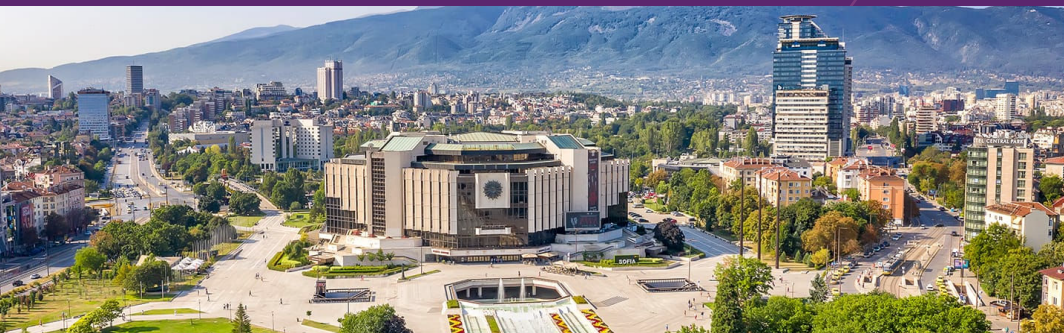


ICIARX

10th International Congress
on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection

Conference Book of Abstracts



Conference Book of Abstracts

10th International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection
New Bulgarian University – Sofia, Bulgaria – 26–29 June 2024

This volume, in all its parts, was edited by
Vincenzo Paolo Senese, Anna Pezzella, Nadia Koltcheva, Margarita Pavlova, Martin Yankov.

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ICIARX

10th International Congress
on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection

26-29 June 2024

New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria

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ISIPAR PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

It is my great pleasure and honour to welcome you on behalf of the International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection (ISIPAR) to the 10th International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection, to be held from the 26th through 29th of June 2024 at the New Bulgarian University in Sofia, Bulgaria. As the President of ISIPAR, I am excited to host this prestigious event that brings together scholars, researchers, and practitioners from all over the world. Your knowledge, expertise, and passion for this field are the driving force behind the success of the congress.

The congress promises to be a stimulating platform for exchanging cutting-edge research, engaging in thought-provoking discussions, and fostering collaborations. It is an opportunity to learn from renowned experts, share innovative ideas, and engage in intellectual discourse in shaping the future of the field of interpersonal acceptance and rejection. I encourage you to actively participate, share your insights, and contribute. It is a great opportunity to meet, exchange ideas and knowledge, collaborate toward developing new perspectives and solutions, as well as to network and build relationships with other like-minded professionals.

We are confident that the warm and welcoming environment of Sofia, a city renowned for its rich cultural heritage and hospitable atmosphere, will create an unforgettable experience for all of you. Apart from the enriching academic program, the congress also offers ample opportunities for networking, social interactions, and cultural exchanges, providing a unique platform for building connections, friendships, and collaborations that can last a lifetime.

Once again, a warm welcome to the 10th International Congress of Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection at the New Bulgarian University in Sofia, Bulgaria. Be a part of this global gathering of scholars and practitioners! Let us come together to advance our understanding of interpersonal acceptance and rejection and collectively contribute to the betterment of our field.

I look forward to meeting you in person and to an intellectually stimulating and rewarding congress.

Sincerely,
Nadia Koltcheva,
President, ISIPAR

ORGANIZERS

International Society on Interpersonal Acceptance & Rejection ISIPAR

isipar.uconn.edu



Purpose

The purpose of the Society is to support and encourage research and practice worldwide related to issues of interpersonal acceptance and rejection, including but not limited to parental acceptance–rejection, peer acceptance–rejection, acceptance–rejection in intimate adult relationships, and acceptance–rejection in other attachment relationships throughout the lifespan.

History of the Society

The Society was founded at the conclusion of the first International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection in Istanbul, Turkey, June 24, 2006.

Join ISIPAR

All persons who are interested in issues of Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection are invited to join the Society.

New Bulgarian University

www.nbu.bg/en



New Bulgarian University (NBU) is a modern university of great national significance. It is the first and the biggest private university in Bulgaria. It was established on 18 September 1991 with a resolution by Bulgarian Parliament. NBU pioneered the introduction in Bulgaria of a credit system, Professional Bachelor's, Bachelor's and Master's programs, distance and continuing education.

The mission of New Bulgarian University is to be an autonomous liberal education institution dedicated to the advancement of university education by offering accessible and affordable opportunities for interdisciplinary and specialized education and research of high quality. Bringing its academic potential to the service of society, the University prepares its graduates for the challenges of modern democratic life cultivating critical and creative thinking, sensitivity to cultural difference, and problem solving.

NBU prepares graduates for opportunities in the business and professional world in the following subject areas: Human Sciences and Humanities; Natural Sciences and Modern Technologies; Arts. Annually, 12 000 students and single-course students study at NBU.

NBU provides a liberal arts education in which acquisition of knowledge and professional skills is integrated with spiritual and ethical values. NBU provides very good opportunities for student mobility thanks to the provision of many international programmes. NBU coordinates and is a reliable partner in many research and applied projects.

The motto of New Bulgarian University is "Ne varietatem timeamus" – "Let's not be afraid of diversity".

CHAIRS OF ICIAR 2024

Chair of ICIAR 2024 and Conference Organizer:

Nadia Koltcheva, Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University

Honorary Chair of ICIAR 2024:

Ronald Rohner, Professor Emeritus of Human Development and Family Sciences, University of Connecticut, Storrs, USA

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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Nour Zaki

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Members:

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Martin Yankov, Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University

Desislava Peneva, Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University

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East Asia

Xuan Li, PhD, University of Copenhagen, NYU-ECNU Institute for Social Development at NYU Shanghai, China

Europe

Miguel Carrasco, PhD, National University of Distance Education (UNED), Spain

Insular Pacific and Australia

Vacant. Nominations

Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

Roberto Abreu, PhD, University of Florida, USA

North Africa and the Middle East

Ebru Akun, PhD, Ankara University, Turkey

North America

Jennifer Lansford, PhD, Duke University, North Carolina, USA

South America

Tatiana Melendez-Rhodes, PhD, Central Connecticut State University (CCSU), Connecticut, USA

South Asia

Sadiq Hussain, PhD, Karakoram International University, Gilgit, GB-Pakistan

TOPICS

- Academic and School issues (See also Teacher acceptance–rejection)
- Acculturation/Immigration
- Affectionate communication
- Applied research/practice
- Attachment
- Biological correlates of perceived acceptance–rejection
- Bridging theories
- Clinical practice
- Cognition/Social Cognition
- Corporal punishment
- Developmental problems
- Emotion regulation
- Emotional and psychological abuse and neglect
- Ethnicity
- Family interaction (including parenting styles, marital relationships, etc.)
- Family violence (other than child abuse & neglect)
- Father love
- Gender/Gender differences
- Intimate partner acceptance–rejection
- Lifespan perspective
- Methodological issues
- Normal growth and development
- Ostracism/Social exclusion
- Parental Alienation
- Parenting education
- Peer and sibling acceptance–rejection
- Psychological and behavioural adjustment and maladjustment
- Psychological and behavioural control
- Rejection sensitivity
- Resilience, and Coping with rejection
- Sociocultural correlates of acceptance–rejection
- Substance abuse
- Teacher acceptance–rejection (See also Academic and School issues)

CONFERENCE VENUE

Getting to NBU

NBU is located in Ovcha kupel neighborhood and is easily accessible via car, taxi, and public transport.

Getting to NBU with public transport

Google Maps work well with Sofia public transport and can be used to plan your trip to NBU or other locations in the city. Use the following address to plan a trip to NBU: 21 Montevideo Street, Sofia, 1618. Or, you can just type "New Bulgarian University"

Metro

Metro line 3 (Hadzi Dimitar – Gorna Banya) green line serves NBU. Get off the "Moesia/New Bulgarian University" station, and walk towards the direction of the train, up the stairs, and through the exit parallel to Montevideo Street. A short 10-minute walk on Montevideo St. will take you to NBU

More info about metro routes here:

<https://www.metropolitan.bg/en/scheme/metro-map>

Bus

Bus lines 59, 60, and 73 service a bus stop directly across from NBU. You can use Google Maps to plan your trip.

Bus lines 111 and 260 also service a stop relatively close to NBU.

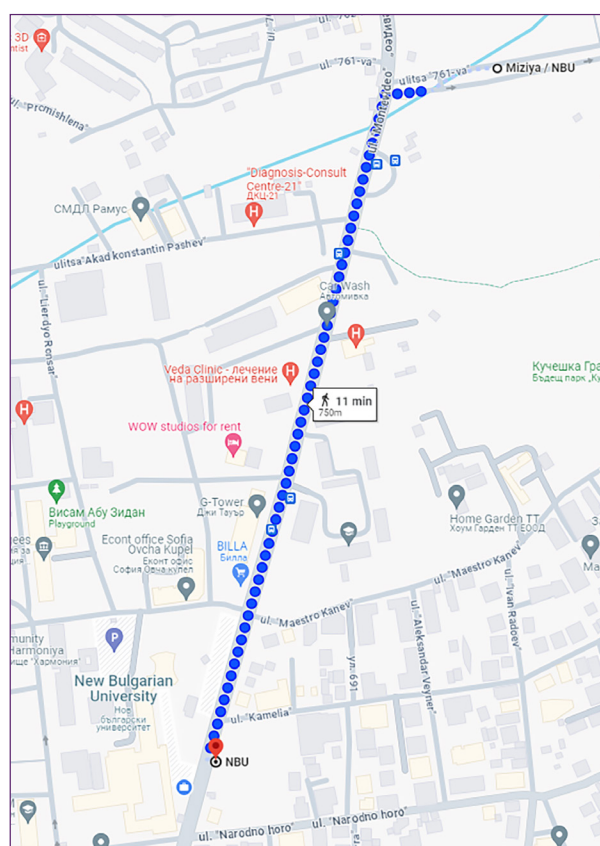
- Line 111 services Mladost and Liulin neighborhoods across the Sofia roundabout route
- Line 260 services Gorna Banya and the city center.

Get off bus stop "Montevideo Street" and cross at the crosswalk. Walk approximately 1 km onto Montevideo Street.

Getting to NBU with car

Via the city center:

1. Drive on **Tsar Boris III Blv.** towards Sofia roundabout road (Nikola Petkov/Okolovratsen Pat)
2. Turn right on Nikola Petkov/Okolovratsen Pat
3. Turn right on Montevideo Street; drive approx. 1 km. NBU would be on your left.



ICIAR 2024 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

June 26	
Time	Aula, Building 1
13:00 – 15:00	Registration Hang up posters <i>Coffee break</i>
15:00 – 16:00	Opening Ceremony and Introductions
16:00 – 17:00	Keynote #1 Developmental Correlates of Parental Acceptance-Rejection from Childhood to Adulthood in Nine Countries Jennifer Lansford
17:00 – 18:00	Workshop #1 Reflections on IPARTheory: An Interview with Dr. Ronald Rohner
18:00 – 20:00	Cocktail Foyer Aula, Building 1

June 27		
Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	Attachment & Acceptance	Academic and School issues #1
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00 – 12:30	Developmental problems #1	Family interaction
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:30 – 14:30	Poster Session Foyer Aula, Building 1	
14:30 – 16:00	Intimate partner accep- tance-rejection	Methodological issues #1
16:00 – 16:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:30 – 18:30	Sofia walking tour	

June 28

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	Workshop #2 Aula, Building 1 PARQ Questionnaires with Children as an aid to the Israeli Judiciary in distinguishing Parental alienation from parental estrangement	
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00 – 12:30	Lifespan perspective	Applied research/practice
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:30 – 14:30	Keynote #2 Aula, Building 1 Bridging The Gap: Exploring the Overlap and Divergence of Attachment Theory and IPARtheory Nour Zaki	
14:30 – 15:30	Developmental problems #2	Methodological issues #2
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:30 – 17:30	Business meeting Aula, Building 1	
18:30	Gala diner	

June 29

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	Workshop #3 Aula, Building 1 When 'no' Feels Like Too Much	
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00 – 12:30	Sociocultural correlates of acceptance-rejection #1	Academic and School issues #2
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Closing</i>	

ICIAR 2024 PROGRAM

Wednesday, June 26, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1
13:00 – 15:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Registration Hang up posters</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Coffee break</i></p>
15:00 – 16:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Opening Ceremony and Introductions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chairs: <i>Ronald P. Rohner, ISIPAR Executive Director</i> <i>Nadia Koltcheva, ISIPAR President</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Music Performance Dance formation „Tropanka“ <i>Music director Margarita Krusteva</i> <i>Students from Nelka Petkova's folk singing class,</i> <i>Department Music, NBU</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Welcoming Remarks <i>Juliana Galabinova, Vice-Rector, NBU</i> <i>Lilia Gurova, Head of Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, NBU</i> <i>Stoyo Nedin, President of Bulgarian Psychological Society</i> <i>Vincenzo Paolo Senese, Scientific Committee Chair, ISIPAR President-Elect</i> <i>Nadia Koltcheva, Organizing Committee Chair, ISIPAR President</i></p>
16:00 – 17:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote #1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chair: Ronald P. Rohner</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Developmental Correlates of Parental Acceptance–Rejection from Childhood to Adulthood in Nine Countries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Speaker: Jennifer Lansford, Center for Child and Family Policy, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA</p>

17:00 – 18:00	Workshop #1 Reflections on IPARTheory: An Interview with Dr. Ronald Rohner <i>Organizer: Nour Zaki, American University in Cairo, Egypt</i>
18:00 – 20:00	<i>Cocktail</i>

Thursday, June 27, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Attachment & Acceptance <i>Chair: Ebru Akün</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Children’s Attachment Patterns and Maternal Acceptance–Rejection in Egypt: A Pilot Study <i>Nour Zaki, Maya Shehata</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Perceived rejection from one’s own parents during childhood is associated with EEG response to infant faces in young adults <i>Micol Gemignani, Simona de Falco</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Working with acceptance and attachment: key steps towards an integrative model in psychotherapy <i>Artemis Z. Giotsa, Katerina Tyraki</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rejection sensitivity, mental health and maternal–fetal bonding in pregnancy <i>Maja Brekalo, Marijana Matijaš, Maja Žutić, Sandra Nakić Radoš</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parental rejection and narcissism: The mediating roles of early maladaptive schemas <i>Ebru Akün, İrem Aktaş, Behiye Demircan Çaçka, Hannan Kaya</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Academic and School issues #1 <i>Chair: Nadia Koltcheva</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Age Differences in Teachers’ Acceptance–Rejection and School Conduct in Middle School Children <i>Lyubomira Deneva, Nadia Koltcheva</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conduct Disorders and Perceived Parental and Teacher Acceptance Rejection in Primary School Children <i>Elias Kourkoutas, Maria Smyrnaki</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Perceived Teacher Rejection and Psychological Maladjustment in College Students: An Efficacy Study of Recovery from Rejection Technique <i>Kainat Ali, Muhammad Faran, Farah Malik</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parental Warmth and Parent Involvement: Their Relationships to Academic Achievement and Behavior Problems in School and Related Gender Effects <i>Parminder Parmar, Laura Nathans</i></p>

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00 – 12:30	<p data-bbox="411 293 775 367">Developmental problems #1 <i>Chair: Renata Glavak Tkalić</i></p> <p data-bbox="365 423 823 584">What's grit got to do with it? A qualitative analysis of instrumental copers and psychological growth <i>Tracey Clare</i></p> <p data-bbox="349 640 839 846">Father Involvement and Psychological Adjustment in Pakistani Adolescents: Family Environment as a Mediator <i>Farah Malik, Nosheen Ramzan, Iram Fatima</i></p> <p data-bbox="373 902 815 1021">Parenting Behaviors that Promote Early Social Emotional Learning <i>Sukhdeep Gill, Robert Nix</i></p> <p data-bbox="362 1077 828 1323">Perceived parental rejection and depressive symptomatology among adolescents: The moderating role of subjective stress <i>Renata Glavak Tkalić, Josip Razum, Goran Milas</i></p> <p data-bbox="349 1379 839 1756">Parents OFF, Internet ON: The relationship between youths' perception of parental rejection, feelings of loneliness and problematic use of internet <i>Francisco Machado, Ana Pontes, Vera Coelho, Mónica Soares, Helena Azevedo, Carla Peixoto (online)</i></p>	<p data-bbox="995 293 1283 367">Family interaction <i>Chair: Miguel Carrasco</i></p> <p data-bbox="903 423 1377 629">The Role of Self-Compassion and Parental Reflective Functioning in Mitigating Parental Self-discrepancy <i>Yafit Auerbach, Ofra Mayseless, Yael Enav</i></p> <p data-bbox="892 685 1385 891">Parental acceptance-rejection, family conflict and suicidal behaviour in adolescents <i>Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Peña-Lebrón, Rodríguez M.Á, Francisco Holgado-Tello</i></p> <p data-bbox="895 947 1382 1238">Childhood Experiences of Abuse and Dysfunctional Family Environment as Predictors of Involvement in Risk-taking Behaviors in Destitute Women: Mediating Role of Intimate Partner's Rejection <i>Farah Malik, Sehrish Farooq</i></p> <p data-bbox="892 1294 1385 1500">Perceived Parental Rejection and Later Peer Victimization in Early Adolescence. The Mediating Role of Anger Rumination <i>Elli Spyropoulou, Theodoros Giovazolias</i></p> <p data-bbox="911 1556 1366 1675">Parental Rejection, Aggression, and Islamophobia <i>Sanum Shafi, Matthew Mulvaney</i></p>
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch break</i>	

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
13:30 – 14:30	Poster Session Foyer Aula, Building 1	
	Implications of power, prestige, and perceived acceptance of parents on the psychological adjustment of children and preadolescents <i>Begoña Delgado, Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Francisco Pablo Holgado</i>	
	Parenting, child aggressive, withdrawn, and prosocial behaviors identified in Chinese interpersonal family-level profiles <i>Craig Hart</i>	
	Father involvement: mediating of maternal and paternal acceptance in child psychological adjustment <i>Francisco Pablo Holgado, Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Begoña Delgado</i>	
	The relations between inter-parental conflict in childhood and reactive aggression in young adulthood: Low parental warmth and emotional dysregulation as mediators <i>Fangqing Liu, Yixuan Li</i>	
	Does parental acceptance rejection theory explain parental alienation <i>Emily Platt</i>	
	Job satisfaction of teachers using IPARTheory: Communication between childcare teachers and parents through smartphone apps <i>Kim Hee Won, Julie Lee</i>	
14:30 – 16:00	Intimate partner acceptance-rejection <i>Chair: Nour Zaki</i> Testing the Competing Models for the association between Perceived Spousal Rejection and Relationship Satisfaction in Intimate Partners: A One-Year Longitudinal Study <i>Sultan Shujja, Adnan Adil, Farah Malik</i>	Methodological issues #1 <i>Chair: Nadia Koltcheva</i> Psychometric Properties of the Bulgarian Version of Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct <i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i>
	Women's Childhood Memories of Parental Acceptance Mediate the Association Between Intimate Partner Acceptance and Psychological Adjustment <i>Nour Zaki, Ronald P. Rohner, Sumbleen Ali, Maya A. Shehata</i>	Psychometric Properties of the Bulgarian Version of Teacher's Acceptance-Rejection Control Questionnaire <i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i>

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
14:30 – 16:00	<p>What influences partner choice? Effects of attachment patterns and one's own relational experiences: an experimental study on a sample of Italian young adults <i>Martina Medolla, Lina Gervinskaitė-Paulaitienė, Anna Ferrara, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p>	<p>Teaching is Caring: Validity Study of the Portuguese Version of Teacher Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (TARQ) <i>Francisco Machado, Joana Carolino, Carla Peixoto, Ana Pontes, Vera Coelho, Mónica Soares, Helena Azevedo</i> <i>(online)</i></p>
	<p>Examination of the role of personality dispositions in prediction perceived intimate partners' acceptance/rejection using binary logistic regression <i>Orhideja Shurbanovska, Ana Fritzhand, Biljana Blazhevaska</i></p>	<p>Psychometric Properties of the Turkish Version of the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale <i>Asude Sena Muğlu, Behire Elif Kuyumcu</i> <i>(online)</i></p>
	<p>From Normal to Lethal: The Continuum of Parental Denigration and Parental Alienation <i>William Bernet</i> <i>(online)</i></p>	
16:00 – 16:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:30 – 18:30	<p>Sofia walking tour Sightseeing - Sofia city centre. The tour will start from NBU</p>	

Friday, June 28, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Workshop #2 Aula, Building 1</p> <p>PARQ Questionnaires with Children as an aid to the Israeli Judiciary in distinguishing Parental alienation from parental estrangement Organizer: Assaf Zagury, Israel Northern District Court Judge, Israel</p>	
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Lifespan perspective <i>Chair: Ronald Rohner</i></p> <p>How Interpersonal Acceptance–Rejection Experiences in the life cycle can influence Personality: A retrospective study <i>Luisa Almerico, Emanuela Manna, Anna Pezzella, Nunzia Matascioli, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p> <p>The relationships among interpersonal competence, perceived parental acceptance–rejection, and lifespan sibling relationships in emerging adults <i>Fatma Betul Gunes, Aysin Satan</i></p> <p>Legacy of Love: Influence of Adults’ Memories of Parental Acceptance–Rejection in Childhood on Aging Parents <i>Sumbleen Ali, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p> <p>Relations between parental acceptance–rejection, psychological (mal)adjustment, and forgiveness/vengeance in an Egyptian cultural context <i>Maya Shehata, Nour Zaki</i></p> <p>Greek family: Preschool Children’s Perceptions of Parental Warmth and Parents’ Perceptions of their Children’s Behavior <i>Artemis Z. Giotsa, Eleftheria Mitrogiorgou</i></p>	<p>Applied research/practice <i>Chair: Artemis Giotsa</i></p> <p>Affection and disciplinary style perceived by children in residential care: relationships with quality standards in residential care <i>Sabina D. Gaitán, Fernandez–Sanchez J., Salas M. D., Garcia–Martin M. A., Palma–Garcia M. O.</i></p> <p>Relationships between Executive Function of Children in Residential Care and Caregivers’ Discipline Style: A Pilot Study <i>Sabina D. Gaitán, Fernandez–Sanchez J., Salas M. D., Fernandez–Baena J.</i></p> <p>Parental Acceptance–Rejection, Emotion Dysregulation and Music Preferences in Young Adults <i>Aimen Tanveer, Farah Malik</i></p> <p>Memories of Parental Rejection in Childhood and Current Psychological Maladjustment Predict Men’s Problems Recognizing Facial Expressions of Emotion <i>Muhammad Mussaffa Butt, Tatiana Melendez–Rhodes, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p> <p>Maternal Narcissism and Child Maladjustment: A Dyadic Study <i>Ricky Finzi–Dottan</i></p>
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:30 – 14:30	<p>Keynote #2 Aula, Building 1 <i>Chair: Nadia Koltcheva</i></p> <p>Bridging The Gap: Exploring the Overlap and Divergence of Attachment Theory and IPARtheory <i>Speaker: Nour Zaki, American University in Cairo, Egypt</i></p>	

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
14:30 – 15:30	<p>Developmental problems #2 <i>Chair: Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p> <p>The Impact of Perceived Rejection on Psychopathology and Bullying Perpetration in a Sample of Italian Adolescents <i>Carla Nasti, Federica Minieri, Amalia De Girolamo, Francesca Sangiuliano, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p> <p>The association between perceived parental rejection and bullying victimization in different contexts: a study on Italian adolescents <i>Anna Pezzella, Carla Nasti, Luigia Sautto, Aurora Brancia, Luisa Almerico, Simone Pisano, Gennaro Catone, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p> <p>Perceived parental acceptance-rejection and psychological problems in adolescents at risk of social exclusion <i>Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Isabel M. Valle-Arias</i></p> <p>Rejection sensitivity as a mediator between parental and peers' rejection and mental health problems during the transition to high school: a two-wave longitudinal study <i>Maja Brekalo, Gordana Keresteš</i></p>	<p>Methodological issues #2 <i>Chair: Nadia Koltcheva</i></p> <p>Intimate partners Acceptance-Rejection Control Questionnaire: Bulgarian Translation and Adaptation <i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i></p> <p>Pilot Study of Children's Personality Assessment Questionnaire in Bulgaria <i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i></p> <p>Measurement Invariance of the Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire- Short Form Across Parental Versions, Age, Gender, Clinical Status, and Time <i>Diana Ioana Grama, Anca Dobrean, Ronald P. Rohner, Elena Predescu</i></p> <p>Determining Psychometric Properties of Health Risk Behavior Scale for Under-Graduate Students and Correlates with Psychological Maladjustment <i>Ahmad Hidayat Ullah, Fauzia Naz, Shagufta Niazi</i></p>
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:00 – 17:00	Business meeting Aula, Building 1	
18:30	Gala diner Restaurant Vodenitsata Address: Restaurant Vodenitsata, Dragalevtsi District, Park Vitosha https://vodenitzata.com/en/	

Saturday, June 29, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1	Room 214, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	Workshop #3 Aula, Building 1 When 'no' Feels Like Too Much <i>Organizer: Crystal Currie, Walden University, USA</i>	
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Sociocultural correlates of acceptance-rejection #1 <i>Chair: Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i> Parental Rejection and Psychological Maladjustment of Transwomen in a Patriarchal, Collectivist Society <i>Muhammad Mussaffa Butt, Roberto L. Abreu, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p> <p>Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adaption in LGBTQAI+ Community in Bulgaria <i>Todor Zapreff, Nadia Koltcheva</i></p> <p>Understanding The Relationship Between Perceived Childhood Experiences and Relationship With God <i>Remaz Bahaa</i></p> <p>Correlates of Crime Rate Across Gender in a Collectivist, Patriarchal Country <i>Muhammad Mussaffa Butt, Mahnoor Ali, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p> <p>Forgiveness Disposition among adult Karachi Pakistan <i>Beenish Sarfaraz, Pir taj Rashdi</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(online)</i></p>	<p>Academic and School issues #2 <i>Chair: Elias Kourkoutas</i> Traumas in the lives of children and adolescents: Findings from a Special Education Master Program <i>Elias Kourkoutas</i></p> <p>Paternal, Maternal and Best Friend Acceptance Rejection and Victimization of children with and without SEN (pathways analysis) <i>Zacharenia Karampini, Elias Kourkoutas</i></p> <p>Paternal, Maternal Acceptance-Rejection and Victimization in children with and without SEN: The mediating role of Teacher and Best Friend Acceptance Rejection <i>Zacharenia Karampini, Elias Kourkoutas</i></p> <p>The Mediating Role of Spiritual Intelligence in the Relation between Parental Acceptance and Mental Health <i>Sadiq Hussain, Irum Qureshi, Khunsa Ali, Nazish Fatima, Yasmeen Bano</i></p> <p>Examination of High School Students' Perceived Parental Power and Prestige <i>Bahar Tukanova, Behire Elif Kuyumcu</i> <i>(online)</i></p>
12:30 – 13:00	Closing <i>Ronald P. Rohner, ISIPAR Executive Director</i> <i>Nadia Koltcheva, ISIPAR President</i> <i>Vincenzo Paolo Senese, Scientific Committee Chair, ISIPAR President-Elect</i>	

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Jennifer Lansford, PhD, is a Research Professor at the Center for Child and Family Policy, Sanford School of Public Policy, Duke University, North Carolina, USA. Jennifer E. Lansford's research focuses on understanding how cultural contexts moderate the influence of parents on trajectories of social and behavioural development from childhood to adulthood. She leads the Parenting Across Cultures Project, an NICHD-funded ongoing prospective study of parents and their children from 13 cultural groups in 9 countries (China, Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, and the United States) that has investigated how acceptance and rejection are related to cultural norms and to other aspects of parenting and adjustment during childhood and adolescence.

Nour Zaki, PhD, is a Visiting Assistant Professor at the American University, Cairo, Egypt. Nour Zaki's research focuses on lifespan development, emphasizing how childhood attachment affects adult development. She is particularly interested in perinatal psychology, the intergenerational transmission of attachment, as well as the process by which a mother's interpersonal acceptance-rejection in her own childhood may affect her transition to motherhood. She is a registered facilitator of the Circle of Security Parenting program (COSPP) from Circle of Security International and Bringing Baby Home Program (BBH) from the Gottman Institute. Dr Zaki is a member of the American Psychological Association (APA) and the Association for Prenatal and Perinatal Psychology and Health (APPPAH) as well as a participating member of the Nancy and Ronald Rohner Center for the Study of Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection.

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS

Developmental Correlates Of Parental Acceptance–Rejection From Childhood To Adulthood In Nine Countries

Jennifer Lansford, *Center for Child and Family Policy, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA*

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This talk provides an overview of the Parenting Across Cultures (PAC) project, a longitudinal study of children, mothers, and fathers in nine countries (China, Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, and the United States). The PAC project addresses many questions related to parental acceptance–rejection. The talk briefly describes the methodology of the project. The talk next describes findings from the project regarding trajectories of parental acceptance–rejection over time, predictors and developmental outcomes of parental acceptance–rejection, as well as parental acceptance–rejection as a mediator of links among prior risk and protective factors and child adjustment. The talk then describes the limitations of the project, future directions, and implications for practice and policy.

Bridging The Gap: Exploring The Overlap And Divergence Of Attachment Theory And IPARtheory

Nour Zaki, *American University in Cairo, Egypt*

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This talk presents the background, development, and main postulates of two significant developmental theories: Attachment theory and Interpersonal Acceptance–Rejection Theory (IPARTheory). Both theories have revolutionized our understanding of interpersonal relationships across the lifespan. The talk will highlight their uniqueness, similarities, and differences in order to reach a deeper understanding of both theories and help initiate thoughtful discussions related to areas of overlap and divergence between Attachment Theory and IPARTheory.

ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Thursday, June 27, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	Attachment & Acceptance <i>Chair: Ebru Akün</i> Children's Attachment Patterns and Maternal Acceptance-Rejection in Egypt: A Pilot Study <i>Nour Zaki, Maya Shehata</i>
	Perceived rejection from one's own parents during childhood is associated with EEG response to infant faces in young adults <i>Micol Gemignani, Simona de Falco</i>
	Working with acceptance and attachment: key steps towards an integrative model in psychotherapy <i>Artemis Z. Giotsa, Katerina Tyraki</i>
	Rejection sensitivity, mental health and maternal-fetal bonding in pregnancy <i>Maja Brekalo, Marijana Matijaš, Maja Žutić, Sandra Nakić Radoš</i>
	Parental rejection and narcissism: The mediating roles of early maladaptive schemas <i>Ebru Akün, İrem Aktaş, Behiye Demircan Çaşka, Hannan Kaya</i>

Children's Attachment Patterns And Maternal Acceptance-Rejection In Egypt: A Pilot Study

Nour Zaki, American University in Cairo, Egypt

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Maya Shehata, American University in Cairo, Egypt

This study is the first to explore the relationship between children's attachment patterns through the Strange Situation Procedure (SSP), and mothers' attitudes of acceptance-rejection from the lens of Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory). Since this is also the first study to conduct the Strange Situation Procedure in Egypt or any Arab country, it was conducted as a pilot study. The sample consisted of 24 mother-child dyads who partook in the Strange Situation Procedure. The mean age of the children in the Strange Situation was 18.35 months ($SD = 3.39$), and the majority of the children were males (66.7%). Mothers' acceptance-rejection attitudes were explored through the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ). Observations of the Strange Situation Procedure followed the protocol of

the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Study of Early Childcare to determine the child's attachment classification. The pilot study's findings indicated that there is a significant correlation between maternal acceptance/rejection attitudes and the child's attachment classification. The findings also indicated that there are significant differences in parenting attitudes of mothers depending on the child's gender. Significant differences in attachment behaviours of children when the stranger is wearing a mask versus when the stranger is not wearing a mask were also indicated. The results found no relationship between the mother's carrying side and the mother's acceptance-rejection attitude. The study has significant implications for the theoretical understanding of Attachment Theory in relation to IPARTheory, as well as on parenting practices in Egypt. The cultural context and limitations of the study are discussed.

Keywords: *Strange Situation procedure, IPARTheory, maternal acceptance, maternal rejection, attachment style*

Perceived Rejection From One's Own Parents During Childhood Is Associated With Eeg Response To Infant Faces In Young Adults

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Simona De Falco, *University of Trento, Rovereto, Italy*

Research has suggested that experiences prior to having children, such as experiences of early care from caregivers, may modulate adults' EEG responses to infants. In the framework of Interpersonal Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory, however, no research to date has examined the role of the perceived quality of parental care in modulating the EEG response to infant faces. Therefore, this study examined the associations between the perceived quality of care during childhood and the EEG response to infant faces in non-parent young adults. N=64 participants (n=31 males; n=33 females) completed an Emotion Recognition task displaying emotional and unemotional infant and adult faces during an EEG recording. Memories of past care experiences were collected using the short-form version of Parental Acceptance-Rejection scale. Results showed that, as the levels of paternal rejection increased, adults' N170 amplitude for infant faces increased. In particular, females who felt more rejected by their own father, compared to males, had a larger increase in the N170 and larger decrease in the LPP amplitude in response to happy and sad faces. Overall, perceived paternal rejection during childhood might be related to a greater need of discrimination resources at early stages of infant face processing in adults. Sex might modulate this association. All in all, our empirical evidence supported the theory postulates that being neglected during childhood might trigger perceptual changes in adults which, in turn, may affect the elaboration of caregiving stimuli.

Keywords: *infant cues, emotion, EEG, parental rejection*

Working With Acceptance And Attachment: Key Steps Towards An Integrative Model In Psychotherapy

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Katerina Tyraki, *University of Ioannina, Greece*

The present study attempts to introduce into clinical practice a unified theoretical model for improving interpersonal relationships through the systems perspective, with the aim of exploring its effectiveness as a therapeutic tool in individual adult psychotherapy. The theoretical framework is derived from Ronald Rohner's Interpersonal Acceptance - Rejection Theory and Sue Johnson's Emotionally Focused Therapy model. The choice of these two theoretical frameworks is based on the basic human need for acceptance from primary others and the way emotions are experienced in interpersonal relationships in adulthood. The sample consists of adult men and women in individual therapy, in which they negotiate issues of companionship and commitment through the Systemic approach perspective. The therapeutic intervention consists of administering the Availability-Responsiveness-Commitment Questionnaire (Johnson, 2014) regarding the partner, mother and father as well as the short form of the Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2005). It is administered in the 5th individual therapy session, a phase in which individuals have already developed a therapeutic relationship with their therapist. Questionnaires are supplementary means of collecting valuable therapeutic material after the client's informed consent. The administration is followed by an intervention phase of four to six sessions where the space is given to work through issues of intimacy and closeness in family and partner relationships, making use of the results of the questionnaires. After the therapeutic intervention, a follow-up measurement is carried out which allows to investigate if there are changes in the client's (patients') feelings and personal meanings. This pilot study is currently underway in the clinical setting where it attempts to integrate and utilize in an applied way, basic principles and methodological tools of Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory and Emotion Focused Therapy.

Keywords: *interpersonal acceptance rejection theory, emotional focused therapy, unified model, systemic approach, psychotherapy*

Rejection Sensitivity, Mental Health And Maternal-Fetal Bonding In Pregnancy

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Maja Žutić, *Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia*

Sandra Nakić Radoš, *Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia*

Pregnancy is a very sensitive period with many biological, psychological, and social changes. In that period women could be prone to mental health problems. One important risk factor for mental health problems is rejection sensitivity – a personality disposition that develops after social rejection experi-

ences from caregivers and other significant persons. Additionally, negative parental practices in childhood and adolescence could negatively affect maternal-fetal bonding, which puts highly rejection-sensitive pregnant women at risk. Surprisingly, the association between rejection sensitivity, mental health problems, and bonding during pregnancy is still unknown. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the correlation between rejection sensitivity and prenatal depressive symptoms, general anxiety symptoms, specific pregnancy concerns, and maternal-fetal bonding. In this online study, 850 pregnant women participated in the second trimester of pregnancy as a part of a longitudinal peripartum study. Women filled out the Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire- Adult version, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale - anxiety subscale, and Pregnancy Concerns Scale. The results showed that rejection sensitivity was in low, but significant positive correlations with depressive symptoms, general anxiety, and specific pregnancy concerns, but not maternal-fetal bonding. In other words, highly rejection-sensitive pregnant women also have higher depressive symptoms, general anxiety, and pregnancy-specific anxiety. These findings show that highly sensitive women during pregnancy are at risk for mental health issues, but they still manage to bond with their fetuses. Further studies are necessary along with support programs for rejection-sensitive pregnant women.

Keywords: *rejection sensitivity, depression, peripartum, maternal-fetal attachment*

Parental Rejection And Narcissism: The Mediating Roles Of Early Maladaptive Schemas

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Behiye Demircan Çaçka, *Ministry of Justice*

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Recent research has shown that adult narcissistic personality tends to be significantly associated with dysfunctional parental practices in childhood. However, it is still unclear what mechanisms are involved in the emergence of this relationship. This study aimed to investigate the mediating roles of early maladaptive schema (EMS) domains in the relationship between remembered parental rejection and narcissistic personality traits (grandiose and vulnerable narcissism). The sample consisted of 434 university students (232 female and 202 male) between the ages of 18-26. All participants respond to the Demographic Information Form, Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Short Form, Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form, and Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory-Short Form. The findings of a path analysis revealed that the direct effect of remembered maternal and paternal rejection on grandiose and vulnerable narcissism was not significant. However, the results of the bootstrapping analysis showed that three of the five schema domains (disconnection, impaired autonomy, and impaired limits) significantly mediated the relationship between perceived parental rejection and narcissistic personality. More specifically, disconnection schema domain significantly mediated the relationship between both maternal and paternal rejection and grandiose narcissism. Impaired autonomy schema domain had a mediating effect between only remembered maternal rejection and vulnerable narcissism. Moreover, impaired limits

schema domain significantly mediated the relationship between remembered paternal rejection and both grandiose and vulnerable narcissism. Findings indicated differential roles of schema domains in the relation between maternal and paternal rejection and grandiose and vulnerable narcissism.

Keywords: *maternal rejection, paternal rejection, narcissism, early maladaptive schemas*

Thursday, June 27, 2024

Time	Room 214, Building 1
09:00 – 10:30	<p align="center">Academic and School issues #1</p>
	<p align="center"><i>Chair: Nadia Koltcheva</i></p>
	<p align="center">Age Differences in Teachers' Acceptance-Rejection and School Conduct in Middle School Children</p> <p align="center"><i>Lyubomira Deneva, Nadia Koltcheva</i></p>
	<p align="center">Conduct Disorders and Perceived Parental and Teacher Acceptance Rejection in Primary School Children</p> <p align="center"><i>Elias Kourkoutas, Maria Smyrnaki</i></p>
	<p align="center">Perceived Teacher Rejection and Psychological Maladjustment in College Students: An Efficacy Study of Recovery from Rejection Technique</p> <p align="center"><i>Kainat Ali, Muhammad Faran, Farah Malik</i></p>
	<p align="center">Parental Warmth and Parent Involvement: Their Relationships to Academic Achievement and Behavior Problems in School and Related Gender Effects</p> <p align="center"><i>Parminder Parmar, Laura Nathans</i></p>

Age Differences In Teachers' Acceptance-Rejection And School Conduct In Middle School Children

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Nadia Koltcheva, *New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria*

The relationship between teachers and students is important for students' learning and conduct. According to Ronald Rohner's Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory), when students feel more rejected than accepted by their teachers, they tend to underachieve in class, have conduct problems and overall act poorly in school. It is also interesting to explore further this finding depending on the children's developmental period. The aim of our research is to study the interrelationship between teachers' acceptance-rejection and students conduct in middle school Bulgarian children in two

different school age groups. We used the Bulgarian translations of two IPARTheory measures – Teacher’s Acceptance–Rejection/Control Questionnaire (TARQ–C) and Teacher’s Evaluation of Student’s Conduct (TESC). In the study part took 149 students between 9 and 13 years old. 89 (60.1%) of them are girls and 59 (39.9%) are boys, 72 (42.9%) were 4th graders and 77 (57.1%) were 6th graders. The results show significant correlation between the perceived teacher’s rejection and the students’ misconduct in class only for 4–grade students ($r=0.272$, $p=0.05$) but not for 6th graders ($r=0.212$, $p=0.067$). We also analysed the students’ academic achievements and the correlation with their perceived teacher’s rejection. The interdependence between students’ perceived teacher’s rejection and their academic success is valid just for 4–graders ($r=-0.371$, $p=0.01$) but not for 6 grade students ($r=0.009$, $p=0.937$). 4–grade students have higher school achievements as less rejected they perceive themselves by their teacher. We assume that the normative developmental changes that occur during these years influence those types of relationships and how they influence behaviour in school and motivation for educational achievements. Better understanding of the influences of interpersonal acceptance–rejection in school environment and the age related differences would allow specialists to apply different and more appropriate types of effective interventions in schools.

Keywords: *IPARTheory, student’s conduct, teachers’ acceptance–rejection, TARQ/C, TESC, children*

Conduct Disorders And Percived Parental And Teacher Acceptance Rejection In Primary School Children

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This study investigates the relationship between primary school student’s Conduct Disorders and their perceptions of the quality of their relationship with parents and teachers. (sample: 220 school students aged 10 to 12). The study’s framework draws on systemic transactional theories and coercive models proposed by researchers such as Dishion (2014), Sameroff (2014), Patterson (2015), as well as on Rohner’s interpersonal acceptance–rejection model (2010). All theories emphasize the critical role of early relational patterns and emotional interactions between children and parents and how children may develop their relational/ emotional abilities, based on the perceptions of self and other, as well. They also highlight the role of continuous dynamic interaction of parental, teacher, individual, and social variables within specific cultural and educational contexts during the later developmental stages. Methodology/ research tools. (a) “Teacher’s Report Form (TRF) for Ages 6–18” (32 Questions) (Achenbach, 2009). The 32 questions in the subscale of Achenbach’s questionnaires that refer to EP, delinquency and aggression as adjusted to the Greek population (Roussos et al., 1999), Cronbach alpha of 0.95. (b) “Parental Acceptance–Rejection (PARQ) Short Form” (Tsaousis, Giovazolias, & Mascha, 2012. Cronbach alpha of total scale 0.91). (c) Teacher Acceptance–Rejection (TARQ). Cronbach alpha of total scale 0.88. The Path Analysis results appear to offer a detailed understanding of the relationships and pathways among variables related to Conduct Disorders,

parental attitudes, teacher attitudes, and their impact on the emotional and behavioural development of students. These findings can have practical implications for designing effective interventions and support systems for students facing these challenges.

Keywords: *parental physical abuse, perceived teacher attitude/relationship, emotional/ behavioural problems*

Perceived Teacher Rejection And Psychological Maladjustment In College Students: An Efficacy Study Of Recovery From Rejection Technique

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Farah Malik, *University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan*

The current research investigated the therapeutic efficacy of the Recovery from Rejection Technique (RFRT) for college students. It was hypothesized that after receiving the RFRT, psychological maladjustment would be reduced in college students. A quasi-experimental strategy with a pretest-post test design was employed. A sample of 12 college students, screened on perceived teacher rejection and psychological maladjustment, was drawn using purposive sampling techniques. The measures included the Child TARQ/Control (Rohner, 2002) and Child PAQ (Rohner, 2002). An Urdu translated and adapted version of RFRT (Malik & Faran, 2023) was used, and each participant underwent 7 to 8 individual sessions. The results of repeated measures ANCOVA indicated that after receiving the RFRT, psychological maladjustment significantly reduced in post-test and follow-up assessments. The findings suggest that the Recovery from Rejection Technique effectively reduces the rejection syndrome and enhances psychological adjustment for college students.

Keywords: *perceived teacher rejection, psychological maladjustment, efficacy, recovery from rejection, college students*

Parental Warmth And Parent Involvement: Their Relationships To Academic Achievement And Behavior Problems In School And Related Gender Effects

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Parent involvement and parental warmth have been extensively studied in the global literature. However, limited research has been conducted on parent involvement and parental warmth in India. This study examined parental warmth and parent involvement as predictors of academic achievement and behaviour problems. Because behaviour problems scores differed gender, gender differences on these

relationships were explored. Study questions were framed in terms of Epstein’s theory of school, family, and community partnerships and Rohner’s parental acceptance rejection theory. A sample of Indian seventh through tenth graders gave ratings of parental warmth and parent involvement. Their teachers gave ratings of academic achievement and behaviour problems. Results showed that parental warmth and parent involvement were significant predictors of academic achievement and behaviour problems for boys. Parental warmth was a significant predictor of academic achievement and behaviour problems for girls. The results regarding parental warmth supported parental acceptance–rejection theory. Results suggested the need to increase awareness of the importance of parent involvement for children in India and to continue to support parents in maintaining warm and accepting relationships with their children.

Keywords: *parent involvement; parent–child relationship; parental acceptance–rejection theory, parenting*

Thursday, June 27, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Developmental problems #1 <i>Chair: Renata Glavak Tkalić</i></p>
	<p>What’s grit got to do with it? A qualitative analysis of instrumental copers and psychological growth <i>Tracey Clare</i></p>
	<p>Father Involvement and Psychological Adjustment in Pakistani Adolescents: Family Environment as a Mediator <i>Farah Malik, Nosheen Ramzan, Iram Fatima</i></p>
	<p>Parenting Behaviors that Promote Early Social Emotional Learning <i>Sukhdeep Gill, Robert Nix</i></p>
	<p>Perceived parental rejection and depressive symptomatology among adolescents: The moderating role of subjective stress <i>Renata Glavak Tkalić, Josip Razum, Goran Milas</i></p>
	<p>Parents OFF, Internet ON: The relationship between youths’ perception of parental rejection, feelings of loneliness and problematic use of internet <i>Francisco Machado, Ana Pontes, Vera Coelho, Mónica Soares, Helena Azevedo, Carla Peixoto</i> (online)</p>

What's Grit Got To Do With It? A Qualitative Analysis Of Instrumental Copers And Psychological Growth.

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Much of the research around the experience of perceived parental rejection (PPR) in childhood focuses on the predicted outcomes and negative impact on the adult throughout the lifespan. This study is mindful of the body of PPR research and offers originality in focusing on the literature pertaining to the enabling factors that facilitate psychological growth, in a small-scale phenomenological study. The research question was, 'What are the enabling factors which lead to psychological growth in adult offspring who have experienced perceived parental rejection in childhood?' Nine research participants, who self-identified as having experience of PPR in childhood, and who self-reported psychological growth in adulthood, were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) (Smith, Flowers, & Larkin, 2022) was used to elicit the depth and richness of the experience of both phenomena. The process of IPA yielded four Group Experiential Themes: Experience of Rejection; Concept of Self; Conditions of Change and Experience of Psychological Growth. The Findings suggest that the inner resource of grit is instrumental to psychological growth and that the condition of safety in the social environment supports the development of greater resilience. The Findings are conceptualised in a salutogenic model. The Findings relate directly to counselling and psychotherapy practice and the wider spectrum of health and social care and service users, in that they enable greater understanding of the phenomenon of psychological growth following PPR, and the therapeutic conditions that may mitigate for the acute and chronic consequences predicted in the existent literature.

Keywords: *organismic self; perceived parental rejection (PPR); pseudo-self; psychological growth; interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTtheory)*

Father Involvement And Psychological Adjustment In Pakistani Adolescents: Family Environment As A Mediator

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A cross-sectional study was conducted to assess the role of perceived father involvement in the psychological adjustment of adolescents through its influence on the family environment in Pakistan. Data was obtained from 500 adolescents (50.6% boys; 49.4% girls) of 14–18 years of age ($M = 15.29$, $SD = 1.08$) from randomly selected separate boys and girls schools (5 each). Father involvement was assessed with Father Involvement Scale and Nurturant Fathering Scale. The family environment and psychological adjustment were gauged with Self-Report Family Inventory and Child Personality Assessment Questionnaire, respectively. Results from SEM revealed the mediating role of family environment between father

involvement and psychological adjustment. Father involvement is recommended for a positive impact on the family environment for better psychological adjustment of adolescents.

Keywords: *adolescents; family environment; father involvement; psychological adjustment*

Parenting Behaviors That Promote Early Social Emotional Learning

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Parental acceptance–rejection plays a critical role in children’s social–emotional learning (SEL) and has been demonstrated to have long–term impact on their personal life and interpersonal relationships. We postulated that there are concrete malleable parenting behaviours that may contribute to young children’s SEL. Within the context of an early preventive intervention that my colleagues and I developed and tested, we demonstrated that there are ways in which parents can scaffold supportive interactions with their toddlers in the context of a regularly occurring activity of food preparation. While we acknowledge cultural differences in parenting practices, we believe that the core elements of sensitive–responsive parenting that contribute to children’s sense of trust and acceptance are adaptable and largely transferable. I plan to highlight the key elements of the intervention, “Recipe 4 Success,” developed in partnership with three Early Head Start (EHS) Programs and implemented in the home–based EHS. Although the curriculum we developed had broader goals, I will focus on parent scaffolding behaviours and interactions that were successful in promoting toddlers’ self–regulation. I will present results from a randomized–control study involving 290 parents and toddlers from seven EHS centers in the U.S. Results of pre– and post–test, and 6 – and 12–month follow–up assessment showed that intervention was successful in parents learning to scaffold ($d = .58^*$), and children’s ability to wait ($d = .84^{***}$) and concentrate ($d = .64^*$) was significantly higher in the intervention group. I will discuss these results as the building blocks of self–regulation.

Keywords: *scaffolding, sensitive–responsive parenting, self–regulation, early childhood*

Perceived Parental Rejection And Depressive Symptomatology Among Adolescents: The Moderating Role Of Subjective Stress

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Increase in a depressive symptomatology among adolescents has become a major public health concern in the last decade (Shorey et al., 2022). Previous research have shown that depression and depressed affect are mental health issues universally correlated with perceived parental rejection (Rohner, 2021), but the moderating role of subjective stress was not examined among adolescents. The aim of

this study was to explore the effects of perceived maternal and paternal rejection and subjective stress on adolescent depressive symptomatology. The data were collected in the third wave of the Longitudinal Adolescent Stress Study in Zagreb, Croatia, among 1784 adolescents (60.5% females), aged between 16 and 19 years ($M=16.8$; $SD=0.69$). Measures used were Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire, short form (PARQ: father and mother versions; Rohner, 2005), modified version of Problem Questionnaire (Seiffge–Krenke, 1995), and PHQ–9 (Kroenke et al., 2001). Both perceived maternal and paternal rejection as well as subjective stress were significantly positively correlated with adolescents' depressive symptoms. Results of hierarchical regression analyses revealed that perceived maternal and paternal acceptance and subjective stress made significant independent contributions to the explanation of depressive symptoms among adolescents, together explaining 44% of variance. Subjective stress moderated the relationship between perceived maternal (but not paternal) rejection and depressive symptoms ($\beta=0.06$, $p<0.05$). Results suggest that effect of maternal rejection on adolescent depressive symptomatology was stronger for those adolescents who experienced higher levels of stress. Both parental rejection and stress should be addressed in interventions that aim to prevent depression among adolescents.

Keywords: perceived parental rejection, depressive symptomatology, subjective stress, adolescents

Parents Off, Internet On: The Relationship Between Youths' Perception Of Parental Rejection, Feelings Of Loneliness And Problematic Use Of Internet

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Youths from z generation had access to technology since early ages, so they are comfortable managing different devices and are experts on surfing the internet (Auon, 2014; PrakasjYadav & Rai, 2017). Some authors recognize the benefits of internet, like the enormous amount of communication channels, easy access to information, and more recently, apps aimed at promoting healthier behaviours (Blank & Lutz, 2018; Khalili–Mahani et al., 2019; Zhang & Li, 2022). While others note that internet can weaken the quality of relationships, leading to feelings of loneliness and social isolation (Scheerder et al., 2019). According to IPARTheory, the perception of interpersonal rejection can promote individuals' psychological maladjustment, which may have consequences like feelings of loneliness and adoption of addictive behaviours (ISIPAR, 2019), that can also be associated with internet/technology. Considering that the family is a privileged context when it comes to education for the healthy use of the internet, the present investigation aimed to understand the relationship between the perception of parental rejection, loneliness, and problematic internet use. For that, an online protocol was shared with 198 higher education students ($M = 20.43$ years old, $SD = 1.77$). Results suggest a significant positive correlation between the perception of

parental rejection and loneliness, as well as the perception of parental rejection and problematic use of internet. We also carried out an hierarchical regression and father rejection seem to explain 4.1% of problematic use of internet and 11.2% of loneliness. However, mother rejection only seems to predict 5.4% of loneliness.

Keywords: *loneliness; internet; parental; rejection*

Thursday, June 27, 2024

Time	Room 214, Building 1
11:00 – 12:30	Family interaction <i>Chair: Miguel Carrasco</i>
	The Role of Self-Compassion and Parental Reflective Functioning in Mitigating Parental Self-discrepancy <i>Yafit Auerbach, Ofra Mayseless, Yael Enav</i>
	Parental acceptance-rejection, family conflict and suicidal behaviour in adolescents <i>Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Peña-Lebrón, Rodríguez M.Á, Francisco Holgado-Tello</i>
	Childhood Experiences of Abuse and Dysfunctional Family Environment as Predictors of Involvement in Risk-taking Behaviors in Destitute Women: Mediating Role of Intimate Partner’s Rejection <i>Farah Malik, Sehrish Farooq</i>
	Perceived Parental Rejection and Later Peer Victimization in Early Adolescence. The Mediating Role of Anger Rumination <i>Elli Spyropoulou, Theodoros Giovazolias</i>
	Parental Rejection, Aggression, and Islamophobia <i>Sanum Shafi, Matthew Mulvaney</i>

The Role Of Self-Compassion And Parental Reflective Functioning In Mitigating Parental Self-Discrepancy

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Parenting is a multifaceted, enduring role that shapes children's health, behaviour, well-being, and cognitive development. This intricate role may lead parents to experience self-discrepancy when they feel they have not lived up to the standards they set for themselves. However, two factors that may mitigate parental self-discrepancy and positively impact benevolent parenting are self-compassion, which is associated with a wide variety of close interpersonal relationship benefits and parental reflective functioning. This study delves into the interplay of parental self-discrepancy, self-compassion, parental reflective functioning, and positive parenting. We conducted a cross-sectional study involving 384 parents with two or more children under 13 who completed an online questionnaire. The findings confirm that parental self-discrepancy mediates the relationship between self-compassion, parental reflective functioning, and positive parenting (high closeness and low confrontation). Higher levels of self-compassion and parental reflective functioning were negatively correlated with parental self-discrepancy while positively associated with benevolent parenting. Moreover, our examination reveals that self-compassion and parental reflective functioning are distinct mechanisms, each independently influencing parenting practices. These novel results underscore the significance of self-compassion and parental reflective functioning as mitigators of the adverse effects of high parental self-discrepancy, ultimately enhancing benevolent parenting. They build upon prior research on the positive effects of self-compassion and parental reflective functioning, which have yet not been examined regarding the adverse impact of higher parental self-discrepancy on positive parenting. It underscores the importance of supporting parents in cultivating self-compassion and reflective skills to optimize their parenting abilities.

Keywords: *Self-Compassion, Parental Reflective Functioning, Parental self-discrepancy, Benevolent parenting*

Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Family Conflict And Suicidal Behaviour In Adolescents

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Parental acceptance-rejection within the family and support has emerged as a pivotal protective factor against issues in children's overall adjustment and, specifically, self-injurious behaviour. The pri-

mary objective of this study is to examine the associations between perceived parental acceptance and self-injurious behaviours. Three instruments were utilized: the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire as reported by parents, the System of Evaluation for Children and Adolescents (SENA) as reported by adolescents, and the Paykel scale for suicidal behaviours. The sample comprised a matched incidental sample (Family-Adolescent) of 86 participants. The findings revealed significant relationships between parental acceptance (both maternal and paternal) and both family conflict and suicidal behaviours. Notably, parental acceptance and family conflict jointly made a substantial contribution to the manifestation of suicidal behaviours. Furthermore, the study found that parental acceptance (either from mothers or fathers) heightened the connections between family conflict and the occurrence of suicidal behaviours.

Keywords: *adolescents, family conflict, suicidal behaviours*

Childhood Experiences Of Abuse And Dysfunctional Family Environment As Predictors Of Involvement In Risk-Taking Behaviors In Destitute Women: Mediating Role Of Intimate Partner's Rejection

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The present cross-sectional study investigated if an intimate partner's rejection would mediate the relationship among childhood abuse by parents, dysfunctional family environments, and engagement in various risky behaviours (drug behaviours, aggressive behaviours, risky sexual behaviours, self-harm, impulsive eating, reckless and illegal behaviours). To test the analytical model through structural equation modelling (SEM), a sample of 425 destitute women residing at different public shelter homes with a mean age of 21.5 years (SD = 2.84) was taken using the purposive sampling technique after obtaining formal permission from the concerned authorities and the consent of the participants. The analysis framework of the study builds a comprehensive understanding of the subject as the model fit indices indicate that intimate partner's rejection significantly mediated the association among childhood abuse, dysfunctional family environment, and engagement in various risky behaviours after controlling for the impact of several covariates (age, age at onset of risky behaviours, chronicity of the runaway behaviour, exposure to domestic violence, family type, and deviant peer associations). The specific indirect effects were also consistent with the existing literature suggesting that destitute women who experienced childhood abuse by their mothers also experienced intimate partner rejection in adulthood, which increased their propensity to engage in various risky, impulsive, and self-destructive behaviours.

Keywords: *risk-taking, intimate partner's rejection, childhood abuse, destitute women*

Perceived Parental Rejection And Later Peer Victimization In Early Adolescence. The Mediating Role Of Anger Rumination

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Perceived parental rejection has long been associated with negative adjustment outcomes in adolescence, including peer victimization. However, mechanisms that may account for this relation are not clarified yet. Identifying such mechanisms would assist in the design of effective evidence-based interventions. Empirical findings imply that rejecting parenting may render youth vulnerable to a maladaptive cognitive-emotion regulation strategy, namely anger rumination. Accordingly, anger rumination is shown to increase likelihood for peer victimization over time. Informed by IPARTheory and prior research, the present study examined anger rumination as a potential mediator in the prospective relation between perceived parental rejection, and peer victimization in early adolescence. To increase precision of findings the potential moderating role of sex was also explored. Participants were 270 Greek students (Mage = 10.20 years, SD = 0.16; 45.6% boys). Self-reported data were collected at two waves, 1 year-spaced. A latent "half-longitudinal mediation model" showed that anger rumination mediated the prospective relation from perceived parental rejection to peer victimization. Mediation effects were established for both maternal and paternal perceived rejection. Sex-based differences in the mediation model were not statistically supported. Overall, the present study indicates that targeting anger rumination in early adolescence could decrease risk for peer victimization associated with perceived parental rejection. Implications for preventions and treatments are also discussed.

Keywords: parental rejection, victimization, anger rumination, half-longitudinal mediation model

Parental Rejection, Aggression, And Islamophobia

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Research shows that Muslim communities around the globe face widespread stigmatization and discrimination from non-Muslim members of society (United Nations, 2023). The primary focus of this study was to establish whether experiencing parental rejection increases risk for Islamophobic attitudes in offspring and to identify the mechanisms by which it does. The indirect effects of offspring aggression on the association between parental behaviours and Islamophobia were also assessed. Previous research has identified specific parenting behaviours that increase the risk for child prejudice but this study is unique in its distinct focus on the development of Islamophobia. Participants were recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk and data was collected via a Qualtrics survey. The sample consisted of 302 young adults (18–25) residing in the United States. 151 participants answered questions on mothers and 151 participants answered questions on fathers. Regression models were used to test the associations of parental rejection and authoritarian parenting on offspring aggression and Islamophobia. SPSS PROCESS Macro

was utilized to conduct separate analyses on the indirect effects of offspring aggression. A key finding of the study is that parental rejection (both maternal and paternal) is a unique predictor of Islamophobic attitudes in offspring. Results indicate that some of that influence is explained through the increased aggression that results from parental rejection. These results add to the extensive body of literature demonstrating the detrimental effects of parental rejection on offspring.

Keywords: *Parental rejection, aggression, islamophobia*

Thursday, June 27, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1
14:30 – 16:00	<p data-bbox="691 1115 1166 1144">Intimate partner acceptance–rejection</p> <p data-bbox="834 1155 1023 1184"><i>Chair: Nour Zaki</i></p> <p data-bbox="395 1196 1465 1263">Testing the Competing Models for the association between Perceived Spousal Rejection and Relationship Satisfaction in Intimate Partners: A One-Year Longitudinal Study</p> <p data-bbox="708 1274 1150 1303"><i>Sultan Shujja, Adnan Adil, Farah Malik</i></p> <p data-bbox="392 1357 1469 1424">Women’s Childhood Memories of Parental Acceptance Mediate the Association Between Intimate Partner Acceptance and Psychological Adjustment</p> <p data-bbox="580 1435 1281 1464"><i>Nour Zaki, Ronald P. Rohner, Sumbleen Ali, Maya A. Shehata</i></p> <p data-bbox="384 1518 1477 1585">What influences partner choice? Effects of attachment patterns and one’s own relational experiences: an experimental study on a sample of Italian young adults</p> <p data-bbox="427 1597 1434 1626"><i>Martina Medolla, Lina Gervinskaitė-Paulaitienė, Anna Ferrara, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p> <p data-bbox="389 1680 1469 1747">Examination of the role of personality dispositions in prediction perceived intimate partners` acceptance/rejection using binary logistic regression</p> <p data-bbox="587 1758 1275 1787"><i>Orhideja Shurbanovska, Ana Fritzhand, Biljana Blazhevaska</i></p> <p data-bbox="405 1841 1458 1870">From Normal to Lethal: The Continuum of Parental Denigration and Parental Alienation</p> <p data-bbox="847 1881 1018 1910"><i>William Bernet</i></p> <p data-bbox="884 1921 975 1951">(online)</p>

Testing The Competing Models For The Association Between Perceived Spousal Rejection And Relationship Satisfaction In Intimate Partners: A One-Year Longitudinal Study

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IPARTheory has received support for the universality of the spousal acceptance/rejection, however, lacks temporal evidence for the stability of association between spousal rejection and relationship satisfaction in Pakistan (stability model). Cross-sectional research-based data around the globe support the assumption that spousal rejection negatively predicts relationship satisfaction (normal causal model), however, no study has ever tested the way relationship satisfaction predicts the spousal rejection (reversal model) and, both (normal causal & reversal model simultaneously (reciprocal model). Current study has tested the above mentioned four competing model across two-time points (T1 & T2) with the time lag of one year. One hundred and eighty-three intimate partners (n men = 78, n women = 105) responded to the self-report spousal rejection and relationship satisfaction measures at T1 and T2. Cross-lagged analysis demonstrated strong support for the reciprocal model suggesting that spousal rejection at T1 predicted decrease in relationship satisfaction at T2 (normal causal model) and, relationship satisfaction at T1 predicted decrease in spousal rejection at T2 simultaneously. It implies that marital counsellor, clinical psychologist and interpersonal researchers must devise interventions for strengthening relationship satisfaction in addition to the focus on the perceived spousal rejection.

Keywords: *spousal rejection, intimate relationship, relationship satisfaction, reciprocity*

Women's Childhood Memories Of Parental Acceptance Mediate The Association Between Intimate Partner Acceptance And Psychological Adjustment

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According to interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory), perceived parental acceptance-rejection in childhood is likely to affect later adult relationships. This study investigated the relation between women's psychological adjustment and their perceptions of intimate partner acceptance-rejection as mediated by memories of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood. The data was collected from 357 women (age range 18-24 years; M = 21; SD = 1.12), who were in an intimate relationship. Participants responded to the maternal and paternal versions of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Ques-

tionnaire (PARQ), the Intimate Adult Relationship Questionnaire (IARQ), and the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ). A bootstrapping method was performed to examine the mediating role of women's memories of parental acceptance in childhood on the relationship between psychological adjustment and partner's acceptance–rejection. Findings revealed memories of both maternal and paternal acceptance in childhood partially mediate the relationship between women's psychological adjustment and their perceptions of their partner's acceptance–rejection.

Keywords: *IPARTheory, maternal acceptance, paternal acceptance, intimate partner acceptance, psychological adjustment*

What Influences Partner Choice? Effects Of Attachment Patterns And One's Own Relational Experiences: An Experimental Study On A Sample Of Italian Young Adults

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The aim of the present research is to study the first steps in choosing an adult partner and evaluate the association between primary relationships and propensity to intimacy toward a possible partner. To this end we developed first an experimental procedure to investigate the initial mechanisms (propensity to intimacy) guiding the interest toward potential partners with different interpersonal styles, and then we conducted a study, according to the Interpersonal Acceptance–Rejection Theory (IPARTheory), considering a sample (N = 200; females = 111) of Italian young adults (18–31 years) not in a stable relationship (single), to evaluate the association between the perceived quality of primary relationships (i.e., maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection), adult internal working models and preference toward a mate. To investigate if there is a continuity between primary experiences and the interest toward a possible partner, Pearson correlation coefficients were computed. Moreover, in line with the literature, as we considered important to investigate also to what extent sex moderated this association, correlations were computed separately for males and females. Results showed that the propensity to intimacy toward a partner is weakly associated with the considered factors, in particular with the interpersonal style of the partner, the adult internal working models of the individual and the sex. This result emphasizes that the choice of partner does not depend exclusively on the interpersonal style of the partner or one's own relational experiences, but that other factors –to be investigated– may contribute to determining these choices.

Keywords: *propensity to intimacy, partner choice, interpersonal acceptance–rejection, internal working models, sex differences*

Examination Of The Role Of Personality Dispositions In Prediction Perceived Intimate Partners` Acceptance/Rejection Using Binary Logistic Regression

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The relationship of acceptance/rejection between intimate partners has a big impact on one's emotional life. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the role of personality dispositions in prediction of perceived acceptance/rejection from intimate partner, while controlling the length of the romantic relationship. The research was conducted on a sample of 57 participants (female=30, male=27; aged between 19 and 48 years, $M=23.79$, $SD=6.18$) who are currently or have been in romantic relationship. Two measures were administered: Intimate partner acceptance/rejection - IPAR/CQ by Rohner, 2001; and Personality assessment questionnaire -PAQ by Rohner, 1976. Binary logistic regression was applied to investigate how personality dispositions of intimate partner predict perceived acceptance/rejection from the partner. It was found that, when length of romantic relationship was controlled for, emotional unresponsiveness as personality disposition, predicted perceived warmth of intimate partner ($B = -.23$, $Wald=3.83$, $p<.05$, $Exp(B)=0.80$, $R^2(Nagelkerke)=.22$); perceived hostility/aggression as a rejection style was predicted by hostility/aggression as a personal disposition ($B=.15$, $Wald=3.81$, $p<.05$, $Exp(B)=1.16$, $R^2(Nagelkerke)=.23$), and emotional unresponsiveness ($B=-.03$, $Wald=4.29$, $p<.05$, $Exp(B)=1.28$); while dependency was registered to be significant predictor of perceived indifference/neglect ($B=-.30$, $Wald=6.74$, $p<.01$, $Exp(B)=0.74$, $R^2(Nagelkerke)=.25$). The results indicate that personality dispositions should be considered in order to understand romantic relationship styles. However, more in depth research is needed to gain fuller insight in the mechanisms that underlie the impact of personality dispositions on intimate partner's acceptance/rejection.

Keywords: perceived acceptance/rejection, personality dispositions, intimate partner

From Normal To Lethal: The Continuum Of Parental Denigration And Parental Alienation

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Interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory) and parental alienation theory (PA theory) have overlapping domains of interest. Both theories posit that parents and other adults influence—for good or bad—the behaviour, attitudes, interpersonal relationships, and psychological development and functioning of children. PA theory pertains to one type of parental behaviour (the methods by which the favored parent influences the child to fear and reject the alienated parent) and one type of outcome (the child's intense rejection of the alienated parent). When Parent A makes negative statements about Parent B, children are affected and eventually damaged—which depends on the intensity and the persistence of

the badmouthing. If Parent A's remarks are infrequent and not particularly severe, the child may feel sorry for Parent B and bond more closely with that person. If the parents persistently badmouth each other, the child may be caught in the middle of the conflict and experience a painful loyalty conflict. If Parent A continues to badmouth Parent B in an intense and persistent manner, the child may escape the battleground by aligning with Parent A and strongly rejecting Parent B. In extreme cases of PA, the child may strongly reject both parents, become hopeless, and take their own life. This presentation explains a new way to conceptualize the continuum of denigration and alienation, which proceeds from a normal family situation to a tragic, lethal set of circumstances. IPARTheory—specifically, the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)—is used to quantify the steps of this continuum.

Keywords: *Parental alienation, parental denigration, continuum, parental acceptance-rejection questionnaire*

Thursday, June 27, 2024

Time	Room 214, Building 1
14:30 – 16:00	<p>Methodological issues #1 <i>Chair: Nadia Koltcheva</i></p>
	<p>Psychometric Properties of the Bulgarian Version of Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct <i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i></p>
	<p>Psychometric Properties of the Bulgarian Version of Teacher's Acceptance-Rejection Control Questionnaire <i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i></p>
	<p>Teaching is Caring: Validity Study of the Portuguese Version of Teacher Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (TARQ) <i>Francisco Machado, Joana Carolino, Carla Peixoto, Ana Pontes, Vera Coelho, Mónica Soares, Helena Azevedo</i> <i>(online)</i></p>
	<p>Psychometric Properties of the Turkish Version of the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale <i>Asude Sena Muğlu, Behire Elif Kuyumcu</i> <i>(online)</i></p>

Psychometric Properties Of The Bulgarian Version Of Teacher's Evaluation Of Student's Conduct

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The aim of our study is to examine the psychometric properties of the Bulgarian version of Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct (TESC). It is a measure that teachers fill in providing assessment for each student's behaviour at school. The TESC was translated into Bulgarian. Forth translations, back translation and review by experts were done according to the requirements for psychometric instruments translation. The sample consists of 159 children. More of the children are girls (94, 59.87%) than boys (63, 40.13%) (2, 1.26% missing information). The age range of children is 9–13 years of age ($M=11.75$, $SD=1.21$). The main teacher for each student filled in the questionnaire. Our exploratory factor analysis show clear one-factor structure (Principal factor analysis/ Principal axis method). The reliability of the Bulgarian translation is $\alpha=0.95$. The Bulgarian Version of TESC has very good psychometric properties. It can be successfully used for research and applied purposes in Bulgaria.

Keywords: *students, teachers, TESC, IPARTheory, factor analysis, reliability*

Psychometric Properties Of The Bulgarian Version Of Teacher's Acceptance-Rejection Control Questionnaire

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Children's behaviour at school is a function of numerous factors. Research shows that the perceived acceptance or rejection of teachers by students has to do with students' academic achievement, behaviour at school, discipline, etc. The aim of our study is to examine the psychometric properties of the Bulgarian version of Teacher's Acceptance-Rejection Control Questionnaire (TARQ/C). Forth translations, back translation and review by experts were done according to the requirements for psychometric instruments translation. The sample consists of 274 children. 154 girls (56.62%) and 118 boys (43.38%) filled in the questionnaire for their main teacher at school. The age of the children is between 9–18 years of age ($M=12.34$, $SD=2.05$). Mainly student from grade 4, 6 and 8 took part. The Cattell's scree test suggests three-factor solution – "Acceptance", "Rejection" and "Control". The factor structure of the Bulgarian translation of TARQ/C does not replicate the original structure. The reliability of the Bulgarian translation subscales is "Acceptance" – $\alpha=0.89$, "Rejection" $\alpha=0.92$ and "Control" – $\alpha=0.65$. Just four items load in "Control" subscale. The reliability level is low.

Keywords: *students, teachers, TARQ/C, IPARTheory, factor analysis, reliability*

Teaching Is Caring: Validity Study Of The Portuguese Version Of Teacher Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (Tarq)

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Based on scientific literature that underlines the importance of the quality of interpersonal relations between teachers and students for learning and development, it's important to develop and validate measures that can help professionals to assess the incidence of key dimensions for interpersonal dynamics in educational settings, namely interpersonal acceptance and rejection. This study aims to analyze the factorial structure and psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of Teacher Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (TARQ; Rohner, 2005), to determine the evidence of validity based on its internal structure and relations with other variables. TARQ is an instrument of self–response based on the theoretical framework of IPARTheory, composed by 24 items distributed through the scales warmth, hostility, indifference, and undifferentiated rejection, which evaluate students' global perception of being rejected by their teacher. Our sample consisted of 365 Portuguese middle school students, 193 females and 172 males, with ages between 10 and 16 years. Students also completed the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ; Rohner & Khaleque, 2005), and Teachers Binding Scale (IPPA–R; Armsden & Greenberg, 1987). The results indicated that students in our sample perceive themselves to be accepted by their teachers, especially girls when compared with boys; the structure of TARQ's four–factor model was confirmed by confirmatory factor analysis; TARQs' scales and global scale show adequate internal consistency and reliability coefficients; and acceptance–rejection levels are positively associated with student's psychological adjustment, and rejection levels are negatively correlated with the quality of teacher attachment. Overall, results provide initial, yet strong evidences of the structural invariance and validity of the Portuguese adaptation of TARQ, as well as the importance of the quality of interpersonal relationships between teachers and students.

Keywords: *teacher; TARQ, instrument; validation; acceptance*

Psychometric Properties Of The Turkish Version Of The Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale

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The Psychometric Properties of the Turkish Version of the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale. Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS) is a self-report scale, easy to use and score, consists of 11 items in a single dimension. This study aimed to examine the psychometric properties of the Turkish Version of the IRSS. The sample consisted of 573 adults aged 18 to 59 ($X = 28$ $SD = 10$), [322 (56.2%) women, 251 (43.8%) men]. The IPARTheory subtheory predicts that interpersonal rejection sensitivity is likely to be one of the personality dispositions resulting universally from the effects of perceived parental rejection in childhood, the relationship between IRSS and PAQ was examined for construct validity ($R = .57$, $p < .001$.) Moreover, rejection sensitivity showed a significant difference between gender ($t = 2.35$, $p < .05$). Women showed greater rejection sensitivity than men. It was observed that the fit indices obtained as a result of CFA were among the acceptable and good fit indices ($GFI = .99$, $CFI = .99$, $TLI = .99$ and $RMSEA = .028$). The reliability of the scale was examined by calculating the Cronbach's alpha internal consistency coefficient (Cronbach's alpha = 0.90). According to the findings, it was determined that the Turkish scale, consisting of 11 items and one dimension, explained 51.6% of the total variance. The results showed that the Turkish adaptation of the IRSS had similar internal consistency values to the original English version. It is concluded that the Turkish IRSS is a reliable and valid tool for interpersonal rejection sensitivity among non-clinical, Turkish-speaking adults.

Keywords: *interpersonal rejection sensitivity, IPARTheory, Turkey*

Friday, June 28, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Lifespan perspective <i>Chair: Ronald Rohner</i></p>
	<p>How Interpersonal Acceptance–Rejection Experiences in the life cycle can influence Personality: A retrospective study <i>Luisa Almerico, Emanuela Manna, Anna Pezzella, Nunzia Matascioli, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p>
	<p>The relationships among interpersonal competence, perceived parental acceptance–rejection, and lifespan sibling relationships in emerging adults <i>Fatma Betul Gunes, Aysin Satan</i></p>
	<p>Legacy of Love: Influence of Adults’ Memories of Parental Acceptance–Rejection in Childhood on Aging Parents <i>Sumbleen Ali, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p>
	<p>Relations between parental acceptance–rejection, psychological (mal)adjustment, and forgiveness/vengeance in an Egyptian cultural context <i>Maya Shehata, Nour Zaki</i></p>
<p>Greek family: Preschool Children’s Perceptions of Parental Warmth and Parents’ Perceptions of their Children’s Behavior <i>Artemis Z. Giotsa, Eleftheria Mitrogiorgou</i></p>	

How Interpersonal Acceptance–Rejection Experiences In The Life Cycle Can Influence Personality: A Retrospective Study

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According to literature and Interpersonal Acceptance–Rejection Theory (IPARTheory), personality can be defined as a relatively stable set of affective, cognitive, and motivational dispositions, as well as observable behaviours in response to specific situations. IPARTheory states that a strong, cross-cultural motivator of personality is the basic need to create interpersonal bonds throughout life in which the individual can experience the feeling of being accepted by significant others. Failure to fulfil this need results in feelings of rejection, consequently exerting negative effects on personality. Based on these considerations, this study aims to investigate how different interpersonal experiences of Acceptance–Rejection

(A–R) with important people or groups related to different periods of the life cycle are associated with personality. A sample of 169 adults (55% females) aged between 20 and 50 years ($M = 33.8$, $SD = 8.4$) was selected using quota convenience sampling. Participants completed a personal information form and several self-report scales based on the IPART theory approach assessing the perceived quality of interpersonal relationships with important individuals or groups across different life stages, and the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ). Data were analysed using bivariate correlation analysis and a path analysis model to assess the specific relevance of each considered interpersonal relationship on personality. Results confirmed and expanded IPART's personality sub-theory, demonstrating that A–R's perception of various important relationships experienced at different points in the life cycle contribute specifically and additively to personality. If confirmed by longitudinal studies, these findings hold valuable implications for both the theoretical framework of IPART and clinical applications.

Keywords: *interpersonal acceptance–rejection; personality; life cycle; significant relationships*

The Relationships Among Interpersonal Competence, Perceived Parental Acceptance–Rejection, And Lifespan Sibling Relationships In Emerging Adults

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The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships between young adults' levels of interpersonal competence, perceived parental acceptance and rejection, and lifespan sibling relationships. It also investigated whether the levels of interpersonal competence, perceived parental acceptance/rejection and lifespan sibling relationships of emerging adults differ according to age, gender, and birth order variables. The participants in the study are 400 young adults, 273 females and 127 males, aged 18 to 25, who are continuing their higher education. The data of the study were collected through the Interpersonal Competence Scale (ICS), the Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)–Adult Short Form, the Lifespan Sibling Relationship Scale (LSRS), as well as the Personal Information Form created by the researcher. Data were analyzed using SPSS 26.0. While the associations between the main variables were examined using Pearson Product–Moment Correlation and Simultaneous Multiple Regression Analysis, the demographic variables were examined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and t-test analyses. According to the findings, it was determined that birth order, which is one of the demographic variables of the research, created significant differences in terms of both father rejection and lifespan sibling relationship scores, but gender and age variables did not make any difference. In addition, significant differences were found in the sub-dimensions of interpersonal competence of emerging adults in terms of gender, which is consistent with the literature. The results of the correlation analysis showing the relationships between the main variables of the research showed that there are moderately positive and significant relationships between interpersonal competence and lifespan sibling relationships and weak negative significant relationships between interpersonal competence and both maternal and paternal rejection. Also, the results of simultaneous multiple regression analysis showing the predictive relationships between the main variables of the study showed that the multiple regression model was significant, lifespan sib-

ling relationships predicted the interpersonal competence of emerging adults significantly, and parental rejection did not make a significant contribution to the established regression model. The findings of the study were evaluated in line with the relevant literature and necessary research and application suggestions were presented.

Keywords: *Interpersonal competence, parental acceptance–rejection, lifespan sibling*

Legacy Of Love: Influence Of Adults' Memories Of Parental Acceptance–Rejection In Childhood On Aging Parents

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Ronald P. Rohner, *University of Connecticut, Storrs, USA*

The current study grounded in interpersonal acceptance–rejection theory (IPARTheory), examines how early parent–child relationships affect adult offspring who provide care to their parents in later life. Data were collected from 63 adult offspring (Mage = 56, SD = 5.5) who provide care to a parent 65 years or older. Caregivers responded to the Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (Adult; PARQ; Rohner, 2005), Zarit Burden Interview (Bedard et al., 2001), Positive Aspects of Caregiving (PAC) scale (Schulz et al., 1997), Satisfaction with Social Activities scale (SSA; Schulz et al., 2001), and Financial Difficulty (Schulz et al., 2001). Additionally, a 40–minute open–ended interview was conducted with all caregivers. Path analysis for quantitative data and thematic analysis of the qualitative data revealed that adults who felt rejected by their parents in childhood reported fewer positive caregiving behaviors toward their now aging parents, were less satisfied with social activities with their parents, spent less time with their parents or visited them less frequently if the parents were in institutional care, and revealed less overall concern for their aging parents. These results were consistent with IPARTheory's expectations that if parents reject their children, then parents place their own dependent old age at the risk of counter rejection: As you sow, so shall you reap. Findings such as these may help researchers, clinicians, and other practitioners better understand the health and wellbeing of aging adults.

Keywords: *parental acceptance–rejection, IPARTheory, caregiving, counter rejection*

Relations Between Parental Acceptance–Rejection, Psychological (Mal) Adjustment, And Forgiveness/Vengeance In An Egyptian Cultural Context

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The study investigated relations among parental (maternal and paternal) acceptance–rejection and dispositions toward forgiveness and vengeance, as mediated by psychological (mal)adjustment in Egyptian adults. Data was collected from 341 adults. Measures used were the short forms of the maternal and pa-

ternal Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaires (PARQ), the short form of the Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ), the Heartland Forgiveness Scale (HFS), the Vengeance Scale (VS-10), and a Personal Information Form (PIF). The results indicated that participants perceived significant signs of paternal rejection and substantial maternal acceptance during childhood. Women reported having no disposition toward vengeance, whereas men slightly leaned toward vengeance. Participants were equally likely to be unforgiving as forgiving. Psychological adjustment mediated the relations between maternal acceptance (but not paternal acceptance) and forgiveness among men and women. Psychological maladjustment mediated the relations between maternal rejection and vengeance among women, but not men. Psychological maladjustment did not mediate relations between paternal rejection and vengeance. This indicates that cultural values of honor may be greater predictors of vengeance than parental acceptance-rejection in the Egyptian culture. The presentation will further highlight the influence of cultural values, gender roles, and expected paternal involvement on the study findings.

Keywords: *parental acceptance-rejection, forgiveness, vengeance, psychological (mal)adjustment, cultural context, IPARTheory, Egypt*

Greek Family: Preschool Children's Perceptions Of Parental Warmth And Parents' Perceptions Of Their Children's Behavior

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The purpose of the present paper is to study preschool children's perceptions of maternal and paternal warmth, as well as parents' perceptions of their children's behaviour. The sample consisted of 550 families, specifically 550 preschool children and 916 parents. Concerning the children ($M=4.91$ years, $SD=.56$), almost half of them were boys (48.9%) and half of them girls (51.1%), while concerning the parents, the majority of them were mothers (57.3%), with mean of age 36.7 years ($SD=4.81$), and the rest were fathers (42.7%), with mean of age 40.43 years ($SD=5.65$). The children completed the Greek version of the Early Childhood Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (ECPARQ), for their mother and their father, and the parents completed the Greek version of the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) for Ages 11/2-5 years. The main results reveal that (a) the boys are assessed with higher rates in some scales of behavioural problems, (b) the mothers are conceived as warmer and more hostile at the same time, compared to fathers, (c) the higher the maternal and paternal warmth scores are, the less the children's scores in the CBCL scales result to be, while (d) the higher the maternal and paternal indifference and hostility/rejection scores are, also the higher the children's scores in the CBCL scales result to be.

Keywords: *Greek family, preschool age, interpersonal acceptance and rejection theory, Achenbach system of empirically based assessment*

Friday, June 28, 2024

Time	Room 214, Building 1
11:00 – 12:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Applied research/practice</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Chair: Artemis Giotsa</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Affection and disciplinary style perceived by children in residential care: relationships with quality standards in residential care</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sabina D. Gaitán, Fernandez-Sanchez J., Salas M. D., Garcia-Martin M. A., Palma-Garcia M. O.</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Relationships between Executive Function of Children in Residential Care and Caregivers' Discipline Style: A Pilot Study</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sabina D. Gaitán, Fernandez-Sanchez J., Salas M. D., Fernandez-Baena J.</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Emotion Dysregulation and Music Preferences in Young Adults</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Aimen Tanveer, Farah Malik</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Memories of Parental Rejection in Childhood and Current Psychological Maladjustment Predict Men's Problems Recognizing Facial Expressions of Emotion</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Muhammad Mussaffa Butt, Tatiana Melendez-Rhodes, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Maternal Narcissism and Child Maladjustment: A Dyadic Study</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ricky Finzi-Dottan</i></p>	

Affection And Disciplinary Style Perceived By Children In Residential Care: Relationships With Quality Standards In Residential Care

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Residential foster care is still an essential resource to protect children. In Spain there are 16,000 children in residential care, therefore it is necessary to continue improving quality in residential child-care. This study analyzed how foster children and youth perceive the quality of care in the residential home, the affective relationships (affection/communication and criticism/rejection) and the discipline style of caregivers. Also studied was the relationship between quality of the residential home and with affection and disciplinary style. Forty-six boys and girls aged between 10 and 16 years old, from seven residential centers in Malaga (Spain), participated in the study. An ad hoc questionnaire based on the

Quality Standards (EQUAR) was created to evaluate quality of care in the residential home. Warmth Scale (EA) and the Rules-Demands Scale (ENE) were used to assess affection and discipline style of caregivers. The results showed that: 1) foster children evaluate the quality of care positively, 2) they perceive more affection/communication than criticism/rejection by the caregivers and, mostly, inductive and authoritarian discipline, 3) when they perceive more affection/communication (and less criticism/rejection) and more inductive styles, they also evaluate with higher scores the quality of the foster home. These results show that children and youth perceive the quality of care provided in residential care programs positively, and perceive higher quality care, when they perceive more affection, less rejection, and more appropriate discipline styles. Future studies could provide information on whether the quality of care influences the affective relationships and the discipline styles displayed by caregivers.

Keywords: residential foster care, quality of care, affection-rejection, discipline style

Relationships Between Executive Function Of Children In Residential Care And Caregivers' Discipline Style: A Pilot Study

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Despite legislative efforts to ensure that the Residential Care (RC) guarantees good care for children, there are difficulties inherent in the profile of the foster population. One of the areas affected in this population is executive functions. However, there is a lack of information as to how these functions are related to other variables as affective relationships (affection/communication and criticism/rejection) and the discipline styles of caregivers. Therefore, this research aims to study these relationships. Forty-six boys and girls aged between 10 and 16 years old and thirty-nine caregivers from seven residential homes participated in the study. This work is a pilot study within a larger research that includes all the RC homes in Malaga province (Spain). BRIEF-2. Family version was used to assess executive functions, while Warmth Scale (EA) and the Rules-Demands Scale (ENE) were used to assess affection and discipline style of caregivers. The results showed that: (a) about 50% of the sample showed scores classified as high or clinically significant on all scales and indexes of executive functions, while the general Spanish population shows only 16-19% in these same categories, (b) higher scores of perceived criticism/rejection show a positive correlation with difficulties in emotional and cognitive control, and (c) an indulgent/permissive discipline style is positively correlated with cognitive control problems. These results are not conclusive, as they correspond to the pilot study phase, nevertheless they already point to the need of deeper research about the difficulties presented by the population in RC in terms of executive functions.

Keywords: residential foster care, executive function, affection-rejection, discipline style

Parental Acceptance–Rejection, Emotion Dysregulation And Music Preferences In Young Adults

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The current research assessed the relationship between parental acceptance–rejection, emotion dysregulation and music preferences in young adults. It was hypothesized that there would be a positive relationship between parental acceptance–rejection, emotion dysregulation and music preferences. Parental acceptance–rejection and emotion dysregulation would predict music preferences in young adults and we also considered gender differences across these variables. A sample of 150 young individuals consisting of 75 men and 75 women was drawn with age range of 18–25 years ($M = 21.27$ and $SD = 1.74$) from 1 private and 2 public universities of Lahore. Measures included Urdu short forms of Adult Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2004; Malik & Butt, 2012), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (Kaufman et al., 2015; Malik & Ghaffar, 2014) and Short Test of Music Preferences (Rentfrow & Gosling, 2003; Faran & Malik, 2022). The result of study unveiled a significant positive relationship between parental acceptance–rejection, emotion dysregulation and music preferences. Moreover, parental acceptance–rejection and emotion dysregulation emerged as significant predictors of music preferences in young adults. Notably, no discernible gender differences were observed across these variables. These findings have important implications that they may be used as therapeutic intervention and may offer a wide spectrum of knowledge by revealing the importance and use of music preferences that how it provides a window into individual's childhood experiences with parents and the difficulties in regulating emotions faced by young adults.

Keywords: *parental acceptance–rejection, emotion dysregulation, music preferences and young adults*

Memories Of Parental Rejection In Childhood And Current Psychological Maladjustment Predict Men's Problems Recognizing Facial Expressions Of Emotion

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This study assessed the hypothesis that men's memories of parental rejection in childhood predict problems recognizing facial expressions of emotion, as mediated by psychological maladjustment. To test this hypothesis, a sample of 350 males from Pakistan responded to the mother and father short form of the Adult Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire and the Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (standard version). After responding to these questionnaires, participants completed the

computerized Facially Expressed Emotion Labeling task. Results showed that the more rejected the men felt they had been in childhood by their mothers and fathers and the more psychologically maladjusted they reported themselves to be at the current time, the more difficulty they had correctly identifying any facial expressions of emotion. In addition, results indicated that maternal rejection, paternal rejection, and psychological maladjustment each predicted significant variations in the ability of men to recognize facial expressions of emotion. Parental rejection and maladjustment also predicted longer average reaction-time to recognize facial expressions of emotions.

Keywords: parental rejection, psychological maladjustment, facial emotion recognition

Maternal Narcissism And Child Maladjustment: A Dyadic Study

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The goal of the present study was to examine the association between mother's narcissistic traits (grandiose or vulnerable) and child maladjustment, while exploring the possible mediating role of the mother's parenting style (in terms of accepting- rejecting parenting) and her perception of the child as difficult. Method: In the study participated 252 mother-child dyads (n = 504). The children in the study ranged in age from 6 to 12 years old (M = 8.96, SD = 1.72), with 101 boys and 134 girls. Mothers' average age was 40.77 years (SD = 4.95). Mothers answered the Brief-Pathological Narcissism Inventory (B-PNI; Schoenleber et al., 2015), Parental acceptance-rejection questionnaire (PARQ) short form, and Perception of child difficulty. Children answered the Child Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ; Rohner, 2005). To test our hypotheses, we used regression in steps, and bootstrap analysis to confirm indirect effects (Hayes, 2012, 2013). Results indicated that only mother's vulnerable narcissism, but not grandiose narcissism, was directly associated with child maladjustment. This association, however, was mediated by mother's perception of her child as difficult, suggesting an intricate interplay between mothers' personality traits and children's psychological adjustment. In addition, maternal perception of child difficulty mediates the relationship between maternal rejecting parenting and child maladjustment. Our results imply that interventions aimed at improving maternal perceptions and understanding of their child's behaviour may have a positive impact on her accepting parenting and the child adjustment, particularly in the context of maternal narcissism.

Keywords: Maternal narcissism, Maternal acceptance-rejection, Child maladjustment, Child difficulty

Friday, June 28, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1
14:30 – 15:30	<p>Developmental problems #2 <i>Chair: Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p> <p>The Impact of Perceived Rejection on Psychopathology and Bullying Perpetration in a Sample of Italian Adolescents <i>Carla Nasti, Federica Minieri, Amalia De Girolamo, Francesca Sangiuliano, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p>
	<p>The association between perceived parental rejection and bullying victimization in different contexts: a study on Italian adolescents <i>Anna Pezzella, Carla Nasti, Luigia Sautto, Aurora Brancia, Luisa Almerico, Simone Pisano, Gennaro Catone, Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p>
	<p>Perceived parental acceptance–rejection and psychological problems in adolescents at risk of social exclusion <i>Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Isabel M. Valle-Arias</i></p>
	<p>Rejection sensitivity as a mediator between parental and peers’ rejection and mental health problems during the transition to high school: a two–wave longitudinal study <i>Maja Brekalo, Gordana Keresteš</i></p>

The Impact Of Perceived Rejection On Psychopathology And Bullying Perpetration In A Sample Of Italian Adolescents

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According to IPARTheory, perceiving rejection within interpersonal relationships can predispose individuals to psychopathological difficulties. These problems can manifest as internalizing problems, such as depression, or as externalizing problems, such as aggression. Notably, bullying behaviours, characterized by repetitive aggressive and antisocial actions, can be considered an outcome of perceived rejection from significant individuals. Starting from these considerations, this study examined the association between the perceived parental rejection, peers’ rejection and experiences of bullying victimization with

psychological adjustment and bullying. To this aim, a new scale of perceived peers' rejection was developed and administered with measures of maternal and paternal rejection, peer's victimization, psychological adjustment, bullying and cyber-bullying to a sample of 290 adolescents ($M=17.3$; $SD=1.6$). After calculating a bullying score encompassing both traditional and cyberbullying, correlation and a multiple regression analysis was performed. Results showed a significant effect of both perceived paternal ($r = .40$, $p < .01$) and maternal ($r = .38$, $p < .01$) rejection on the psychopathological risk and bullying behaviours ($r = .27$, $p < .01$, and $r = .18$, $p < .01$, respectively). Specifically, paternal rejection (not maternal) seems to play a specific role in bullying ($\beta = .17$; $p = .005$), and the effect was observed over and above maternal rejection and victimization; whereas the latter variable was the main predictive factor of bullying ($\beta = .40$; $p < .001$). The study highlights that an integrated approach that considers both family and peer relationships can be crucial in developing interventions aimed at promoting positive psychological adjustment.

Keywords: *interpersonal rejection; psychological maladjustment; bullying*

The Association Between Perceived Parental Rejection And Bullying Victimization In Different Contexts: A Study On Italian Adolescents

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Bullying victimization in adolescence is a global problem since it has been documented that victims show various physical and psychological problems. While research suggests a connection between the quality of parent-child relationships and bullying victimization, there is a paucity of studies examining the differential influence of maternal and paternal perceived rejection on this risk taking into consideration diverse bullying contexts. Starting from these considerations, and according to Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory), this study aims to evaluate the association between the victimization experiences (computed as a composite score including victimization in both school and virtual context) and peer rejection with the perception of parental (mother and father) rejection. A sample of 225 (14-18 years old; 67.6% female) Italian adolescents were administered a measure of maternal and paternal rejection, a measure of peer rejection developed ad hoc and two scales measuring victimization experiences in school and virtual context respectively. Correlation and multiple regression analyses were conducted. The results showed that victimization and peer rejection were significantly and positively associated with both maternal and paternal rejection, although only maternal effect was observed when controlling the other parent rejection. The findings align with Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory

(IPARTheory) and underscore the significance of primary and important interpersonal experiences, with the mother in particular, in shaping the quality of relationships adolescents establish beyond the family environment. In this perspective, these experiences serve as both risk factors, in instances of rejection, and protective factors, in the context of acceptance, influencing the observed psychological adjustment.

Keywords: *bullying victimization; perceived parental rejection; peer rejection*

Perceived Parental Acceptance–Rejection And Psychological Problems In Adolescents At Risk Of Social Exclusion

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Parental acceptance–rejection has been revealed as an important risk factor for the psychological adjustment and adaptation of children, especially in those children exposed to situations of lack of protection where the perceived parental rejection has not been studied enough and need further research. The main aim of this study was to analyse the relationship between adolescent’s perceived parental rejection (paternal/maternal) and their psychological adjustment (internalized and externalized behavioural problems), in two different contexts: general population and at-risk population. Sample was composed of 60 adolescents (48.3% boys) from 13 to 16 years old. We used the Parental Acceptance–Rejection/Control Questionnaire (PARQ–C) and the Youth self-report (YSR). Results indicated that externalized problems were mainly associated with paternal rejection in the general population while in the at-risk population with maternal rejection. Adolescents at-risk also shown both higher levels of parental rejection and psychological maladjustment than adolescents from the general population.

Keywords: *adolescent at social risk, parental acceptance–rejection, psychocological adjustment*

Rejection Sensitivity As A Mediator Between Parental And Peers’ Rejection And Mental Health Problems During The Transition To High School: A Two-Wave Longitudinal Study

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Gordana Keresteš, *University of Zagreb, Croatia*

Transition to high school brings a lot of challenges. When starting high school, adolescents usually change their social environment, which may be especially challenging for highly rejection sensitive students. Rejection sensitivity is a link between social rejection and mental health problems. However, its mediation role between parental and peers’ rejection and mental health problems during the transition to

high school has been underexamined. This two-wave longitudinal study aimed to examine whether rejection sensitivity was a mediator between maternal, paternal, and peers' rejection (self-perceived and sociometric measured) and aggressiveness, depression, and social anxiety. Participants were 886 Croatian high school students (64.9% girls; M = 14.5 years, SD = 0.51 at T1). Adolescents self-reported maternal, paternal, and peers' rejections, rejection sensitivity, aggressiveness, social anxiety, and depressive symptoms. Peer reports on adolescent's rejection sensitivity and aggressiveness were also collected, same as sociometric nominations. Results showed that perceived maternal rejection directly predicted changes in depressive symptoms in four-months period, and perceived paternal rejection directly predicted changes in peer-rated aggressiveness. Unlike parental rejection, peers' rejection had only indirect effects on mental health through rejection sensitivity. Specifically, self-reported rejection sensitivity was the mediator between perceived peers' rejection and changes in depressive and social anxiety. Peer-reported rejection sensitivity was the mediator between peers' rejection (perceived and sociometric measured) and changes in social anxiety, and aggressiveness (both self- and peer-reported). To conclude, it is important to examine rejection sensitivity as a risk factor for mental health problems in peer-rejected adolescents in the period of transition to high school.

Keywords: *rejection sensitivity, transition to high school, rejection, mental health problems*

Friday, June 28, 2024

Time	Room 214, Building 1
14:30 – 15:30	<p data-bbox="699 1328 1007 1357">Methodological issues #2</p> <p data-bbox="715 1364 991 1393"><i>Chair: Nadia Koltcheva</i></p> <p data-bbox="304 1402 1401 1473">Intimate partners Acceptance-Rejection Control Questionnaire: Bulgarian Translation and Adaptation</p> <p data-bbox="659 1482 1046 1512"><i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i></p> <p data-bbox="400 1563 1305 1592">Pilot Study of Children's Personality Assessment Questionnaire in Bulgaria</p> <p data-bbox="659 1601 1046 1630"><i>Nadia Koltcheva, Liubomir Djalev</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 1682 1369 1753">Measurement Invariance of the Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Short Form Across Parental Versions, Age, Gender, Clinical Status, and Time</p> <p data-bbox="448 1762 1257 1792"><i>Diana Ioana Grama, Anca Dobrean, Ronald P. Rohner, Elena Predescu</i></p> <p data-bbox="316 1843 1390 1915">Determining Psychometric Properties of Health Risk Behavior Scale for Under-Graduate Students and Correlates with Psychological Maladjustment</p> <p data-bbox="563 1924 1142 1953"><i>Ahmad Hidayat Ullah, Fauzia Naz, Shagufta Niazi</i></p>

Intimate Partners Acceptance–Rejection Control Questionnaire: Bulgarian Translation And Adaptation

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Liubomir Djalev, *New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria*

The relationships with the intimate partner are a key issue in adult's life. Measuring the perceived quality of the relationships with the partner is essential for research purposes but it is also an important aspect in clinical and consultation settings. The aim of our study is to present the translation and adaptation of such questionnaires into Bulgarian–Intimate partners Acceptance–Rejection Control Questionnaire (IPAR/CQ). IPAR/CQ was translated into Bulgarian. Forth translations, back translation and a review by experts were done according to the requirements for psychometric instruments translation. The sample consists of 1030 adults. Most of them females (780, 76.02% females, 246, 23.98% males, and 4 persons (0.39%) missing). The age range is big – between 14–86 years of age ($M=35.5$, $SD=11.06$). The majority of the sample are people who are with university degree, married or cohabiting and working full time jobs. Our analyses show clear three–factor structure. The Cattell's scree test suggests three factors – “Acceptance”, “Rejection” and “Control”. The reliability of the subscales of the Bulgarian translation is “Acceptance” – $\alpha=0.97$, “Rejection” $\alpha=0.95$ and “Control” $\alpha=0.83$. Our analyses confirm very good psychometric properties of the translated version. It can be used successfully for research and applied purposes in Bulgaria.

Keywords: *intimate partner, IPAR/CQ, IPARTheory, factor analysis, reliability*

Pilot Study Of Children's Personality Assessment Questionnaire In Bulgaria

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The aim of our study is to pilot the translated Bulgarian version of Personality Assessment Questionnaire for Children (PAQ, Child). The sample consists of 97 children. The sample is gender balanced (boys 48, 49.48%; girls 49, 50.52%). The age range is between 10–18 years of age ($M=15.46$, $SD=2.17$). The PAQ, Child was translated into Bulgarian. Forth and back translations and comparison of the original and back translation from the author of the questionnaire (Ronald Rohner) were done according to the requirements for psychometrical instruments translation. In order to explore the factor structure of PAQ, Child, exploratory factor analysis was conducted (Principal axis factoring (PFA), Varimax Rotation). Horn parallel analysis was done in order to define the optimal number of factors. It showed optimal 3–factor structure. Factor 1 – 22 items from scales “Emotional Instability”, “Emotional Unresponsiveness”, “Negative Self–Adequacy”, “Negative Worldview”. Factor 2 – 13 items from scales “Dependency”, “Emotional Instability”, “Emotional Unresponsiveness”, “Hostility/ Aggression”, Factor 3 – 7 items from scales “Dependency”, “Emotional

Unresponsiveness". The reliability coefficients of the original scales are: "Hostility/ Aggression" - $\alpha=0.71$, "Dependency" - $\alpha=0.61$, "Negative Self-Esteem" - $\alpha=0.41$, "Negative Self-Adequacy" - $\alpha=0.78$, "Emotional Unresponsiveness" - $\alpha=0.71$, "Emotional Instability" - $\alpha=0.79$, "Negative Worldview" - $\alpha=0.88$. There is a scale with very low alpha, scales that are at the lower boundary of acceptability and scales with acceptable and high level of alpha. We must mention that this is a pilot study and a small sample size was collected. Further analyses on the received data need to be done and more data for further psychometric analyses should be collected.

Keywords: *PAQ Child, IPARTheory, factor analysis, reliability*

Measurement Invariance Of The Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire- Short Form Across Parental Versions, Age, Gender, Clinical Status, And Time

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This study aimed to investigate the factorial structure and measurement invariance of the Romanian version of the Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire Short Form (PARQ, short form) across parents, age, gender, clinical status, and time. Participants included 1,237 youths (community sample: $N=1,033$; clinical sample: $N=204$) aged 11-18. The analysis was conducted using R. The factorial structure of the scale was assessed using confirmatory factor analysis, and measurement invariance was examined via multi-group confirmatory factor analysis. Results confirmed the original four-factor model for both the PARQ-Mother and the PARQ-Father. For the PARQ-Mother, we found measurement invariance across gender and time, and partial measurement invariance across age and clinical status. Regarding the PARQ-Father, we confirmed measurement invariance across gender, age, and time, and partial measurement invariance across clinical status. Finally, we demonstrated measurement invariance across the PARQ-Mother and the PARQ-Father. Overall, the present findings suggest that the Child-PARQ short form is a valuable tool with acceptable psychometric properties for assessing perceived parental acceptance-rejection in preadolescents and adolescents.

Keywords: *parental acceptance-rejection, factorial structure, invariance, children*

Determining Psychometric Properties Of Health Risk Behavior Scale For Under-Graduate Students And Correlates With Psychological Maladjustment

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Assessing patterns of risky health behaviours in students is vital as these behaviours are the foremost grounds of students' mortality instead of diseases. With a view to have a comprehensive and psychometrically valid measure that assesses the full spectrum of risky behaviours in eastern cultures, the present study focused to develop and determine psychometric properties of Health-Risk Behaviour Scale (HRBS) for under-graduate students and correlates of health risk behaviours with psychological maladjustment in Pakistan. The sample comprised of 580 under-graduate students, aged 18-22 years, (N = 580; boys = 52%; girls = 48%; Meanage = 20.67; SD = 1.38; $p > 0.05$) were recruited from different colleges and universities in densely and diversely populated city of Lahore, Pakistan. To find out correlates between health risk behaviours and psychological maladjustment, Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ; Rohner, 2007) was used. Results: Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) retained 20 items with five factors i.e., Aggression and Violence, Self-harm and Suicide, Rule Violation, Smoking and Drug Use and Casual Sexual Practices with 35.37% of the total variance. Cronbach's alpha if item deleted values ranged from 0.74 to 0.96 and test-retest reliabilities varying from 0.49 to 0.64 ($p < 0.001$). The HRBS emerged with good divergent and convergent validities ($p < 0.01$) and had significant predictive association with hostility/aggression, dependency, negative self-esteem, negative self-adequacy, emotional unresponsiveness, emotional instability, and negative worldview.

Keywords: *heath risk behaviours, psychometric properties, undergraduate students, aggression and violence, psychological maladjustment*

Saturday, June 29, 2024

Time	Aula, Building 1
11:00 – 12:30	<p align="center">Sociocultural correlates of acceptance-rejection #1</p>
	<p align="center"><i>Chair: Vincenzo Paolo Senese</i></p>
	<p align="center">Parental Rejection and Psychological Maladjustment of Transwomen in a Patriarchal, Collectivist Society</p>
	<p align="center"><i>Muhammad Mussaffa Butt, Roberto L. Abreu, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p>
	<p align="center">Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adaption in LGBTQAI+ Community in Bulgaria</p>
<p align="center"><i>Todor Zapreff, Nadia Koltcheva</i></p>	
	<p align="center">Understanding The Relationship Between Perceived Childhood Experiences and Relationship With God</p>
<p align="center"><i>Remaz Bahaa</i></p>	
	<p align="center">Correlates of Crime Rate Across Gender in a Collectivist, Patriarchal Country</p>
<p align="center"><i>Muhammad Mussaffa Butt, Mahnoor Ali, Ronald P. Rohner</i></p>	
	<p align="center">Forgiveness Disposition among Adult Karachi Pakistan</p>
<p align="center"><i>Beenish Sarfaraz, Pir taj Rashdi</i></p>	
<p align="center">(online)</p>	

Parental Rejection And Psychological Maladjustment Of Transwomen In A Patriarchal, Collectivist Society

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Roberto L. Abreu, *University of Florida, USA*

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This comparative study, grounded in IPARTheory, aims to investigate if the memories of perceived parental acceptance-rejection influence the current psychological (mal)adjustment of men, women and transwomen in a collectivist, patriarchal and predominantly Muslim country and if this relationship is moderated by current perception of best friend's acceptance-rejection. Participants including 594 cisgender men (Mage = 46.01, SD = 2.05), 581 cisgender women (Mage = 44.89, SD = 3.24), and 647 transwomen (Mage = 45.29, SD = 3.15) responded to the approved Urdu translations and short forms of mother and father Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ), Adult Personality Assessment Ques-

tionnaire (PAQ) and Best Friend's Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (FPARQ). The result of MANCOVA indicated significant effects of gender on parental (both paternal and maternal acceptance-rejection, perception of best friend's acceptance-rejection). The results indicated that the combined effect maternal rejection, best friend's rejection and interaction is likely to predict 45%, 75% and 60% variance in psychological maladjustment of men, women and transwomen respectively, whereas combined effect of paternal rejection, best friend's rejection and interaction is likely to predict 53%, 64% and 58% variance in psychological maladjustment of men, women and transwomen respectively. The analyses however did not support a significant interaction effect for men, women, and transwomen. The results have important implication for counseling of transwomen and to inform policy making.

Keywords: *transwomen, IPARTheory, best friend's acceptance-rejection*

Parental Acceptance-Rejection And Psychological Adaption In Lgbtqai+ Community In Bulgaria

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The study is by far the only one focusing on the parental acceptance-rejection and psychological adaptation solely in LGBTQAI+ community in Bulgaria. The aim of our study is to shed light on an important part of non-heterosexual people's lives and their perception of the warmth dimension as compared to those of heterosexual people. We expect that the individuals who are part of the LGBTQAI+ community will feel more rejected and will be more sensitive to rejection than their heterosexual counterparts. Measures used were the Bulgarian adaptations of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire/Control (Adult PARQ/C, short form): Mother Version and Father Version (Rohner, 2005); Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS) (Rohner, et al., 2018), and Personality Assessment Questionnaire, (PAQ, Adult) (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005). The sample consists of 122 participants of various genders and sexual orientations. In terms of gender identity, there are 3 (2.46%) agender individuals; 84 (68.85%) cis females, 23 (18.85.49%) cis males; 5 (4.10%) non-binary individuals, 4 (3.28%) transgender males and 3 (2.46%) individuals with fluid gender. In terms of sexual orientations, there are 3 (2.46%) asexual, 16 (13.11%) bisexual, 1 (0.82%) queer, 7 (5.74%) pansexual, 54 (44.26%) heterosexual and 41 (33.61%) homosexual individuals. The age range is between 13 and 65 years of age ($M=33$, $SD=11.03$). The participants come with various degrees, jobs, and relationship situations. They were divided in 3 groups – 1) asexual, bisexual, pansexual and queer individuals; 2) heterosexual individuals and 3) homosexual individuals. Our analyses show that LGBTQAI+ individuals show notably lower levels of precepted acceptance and higher levels of rejection sensitivity. We observed a significant correlation between 1) the participants' experience of interpersonal acceptance and rejection and 2) the participants' rejection sensitivity for all three groups. The individuals from group 3) feel highest levels of rejection sensitivity ($r = 0.809$, $p < .01$), followed by group 2 ($r = 0.748$, $p < .01$) and group 1 ($r = 0.679$, $p < .01$). The study's findings are an important indicator for LGBTQAI+ people's

mental health and show that parental acceptance plays a critical role in their well-being as adults. Efforts to educate and support parents could lead to more positive outcomes for both the children and their parents. Those findings could also be used in further studies of the same demographic.

Keywords: LGBT, IPARTheory, parental rejection, psychological adjustment, rejection sensitivity

Understanding The Relationship Between Perceived Childhood Experiences And Relationship With God

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The present study explores the relationship between perceived childhood experiences and one's relationship with God in an Egyptian Muslim sample. While such relationship has been studied in Western contexts, there is a significant gap in understanding these dynamics within Muslim Middle Eastern cultures. In this study, participants were given the following questionnaires: both versions of the Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) for the father and mother, Attachment to God inventory and Images of God (LAMBI Scale). The study includes 177 participants who have been brought up in Muslim households, who are all above the age of 18. The results validate the use of AGI and LAMBI scale with the Egyptian Muslim population. The study demonstrates a significant positive correlation between perceived parental rejection and an anxious attachment with God. As per the avoidant attachment with God, it was negatively correlated with viewing God as benevolent, but holds no significant statistical power with perceived parental rejection. Furthermore, the LAMBI scale held no statistically significant correlations with perceived parental acceptance. It also shows that most respondents report signs of significant rejection from both parents for this sample. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between childhood experiences and relationship with God, providing insights into how cultural and religious factors might influence such relationship. Such results hold implications for the counseling and developmental fields of psychology for Muslim populations.

Keywords: IPARTheory, childhood experiences, attachment to God, images of God, perceiving God

Correlates Of Crime Rate Across Gender In A Collectivist, Patriarchal Country

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Globally, men commit more crime compared to women but the correlates across cultures vary. This study investigated the role of the memories of parental rejection, Dark Triad (DT) traits, and psychological maladjustment as possible correlates of crime in a collectivist patriarchal country, Pakistan. Undergrad-

uate students ($M_{age} = 21.61$, $SD = 1.78$), responded to the adult Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ; mother and father; short form), the Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ), and Short Dark Triad (SD3) scales. Results showed that men scored significantly higher on memories of paternal rejection and Dark Triad (DT) traits (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) compared to women. Women scored significantly higher on memories of maternal rejection and psychological maladjustment compared to men. Multigroup path analysis using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) indicated that memories of paternal rejection predicted significantly higher psychopathic traits and psychological maladjustment in men, whereas memories of maternal rejection predicted significantly higher psychological maladjustment in women. These results highlight the potential role of same-sex parental rejection in offenders committing more crimes. This study identifies a tractable basis for offending in families of troubled children which can be potentially translated into indigenous models for prevention of mental health issues and rehabilitation in correctional settings.

Keywords: *dark triad, parental acceptance-rejection, crime rate, patriarchy*

Forgiveness Disposition Among Adult Karachi Pakistan

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The reliability of the Heartland Forgiveness Scale (HFS) Urdu version was evaluated in this article, along with the gender differences between males and females in adults. This is a 18-item self-report questionnaire devised to assess a person's forgiving disposition. In accordance to research by Davis and associates (2012), Goman and Kelley (2016), and Johnstone et al. (2012), Forgiveness, a coping strategy, enhances relationships by facilitating healing, transformation, and liberation, thereby fostering social harmony and promoting healing and enhancing interpersonal relationships. The sample composed of 160 adults (80 females, 80 males) age range was 21 to 47 ($M=30.65$, $SD = 4.836$). Moreover, in this study personal information form (Rohner, 2008) was used to collect student and teacher demographic information and validity and reliability studies were carried out, were applied. The scale consists of 18 items with 7-points likert option. The finding of this study revealed that Urdu version (HFS) had adequate internal consistency ($\alpha=.75$) and it can be used to assess to forgiveness disposition among Pakistani sample. Moreover, t test also calculates to examine gender difference in forgiveness between male and female result indicates ($t=1.219$) which indicates insignificant gender difference among participants.

Keywords: *forgiveness disposition, reliability, Urdu version, gender difference*

Saturday, June 29, 2024

Time	Room 214, Building 1
11:00 – 12:30	<p data-bbox="660 320 1043 347" style="text-align: center;">Academic and School issues #2</p> <p data-bbox="715 398 991 425" style="text-align: center;"><i>Chair: Elias Kourkoutas</i></p> <p data-bbox="300 439 1407 546" style="text-align: center;">Traumas in the lives of children and adolescents: Findings from a Special Education Master Program <i>Elias Kourkoutas</i></p> <p data-bbox="600 598 1382 705" style="text-align: center;">Paternal, Maternal and Best Friend Acceptance Rejection and Victimization of children with and without SEN (pathways analysis) <i>Zacharenia Karampini, Elias Kourkoutas</i></p> <p data-bbox="312 757 1394 864" style="text-align: center;">Paternal, Maternal Acceptance-Rejection and Victimization in children with and without SEN: The mediating role of Teacher and Best Friend Acceptance Rejection <i>Zacharenia Karampini, Elias Kourkoutas</i></p> <p data-bbox="312 916 1394 1023" style="text-align: center;">The Mediating Role of Spiritual Intelligence in the Relation between Parental Acceptance and Mental Health Sadiq Hussain, Irum Qureshi, Khunsa Ali, Nazish Fatima, Yasmeen Bano</p> <p data-bbox="383 1075 1324 1182" style="text-align: center;">Examination of High School Students' Perceived Parental Power and Prestige <i>Bahar Tukanova, Behire Elif Kuyumcu</i> (online)</p>

Traumas In The Lives Of Children And Adolescents: Findings From A Special Education Master Program

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Childhood exposure to various forms of traumatic relationships has been shown to contribute to significant immediate and long term psychological distress, such as affect and behaviour dysregulation, alterations in relational/attachment abilities, and self- and other-representations (Carr, 2016). Research has also shown that various forms of traumas within family context may remain undetected often leading to a complex symptomatology or misdiagnosis. For instance, cognitive and emotional disruptions, such as dysregulated affect, irritability, and hyperarousal, that overlap with ADHD symptomatology might be a response to traumatic conditions (Szymanski et al., 2014). In this paper will be presented qualitative findings from a Special Education Master Program with children and adolescents displaying emotional and

behavioural difficulties (EBD). The sample consisted of 14 children/adolescents identified or diagnosed with EBD and their parents (N=26). Children and adolescents have participated in 6 assessment/intervention sessions. Parents also participated in 4 structured sessions focusing on exploring their own experience as parents, their difficulties in relation to their children, as well, as their own childhood. The use of drawings, storytelling, play-based activities, and oral communication in the assessment/intervention sessions likely allowed for a multifaceted exploration of the individual/ interpersonal and family functioning. Qualitative analysis of clinical findings revealed the existence of (a) subtle, less overt forms of trauma –e.g. undifferentiated rejection–, b) sequential-trauma, d) exposure to parental violent outbursts within a close or warm parent-child relationships, e) intense and unspoken ambivalent emotions towards parents, e) transmission of traumatic experiences may not always be straightforward or easily observable, d) externalization of traumatic experiences with behavioural or disruptive disorders. These findings may offer valuable insights into specific family functioning and mechanisms behind covert traumatic conditions or intergenerational transmission of trauma. Limitations might include sample size, generalizability of findings, potential biases in data collection or interpretation, and the scope of the intervention program.

Keywords: *children/adolescents with emotional/behavioural difficulties, covert trauma, transmission of trauma, family relational dynamics, clinical assessment/intervention*

Paternal, Maternal And Best Friend Acceptance Rejection And Victimization Of Children With And Without Sen (Pathways Analysis)

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The aim of the study is to focus on the complex interactions between perceived relationship quality with parents and teachers, as well as individual psychosocial characteristics and Victimization in children and preadolescents with and without Special Educational Needs (SEN). The participants of the study were 660 students (9 to 12 years old) in Greece, with 112 of them facing SEN. The following tools have been administered: (a) Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2004), (b) Teacher Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (TARQ) (Rohner, 2005), and (c) Peer Experiences Questionnaire-PEQ (Vernberg, Jacobs, & Hershberger, 1999). Statistical analyses were conducted by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, V.22.0) and AMOS (V. 22.0). Results. One of the most significant finding is that perceived absence of paternal warmth /affection and parental hostility are highly associated with perceived teacher hostility/aggression leading to victimization of children with and without SEN. Additionally, students with SEN, who perceive their relationship with father and mother as hostile or rejecting were highly involved in victimization process. Detailed analysis and comparisons of relational patterns with parents and teachers for both groups, and pathways to victimization will be presented. Finally, implications for preventive and intervention strategies are also discussed.

Keywords: *paternal/maternal/teacher acceptance/ rejection, special educational needs, bullying*

Paternal, Maternal Acceptance–Rejection And Victimization In Children With And Without Sen: The Mediating Role Of Teacher And Best Friend Acceptance Rejection

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The aim of the study is to focus on the complex interactions between perceived relationship quality with father, mother and best friend, as well as individual psychosocial characteristics and Victimization in children with and without Special Educational Needs (SEN). The participants were 660 students (9–12 years old) in Greece, with 112 of them facing SEN. The following tools have been administered: (a) Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2004), (b) Intimate Peer Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire– Child Version (Child TARQ) (Rohner, 2005), and (c) Peer Experiences Questionnaire–PEQ (Vernberg, Jacobs, & Hershberger, 1999). Statistical analyses were conducted by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, V.22.0) and AMOS (V. 22.0). Results highlighted that perceived hostility/aggression from father are highly associated with perceived hostility/aggression from best friend leading to victimization of children with and without SEN. Moreover they are more likely to be victimized, if they perceive rejection (indifference/neglect) from mother or hostility/aggression from father. Furthermore, students with SEN were highly involved in victimization process, when they perceive their relationship with their parents and best friends as indifferent/ neglectful. Detailed analysis and comparisons of relational patterns of both groups, and pathways to victimization will be presented. Finally, implications for preventive and intervention strategies are also discussed.

Keywords: *paternal/maternal/best friend acceptance/ rejection, special educational needs, bullying*

The Mediating Role Of Spiritual Intelligence In The Relation Between Parental Acceptance And Mental Health

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Yasmeen Bano, *Department of Psychology, Karakoram International University, Gilgit, GB–Pakistan*

Guided by IPARTheory, this study examined whether remembrances of parental acceptance in childhood influenced adults' mental health through its effect on spiritual intelligence. A total of 400 participants ranging in age from 18–75 years ($M = 29.11$, $SD = 11.96$, 50.0% men) responded to six measures: Adult Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire for mothers and for fathers, The Spiritual Intelligence Self Report Inventory, ICP Subjective Wellbeing Scale, PHQ–9, and GAD–7. Maternal and paternal accep-

tance were correlated with spiritual intelligence, positive affects, and life satisfaction, while maternal and paternal rejection was correlated with negative affects, depression and anxiety. Spiritual intelligence was positively correlated with positive affect and life satisfaction and negatively correlated with depression. Simple mediation analysis revealed that spiritual intelligence significantly mediated the relation between maternal and paternal acceptance and positive affects. Spiritual intelligence also mediated the relation between only paternal acceptance and life satisfaction.

Keywords: *parental acceptance–rejection, spiritual intelligence, positive affects, negative affects, life satisfaction, depression, anxiety*

Examination Of High School Students' Perceived Parental Power And Prestige

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Behire Elif Kuyumcu, *Gazi University, Turkey*

Parental (maternal and paternal) power means their power to influence the opinions or behavior of others. Power is acquired only through an individual's perceived ability to reward others in certain ways. Parental prestige is used here to mean social approval, respect, admiration, or a high level of esteem by other members of the family. It's known that parental power–prestige moderates the relationship between perceptions of parental acceptance–rejection and psychological (mal)adjustment among children. Therefore, it was thought important to reveal much more information about this variable. So in this study we aimed to examine the relationship among perceived parental power–prestige of Turkish high school students, GPA, gender, family economic status, school type, and grade level. The sample consists of 390 Turkish high school students (50% females; Age range: 14–18 years; M age = 15.78, SD = 1.18) from Türkiye. Participants responded to the Personal Information Form and Parental Power–Prestige Questionnaire (3PQ). The results showed that perceived parental power and prestige were related to GPA negatively and they differed by gender. Men perceived their mothers and fathers as having equal power and prestige. However, while girls perceived their mothers as more powerful, they perceived their parents as equally prestigious. School type was also a factor, as male industrial vocational high school students tended to perceive their fathers as more powerful and prestigious. Implications of the findings and future research directions will be discussed.

Keywords: *parental power–prestige, types of high schools, adolescent, Turkey*

POSTER SESSION ABSTRACTS

Thursday, June 27, 2024

13:30 – 14:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Poster Session Foyer Aula, Building 1</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Implications of power, prestige, and perceived acceptance of parents on the psychological adjustment of children and preadolescents <i>Begoña Delgado, Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Francisco Pablo Holgado</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Parenting, child aggressive, withdrawn, and prosocial behaviors identified in Chinese interpersonal family-level profiles <i>Craig Hart</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Father involvement: mediating of maternal and paternal acceptance in child psychological adjustment <i>Francisco Pablo Holgado, Miguel Ángel Carrasco, Begoña Delgado</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">The relations between inter-parental conflict in childhood and reactive aggression in young adulthood: Low parental warmth and emotional dysregulation as mediators <i>Fangqing Liu, Yixuan Li</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Does parental acceptance rejection theory explain parental alienation <i>Emily Platt</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Job satisfaction of teachers using IPARTheory: Communication between childcare teachers and parents through smartphone apps <i>Kim Hee Won, Julie Lee</i></p>

Implications Of Power, Prestige, And Perceived Acceptance Of Parents On The Psychological Adjustment Of Children And Preadolescents

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Francisco Pablo Holgado, UNED, Spain

Through this work we analyze the moderating role of paternal power and prestige perceived by children in the relationship between parental acceptance and the child's psychological adjustment. The sample is made up of almost two hundred participants, with an age range between 9 and 12 years. For this study, the adaptations to the Spanish population of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner,

2005; adapted by Del Barrio, Ramírez and Romero, in press) have been used; the Parental Power–Prestige Questionnaire (Rohner, 2011; adapted by Carrasco, Holgado and Delgado, 2014); and the children’s version of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005). The results indicate that the acceptance received (maternal and paternal) is significantly related to psychological adjustment in children. Furthermore, paternal acceptance is also significantly related to both power and prestige. On the other hand, the results of a hierarchical regression show that parental acceptance and interpersonal prestige had an independent effect on children’s psychological well-being (both boys and girls). Finally, an analysis of the interaction between these variables reveals a moderating effect of prestige and power on the relationship between parental acceptance and psychological adjustment in children.

Keywords: *parental acceptance–rejection, children, psychological adjustment, parental power and prestige*

Parenting, Child Aggressive, Withdrawn, And Prosocial Behaviors Identified In Chinese Interpersonal Family–Level Profiles

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Parenting associations with child aggressive, prosocial, and withdrawn behaviour have often been studied using variable–centered approaches. This poster provides a rationale for employing a person–centered approach to examine complex family–level (triadic) profiles that include multiple maternal and paternal parenting dimensions and child behaviours. Child characteristics (i.e., temperament and sex) were also employed as predictors of family profiles. Participants included 385 preschool children and their parents from Beijing and Dalian, China. Parents rated their own parenting behaviours and children’s temperament while teachers rated children’s physical and relational aggression, prosocial and withdrawn behaviour. Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were carried out to evaluate psychometric properties of all measures. Factor scores from CFA were then used to perform latent profile analyses. Findings revealed five family–level profiles: (1) Co–parents authoritative with behaviorally competent children (more prosocial, less physical and relational aggression, and withdrawal), (31.1%), with children’s lower negative emotionality and higher effortful control as predictors; (2) Co–parents intrusive, coercive fathers with socially withdrawn children (6.8%), with boys higher levels of surgency as a predictor; (3) Co–parents coercive/controlling with more physical and relational aggressive child behaviours (29.6%); (4) Co–parents uninvolved/neglectful with the highest levels of physical and relational aggressive behaviours and lower prosocial child behaviours (13.0%); (5) Co–parent median–average parenting with behaviorally thriving children (e.g., lowest levels of physical and relational aggression, social withdrawal and highest prosocial behaviour) (20.5%). Findings highlight how examining parenting and child behaviours using a family–level, person–centered approach yields unique results while producing larger effect sizes compared to more traditional variable–centered approaches.

Keywords: *family interaction, parenting, psychological and behavioural control, methodological issues*

Father Involvement: Mediating Of Maternal And Paternal Acceptance In Child Psychological Adjustment

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The main objective of this study was to examine the relationship between father involvement and parental acceptance–rejection with children’s psychological adjustment. The instruments used were the Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (Child PARQ: Father Version and Mother Version; Rohner, 1990); Father Involvement Scale (FIS) (Finley & Schwartz, 2004); and PAQ (Rohner, 2005). The sample is made for almost one thousand subjects (45% male) aged 9 to 16 years. The results indicated that both father involvement and parental acceptance–rejection were significantly related to the psychological adjustment. However, father involvement was significantly mediated by father and mother acceptance. The importance of considering the quality of relationships in the family context rather than just father involvement is discussed.

Keywords: father involvement; maternal and paternal acceptance; psychological adjustment; mediating

The Relations Between Inter–Parental Conflict In Childhood And Reactive Aggression In Young Adulthood: Low Parental Warmth And Emotional Dysregulation As Mediators

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The family unit stands as the cornerstone of children’s developmental milieu. Within this complex system, the intricate web of marital, parent–child, and sibling relationships forms a dynamic scaffold that profoundly influences child growth and behaviour. Research consistently identifies marital and parent–child interactions as pivotal to familial harmony, with an emerging consensus on the significant impact of marital dynamics on child well–being. The interplay between parental discord and subsequent child outcomes, such as adjustment issues, parent–child relational quality, and externalizing behaviours, is increasingly substantiated by empirical studies. This study delves into the intricate Relations Between Inter–Parental Conflict (IPC) during childhood and the emergence of Reactive Aggression in Young Adulthood, shedding light on the potential mediating roles of parental warmth and emotional regulation. Our research aims to unravel the following queries: To what degree is exposure to IPC in childhood associated with the development of reactive aggression in young adulthood? Can low parental warmth in childhood be identified as a mediator in the trajectory from IPC to reactive aggression in later life? Does emotional dysregulation act as a bridge linking childhood IPC exposure to reactive aggression in young adulthood?

Our investigation seeks to contribute to a nuanced understanding of these relational dynamics, paving the way for informed interventions and support mechanisms that address the long-term effects of familial conflict on individual development.

Keywords: *inter-parental conflict, developmental trajectory, children aggressive behaviour*

Does Parental Acceptance Rejection Theory Explain Parental Alienation

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Parental acceptance rejection theory traditionally refers to the acceptance or rejection the child feels. Parental acceptance being the love, affection or warmth a parent expresses toward their child, whilst rejection refers to how cold, unaffectionate or hostile they are towards their child. Parental alienation on the other hand, can be thought of when a child unjustifiably rejects or has a strained relationship with one of their parents. This effect on the relationship could in part be due behaviours used by one parent to interfere with said relationship. The differences here are evident, parental acceptance rejection theory delves into the child perception of their parents feelings towards them. Conversely, alienation refers to a child's actual rejection of a parent. In this respect the theory appears to be distinct and unconnected. However, the use of the parental acceptance rejection questionnaire demonstrates people who have experienced alienation present differently to those who have experienced parental divorce or abuse. The research demonstrates children experiencing alienation have an extreme polarised view of their parents, one being all good and one being all bad. Whilst children of divorce or children who have been abused remain more ambivalent towards their parents. The use of the scale in this way suggests utility in identifying parental alienation. However, is it also useful in explaining and understanding how and why parental alienation occurs?

Keywords: *alienation; rejection; understanding differences; theory*

Job Satisfaction Of Teachers Using Ipartheory: Communication Between Childcare Teachers And Parents Through Smartphone Apps

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Building trust and communicating between teachers and parents are foundational for smooth child development. To this, the Republic of Korea was the first country in the world to introduce smartphone apps as a child-care communication medium. As of 2023, 85% of institutions that care for infants and toddlers under the age of 6 use these apps. This poster will be discussing the job satisfaction of teachers,

investigating both positive and negative aspects of the usage of apps through the International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection Theory (IPAR Theory). The study investigated the perceptions of teachers who felt acceptance or rejection in adult relationships, according to the International Society for IPAR Theory, when communicating with parents through apps, and examined its repercussions on their job satisfaction. Selected childcare teachers from various regions in the Republic of Korea, who have experience using childcare smartphone apps communication, conducting an online survey for data collection. The analysis utilized Baron and Kenny's three-step mediation effect verification procedure, employing SPSS 27.0 for statistical analysis. Increased usage of these apps has enhanced the link between teachers and parents, improving childcare services. This led to Interpersonal Acceptance cooperation between teachers and parents on the needs of infants and toddlers, however, it also acted as a stressor for teachers. The study reveals job satisfaction among childcare teachers due to excessive parental contact, disrupting work-life balance. In addition, non-face-to-face communication will affect to child.

Keywords: *childcare mobile App communication, job stress, job satisfaction, teacher-parent communication*

Reflections On Ipartheory: An Interview With Dr. Ronald Rohner

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An interview with Dr Ronald Rohner to bring out some of his inspiring stories for generations to come. Students and colleagues of Dr. Ronald Rohner have been captivated by the many personal stories Ron has shared about the history and evolution of IPARTheory. What are some of these stories that help bring color to IPARTheory? Also, anyone who has dealt with Dr. Rohner knows how passionate and inspiring he is. In light of "The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People," by Dr. Stephen Covey (the American bestseller for the past decades) discusses basic habits of highly successful people throughout history. Ron would be considered someone who is highly successful in the field of anthropology and perhaps other related fields like sociology and psychology. What are the habits and characteristics that make him so effective, productive, and well liked? Examples of Questions that can be asked in the interview: (1) How did Ron get interested in the study of parental/interpersonal acceptance and rejection? (2) What motivated him to focus on international research? (3) How did his time at West Point Military Academy shape him as a person and/or influence the development of IPARTheory? (4) Why did Ron move in the 1960's to Washington DC from Storrs, CT? How did his time in Washington DC help him develop the construct of "Undifferentiated rejection"? (5) What have been his biggest challenges and greatest joys in his life and his career? (6) Who are the people who have been most influential in his life? (7) What are his hopes for the future for IPARTheory?

Keywords: *interview with dr. Ronald Rohner; personal background of IPARTheory's founder; personal characteristics*

Parq Questionnaires With Children As An Aid To The Israeli Judiciary In Distinguishing Parental Alienation From Parental Estrangement

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Children, whose parents no longer live together, often vehemently resist contact with the non-residential parent, occasionally attributing violent and abusive behavior to justify their reluctance. Parental alienation is characterized by the unjustifiable separation of a child from a parent, typically due to abuse, violence, or neglect. In its pathological forms, parental alienation is deemed a form of psychological abuse against children. Judicial intervention in extreme cases may not guarantee the restoration of the parent-child relationship.

To mitigate pathological alienation, efforts have been made to conduct immediate hearings and establish an authoritative judicial stance when there's a fear of contact failure. However, this approach poses risks and challenges due to the difficulty in identifying the reasons behind resistance and treating this

complex psychological phenomenon using inherently limited legal tools. Additionally, the judicial system faces barriers and structural obstacles, including cognitive judgment biases, a lack of reliable objective information, a narrow timeframe, and a scarcity of skilled diagnostic and treatment resources. Considering these challenges, it is recommended to introduce new tools for identifying parental alienation.

Research indicates that PARQ questionnaires, based on the IPARTheory, have a higher likelihood of identifying a key characteristic of parental alienation—the split trait. Moreover, these questionnaires help differentiate parental alienation from parental estrangement and other forms of malparenting. Therefore, I propose the use of PARQ, especially child PAQ questionnaires, as tools to enhance and refine judicial discretion.

The combination of PARQ questionnaires and child interviews by social workers can aid the court in determining the nature of the child's narrative. Incorporating psychological tools into the exercise of judicial discretion might facilitate an integrative approach, making the identification process more structured, systematic, and controlled. This paradigm shift in the judicial concept could enhance the judge's work and, more importantly, contribute to defining successful solutions for families and children.

Keywords: parental alienation; PARQ questionnaire; heuristics; narratives

When 'No' Feels Like Too Much

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When individuals experience stimuli similar to a negative experience they have had before, they tend to pay more attention to the stimuli. Recent studies show that emerging adults who have experienced parental rejection utilize schemas and rejection stimuli from their parental relationship to protect themselves when they perceive actual or potential rejection in romantic relationships. As a result, parental rejection is associated with increased cognitive distortions that influence dating anxiety. There is evidence that Rational Emotive Therapy offers effective clinical techniques that assist the client with reframing previous parental experiences, which, in turn, adjust cognitive schemas and decrease rejection stimuli. Professionals must be equipped with effective clinical skills for this process to be effective because, if not, professionals are not prepared to support young adults whose anxiety is interfering with developing romantic relationships. This workshop aims to help professionals build clinical skill sets to help clients reduce rejection sensitivity and dating anxiety through cognitive reframing. The learning objectives include (1) identifying clinical skills necessary for working with clients with dating anxiety and (2) learning how to guide clients through reframing past parental experiences. The presentation will be structured in the traditional learning model, including self-awareness (clinical awareness), gaining knowledge, and then applying the knowledge. The presentation will be interactive, providing examples and opportunities to apply information, and will include a Q&A session at the end.

Keywords: rejection sensitivity, dating anxiety, clinical practice

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