classic study of Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswik, Levinson and Sanford (1950). The subject has great relevance for explaining ethnic and other forms of discrimination and intolerance, hostility and aggression against outgroups and the support of totalitarian movements, regimes and ideologies. The advance of research in recent decades has been such that one can ask whether the level of authoritarianism in society can perhaps be forecasted several years ahead. This contribution will outline these developments, address the issue of prediction, and propose an initial strategy. The approach will be illustrated in data from the Netherlands and Bulgaria from previous studies.</p> <p>Key Words: authoritarian attitudes, forecasting</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TEPETAS, Guluzar Sule	@: suletepetas@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Preschool Education, AHI EVRAN UNIVERSITY, KIRSEHIR, TURKEY		
Co-authors: AKBABA ALTUN, Sadegul - BASKENT UNIVERSITY, ANKARA, TURKEY; AKGUN, Ege - ANKARA UNIVERSITY, ANKARA, TURKEY		
TITLE: IDENTIFYING PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWPOINTS ON PEER BULLYING		
ABSTRACT: The frequency of bullying behaviors at primary schools has been investigated. However, there is limited research in the literature about bullying at preschool period. In view of the world literature, it is clear that bullying behaviors are seen in preschool age as well. That is why the viewpoints of teachers working at preschool education institutions are important to find solution recommendations for bullying behaviors at preschool. For, unlike primary school students, children in preschool education do not have a break; so, they are continuously under the observation of teachers. Therefore, it is important that teachers recognize and identify such behaviors and generate appropriate solutions. The purpose of the study is to identify teachers' level of knowledge and solution strategies about bullying. This study has recourse to interviews, a qualitative research method. During these interviews, teachers have been asked questions to find out their level of knowledge about bullying and questions about whether they have already encountered bullying behaviors and their solution strategies. In this respect, the researchers interviewed fifteen preschool teachers working at public and private schools. The interviews have been analyzed and interpreted through descriptive analysis technique. Detailed <i>results and conclusions</i> of the study <i>will be presented at Conference</i> .		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TERESHCHENKO, Kira	@: uaoppp@online.ua	
Institution/Country: Laboratory of Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, KYIV, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PERSONNEL'S ETHNIC TOLERANCE AS A PART OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Introduction. Development of ethnic tolerance as a part of organizational culture in educational organization teaching staff is an important problem under conditions of globalization.</p> <p>Objectives. The investigation of components of ethnic tolerance in educational organization employees.</p> <p>Method. The research was done on a sample of 139 educational organization employees using Dr. Louk Hagendoorn's Questionnary designed for INTAS Project The quest for ethno-national identity.</p> <p>Results. The investigation showed that 66.7% of respondents confirmed the statement "Ethnic groups should be helped to preserve their culture" (component 1). Most of respondents (69.8%) shared the opinion: "People should learn more about the culture of different ethnic groups" (component 2).</p> <p>More than a half (61.1%) of the respondents agreed with the statement "Ethnic groups should be allowed to establish their own schools" (component 3). Fewer respondents (40.3%) confirmed the statement "Ethnic groups should have the right to set up their political organizations" (component 4).</p> <p>Conclusions. The investigation found certain disproportion in manifestation of different components of ethnic tolerance in educational organization employees. To our opinion special training courses can contribute to the development of ethnic tolerance in educational organization personnel and thus improve organizational culture in educational organizations.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TIPANDJAN, Arun	@: aruntipanjana@yahoo.co.in	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Research methodology and Evaluation, Chemnitz University of Technology, CHEMNITZ, GERMANY		
Co-authors: SUNDARAM, Suresh - Annamalai University, INDIA		
TITLE: IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THE LIVES OF INDIAN AND GERMAN STUDENTS: WHAT IS COMMON AND WHAT IS DIFFERENT?		
ABSTRACT: <p>In intercultural research, bias is sometimes already introduced when choosing a methodological approach that was mostly developed within one of the cultures (usually the Western one). Instead of identifying and controlling such bias after data collection and during analysis, eliminating and minimizing bias during planning and while conducting the research is much more advisable. Particularly cross-cultural decision making research has been hindered due to the lack of instruments that are equally well applicable different cultures, resulting in biased findings. An approach to a methodology for comparing cultures was put forward using qualitative methods in a comparison of German and Indian students' most important decision making situations. The data collection was carried out in both countries to accommodate the fact that individuals from different countries are from diverse backgrounds, different social classes, reared in different environments and cultures. Common and different decision making situations were identified and five major areas were recommended for further cross-cultural research on decision making.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TODOROV, Emiliyan	@: nos_jelezen@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: STANKOVA, Margarita – Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA; PACHOLOVA, Yana - Association for social development and integration, VARNA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: INITIAL DATA FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF CHILD BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST FOR AGES 1½-5 YEARS/ LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT SURVEY AND CAREGIVER-TEACHER REPORT FORM FOR AGES 1½-5 (ACHENBACH & RESCORLA)		
ABSTRACT: The present study is a part of the standardization for Bulgaria of Child Behavior Checklist for Ages 1½-5 years/ Language Development Survey (CBCL/LDS) and Caregiver-Teacher Report Form for Ages 1½-5 (C-TRF), developed by Thomas M. Achenbach and Leslie A. Rescorla. The two forms comprise 99 questions each, divided into 7 (6 for C-TRF) empirically derived and 5 DSM IV-oriented scales, concerning the emotional, behavioural and mental health of a child. The forms are designated for parents and for caregivers, in order to examine the child behaviour in a home and in a kindergarten setting and to acquire a comprehensive impression of his/her development. The main purpose of the present study is to collect primary data about the reliability and cross-informant agreement of the scales based on the results of a normative sample from three major cities and four towns and villages in Bulgaria. Analyses revealed that the majority of the CBCL and C-TRF scales are with good internal consistency (Cronbach's α above 0.60). Analyses of the cross-informant agreement show no significant positive correlation for 9 scales and low positive correlation for the remaining 6 scales between the CBCL and C-TRF results, indicating that children exhibit different behaviours in different settings. Gender differences are observed which are consistent with the normative development in the examined age period.		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: TODOROVA, Irina	@: ilgt1@comcast.net	
Institution/Country: Health Psychology Research Center, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: PANAYOTOVA, Yulia - Health Psychology Research Center, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: SUSTAINING TREATMENT, ENDURING PAIN: NARRATIVES OF INFERTILITY AND IVF		
ABSTRACT: <p>The current paper aims to explore women's contextualized experiences of the body and pain in infertility treatment. This is a specific situation, as the condition of infertility itself is usually not painful or symptomatic. Yet the treatment, undertaken voluntarily, creates pain and side effects with limited success rates, and thus has to be made meaningful. We conducted interviews with 17 women undergoing IVF infertility treatment. The interviewing and analysis were informed by Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. The transcripts were read several times, coding for emergent and superordinate themes, shared across the different transcripts. The main identified themes were: Treatments/pain as cleansing and purifying; The body as mysterious, uncontrollable, damaging; Redefining bodily boundaries; Minimizing pain and symptoms. The body was constructed as responsible for infertility and for its treatment, through a shifting between embodiment and disembodiment. The women narrated a distancing from the body and redefining of its boundaries, to endure pain for a meaningful purpose. At the same time, the disengagement from the body was fleeting and the painfulness of the procedures were both acknowledged and minimized. Women's experiences and meanings of the body and pain are grounded in gendered social discourses of responsibility for health, motherhood and childlessness.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: TODOROVA, Irina	@: ilgt1@comcast.net	
Institution/Country: Health Psychology Research Center, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: ALEXANDROVA-KARAMANOVA, Anna - Health Psychology Research Center, SOFIA, BULGARIA BABAN, Adriana; CRACIUN, Catrinel - Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA		
TITLE: ADOLESCENTS' MEANINGS OF HEALTH: NARRATIVES FROM BULGARIA AND ROMANIA		
ABSTRACT: Adolescents' meanings of health and the body, and how these entwine social and cultural meanings and discourses, are important for understanding their worldviews. The current study stems from The Health Behavior School-aged Children (HBSC) international project 2005/6 in collaboration with WHO, conducted in Bulgaria and Romania. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with adolescents aged 11, 13 and 15 years, of which 30 in Bulgaria and 31 in Romania. They were tape-recorded, transcribed verbatim, analyzed through Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. This included readings of each interview close to the text and identification of recurrent themes across interviews; identification of clusters of codes and superordinate themes. We address similarities and differences in the meanings of health for adolescents in Bulgaria and Romania, specifically around meanings of body image, diet, physical activity and food as constructing an embodied identity. The main themes included: health as a positive value; movement as health and social connection; ambivalence surrounding dieting and weight control; body image satisfaction intersecting with body image concerns; and parental and peer input in the construction of embodied identities. These are important to consider when developing school health promotion campaigns. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TOMSA, Raluca	@: raluca.tomsa@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, University of Bucharest, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
Co-authors: IORDAN, A. D. - University of Bucharest, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA		
TITLE: PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION AND TEENAGERS' SELF ESTEEM		
ABSTRACT: The aim of the study was to explore the relationship between teenagers' perception on the level of conflict and communication with each of their parents and their level of self-esteem. Over one hundred Romanian high-school students were tested with a series of three questionnaires: Questionnaire for family conflicts, teenager version (Fuentes, Motrico, and Bersabe, 1999), self-esteem scale (Oubrayrie, de Leonardis, and Safont, 1994), and our own questionnaire for assessment of teenagers' perception on the communication level with each of their parents. Results indicated positive correlations between the perceived level of communication with parents and differential patterns for teenage boys and girls.		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TRAJKOV, Ivan	@: ivantrajkov@hotmail.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Philosophy, Institute of Social Work and Social Policy, SKOPJE, MACEDONIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: SOCIAL INCLUSION AT PEOPLE WITH MENTALLY DISORDERS WITH THE SPECIAL ACCENT AT QUALITY OF LIFE		
ABSTRACT: <p>Quality of life (QOL) is used in healthcare to refer to an individual's emotional, social and physical wellbeing, including their ability to function in the ordinary tasks of living. In Republic of Macedonia, there are three main psychiatrically hospitals, and with the process of deinstitutionalization in 2000 are opened 7 centers for mental health. The main aim in this research was to compare the quality of life between mentally ill persons in psychiatrically hospitals and in centres for mental health. The Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life" (MANSA) constructed by PhD. Priebe – 158 mentally ill persons were involved in the research, from which 47,47% were from three psychiatrically hospitals and 52,53% from the five Centres for Mental Health. MANSA Questionary measures five factors Factor I- (social activities-satisfaction of life, accommodation, free time activities, sex life), Factor II - (satisfaction from work and financial conditions), Factor III- (satisfaction from physical and psychical life), Factor IV- (satisfaction from social life and friends) and Factor V- (Personal security). General conclusions are that there are no overall differences in QoL (MANSA), accomodation and health are better in centers, friendship/visits are better in centers, safety is better in centers, economic situation of patients is better in hospitals and people do not like to talk about sex.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: TSVETKOVA-GEORGIEVA, Desislava	@: gdesi@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Laboratory of Aviation Psychology and Flight Safety, National Transport Hospital, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: PENTCHEVA, Elena - Laboratory of Aviation Psychology and Flight Safety, National Transport Hospital, SOFIA, BULGARIA; MONOV, Hristo - State Agency for Child Protection, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN FIRST PSYCHOLOGICAL AID AFTER MAJOR DISASTER EVENTS AND BUILDING A NATIONAL STRATEGY		
ABSTRACT: <p>There is a sharp increase in the number of big crisis events in the last several years, not only worldwide, but also in Bulgaria. The last events with large public response are an example of this – the abduction of a bus with hostages, the show murders in the village of Osikovo and in the town of Zlatitza, the big bus accident near Yambol, etc. Development and equalization of the standards for rendering such kind of assistance is under way in big part of the European countries, by sharing experience and active cooperation in building a uniform normative basis and training of specialists. The urgent psychological assistance is well accepted and decreases the development of psychosomatic illnesses. Crisis intervention has to be performed on high professional level, by preliminarily selected and trained specialists in this field and this has to be a priority on a state level. Based on an analysis of the European and international experience in this field the present report proposes a variant to organize a Bulgarian system for psychological assistance in major crisis events.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: TZONEVA, Irina	@: itzoneva@sfu.ca	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Education, Simon Fraser University, BURNABY, CANADA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: LEARNING DISABILITIES IN CANADA: IDENTIFICATION, INTERVENTION AND RESEARCH PRACTICES		
ABSTRACT: This paper will review current issues and trends in Canadian Special Education. Specifically, the focus will be on discussing research-based tools for identifying and assessing learning disabilities. Educational interventions that have continuously proven to be effective and successful will be presented as well. In the second part of this paper major theoretical and instructional advances that have occurred in the last 10 years in the field of learning disabilities will be reconsidered. Research in the areas of attention, reading, cognitive processing, memory, and language processing will be reviewed.		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: VAN DIS, Huibert	@: h.vandis@uva.nl	
Institution/Country: Sector Health Psychology, Netherlands Institute for Psychologists (NIP), University of Amsterdam, Department of Psychology, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY FOR CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN EUROPE?		
ABSTRACT: <p>In the clinical practice of health psychology many patients are using medication. Psychologists should therefore have basic knowledge of psychopharmacology. In many clinical settings psychologist are asked by medical doctors to advice on the use psychotropics medication. In the USA prescriptive authority (RxP) for clinical psychologists was initiated in the army more than 15 years ago. In the beginning of this century the first civilian prescribing psychologist was licensed in the state of New Mexico. Legislative procedures for civilian prescriptive authority are in progress in different states in the USA. Prescriptive authority is possible following a post doctorate master in Clinical Psychopharmacology. In the Netherlands the process in order to acquire prescriptive authority started in 2005. In 2008 a joint post doctorate master in Clinical Psychopharmacology between the New Mexico State University and the Dutch Association of Psychologists which theoretical and clinical teaching (live teacher from the USA, distance-education and skills training in the USA). The legislative initiative and procedures in acquiring RxP have been started. The presentation will give an overview of the present situation concerning RxP in the USA and in the Netherlands, and will raise the question of such developments in Europe. Arguments pro and con will be presented.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: VASILEVA, Lidiya	@: lidiyavasileva@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Department of Work, Organizational and Applied Psychology, Institute of Psychology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors: ALEXANDROVA, Bogdana – Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA; TODOROVA, Irina – Health Psychology Research Center, SOFIA, BULGARIA; BOGDANOVA, Evelina – Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
TITLE: PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF POSITIVE ADAPTATION IN BULGARIAN ADOLESCENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Adolescence is marked by rapid and dramatic intra-individual changes and also by transformations in the contexts in which young people spend time – the family, the peer group and school. This paper examines the social contexts of adolescents' life – family, peer and school, and their relation to youths' positive adaptation. Positive adaptation covers different domains of functioning relevant to this age-group: absence of behavioral and emotional problems - smoking/alcohol use, involvement in bullying, subjective health complaints; life satisfaction and competence (good academic achievement and social competence). Communication with parents, communication with friends, classmates' support and school pressure are examined as predictors of good adjustment. Positive adaptation is of crucial importance for adolescents to cope with the main tasks of this transitional period and adjust to unfavorable life conditions as family disruptions and/or socioeconomic difficulties.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S08: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: VATAMIDIS, Konstantinos	@: vatkon@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Psychiatric Clinic, General Hospital of Xanthi, XANTHI, GREECE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: MEASURING INTELLIGENCE, PERSONALITY AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING		
ABSTRACT: <p>Psychological assessment is one of the key disciplines of psychology, being an ever-present applied task in the activity of any psychologist. The use of scientific instruments designed to produce a quantitative assessment of some psychological attribute or attributes is not only helpful for the psychologist's professional activity per se but enhances the role and status of the psychologist across other professional domains and in society in general. Whenever we are faced with questions concerning the measurement of personality, human intelligence and neuropsychological functioning we may feel that we loose ourselves in a lack of awareness or in a vast number of psychometric tests that we know little about..The objective of this presentation is to provide the reader or audience with a guideline for psychometric procedures (widely used and not) measuring personality, intelligence and neuropsychological functioning. Part of the presentation will deal with definitions and short analyses of personality, intelligence and brain functioning and part will deal with targeting specific areas to measure.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: VATANSEVER, Cigdem	@: cigdem.vatansever@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Department of Management, Yeditepe University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
Co-authors: KILIC, Nevin - Department of Psychology, Halic University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: BEHAVIOR BASED SAFETY (BBS) IN TRAFFIC		
ABSTRACT: <p>Safety is a key topic for industrial and organizational psychologists in maintenance of workplace health and wellbeing. Recently, the firms started to realize the risks in the car (and the vehicles) fleet and started to take the necessary steps. In many study, it has been found that people who drive for work purposes have higher risk to involve in an accident than the other drivers. It has been found that drivers who drive for work purposes involve in more accidents resulted with injury than the others who have similar attributes in terms of age, gender, travel distance annually and the frequency of car driving in highways (Broughton et al., 2003). Behavior based safety (BBS) is widely used in industry for increasing safety performance since 1970s. Mainly BBS uses A-B-C analysis of behavioral psychology and some key concepts of psychology like social learning and self efficacy (Geller, 2001). The same approach is transferred to driver behaviors and it is called "behavior based driving safety" (Olson and Austin, 2001). In this paper, "behaviour based driving safety" is explained in reference to the main psychological concepts. Some implications from Turkish companies are discussed additionally which indicates a growing tendency to implement fleet safety.</p>		
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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: VELICHKOV, Angel	@: velichkov@intech.bg	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology, Ministry of Interior, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PERSONAL SECURITY IN THE BIG CITY		
<p>ABSTRACT:</p> <p>The presentation analyses the socio-psychological dimensions of personal security in the big city. Data-base is gathered in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. Participants in the study rate their perceptions of different parts of the city from the stand point of security, as well as their expectations for possible acts of privacy violation and aggression. An assessment of the chances to get help from others in the case of aggression is the second line of research. Studied also are the trust levels towards unknown people versus known neighbours. Particular attention is paid to the trust towards the institutions responsible for public safety. Worries about dangerous events and anxious expectations in different places of urban environment conclude the empirical part. Discussed are also some civil actions and public policies to increase personal security.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: VELKI, Tena	@: tena.velki@gmail.com	
Institution/Country: Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, ZAGREB, CROATIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC SELF-REGULATION, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND HEALTH		
ABSTRACT: <p>The aim of this study was three-fold: first, to determine the existence of a self-determination continuum in our socio-cultural conditions on an academic level, second, to determine the relationship between the academic self-regulation and the academic achievement, and third, to determine the relationship between the academic self-regulation and health. The study was performed on a sample of 217 first and second year students (159 female and 58 male) of biology and medicine. The following measurement instruments were used: Self Regulation Questionnaire-Academic (SRQ-A, Ryan and Connell, 1989), subjective evaluation of psychical and physical health and grade in test. The obtained results point to the following: In our socio-cultural conditions, on an academic level, there can be registered an existence of a self-determination continuum that the Deci-Ryan's theory anticipates. There is a positive correlation between autonomous motivation and the grades in test. Intrinsic motivation and the college that the students attend are significant predictors for academic achievement. There is a positive correlation between autonomous motivation and health. The students with autonomous motivation had a better subjective evaluation of psychical and physical health than the students with controlled motivation. These results are discussed with reference to Deci and Ryan's (1985, 1991) self-determination theory.</p> <p>Key Words: Self-regulation, academic achievement, self-determination continuum, health</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S06: ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: VILLAVICENCIO CARRANZA, Miguel Alejandro	@: ampsi@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Sociedad de Psicología Aplicada, A.C., Col. Del Valle México, Mexico		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE SYSTEMIC APPROACH IN SOCIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, WHY WE NEED IT?. APPLICATIONS IN DIAGNOSE AND INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES		
ABSTRACT: <p>When we as social and organizational psychologists think about conducting diagnoses activities to develop and implement and intervention plan to help client/user's change (e.g. improve performance or environment), we usually follow some specific model according to our knowledge or experience and sometimes based on the client/user needs. This is mostly practiced indeed; however, most of the different models focus only in one determined area (eg. Socio-technical or Reengineering). Thus, we can't help to create a sustainable change in some way because "there exist principles and laws that apply to systems [...] irrespective of their particular kind, the nature of their elements, and the relationships or "forces" between them (Von Bertalanffy, 1968)" that some models doesn't consider. For that reason, we really need to reflect on client/user as a whole system and then identify the different subsystems in which we are going to conduct diagnose and intervention activities for having a successfully change. Consequently, a 3 subsystems' model divided in Administrative, Social and Infraestructure/IT as well as its components is presented (Achilles de Faria Mello adaptation). As it will be shown, this model has been used to diagnose and improve the performance in both public and private sector organizations' as well as in social groups, achieving the expected results.</p> <p>Key Words: Intervention, Organizational Psychology, Systemic Model</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p> <p>Host-organization: The Bulgarian Psychological Society (BPS) with the support of The International Association of Applied Psychology, The International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology, The International Union of Psychological Science, The European Federation of Psychologists' Associations, and The European Health Psychology Society</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
THE SOUTH-EAST	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	EUROPEAN
Author: VIOLATZIS, Aris	@: central@klimaka.org.gr	
Institution/Country: Central Psychiatric Service, KLIMAKA NGO, ATHENS, GREECE		
Co-authors: KATSADOROS, Kiriakos; GARONI, Dorothy; THEODORIKAKOU, Olga; BEKIARI, Eleni - Central Psychiatric Service, KLIMAKA NGO, ATHENS, GREECE		
TITLE: THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION POLICY – AN OPEN INVITATION		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>Suicide remains an important cause of premature death in Europe. In 2006, 45.000 men and 14.000 women committed suicide throughout Europe. According to the Greek National Statistic Agency during the years 1999-2007, 2.646 men and 631 women committed suicide in Greece. It is estimated that in both cases the unrecorded deaths exceed the recorded ones. Attempting to approach the subject matter we must take into account the following aetiological factors: Sociodemographic, mental health, personal and family past suicide attempts, traumatic life events, somatic illness, medication, neurobiology. Starting from a suicide help line, and after three years of experience, KLIMAKA proposed the implementation of a National Suicide Prevention Policy consisting of ten different sectors: Recognition of the multifactorial aetiology and holistic intervention, social inclusion policies, elimination of social stigma, research and development of recording tools, use of new technologies and electronic services, controlled access to lethal means, psychological autopsies, role of the media, special education of the involved parties (policy makers, professionals, beneficiaries), architectural limitation of access to dangerous areas (bridges, railway tracks etc.) Therefore we invite all European Countries to the development of a cooperation network so as to deal with the problem more effectively.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: VODENSKI, Goryan	@: Gorian_v@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Department of General, Experimental and Genetic Psychology, Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EMOTION, APPRAISAL, AND ACTION READINESS		
ABSTRACT: Distinctions between knowledge and emotion have been shown to be less fundamental than it seems on the phenomenological level. Different arguments used to support these distinctions are questionable when examined thoroughly. Some models propose a view of emotion as a phenomenon with different components – evaluation of an event or situation, somatic experiences, affective experiences, the consequences (in terms of maintaining self-esteem and abiding social norms) and the actions expected and performed by the subject. Focusing on the relations between appraisals of an event and the corresponding action readiness and the relation of both to emotion names (labels), this report presents an attempt to replicate the results of Frijda, Kuipers, & Schure (1989). This is a pilot study assessing the utility of the method used by these authors in a sample of Bulgarian students. This study can be viewed as a first step towards developing a more extensive method including not only emotion labels, appraisals and action readiness, but also somatic experiences and consequences for the subject, uniting all these phenomena in a single construct. Frijda, N. H., Kuipers, P., & ter Shure, E. (1989). Relations among emotion, appraisal, and emotional action readiness. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 57(2), 212-228. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S03: CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: VULCHANOVA- DIMITROVA, Mila	@: mila.vulchanova@hf.ntnu.no	
Institution/Country: Dept. of Modern Languages, Language Acquisition and Language Processing Lab, Norwegian University of Science & Technology, TRONDHEIM, NORWAY		
Co-authors: VULCHANOV, Valentin - Norwegian University of Science & Technology, TRONDHEIM, NORWAY; STANKOVA, Margarita - Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University, SOFIA, BULGARIA; ESHUIS, Rik - Language Acquisition and Language Processing Lab, Norwegian University of Science & Technology, TRONDHEIM, NORWAY		
TITLE: LANGUAGE TALENT AND DYSLEXIA: A COGNITIVE PROFILE		
ABSTRACT: The study aimed to explore the cognitive profile of a child with language talent, aged 10 who also suffers from dyslexia. The child had passed several preliminary tests that showed advanced and expressive oral language in both Bulgarian (the L1) and German (the L2). The second language was acquired by the subject exclusively on her own and from input from TV, originally only auditorily and the tests showed fluency (close to German as L1 for that age). The child showed poor reading and writing skills in both Bulgarian and German and made a number of specific mistakes, typical of dyslexia. The assessment showed dissociation between oral and written language abilities. The present study includes IQ testing with HAWIK-R and KBIT-2 /Bulgarian adaptation/, fine motor skills, working memory, attention, rapid automatized naming (RAN) of colours, numbers, letters and objects, reading of difficult (complex) words and pseudo words and reading and comprehension of a short text. The results are compared with 20 normal peer controls (10 years). In conclusion, a fragment of the cognitive profile of the case study child is presented which shows clear differences with the control group – high levels of working memory scores and attention, long reaction time, poor reading and low fine motor skills.		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: WARDENIER, Rita	@: N/A	
Institution/Country: Free University of Brussels, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: THE INFORMATISATION OF SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES: HOW CAN THE GOVERNMENT HELP?		
ABSTRACT: <p>Small and micro companies are the bulk of the enterprises in Belgium. Many are not directly involved in the globalisation process but they are feeling the indirect effects of increased competition and need to survive the economic crisis. The small business sector must become more productive, thus use more informatisation. Governments stimulate internet use in the sales process. Less attention is given to the informatisation of the management of small firms which could decrease back office costs and provide better performance tracking. The presentation is focused on the company needs in the crisis period and Government actions facilitating the efficiency increase through further informatisation: fostering the adoption process of small business tools by stimulating better joint development of tools by small user enterprises and software suppliers, and by supporting the diffusion of the new tools and processes. Measures adopted by Governments that hinder small company performance are analysed too. This presentation is based on field research on more than 60 micro businesses and indicates where government action could be useful.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS**

Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: YANCHEVA, Tatiana	@: tiancheva@prosport-bg.net	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, National Sports Academy "Vasil Levski" Sofia, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: PSYCHOLOGY AND THE RELATED SPORT POLICIES		
ABSTRACT: <p>Sport is a specific social phenomenon with an important role as a constructive element of the society. On the one hand sport reflects and reaffirms the social values and on the other hand it shapes some behavior models. In the present report the analyses is focused on the development and the realization of the personality in sport, considering the role and the aspects of interaction with the specific sport environment in terms of dynamics and of spontaneous situation. The contradictions in contemporary professional sport, resulted from an objectively complicated situation, are worked out. Therefore, the necessity of psychological interventions and their directions result to be reasoned. There are different levels of psychological support realization in sport with the purpose of having a maximum competition realization and following adaptation of the personality to the new life and activity context after the conclusion of the sport career.</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S07: DISASTERS AND CRISIS PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: YILMAZ, Banu	@: byilmaz@humanity.ankara.edu.tr	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, Ankara University, ANKARA, TURKEY		
Co-authors: GOKLER-DANISMAN, Ilgin – Department of Psychology, Maltepe University, ISTANBUL, TURKEY		
TITLE: DISASTER PSYCHOSOCIAL RELIEF WORK: EXPERIENCES FROM TURKEY		
ABSTRACT: <p>In the case of disasters, communities may continue to be overwhelmed by the effects of the event for many years after they have occurred. Traumatic stress, in such situations, is usually an outcome of the cumulative impact of multiple disaster stressors and their subsequent effects. Considering the effects of disasters on communities, the need for implementing appropriate disaster psychosocial relief programs become clear. Turkey has gone through lots of traumatic experiences due to disasters through out its history. Especially after the 1999 Marmara Earthquake, the vitality of working with systematic and comprehensive psychosocial relief programs became even more obvious than ever. After the Marmara earthquake, psychosocial relief work done during the acute phase and scientific studies conducted to derive culture-specific knowledge and to plan disaster mental health services during the long term have clearly indicated the necessity of developing a psychosocial plan for large-scale disasters. Based on the knowledge derived from these experiences, similar programs have been implemented in other natural disasters, and man-made traumatic incidents. In this presentation, the disaster psychosocial relief efforts starting from preventive pre-disaster planning and preparedness to post-disaster relief work and long-term interventions will be discussed referring the experiences from Turkey.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS
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Conference Field: S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: YONCHEVA, Elena	@: Restoration_bg@yahoo.com	
Institution/Country: Prison Fellowship Bulgaria, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: KILL THE CRIMINAL, SAVE THE PERSON – ADAPTATION OF THE APAC METHODOLOGY FOR BULGARIAN PRISONS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The recovery of the human being starts with recovering the person's dignity. APAC (Communities of Restoration) methodology has been created in Brazil, some 30 years ago. The methodology is growing up like one of the best methods for decreasing recidivism and promoting the restoration of the person. Moreover, it's a restoration of the criminal's personality and the victim's personality. The wonderful results in the Brazilian Penal System attracted the interest of national organizations from Latin and North America, members of the Prison Fellowship International to start a few pilot projects in different prisons there. APAC methodology is applied in Latin America, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, USA, and Europe. Bulgaria was the second country in Europe, trying to adapt and start implementation of the methodology. Here it was named "Adaptation Environment", which stays like name of the whole program. Probably we should consider changing the name of the program. However, for a few years now different parts of the APAC methodology are being implemented in two Bulgarian prisons with different regimes and characteristics. In the beginning we start work in Sofia prison, (2004 – 2005 in Kremikovci with first time offenders). After that program was implemented in Vratza prison with recidivists (2006 - 2009). In this paper will be present the main pillars, values and elements of APAC methodology as well as, it's adaptation and implementation by Prison Fellowship Bulgaria. The results from our work will be illustrated with a few cases.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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ABSTRACTS & AUTHORS

Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S04: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: YOVCHEV, Dimcho	@: d_yovchev1@mail.ru	
Institution/Country: BOURGAS, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: HUMAN PSYCHE AS A PARADIGMAL PSYCHE		
ABSTRACT: <p>On the basis of analogy with science and scientific school in this text the idea to treat the human psyche as a paradigmatic one, is outlined. An analytical review of basic (minimum) components of psyche and the general mechanisms of his functioning are made. The sociocultural nature of human psyche is strongly stressed. The general idea of paradigmatic psyche is tested by explanation models which are suggested.</p>		
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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S10: APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AS A PROFESSION I: EUROPSY CERTIFICATE IMPLEMENTATION	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: ZABUKOVEC, Vlasta	@: Vlasta.Zabukovec@ff-uni-lj.si	
Institution/Country: University of Ljubljana, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: EUROPSY IMPLEMENTATION - WHAT'S UP AND WHERE WE STAND?		
ABSTRACT:		
<p>The main idea of symposium is to discuss different aspects of <i>EuroPsy</i> implementing. First of all, the date of launching <i>EuroPsy</i> is still unclear in many countries. It could happen that in some countries it will happen relatively soon, but the others will step ahead because of several obstacles. For the implementation of <i>EuroPsy</i>, the factors which support these activities and those which slow down the main activities could be analyzed in more details with the aim to serve several possibilities for the implementation process. The relationship with EFPA or more precisely the relationship between National Awarding Committee and European Awarding Committee is described in Regulations. The vision of this relationship is sometimes still unclear. For example, the <i>EuroPsy</i> fee, supervisor fee, fee for National Awarding Committee members and so on. Ideas, suggestions or maybe examples of good practice should be very useful. The main idea of curriculum evaluation stands. Experiences from different countries from this topic could be presented in the symposium. Are there big differences in curriculum or do European countries share rather similar educational practice? Dilemmas, solutions and different attitudes towards curriculum evaluation would be opened in a discussion. Grandparenting or transitional arrangements are very important for the implication process of <i>EuroPsy</i>. What kind of regulations, standards and norms will be developed to become close enough to <i>EuroPsy</i>? Is there a good opportunity for several psychologists to get <i>EuroPsy</i> in this period? And supervised practice, it is very important part of educational process for psychologists. Different countries have been established different systems in the practice of supervision and supervisor training. Some of them, they do not have any regulations concerning this topic. Examples of good practice will be appreciated. Is there an educational program for supervisors and how it works? How does the system of evaluation of supervised practice work? Have in your country already built the supervisors' network? All experiences and ideas are welcome. Could you share your ideas and plans for the promotion of <i>EuroPsy</i>? Do psychologists in your country show interest in <i>EuroPsy</i>? Do you have idea how to reach with promotion those psychologists who are not members of National Psychologists' Associations? The discussion in this topic is also very important with the aim to present the benefits of <i>EuroPsy</i> to all European psychologists.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field:	Presentation Type:	Session No:
S02: SCHOOL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	
Author: ZASYEKINA, Larysa	@: lora_zasyekina@mail.ru	
Institution/Country: Department of General and Social Psychology Department, Volyn National University Lesya Ukrainka, LUTSK, UKRAINE		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: SPEECH SPECIFICS OF CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT/ HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)		
ABSTRACT: Speech peculiarities of children with ADHD were investigated by the procedures of associative experiment and test for speech control. 170 children were diagnosed by Conners' Test (two forms for parents and children were used simultaneously). Then teachers as experts characterized the children which had attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder. Two samples of children, correspondently group of norm (81 persons) and group with ADHD (24 persons) were compared. The significant differences in the speech of two samples were revealed. The children with ADHD give more associations which are considered as peripheral (not central) logical reactions, whereas there are not significant differences in grammatical reactions. It proves the importance of semantics and word meaning in the cognitive processes research. The semantic spaces of words of children with ADHD differ from the same words in the group of norm. The 67% reactions-associations in two samples coincide. Since the words-stimuli are quite common (e.g. army, song, sun), the level of coincidence is rather low, which is evidently connected with peripheral character of reactions in the group with ADHD. The are significant differences in indices of speech anxiety in two samples ($p < 0,01$). The children with ADHD have higher indices in comparison with children of norm group. Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009 www.rcp2009.org		

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Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: ZINOVIEVA, Irina	@: zinovieva@arcor.de	
Institution/Country: Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: IMPLICIT THEORIES OF CITY ATTRACTIVENESS: HOW KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY MANAGERS MAKE INVESTMENT DECISIONS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Investigates the implicit theories held by managers from the knowledge-economy about the business attractiveness of a city (in this case Brussels) as a basis for investment decision-making. The study is focused on two types of explanatory concepts, dominant in the managers' thinking: 1) factors attracting business in general and knowledge-intensive investment in particular, and 2) factors inhibiting them. The empirical information was obtained from semi-structured interviews, conducted with 150 senior managers of companies working in information and communication technology, management consultancy, finance, and companies creating and commercializing know-how. The city attractiveness was evaluated by companies located: within the studied city (Brussels); in other towns of the same country (Belgium); in major rival cities across Europe: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Copenhagen, Dublin, Frankfurt, Helsinki, London, Munich, Paris, Stockholm. The analysis of the manager's implicit theories reveals that city is perceived as a vehicle through which the knowledge intensive companies fulfill their major needs. Five attractors and four inhibitors in the process of investment decision-making as well as the advice given to the Government are discussed.</p> <p>The study was done in Brussels for the Brussels Regional Government.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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Conference Field: S01: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: ZLATEV, Martin	@: mzlatev@seerc.org	
Institution/Country: Department of Psychology, South-East European Research Centre, THESSALONIKI, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: NORMATIVE INFLUENCES ON SMOKING IN BULGARIAN ADOLESCENTS		
ABSTRACT: <p>Smoking is the major preventable cause of death and disease in the modern world. The majority of smokers start smoking in their adolescence, thus interventions are needed targeting this population group. Adolescent smoking rates in Bulgaria are among the highest in the world and there is a lack of efficient governmental regulation, thus studies examining the problem are urgently needed. This cross-sectional study investigated normative factors influencing smoking and smoking uptake in Bulgarian youth. Anonymous structured questionnaire was distributed in three Sofia schools to pupils aged 12-16. Data were obtained from 492 participants. Results showed high smoking rates and high levels of exposure to environmental smoke. Normative influences such as smoking status of family members and perceived smoking at school discriminated between ever- and never-smokers and between ever-smokers with different intentions to start smoking. The results support calls for stricter implementation of existing policies such as smoking ban in school premises and enforcement of new anti-smoking policies such as smoking restrictions in public places. Further, this survey adds to previous research indicating that multi-level interventions targeting family, school and the broader public are needed. The cross-sectional design and the self-report measures are discussed as limitations of this research.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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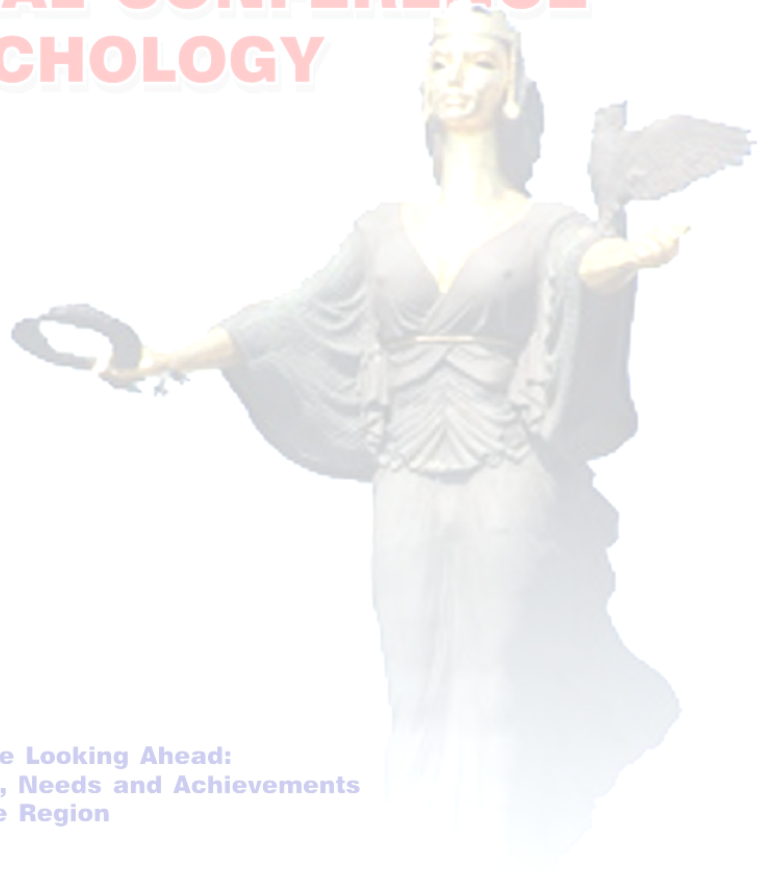
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Conference Field: S05: PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMY AND PUBLIC POLICY	Presentation Type: ORAL PAPER PRESENTATION	Session No:
Author: ZOGRAFOVA, Yolanda	@: zografova@abv.bg	
Institution/Country: Institute of Psychology, Bulgarian Academy of Science, SOFIA, BULGARIA		
Co-authors:		
TITLE: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF OTHERNESS		
ABSTRACT: <p>The EU enlargement and the mutual European reality, enriched with diverse social representations, entail specific social-psychological dimensions of otherness. The models of self-categorization and identification change together with the current conditions of dynamic intercultural relations, images, communication. One's involvement in more and more broad and complex social networks of relations and larger mobility opportunities - movement between different social and cultural groups, develops his/her cognitive schemes and categorizations. The personality has to face challenges and choices in regard to his/her belongings, social contacts and in concern to the acceptance (or non-acceptance) of the Other, the others, of the diversity of individualities, groups, institutions. Conceptualizing these problematic circles poses new requirements before the social psychology. Based on metaanalysis of data from ESS, the discussed problems are illustrated and the contemporary European citizens' willingness to accept the diversity of cultures, social groups, institutions is clarified.</p> <p>Southeastern Europe Looking Ahead: Paradigms, Schools, Needs and Achievements of Psychology in the Region</p> <p>Bulgaria, Sofia 30.X - 1.XI. 2009</p> <p>www.rcp2009.org</p>		

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