

The 6th International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection

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ABSTRACTS

**PAPERS, IN ABSENTIA PRESENTATIONS
AND POSTERS**

**6th International Congress on Interpersonal
Acceptance and Rejection
Madrid, Spain
June 7-10, 2016**

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PAPERS AND IN ABSENTIA PRESENTATIONS

Abayhan, Y. **Does Self-Awareness Affect How We Deal Ostracism? The Effects of Self-Awareness on Reactions to Ostracism.** Williams defined ostracism as “the ignorance or exclusion of an individual by another individual or a group” (Williams, 2007). Prior research has shown that being ostracized have significant impact on one’s physiological and psychological health by threatening the four fundamental need such as belonging, control, self-esteem and meaningful existence. Because of the detrimental effects of ostracism human beings motivated not to be ostracized. According to Duval and Wicklund (1972) people tend to be aware of themselves. Implications of this awareness includes the comparisons of the current behavior and inner standards of the self. Therefore, people tend to modify their current behavior according to their inner standards as a result of self-awareness. Therefore, awareness of self leads much more detrimental effects on reactions to ostracism. In the current study, I examined the effects of self-awareness on reactions to ostracism. I have conducted 2 experiments to test the effects of self-awareness. Self-awareness manipulated with mirrors in the first experiment ($n = 85$) and with camera in the second experiment ($n= 117$), respectively. I manipulated ostracism with Cyberball in both experiments. Both experiments’ results showed that ostracized participants reported less belonging, self-esteem, control, and meaningful existence. Additionally, there were no differences between the self-awareness group and control groups on Need Threat Scale. These findings support the unique and detrimental effects of ostracism which the literature emphasizes. Keywords: Ostracism, Self-Awareness, Need Threat, Cyberball.

Ahmed, R. A. & Ibrahim, M. A. **Relations Between Perceptions of Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Resilience, Psychological Hardiness, Social Skills, and Psychological Adjustment in Kuwaiti Adolescents, Youth, and Adults.** The present study assessed the relation between perceptions of parental acceptance-rejection, resilience, psychological hardiness, social skills, and psychological adjustment in 736, 16 through 35 year-old Kuwaiti men (51.6%) and women, who responded to the following six measures and questionnaires: Rohner's Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ), Rohner's Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ), The Conner-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), Ryan and Caltabiano's "The Resilience in Midlife Scale (RIM Scale)", and two locally devised scales for assessing psychological hardiness and social skills. Females and older participants (25-35 years) compared with males and younger participants (16-24 years), perceived their parents as more accepting and less rejecting, and showed higher levels of resilience, psychological hardiness, social skills, and healthier psychological adjustment. Results revealed significant positive correlations between perceptions of parental acceptance, resilience, psychological hardiness, social skills, and healthier psychological adjustment. Key Words: Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Resilience, Psychological Hardiness, Social Skills, Psychological Adjustment, Kuwait.

Akun, E. & Sahman, D. **The mediating roles of early maladaptive schemas and responses to dissatisfaction in the relationship between remembered parental acceptance-rejection and intimate partner acceptance-rejection.** This study aimed to investigate the relationships among remembered parental acceptance-rejection, perceived intimate partner acceptance-rejection, early maladaptive schemas, and responses to dissatisfaction in adults having an intimate relationship. Additionally, the mediating role of early maladaptive schemas and responses to dissatisfaction in the relationship between remembered parental acceptance-rejection and perceived intimate partner acceptance-rejection was examined. The sample consisted of 222 university students (143 female and 79 male) having an intimate relationship in Turkey. All participants respond to Demographic Information Form, Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form, and Responses to Dissatisfaction Scale. Results revealed that both remembered parental (maternal and paternal) rejection and perceived partner rejection were significantly correlated to disconnection/rejection and impaired autonomy schema domains. Additionally, for women, partner’s destructive responses to dissatisfaction were significantly related to both remembered

parental (maternal and paternal) acceptance-rejection and perceived partner acceptance-rejection. For men, partner's destructive responses to dissatisfaction were only correlated to perceived partner acceptance-rejection. Indirect effects were assessed by bootstrapping procedure ($n = 5000$ bootstrap samples) using the PROCESS program in SPSS. Results of the mediation analyses revealed that defectiveness/shame schema and partner's reactions to dissatisfaction significantly mediated the relationship between remembered paternal acceptance-rejection and perceived intimate partner acceptance-rejection in women. For men, only disconnection/rejection schema domain had a mediating effect between remembered maternal acceptance-rejection and perceived intimate partner acceptance-rejection. The results are discussed in the context of IPARTheory. Keywords: parental acceptance-rejection, intimate partner acceptance-rejection, early maladaptive schemas, responses to dissatisfaction.

Andrade, R., Machado, F., & Machado, M. **Growing Carinho: Current research on IPARTheory in Portugal.** The present study had as main objective to understand the relationship between the practice of sexual risk behaviors (SRB), knowledge and attitudes concerning sexually transmitted infections (STI), and the perception of acceptance by an intimate partner since there is an increase in the number of STI in people over 50 years. The study sample consisted of 38 participants, of both genders, aged over 60 years and who are in a loving relationship or have been until the last year. For the assessment of the participants the Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire (Rohner, 2004), the STD Health Behavior Knowledge Test (Yarber, 1988) and the STD Attitude Scale (Yarber, Mohammad & Veenker, 1988) were used. Results indicate that the sample in this study had reasonable knowledge about STI and the romantic relationships are perceived with good levels of acceptance. Although the relationships between the practice of SRB, knowledge, attitudes towards STI, and the perception of acceptance by an intimate partner were not statistically significant, this research presents an innovative characteristic because it studies the subject of sexuality in the elderly and connects it to the theory of interpersonal acceptance-rejection, giving a more complete look at this subject. These results imply a more profound and widespread analysis of these issues in the Portuguese elderly population and it's presented as a base for future investigations focused on sexuality and acceptance in this population that is forgotten in most studies. Keywords: Theory of Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection; Sexual Risk Behaviors; Sexually Transmitted Infections; Romantic Relationship.

Angin, E. & Erden, G. **Having Siblings With Autism or Learning Disability: Perceived Maternal Acceptance-Rejection, Psychological Adjustment, and Sibling Relationships.** Children who have siblings with disabilities can be affected by their siblings' diagnosis, care requires, time, and effort of parents that are spent for the disabled siblings. In regard to this context, it is important that to investigate the maternal acceptance and rejection perception, sibling relationships, and psychological adjustment of children have siblings with different diagnosis. The main purpose of this study is to examine sibling relationships, psychological adjustment, and perception of maternal acceptance and rejection of healthy children who have siblings with disabilities and children with no developmental disabilities but their siblings have. The sample of the study was comprised of children between the ages of 9 through 17. All participants had either a sibling with disability (Autism or Learning Difficulties) or a healthy sibling. The data was collected by via PARQ/C, PAQ for children and Sibling Relationship Questionnaire. There are some significant differences related to siblings' gender or diagnosis. It was found that girls perceive more rejection from their mothers than boys, boys perceive more hostility and negative self-competence. Boys had more conflicted relationships with their siblings. It has been found a significant difference between sibling diagnosis (autism/learning difficulties) and perceived warmth in maternal acceptance, neglect, and control. Also, the diagnosis and sibling relationships total score are significantly differ from each other. According to the diagnosis of siblings, perceived warmth between siblings, competence, conflicting situations significantly differ. The results of this study provide guidance and help for children's psychological adjustment and the relationship with their disabled siblings.

Aurino, C. Auricchio, S., Senese, V. P., & Rohner, R. P. **Emotional Instability Mediates the Relation Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and the Level of Adults' Loneliness.** Drawing stimulus from interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory), this study explored the relation between adults' remembrances of parental (maternal and paternal) acceptance-rejection in childhood and adults' current self-reported loneliness. One hundred sixty four adults (51% female) with a mean age of 30.64 years ($S.D. = 10.9$) responded to the adult versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for mothers and fathers (short forms), the adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (short form), and the Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Loneliness Scale. Results indicate that adults' (both men's and women's) remembrances of parental (both maternal and paternal) rejection in

childhood predict loneliness in adulthood. The association between parental rejection and loneliness was almost completely mediated, however, by adults' psychological adjustment. In particular, feelings of emotional instability was an especially salient adjustment-related predictor of loneliness.

Baris, S. S., Erkman, F., & Hande, Z. S. **The Relationship between University Students' Remembrances of Parental Acceptance Rejection in Their Childhood and Their Rejection Sensitivity in Adulthood.** The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between university students' remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood and rejection sensitivity in adulthood. This study is designed by quantitative methods. The instruments utilized in this study are the Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire, the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (both mother and father versions), and Personal Information Form. Based on preliminary data analysis there is moderate to high level of correlation between "rejection sensitivity in adulthood" and "parental acceptance rejection in childhood" among university students. It is important to conduct this study because the sample consists of students who usually get the highest scores from the university entrance exam for their department in Turkey when compared with other universities' department admissions. Among the sample some have a high rejection sensitivity level and this may be a great example of "instrumental copers". "Instrumental copers" refers to rejected people who are good at their academic lives, work, etc. It is meaningful to see whether there is a relationship with this specific group which consists of "instrumental copers". This study shows the importance of counseling services for university students who are also seen as "successful" in their academic lives. Key words: university students, rejection sensitivity, parental acceptance-rejection.

Bernet, W., Ongider-Gregory, N., Rohner, R. P., & *Reay, K. M. **An Objective Measure of Splitting in Parental Alienation: The Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire.** Both clinicians and forensic practitioners should distinguish parental alienation (rejection of a parent without legitimate justification) from parental estrangement (rejection of a parent for a good reason). Alienated children, who were not abused, engage in splitting and lack ambivalence with respect to the rejected parent; estranged children, who were maltreated, usually perceive the abusive parent in an ambivalent manner. The purpose of this study was to assess the usefulness of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) in identifying and quantifying the degree of splitting, which assists in distinguishing alienation from estrangement. Participants were 116 children, age 9 through 17, who constituted the following groups: children from intact families; children of divorced parents, who saw both parents on a regular basis; estranged children of divorced parents, who rarely or never saw one of the parents; and alienated children of divorced parents, who were identified by mental health experts and family courts as manifesting severe parental alienation. The children were administered the PARQ: Father and PARQ: Mother. The PARQ showed that severely alienated children engaged in a high level of splitting, by perceiving the preferred parent in extremely positive terms and the rejected parent in extremely negative terms. Since splitting was not manifested by the estranged children, one can conclude that the PARQ effectively distinguished estranged children from alienated children. The PARQ is useful for both clinicians and forensic practitioners in evaluating children of divorced parents, when there is a concern about the possible diagnosis of parental alienation. Keywords: parental alienation, PARQ.

Blom, M.J.M. **Loneliness in the Netherlands.** Given rapid changes in Dutch society, the Netherlands Council for Health and Society is focusing on today's 'winners and losers' for the possibility of having meaningful connections with other people, and to successfully adapt. This study is part of a background study in that project. In a sample of ± 150 adults (50% males) ranging in age from 16 through 80 years. We test the hypothesis that loneliness among adults in the Netherlands is predicted by remembrances of parental rejection in childhood, and that this relationship may be mediated by psychological maladjustment. Loneliness was assessed by the Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Loneliness Scale, remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood was assessed by adult versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for mothers and fathers (short form), and psychological maladjustment was assessed by the adult version of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (short form). Results are discussed.

Brown, C. M. **Why Do People Hoard? Perhaps Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory Can Help Explain.** (*in absentia*) Hoarding is defined as the acquisition of, and failure to discard, a significant number of possessions, resulting in debilitating clutter and therefore distress and/or impairment. Empirical research on hoarding is still in the early stages and therefore a complete picture of risk factors does not yet exist. The purpose of the present study was to take a preliminary look at a possible relationship between hoarding and IPARTheory. The participants were 131 women (M age = 29.95) who were recruited in the United States via snowball sampling and completed an online survey that included

IPARTheory measures of perceived paternal and maternal acceptance-rejection (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005; $\alpha = .95$, $.96$), interpersonal relationships anxiety (Rohner Research Publications, 2013; $\alpha = .91$), and psychological maladjustment (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005; $\alpha = .96$). The participants also completed a measure of hoarding (Tolin et al., 2010; $\alpha = .82$). Based on pre-designated cutoff scores established by Tolin et al. (2010), the participants were placed into a hoarding group ($n = 31$) and non-hoarding group ($n = 100$). The hoarding group reported higher scores on interpersonal relationships anxiety ($p = .000$), psychological maladjustment ($p = .000$), and perceived paternal rejection ($p = .04$) than the non-hoarding group. No difference was found between the two groups on perceived maternal rejection ($p = .15$). This study provides evidence that there may be an association between hoarding and IPARTheory. Future research should include men, clinical samples, more measures of hoarding, and examinations across cultures. Keywords: hoarding, parental acceptance-rejection, interpersonal relationships anxiety, psychological maladjustment.

Bugay, A., Karairmak, O., & Delevi, R. **Predictors of attitudes toward women in Turkey: Sex roles, individualism-collectivism, and parenting style.** The aim of the current study was to investigate the predictors of attitudes towards women in Turkey. The short form of the Attitudes towards Women Scale (AWS), Bem Sex Roles Inventory (BSRI), Individualism-Collectivism Scale, and Parenting Style Inventory were used to collect the data. The sample of the study consisted of 3235 (2250 Females, 985 males) students. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Stepwise Regression was used to analyze the data. The scores had significant variance based on gender, SES, and years of education. Women and participants with high SES had higher AWS scores and seniors scored higher in AWS compared to other students. Lastly, vertical collectivism, parental autonomy, vertical and horizontal individualism, parental acceptance, and femininity explained 15% of the variance in AWS, with vertical collectivism being the strongest predictor. Implications for research and policy are discussed.

Butt, M. M. & Chadhy, A. **Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Alexithymia in Individuals with and without Mental Health Issues** Perceived Parental rejection can lead to a number of mental health and adjustment issues. The study aimed to compare parental acceptance-rejection in individuals with and without mental health issues (hereinafter referred to as clinical group and non-clinical group respectively) and also aimed to explore the effect of perceived parental acceptance-rejection on Alexithymia. A sample of 120 individuals with mental health issues (mean age 23.83, $SD=4.42$) and 237 individuals without mental health issues (mean age 22.91, $SD=2.52$), matched on age and socio-economic status, was drawn from hospitals and universities of Lahore respectively. Adult versions of Father and Mother Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaires (PARQ) and Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS) were used to collect data from the participants. The results of independent sample t-test indicated significant differences between the two groups on all measures. Means further indicated that clinical group perceived their parents more rejecting and had mild alexithymia. Results of hierarchical regression analyses, controlling for education and gender, indicated a significant positive effect of parental acceptance-rejection on alexithymia. Findings suggested a need for further exploration of the role of perceived acceptance-rejection in different disorders especially the disorders related emotions. Findings of these studies may also contribute in treatment of these disorders. Keywords: Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Alexithymia, mental health issues, clinical group

Butt, M. M. & Hassan, Z. **Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adjustment in Girls with and without Male Siblings** Pakistani society has always been viewed as a patriarchal society (Moghadam, 1992). In such societies, families have a strong desire for sons (Sharma, 2013) which can result in discrimination against girl children (Puri, 2011). Perceived parental acceptance-rejection and psychological adjustment of girls without any male sibling and girls with male siblings may also differ in these societies. A purposive sample of 118 females (mean age 22.82, $SD=1.45$) without a male sibling and 125 girls (mean age 22.24, $SD=1.59$), matched on age and education and socio-economic status was drawn from University students of Lahore. Adult versions of Father and Mother Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaires (PARQ) and Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ; Adult Version) were used to collect data from the participants. The results of independent sample t-tests did not indicate any significant difference in perception of parental acceptance-rejection or psychological adjustment of both groups. The mean scores on PARQ and PAQ measures indicated that both groups perceived acceptance from their parents and they were psychologically adjusted. Consistent with postulates of Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory; Rohner, 2015), results of simple linear regression suggested that parental acceptance-rejection has a significant positive effect on psychological adjustment. The results suggest a very welcome transition in Pakistani society. However, instead of big cities like Lahore, such studies

should also be conducted in small cities and rural areas of the country. Keywords: Patriarchal Society, Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Psychological Adjustment, male sibling.

Butt, M. M. & Naeem, S. **Perceived Acceptance-Rejection of Husband, In-Laws, and Psychological Adjustment in Working and Non-Working Women of Pakistan** Traditionally, married women in Pakistan are expected to play the role of house wives (HW). Married working women (MWW) in Pakistan, thus, may perceive rejection from their in-laws and husbands. Perceived rejection by “Significant Others” can also lead to psychological maladjustment (Khaleque, 2004). The study aimed to investigate these differences in perceptions and compare psychological adjustment of HW and MWW. A sample of 66 married working women (mean age 32.34, SD = 2.42) and 67 house wives (mean age 33.10.91, SD=1.52), matched on age and socio-economic status, was drawn from Lahore. Intimate Adult Relationship Questionnaire (IARQ), In-Laws Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (ILARQ: for Mother and Father In-law) and Psychological Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ; Adult Version) were used to collect data from the participants. The results of independent sample t-tests did not indicate any significant differences in perceived acceptance-rejection of HW and MWW from their husbands and mother in-laws. Means indicated that husbands and mother in-laws were perceived as accepting by both HW and MWW. However, there was significant difference in perceptions of HW and MWW regarding acceptance-rejection from father in-laws. Means indicated that MWW perceived them more rejecting as compared to HW. Results of linear regression analyses indicated that perceptions of acceptance-rejection related to husband and mother in-law have a significant positive effect on psychological adjustment but that of father in-law was not found to have any significant effect. Future research must include smaller cities and rural areas of the country for a comprehensive picture. Keywords: Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Psychological Adjustment, Stereotypes

Butt, M. M., Ali, S., & Rohner, R.P. **Psychological Adjustment Mediates the Relation between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and the Level of Adults’ Loneliness in Pakistan.** Interpersonal relationships are influenced to a great extent by individual’s prior history and experiences, and there is no better example of this than ties with primary caregivers. Interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory; Rohner, 2015) is an evidence-based theory of socialization and life span development that aims to predict and explain major consequences and causes of interpersonal acceptance and rejection worldwide. The theory postulates that adults who remember having been rejected as children tend to be disposed toward behavior problems and conduct disorders, to be depressed or have depressed affect, and often tend to feel lonely—among other problems. Thus, deriving from IPARTheory, this study hypothesized that maternal and paternal rejection in childhood predicts men’s and women’s loneliness in adulthood, and that these associations are mediated by psychological maladjustment. We also tested if one parent’s (maternal vs. paternal) rejection uniquely predicted adult loneliness. The results suggest that a significant portion of the variance in loneliness was explained by parental rejection and psychological maladjustment. However, emotional instability and dependency predicted most of the variance. That is, neither remembered maternal nor paternal rejection predicted loneliness after controlling for current self-reported psychological adjustment, especially the two personality dispositions of emotional instability and dependency.

Butt, M. M., Malik, F., & Faran, M. **Remembered Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Fear of Intimacy in Married and Unmarried Men and Women in Pakistan.** The study explored the way in which remembrances of parental rejection in childhood contribute to adults’ fear of intimacy, as mediated or moderated by interpersonal relationship anxiety, and psychological maladjustment in two samples. One sample included 100 married men and married women. The other sample included 100 unmarried men and unmarried women who had boy/girlfriends, intimate friends, or were in love. Urdu versions of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ short form; mother and father), Fear of Intimacy Scale (FIS), Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ), and the adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ short form) were used. Results showed that respondents in both groups tended to experience significant rejection in childhood by their fathers and mothers. The PAQ (but neither maternal nor paternal rejection) was positively correlated with fear of intimacy among married women. Both maternal and paternal rejection were positively correlated with fear of intimacy among married men. The PAQ was correlated with fear of intimacy among unmarried women. Both maternal and paternal rejection were positively associated with and fear of intimacy among unmarried men. A regression analysis showed that for married women, both paternal rejection and psychological adjustment were independent predictors of fear of intimacy. In married men maternal rejection, psychological adjustment, and anxiety all predicted fear of intimacy. An interaction of maternal rejection with IRAQ was also significant. For unmarried men, only maternal rejection significantly predicted fear of intimacy. However, an interaction between father rejection and

psychological adjustment was significant, whereas for unmarried women none of the variables predicted FOI and interactions were also non-significant. Results are discussed in the Pakistani cultural context. Keywords: fear of intimacy, parental rejection, psychological adjustment, interpersonal relationship anxiety.

Camden, A. A., Brown, C. M., Bronner, A., Zhang, X., & Carter, A. (*in absentia*). **Evaluating Resilience's Association with Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Syndrome.** Diverse in definition, resilience metatheory is generally recognized as growing through, or thriving despite, potentially traumatic events, due to protective mental assets and behaviors (Fletcher & Sarkar, 2013). Resilience has been found to be associated with factors including spirituality (Richardson, 2002), and positive self-esteem and affect (Fletcher & Sarkar, 2013). To date, resilience has not been examined in association with Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory. Therefore, the purpose of our study was to address this, hypothesizing that resilience would be negatively associated with perceived parental rejection. The participants were 84 women (M age = 19.46, SD = 1.18) who completed the Brief Resilience Scale (Smith et al., 2008; $\alpha = .86$), and the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Short Form (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005) for both father ($\alpha = .96$) and mother ($\alpha = .95$). Results demonstrated that, contrary to our hypothesis, resilience was not associated with perceived parental rejection, both for perceived maternal rejection, $r = -.19$, $p = .08$, and for perceived paternal rejection, $r = -.06$, $p = .62$. However, one item of the Brief Resilience Scale ("I tend to bounce back quickly after hard times," Smith et al., 2008) demonstrated a significant, negative correlation with maternal coldness ($r = -.22$, $p = .04$), a subscale of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Short Form, Mother. The study's findings suggest that more research in this area is warranted, perhaps comprising larger samples and considering resilience as it relates to IPARTheory's coping sub-theory, particularly affective and instrumental coping, which could be mediatory factors. Keywords: resilience, parenting, lifespan, perception.

Carrion, V. **Empowering Through Enhancement of Executive Function and Emotion Regulation: Introducing Cue-Centered Therapy.** A history of traumatic experiences can impact negatively the development of interpersonal connectedness. Children with posttraumatic stress symptoms develop academic, social, and emotional problems if their symptoms are not addressed early. Potential mechanisms for functional impairment include altered physiology and alterations of brain structure and function. These abnormalities may translate into difficulties processing emotions and the ability to concentrate, pay attention and focus. Dr. Carrion gives an overview of his salivary cortisol and structural and functional MRI findings. These findings formed the basis for the development of interventions, such as Cue-Centered Therapy and prevention through Health and Wellness curriculum at schools. The Cue-Centered Therapy (CCT) is a hybrid intervention combining insight-oriented methods, education, and cognitive-behavioral approaches. The Health and Wellness Study is currently evaluating the impact of yoga and mindfulness in a curriculum at schools. Current efforts attempt to forestall functional abnormalities in limbic (hippocampus, amygdala) and frontal (pre-frontal cortex) networks while improving overall function. We will discuss how these efforts will lead to improve connectedness and the development of trusting, safe and secure relationships. Key words: cue centered treatment, attachment, mindfulness,

Chen, S. & Li, X. **Parental acceptance-rejection and fear of intimacy among young Chinese adults.** The study investigated the association between young adults' remembrances of fathers' and mothers' parenting practices during childhood and the current fear of intimacy in a romantic relationship or close friendship in contemporary China. Data collected through online survey targeted a sample of 300 participants. Results are discussed. Keywords: fear of intimacy, parenting practices,

Chen, Z., Poon, K. T., De Wall, N., & Ng, H. **Ostracism triggers suicidal thoughts.** The literature has accumulative evidence linking ostracism/social exclusion to suicidal ideation. Yet, there is no empirical research supporting the causal linkage between these two variables. Further, the mechanism for the effect of ostracism on suicidal thoughts remains unclear. Our study examined whether and why ostracism would trigger death-related and suicidal thoughts. Five experimental studies were conducted. Participants were either ostracized or included via recalling a past experience (Experiments 1 and 2), imagining a future experience (Experiments 3 and 5), and engaging in an online real-time interaction (Experiment 4). We found that ostracism increased implicit associations of "death" and "me" relative to "life" and "me" on the Implicit Association Test of Suicide (Nock et al., 2010). In addition, we found that ostracism increased explicit suicidal thoughts compared to both inclusion and neutral experiences. Further, we found that participants' perceived meaning in life accounted for the effects of ostracism on death and suicidal thoughts. When participants' perceived meaning in life was

boosted through experimental manipulation, ostracism no longer triggers higher levels of suicidal thoughts. The implications of these findings are discussed.

Clare, T. **The impact of personal development in processing perceived parental rejection in childhood.** This qualitative research was an exploration into the impact of Personal Development (PD) in processing perceived parental rejection, specifically asking, 'does the experience of personal development in counsellor training impact on residual adult feelings derived from perceived parental rejection in childhood?' Purposive sampling was implemented to recruit counsellors, who had perceived parental rejection in childhood, and who had engaged in the PD component of a counsellor-training course. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 4 participants, and the data analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Themes that emerged in the study focus on 'The experience of rejection in childhood', 'Self in relation to others' and 'The healing journey'. A limitation of the study was the researcher's subjectivity. This was addressed by the transparent disclosure of her ontological framework and personal experience, and her ability to bracket personal issues. The findings suggest that the experience of PD was a contributory factor in processing the pain of childhood rejection. Additionally, engagement in 'accepting' relationships was also identified as a therapeutically enhancing experience. The findings are useful to counsellors, as they enable a greater awareness of client issues embedded within the experience of perceived parental rejection. It is hoped that this small scale body of research stimulates more professional interest in the outcomes of perceived parental rejection, and a renewed interest in providing therapeutic support and care for those who continue to suffer the effects. Keywords: perceived parental rejection, Self, self-acceptance, personal development.

Dawood, S. & Aziz, A. **Parental acceptance-rejection: A factor for the identification of poly-victimization.** The present study aims to assess perceived parental acceptance- rejection and quality of life among poly-victimized adolescents of Pakistan. A survey research design was used to select sample of 178 adolescents, of age 14-17 years through purposive sampling (Mean age=15.15; SD=1.18,) from Lahore based on 5 NGO's; GODH (Grass-root Organization for Human Development), SAYBAN (Street Youth Information and Counseling Centre); PAHCHAN (Protection and Help of Children against Abuse and Neglect); and SANJOG. Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire ([JVQ] Hamby, et al., 2005) was used to assess poly-victimization classified into 34 different acts of victimization such as conventional crime; childhood maltreatment; peer and sibling victimization; sexual victimization and witnessing indirect violence. Urdu version of Child Parental Acceptance- Rejection Questionnaire (Child-[PARQ], Rohner et al., (1980a) was used to assess perceived parental warmth, affection, acceptance, and rejection. World Health Quality of life (WHO-BREF 2003) was used to measure overall satisfaction and quality of life. Descriptive statistics, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and multiple hierarchal regression analysis were employed which indicated that adolescents of both genders had experienced poly-victimization. Moreover, it indicated a significant positive relationship between poly- victimization, perceived parental rejection, and quality of life. The multiple hierarchical regression analysis indicated that mother perceived rejection and quality of life strongly predicted poly-victimization, but father was an insignificant predictor. The results highlighted the need to take remedy steps to enhance the healthy parental rearing practices in order to prevent poly- victimization and to improve quality of life.

Dedeler, M. & Batigün, A. **Standardization of Parental Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire Short Form Adult in a Turkish Sample.** The aim of the study was to investigate the factor structure of Adult PARQ- Short Form in Turkish sample. The sample consisted of 1080 non-clinical Turkish adults between the ages of 18- 63 (M = 26.57 SD = 8.04) and 355 male and 722 female. The education level of participants ranged from literate through postgraduate. The snowball sampling technique was used in the present study. With Adult PARQ Short Form, The Demographic Information Form, Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale, Cognitive Flexibility Inventory, and Reasons for Living Inventory were applied to participants. For Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) Principal Component Analysis was carried out. EFA results showed that Mother Form included 2 factors namely Acceptance (9 items) and Rejection (15 items) and Father Form consisted of 3 factors namely Acceptance (9 items), Rejection (10 items), and Indifference/Neglect (5 items). The Cronbach Alpha coefficients of Mother Acceptance subscale was .92, Mother Rejection was .92, and mother total was .94. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients of Father Acceptance was .95, Father Rejection was .91, Father Indifference/ Neglect was .80, and father total was .94. The split half coefficients were found .90 for mother form and .92 for father form. Confirmatory factor analysis results, validity statistics, and test-retest findings have been conducted. Results are evaluated within the scope of Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection Theory. Keywords: Turkish Sample, Adult PARQ Short Form, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Reliability, Validity.

Delgado, B., Holgado-Tello, F. P., & Carrasco, M. A. **Effects of power-prestige across age on parental acceptance and children's psychological adjustment.** The IPAR-theory (Rohner, 2004) has analyzed the effects of parental acceptance and rejection in more than 22 countries. Their results indicate that parental behavior influences the child's personality and the generation of different coping strategies. In the context of this theory it has been observed that parents can have a differential contribution to the child's adjustment. This study examines whether the interpersonal power and prestige the child perceives his parents to have explains this different contribution. In the study 913 children aged 9-16 years old participated. Hierarchical regressions indicate that these two variables intensify the impact that the acceptance-rejection of the parents has on children's adjustment. It also shows that the greater interpersonal power of the father seems to have a direct impact on the psychological well-being of young children. Finally, data reiterate that parental acceptance-rejection has a direct and significant effect on children's adjustment in all age groups. Keywords: psychological adjustment, power, prestige, parental acceptance-rejection.

Djalev, L. & Koltchova, N. **Scale Structure and Reliability of Bulgarian Version of Early Childhood Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (ECPARQ).** The aim of this research was to examine the psychometric properties of the Bulgarian adaptation of Early Childhood Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (ECPARQ), both Mother and Father versions. ECPARQ is a newly-developed instrument for assessment of acceptance-rejection in preschool children. The sample consists of 153 children, 81 boys (52.9%) and 72 girls (47.1%), age-range 36 – 66 month, 115 Bulgarians (75.16%), 37 Roma children (24.18%) and 1 Arab child (0.7%), from two populated places in Bulgaria – Sofia, the capital and the town of Kiustendil. Due to small age range of the respondents assessment is individual and there is a specific test administration procedure. Children give answers on a 4-point Likert scale. Original procedure uses two flash cards. We made a modification in the test administration procedure. We created four additional flash cards, to be easier for the children to give answers. In order to explore the factor structure of ECPARQ factor analysis were conducted (Principal axis factoring (PFA), Varimax Rotation). A very clear two-factor structure was obtained for both Mother and Father versions - first factor "Rejection", second factor "Acceptance". The two versions, Mother and Father, are identical. We got the same dissemination of items per scales for both versions. Results are in alliance with the result obtained from A. Giotsa for the Greek version of ECPARQ (A. Giotsa, 2015). A very surprising finding for us is that both factors "Rejection" and "Acceptance" are orthogonal. This means that they are independent but not in a continuum as postulates IPARTheory (R.Rohner, 2015). Additional factor analysis of factor "Rejection" were conducted. They show a clear one-dimensional structure for both versions of ECPARQ. Reliability coefficients of both versions are very good. Key words: Exploratory factor analysis, Principal factor analysis, factor, factor model, scale, acceptance, rejection, control, reliability, Cronbach's α .

Ervantyan, M. & Koltchova, N. **Translation and Adaptation of Intimate Partner Attachment Questionnaire (IPAQ) in Bulgaria.** The aim of this study was translation of the Intimate Partner Attachment Questionnaire (IPAQ) into Bulgarian and its initial adaptation. We used Intimate Partner Attachment Questionnaire (IPAQ). It is a 15-item measure that assess adolescents' and adults' feeling about emotionally deep or intimate relationships with other people that they really care about. The respondents answer on 4-point Likert scales. The original questionnaire was translated from English into Bulgarian from two independent translators. A translated version was composed. Bilingual psycholinguist reviewed it. Other expert back into English translated the reviewed Bulgarian version. The author of IPAQ, Ronald Rohner, made comparison of the original and the back translation. Some minor revision were made. We wanted to be sure that the Bulgarian translation reflects as much as possible the original meaning of the items. We have collected data from 60 persons - 30 (50%) males and 30 (50%) females. The age of the participants is between 19 and 32. Most of them are Bulgarians but in the sample, there are Russians, Serbians, and Portuguese. Results found good psychometric properties of the instrument. This was the first use of IPAQ in Bulgaria. This data collection was also a part of the IPAQ's adaptation. Key words: IPAQ, Translation, Adaptation, Acceptance, Rejection, IPARTheory, Reliability.

Etengoff, C. & Rodriguez, E. M. **A Mixed-Methods Analysis of Lesbian Muslims' Depression & Familial Rejection.** Cultural expectations of heteronormativity and same-sex stigma create a web of invisibility/isolation for lesbian Muslims (Siraj, 2011, 2012), yet psychological research is largely absent regarding this issue. To address this gap, this mixed-methods study explored the relationship between lesbian Muslims' mental health and familial responses to their sexual orientation ($N=18$, M Age= 24, $SD=9$). Due to the threat of familial rejection, the majority of participants ($n=11$) selectively disclosed their sexual identity and only 4 participants publicly disclosed (3 missing responses). All 6 participants who came out to relatives reported an initially negative experience ranging from physical abuse (e.g., "they [parents] beat me

so hardly [sic] and grounded me for almost a year”) to familial exclusion (e.g., “I have not seen my sisters in about 10 years; they have rejected me since I came out.”). Moreover, even those participants that had not yet disclosed to family reported adverse outcomes (e.g., “I feel as if I’m lying to them [family], I’m hiding a part of me that has shaped my identity”). Indeed, 16 participants scored as severely depressed and 2 as moderately depressed on the Beck Depression Inventory ($M = 36$, $SD = 9$). Participants reporting changes in their familial relationship due to their sexual orientation scored as the most highly depressed compared to those that reported no relationship change or were unsure, $F(2, 15) = 4.752$, $p = .025$. Future research would benefit from exploring how therapeutic alliances and family of choice networks can help buffer lesbian Muslims’ experiences of familial rejection. Keywords: lesbian, religion, Muslim, family rejection, depression.

Evans, C.B.R., Smokowski, P. R., & Bacalao, M. **Prosocial and Negative Bystander Behavior in Bullying Dynamics: Assessing the Impact of Social Acceptance and Rejection (in absentia)** Bullying victimization is an extreme form of social rejection associated with a host of deleterious outcomes such as poor mental health functioning, weak social relationships, and negative school experiences. The behavior of bystanders, individuals who witness a bullying episode but are not directly involved, is extremely influential in determining whether or not an episode of bullying continues. Prosocial bystanders interrupt the bullying dynamic by supporting the victim, while negative bystanders perpetuate the bullying by joining in. The current study used ordered and binary logistic regression to investigate how forms of social rejection and acceptance impact the likelihood that youth will engage in prosocial or negative bystander behavior. Data were collected from 5,572 adolescents from the Rural Adaptation Project, a 5-year panel study of adolescents from a rural, low income, and violent community in the Southern United States. Findings indicate that social acceptance in the form of high levels of friend and teacher support, ethnic identity, and religious orientation were significantly associated with an increased probability of engaging in prosocial bystander behavior. In contrast, social rejection in the form of high levels of verbal bullying victimization and peer pressure was significantly associated with an increased likelihood of engaging in negative bystander behavior. Fostering social acceptance in the classroom serves to combat bullying victimization by encouraging prosocial bystander behavior.

Fente, L.H.K. & Pachau, L. **Siblings of Substance Abusers: The Role of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Adolescent Psychopathology.** The study aimed to elucidate perceived parental acceptance-rejection and psychopathology of adolescents according to the three statuses of having alcohol-abusing, drug-abusing, and normal siblings, and to inspect a moderating or mediating role of parental acceptance-rejection within the relationships. Mizo Indian adolescents with their age ranging between 14 to 19 years, comprising of 300 adolescents having a drug-abusing sibling, 300 adolescents having an alcohol-abusing sibling, and 300 adolescents having no substance-abusing sibling participated in the study. Results revealed significant 'sex', 'status', and their interaction effects on parental acceptance-rejection and various measures of psychopathology. It was also found that paternal acceptance-rejection moderated the effects of having drug-abusing sibling on academic problems for boys and suicidal tendencies for girls. Further, maternal acceptance-rejection moderated the effects of having alcohol-abusing sibling on depression. Discussions highlighted the consequences of substance abuse problems within the family and the needs of other family members, especially adolescent siblings from parents in the wake of such problems. Keywords: parental acceptance-rejection, psychopathology, substance abusers, sibling.

Finzi-Dottan, R. **Parental acceptance and warmth: Gender or responsibility?** Research on parenting styles and family structures indicates gender-differentiated parenting, caregiving, and affections. If, in the past, fathers were considered to be secondary caretakers, there are now fathers who are not only primary caretakers, but even custodial parents. The study asked whether parental acceptance and warmth is affected by gender or parental role and responsibility, and proceeded to examine differences in parental warmth and acceptance among 122 custodial fathers, 107 married fathers, 85 custodial mothers and 82 married mothers ($n = 398$). Since both married and divorced custodial parents have participated in the present study, co-parenting was selected as a control variable that may affect warmth and acceptance. All parents completed the following: PARQ-f- Short form; Caregiving System Function Scale; Co-parental coordination scale. A comparison between the 4 groups of parents revealed gender differences: mothers scored higher on parental acceptance and co-parental coordination. Regression analysis indicated that the higher the caregiving avoidance and/or anxiety, the lower the parental acceptance. It is noteworthy that avoidant caregiving decreased parental acceptance among married parents, but not among custodial ones. Research evidence indicated that married parents with an avoidant caregiving disposition tended to be cold, remote, and controlling. However, if children were in

distressing medical conditions, the affection and care of mothers with avoidant caregiving was not impaired. This finding whereby avoidant caregiving did not impair warmth and acceptance among single custodial parents (fathers or mothers) suggests that responsibility and parental role shape parental affection, not gender. Key Words: Parenting; attachment.

Freire, S., Aguiar, C., Vaz da Silva, F., Moreira, F., Anica, A., Lima-Rodrigues, L., & João Magerro, M. **Patterns of social participation of students with and without special educational needs.** Interaction with peers is fundamental for enacting personal and interpersonal development. However, research suggests that students with special educational needs (SEN) present an increased risk of social exclusion. Results reveal that certain characteristics and circumstances associated with the SEN condition reduce opportunities for interaction with peers and the possibility of SEN students' for rehearsing and developing appropriate behaviors that would facilitate group's acceptance and the development of friendships. This study is part of a broader project that aims to identify individual and educational factors that facilitate social participation of students with SEN and to understand how these factors intervene at different stages of development. In particular, this communication aims to describe patterns of social participation of students with and without SEN. In this communication, we will present data on approximately 500 students of three different cohorts (3rd, 5th and 7th grades; ages between 8 and 12 years old); 60 are SEN students. In order to describe patterns of social participation, we developed a sociometric study. The measure was built specifically for this research and it is composed of two questions (related to a working situation and to an interpersonal situation). Questions were formulated positively and negatively, thus allowing students to report acceptance as well rejection, making it possible to determine sociometric statutes. Results concerning patterns of social participation across cohorts will make an important contribution for understanding SEN students' increased risk of social exclusion and so it will be helpful in identifying intervention priorities. Social participation – Students with SEN – Sociometry.

Gama, A., Machado, F., & Machado, M. **The importance of teacher acceptance in student's and teacher's psychological adjustment, empathy and classroom environment.** The quality of interpersonal relations between teachers and their students plays an important role for every human being physical, psychological, social, and emotional development. When the relationships between teacher and students are based on acceptance, affection, and empathy, it's possible to promote psychological adjustment for both of them, through the development of a good classroom environment. As so, this study aims to get a better understanding of the connection between the perception of teacher acceptance or rejection and the psychological adjustment and empathy levels of both students and teachers. Additionally, we try to analyze the role that these connections might have on classroom environment. To achieve our goals, we applied the Teacher Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (TARQ, Rohner, 2005), the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ, Rohner, 2005), the Multidimensional Reactivity Davies Scale (EMRI, Davies, 1983) and the Classroom Processes Inventory (IPSA, Bastos, Barbosa, Oliveira e Dias, 2009), to a group of Portuguese students and teachers from several public schools in northern Portugal. Results show a connection between teacher acceptance and psychological adjustment for both students and teachers. Also, we found a connection between higher levels of teacher acceptance and higher quality of classroom environment. Empathy was found to be associated with classroom environment dimension. Our results suggest that teacher acceptance is an important variable to take in account in improving interpersonal relations in schools, as well as psychological well-being of both teachers and students. Keywords: teacher acceptance-rejection; psychological adjustment; classroom environment.

Giotsa, A. & Mitrogiorgou, E. **Adults' psychological adjustment: The role of grandparental acceptance and rejection.** The present research aims to study the grandchildren's perceptions of the grandparental acceptance and rejection. Also it addresses the following question: Is there any relation between perceived grandmaternal and grandpaternal rejection of young adults in childhood, and the psychological maladjustment. Data was collected from 294 University students (95.2% female) in Greece. Mean age of respondents was 19.83 years (SD=2.5). The majority of the respondents chose to answer for maternal grandparents (grandmother: 60%, grandfather: 57.8%). Participants completed the Greek adult versions of: (1) Adult GrandParental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Grandmother and Grandfather (Short Form) (GARQ) and 2) Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ). The results revealed significant correlations between grandmaternal and grandpaternal rejection and psychological adjustment of young adults. Regression analysis showed that both grandpaternal acceptance and rejection have significant independent effects on the psychological maladjustment of respondents. Key words: Grandparental acceptance and rejection, psychological adjustment, adult personality assessment.

Giotsa, A. & Theodoropoulos, C. **Psychometric Properties of the Early Childhood Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (ECPARQ) in Greece.** Early Childhood Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (ECARQ) is a new developed instrument of PART Theory for children of early childhood ranged between 4-7 years old. The ECARQ measure comprises 24 items on parents' behavior. Children were asked to report their agreement or disagreement on a 4-point Likert scale using also two flash cards during the procedure. The aim of the present study is to examine the psychometric properties of the adaptation of Early Childhood Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (ECPARQ), and the factorial structure of the Early Childhood Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (ECARQ) in a Greek sample of Preschool Children. The sample consisted of 1000 children (53% girls) ranged in age from 4 through 8 years old ($M=5.73$, $Std=1.72$). The study employed the short form of the Early Childhood Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Child version (Child PARQ: Mother version, Child PARQ: Father version). Two flash cards are also used during the procedure containing words on the one side and images doing the whole process as a game Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted to explore the structure of the Greek version of the Early Childhood Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (EARQ). The internal consistency of the factors (sub-scales) and the global scale were examined through obtaining the Chronbach alpha's and Gutman's split half coefficients. The analyses provide preliminary, yet strong, evidence for the structural invariance of the Greek adaptation of Early Childhood PARQ short form. Key words: Early Childhood, children's perceptions, parental behavior, acceptance-rejection theory

Giovazolias, T. A. & Giotsa, A. **The Mediating Effect of Psychological Adjustment and Anxiety in the Relationship Between Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Fear of Intimacy in Greek Young Adults.** This study examined the mediating role of psychological adjustment and anxiety in the relationship between adults' remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood and adults' fear of intimacy (FOI) in a sample of Greek university students. The sample consisted of 922 students (67% females) from six Greek universities. Participants completed the adult version of Parental (maternal and paternal) Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (short form), the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ), the adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ, short form), and the Fear of Intimacy Scale (FIS). Indirect (mediated) effects were examined using the PROCESS program. Results showed that the level of adults' FOI significantly correlated with both men's and women's remembrances of the level of both maternal and paternal rejection in childhood. Further, regression analysis found that participants' remembrances of both maternal and paternal rejection in childhood contributed independently (uniquely) to the level of FOI among both men and women. Lastly, results revealed that both interpersonal relationship anxiety as well as psychological adjustment mediated the relationship between remembered parental (paternal and maternal) acceptance-rejection in childhood and adults' fear of intimacy. These results contribute to our understanding of the effects of parental rejection to the development of relational difficulties in young adults. The implications of the findings for effective counselling interventions are discussed.

Giovazolias, T. **An Explanatory Path Model on the Relationship between Remembered Parental Acceptance/rejection and Psychological Adjustment: The Mediating Role of Rejection Sensitivity and Fear of Intimacy.** This study examines a path model in which it is hypothesized that rejection sensitivity and fear of intimacy mediate the relationship between remembered parental (both paternal and maternal) rejection and psychological adjustment. The sample consisted of 679 students ($Age = 21.2$, 66% females) from 5 different Universities in Greece. Participants completed the Adult version of Parental (maternal and paternal) Acceptance and Rejection (Adult PARQ), the Rejection Sensitivity Scale (RSS), the Fear of Intimacy Scale (FIS) and the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ). The indirect (mediation) effects were examined using the PROCESS program. The results confirmed the hypothesized model in that remembered parental (both maternal and paternal) rejection affected participants' self-reported rejection sensitivity, leading to increased levels of fear of intimacy which in turn affected their psychological adjustment. These findings add to the existing literature on the effects of parental acceptance-rejection on young adults' psychological adjustment and highlight its relationship to the development of relational difficulties such as fear of intimacy. Implications for effective counseling interventions are also discussed in this presentation. Keywords: rejection sensitivity, fear of intimacy, psychological adjustment, path model.

Glavak-Tkalić, R., Vulić-Prtorić, A., & Zoroja, A. **Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Fear of Intimacy in Adulthood Among Croatian Young Adults: Moderating Effects of Anxiety and Psychological Adjustment.** This study examined the relationship between adults' remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood and their fear of intimacy in adulthood, and examined the moderating effects of anxiety and psychological adjustment in the relation between perceived parental rejection in childhood and fear of intimacy in adulthood. The research was carried out in

Zagreb, Croatia among 235 graduate university students (61% females). Respondents ranged in age from 20 through 30 years. Respondents completed the adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Mother and Father versions, short forms), adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (short form), Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire, Fear of Intimacy Scale, and Personal Information Form. Data were analyzed for men and women separately. Fear of intimacy was positively correlated with anxiety and overall psychological adjustment among both men and women. Fear of intimacy among women was positively correlated with perceived maternal and paternal rejection. Multiple regression analyses indicated that perceived parental rejection did not make a significant independent contribution to the fear of intimacy among either men or women. Psychological adjustment, however, did make an independent contribution to both men's and women's fear of intimacy, while anxiety made an independent contribution only to men's fear of intimacy. Neither anxiety nor psychological adjustment moderated the relation between remembered parental rejection in childhood and fear of intimacy in adulthood.

González de la Cámara, M. & Osorio, A. **The influence of parental acceptance and control on adolescent children: Is Spain different from Anglo-Saxon countries?** Classical international studies on parenting styles have shown that both parental acceptance-support and control-demandingness predict better outcomes in children. This implies that children with authoritative parents (with high scores in both dimensions) have the best results in several outcomes. Some recent studies, though, seem to show that in some countries (including Spain) acceptance-support is the only predictor, and that control-demandingness is not relevant. However, an analysis of the instrument used in these studies (the SOC-30 questionnaire) shows that its control-demandingness subscale is actually measuring punishment and coercion. We therefore aimed to compare this instrument with a previously internationally used questionnaire: The Parenting Style Index (PSI). Method: 306 adolescents from Spanish schools answered both parenting styles questionnaires (SOC-30 and PSI), a self-esteem scale (AF5) and a measure of academic performance. Results: Concordance between the two instruments assessing parenting styles was poor. Specifically, the punishment/coercion subscale in SOC-30 did not correlate with the strictness/supervision subscale in PSI. On the contrary, it correlated (negatively) with the involvement (acceptance) subscale. When using the SOC-30, associations of parenting styles with the outcomes (self-esteem and academic achievement) were consistent with previous Spanish studies. However, when using the PSI, associations were similar to Anglo-Saxon studies: the authoritative style achieved the best outcomes. The discrepancies found between studies in Spain and in Anglo-Saxon countries do not appear to be due to differences between cultures, but to methodological differences. Using the right instruments, both acceptance-support and control-demandingness dimensions predict better outcomes. Keywords: Parenting styles, acceptance, rejection, demandingness.

González-Calderón, M. J., Suárez, J. C., & Carrasco, M. A. **Emotional dependency, perceived parents' acceptance, and children's psychological adjustment.** This study analyzed the relation between child dependency and perceived maternal and paternal acceptance, as well as children's psychological adjustment. The sample consisted of 989 Spanish students from 9 to 16 years of age (45.7% boys). Analyzed measurements were evaluated through the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ), the Youth Self Report (YSR), and the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for children (Child PARQ). Multiple regression analyses using different linear, quadratic, and cubic estimation and multivariate analyses of covariance (MANCOVAs) were conducted. The results showed that child dependency and parental acceptance fit a curvilinear rather than a linear relationship, and cubic for maternal acceptance and quadratic for parental acceptance. Children with higher levels of dependency showed better psychological adjustment than did less dependent children, and also reported fewer externalizing problems. Dependency explained approximately 13% of the variance in psychological adjustment of children and parental acceptance. The potential value of emotional dependency is discussed.

Günaydin, N. & Kaşko Arıcı, Y. **Relationship between the Family Burden and the Acceptance/Rejection Levels of the Parents of Children with Mental Disability.** The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between the family burden and the acceptance-rejection levels of the parents of children with mental disability. This study consisted of parents who had children with a mental disability studying at public and private schools (2015-2016 academic year) in Ordu province, Turkey. The standard questionnaire consisted of "Parental Acceptance/Rejection Scale (PARQ)", "Family Burden Assessment Scale (FBAS)" and the questions about sociodemographic features of both parents and children. The data were evaluated using correlation analysis with Spearman rank correlation coefficients, Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon Sign Rank tests. In this study, 60.2% of participants were fathers, 39.8% of them were mothers. The correlation coefficients between total scores of PARQ and FBAS was found as $r=.094$ for father and as $r=.024$ for mother ($p>.05$). Moreover, the correlation coefficients for two scales were calculated for sub-scales separately for mother and father. The

difference between the total score of the mothers and fathers was statistically significant in both scales ($p < .001$). While PARQ total score of fathers was significantly higher than mothers, FBAS total score of mothers was significantly higher than father. Compared to the total score of the two scales, PARQ was higher than FBAS ($p < .001$). FBS total score of fathers was found less than 96, FBS total score of mothers was found greater than 96. The study showed that as rejection of parents with mentally disabled children increases, FBAS of them also increase.

Günaydin, N. & Kaşko, Y. **Correlation between Dimensions of Interpersonal Relationships and Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection in University Students** The purpose of this research is to determine the level of parental acceptance-rejection on interpersonal relationships dimension of university students. The sampling consisted of 384 university students, who continue study in five faculties and three schools of Ordu University, in Turkey, participated in the research. The students were included via random sampling method in each this units, 2015-2016 academic year. Data were gathered using demographics information form, "Scale of Dimensions of Interpersonal Relationships (SDIR)" and "Parental Acceptance/Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)" for mothers and for fathers. In this study, 86.5% of students were female, 13.5% of them were male. The mean age of students were 20.33 ± 1.76 years. The data was analyzed using Bivariate Correlations as well as t-test to find out the correlations and gender differences. Total scores of the scales were compared with paired t-test. According to results of statistical analyses; the scores of PARQ-father was found in terms of all sub-scales (warmth/affection, hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect and undifferentiated rejection) and total scores males perceive their fathers more rejecting than females ($p < 0.01$). And also, the scores of PARQ-mother was found males perceive their mothers more rejecting than females in terms of sub-scales of hostility/aggression, indifference and total maternal acceptance/rejection ($p < 0.01$). Both the total scores of PARQ-mother and the total scores of PARQ-father was significantly and negatively correlated with the total scores of SDIR, $r = -0.214$ and $r = -0.316$ respectively. In the study, there was found level of perceived parental acceptance-rejection affected the dimension of interpersonal relationships with other people Keywords: Dimension of interpersonal relationships, Parental Acceptance/Rejection.

Gürmen, M. S. **The Relationship Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Current Feelings of Loneliness and Psychological Adjustment of Turkish Adults**. This research explored the relationship between Turkish adults' (men's versus women's) remembrances of parental (maternal versus paternal) acceptance-rejection in childhood and adults' current level of loneliness. The role of psychological adjustment in this relationship was also examined. The study drew from a sample of 275 Turkish adults with a mean age of 24 years ($SD = 8$, 18-60 years). The majority of the sample was composed of women (69%). Turkish language versions of following measures were used: the Adult versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for mothers and fathers (short form), the Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (short form), and the Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Loneliness Scale. Despite the small number of men in the sample, an independent samples t-test revealed a significant gender difference on the adults' level of loneliness. Therefore, all further analyses were made by gender. Almost all major study variables were significantly correlated with each other for both genders. One exception was for men; there was no significant correlation between maternal acceptance and men's level of loneliness. Multiple regression analysis was conducted in order to understand the unique contribution of the study variables. Results revealed that remembrances of *paternal* acceptance explained a significant amount of the variance in the level of loneliness for both genders whereas remembered *maternal* acceptance predicted level of loneliness only for women. The association between parental rejection and loneliness was almost completely mediated by adults' psychological adjustment for both genders. While *dependency* was especially salient adjustment-related predictor of loneliness for both genders, feelings of negative self-adequacy and impaired self-esteem were also contributing predictors of loneliness for women.

Hussain, S., Zahra, S., & Gul, S. **Remembered Childhood Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Current Fear of Intimacy Among Married Adults in Gilgit-Pakistan**. This study examined married adults' fear of intimacy in relation with their remembrances of childhood parental acceptance-rejection in Gilgit city of Pakistan. A total of 165 (63% females) married adults in intact marital relationships responded to 5 self-report measures: adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for mothers and fathers (short forms), Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire, adult Psychological Adjustment Questionnaire (short form), and Fear of Intimacy Scale. Participants ranged in age from 20-44 years ($M = 30.3$; $SD = 5.9$), and their marriage duration extended from 1-10 years ($M = 3.3$; $SD = 2.4$). Results showed that remembered paternal and maternal acceptance were significantly correlated with interpersonal relationship anxiety, psychological adjustment, and fear of intimacy among both married men and women. Psychological adjustment and interpersonal relationship anxiety were significantly correlated only with men's fear of intimacy. Hierarchical regression

analysis indicated that men's remembrance of paternal and maternal acceptance and psychological adjustment independently predicted their fear of intimacy. But for women, only remembered maternal rejection made a significant contribution to their fear of intimacy. Married adults' self-reported psychological adjustment and interpersonal relationship anxiety were also evaluated as possible moderators in the relationship between paternal and maternal acceptance and fear of intimacy. Findings revealed that only men's interpersonal relationship anxiety and psychological maladjustment emerged as significant moderators of the association between paternal rejection and fear of intimacy.

Ilieva, L. & Koltcheva, N. **Student's Conduct and Perceived Teacher's Acceptance-Rejection and Control.** The relationship between teacher and student is very important during the first years of education and it has influence over the current behaviour of the student in the school environment. According to Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory), when students feel rejected from their teachers, they start to act accordingly – have bad behaviours, underachieve in class and overall they act poorly in school. The aim of this research is to study this connection with school children in Bulgaria. We used two IPARTheory measures - Teacher's Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire (TARQ-C) and Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct (TESC). Items for both measures were translated into Bulgarian. Forth and back translations and comparison of the original and back translation from the author of the questionnaires (Ronald Rohner) were done according to the requirements for psychometrical instruments translation. The data collection was conducted in mainstream schools in Sofia, Bulgaria among students in 4th grade. The participants completed the Teacher's Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire (TARQ-C) and the teacher completed for every student the Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct (TESC). The students were 10 and 11 years old. We chose this grade because in Bulgarian educational system children are still taught by one main teacher. This is the teacher who knows the students best and will provide reliable information. This was the first use of those IPARTheory measures in Bulgaria. This data collection was also a part of the measures' adaptation process.

Inci, S. B., Altintoprak, A. E., Varan, A., Ipci, M., Ardic, Ü. A., & Ercan, E. S. **The Effects of Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection on Psychological Adjustment and Intimate Relationships in Adulthood in Cannabis Users.** The purpose of the study was to explore possible differences between male cannabis users and a control group regarding their perceived parental acceptance-rejection in childhood, psychological adjustment, and intimate-partner acceptance-rejection in Turkey. Also, we aimed to investigate the existence of self-destructive behavior, suicidal ideation, and behavior and traumatic experiences in childhood. Data were collected from 150 participants (75 male cannabis users and 75 control) via self-report questionnaires. The results of MANOVA showed a statistically significant association between both remembered parental acceptance and intimate partner acceptance with the psychological adjustment of cannabis users. Interestingly, poly-drug use is associated with perceived neglect and undifferentiated rejection by their fathers. Multiple regression analyses showed that maternal acceptance had a full mediating effect in cannabis users. Moreover, multiple regression analyses revealed that paternal acceptance had a partial mediating effect on the relationship between intimate partner acceptance-rejection and current psychological adjustment in cannabis users. Finally, the results of a dependent sample t-test showed that cannabis users had been exposed to more physical, emotional, and verbal abuse, also they had more suicidal ideation and behavior, and self-destructive behavior than control group. To our knowledge, this is the first study to define the relationship between perceived parental acceptance-rejection in childhood, intimate partner acceptance-rejection, and psychological adjustment in cannabis users in Turkey.

Isik, E. & Cetin, Z. **Examination of Parents Acceptance-Rejection Attitude for Emotional and Physical Sibling Abuse Among Students' in Secondary School.** This study aimed to examine the attitudes of secondary school 7th and 8th grade students' parents' acceptance-rejection attitude for emotional and physical sibling abuse. The sample of this research is composed of total 625 people of which 325 are students who are continuing secondary state schools in 7th and 8th grade and 325 parents of these students in Ankara. In the research Parents PARQ (Short-Form) was filled by the parents to evaluate parent acceptance-rejection and gather information about emotional and physical sibling abuse, 'sibling abuse survey' has been used which was developed by the researcher. The results of the research show that there is a significant relationship between the students' emotional sibling abuse status and gender. When the results of the siblings who were abused by, or were perpetrated by their siblings for *emotional* sibling abuse evaluated, it was seen that these students' family structure was 'nuclear', while the results of the siblings who were abused by, or were perpetrated by their siblings for *physical* sibling abuse showed that these students' family structure was 'broken family'. There is a significant difference between the students' emotional abuse status and parents' employment status. There is not a significant difference between the students' sibling abuse status and parental education level. When the responses of the students

who experienced emotional and physical abuse by their siblings were evaluated, it was seen that the majority of students were rejected by their parents. Keywords: Emotional and Physical Sibling Abuse, Parental Acceptance-Rejection, EKAR Theory.

Israel, U. **Relationship between perceived parental rejection and adjustment disorders among adolescents in Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria.** The study set out to explore the relationship between perceived parental rejection and the manifestation adjustment disorders among a group of Nigerian adolescents in Lagos. The participants comprised 535 adolescents, made up of 305 males and 230 females aged between 11 and 19 years with a mean age of 14.95 and SD of 1.64. The participants were selected using stratified random sampling from different secondary schools within the Lagos Metropolis. Two instruments were administered to the participants - the Adjustment Disorders Scale (ADS) and the Child version of the Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ –Father and Mother). The data collected was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics such as means and standard deviations, Pearson's product moment correlation and linear regression from SPSS vs 20. The results showed that there was a significant and positive relationship between adjustment disorders and its subscales and parental rejection. Linear regression also revealed that parental rejection predicted adjustment disorder. In addition, there were gender differences in the manifestation of adjustment disorders but gender had no effect on parental rejection. The findings were discussed in line with relevant theories and existing literature and implications for adolescent adjustment and management of adolescent psychopathology in Nigeria were highlighted. Recommendations were made to government and other stakeholders. Keywords: Parental rejection, Adjustment disorders, psychopathology.

Izquierdo-Sotorrío, E., Holgado-Tello, F. P., & Carrasco, M. A. **A multi-informant perspective in relations between parental acceptance and children's behavioral problems.** The aim of this study was to explore from a multi-informant perspective the relationships between perceived parental acceptance and children's behavioral problems (externalizing and internalizing). The participants and sources of information were 227 mothers, 227 fathers, and 227 children. Children's (60% girls) ages ranged from 9 to 17 years ($M = 12.52$, $SD = 1.81$). The instrument used to measure parental acceptance was the Parental Acceptance Rejection/Control Questionnaire (PARQ/Control) and the measure of children's behavioral problems was the checklist of the Achenbach System of Empirically Based Assessment (ASEBA). Hierarchical regression analyses were applied. Results showed significant differences depending on the source of information used.

Joyce, B., Peterson, K., Sievers, V., Brownrigg, V., & Hoener, V. **Relationship Between Parental Acceptance and Rejection, Documented Health Status, and Lifetime Experiences of Violence Among Incarcerated Women.** The purpose of this descriptive correlation study was to describe parental acceptance and rejection of incarcerated women and to determine whether a relationship exists between parental acceptance and rejection, life time experience of abuse, and documented health status. Intake records of 100 incarcerated women sentenced to community corrections and enrolled in a residential alcohol and drug treatment program from June 2012 to June 2013 were used to examine relationship between study variables. The retrospective record audit of women incarcerated in a community correctional facility provided data for correlation evaluation. The study conclude that parental acceptance and rejection appear to be associated with lifetime experience of violence and current health status. Findings provide support for life skill programs for incarcerated women and alcohol treatment programs for incarcerated women transitioning back to the community.

Khaleque, A., Uddin, M.K., Hossain, K. N., Nur-E-Alam, M., & Shirin, A. **Rejection Sensitivity and Psychological Maladjustment in Young Adults: The Mediating Role of Remembered Parental Rejection in Childhood.** This study addresses three questions: 1) Is there any relation between perceived maternal and paternal rejection of young adults in childhood, their current rejection sensitivity, and the psychological maladjustment? 2) Do perceived maternal and paternal rejection and rejection sensitivity have independent effects on adults' psychological maladjustment? and, 3) Are there any mediating effects of maternal and paternal rejection on the relation between rejection sensitivity and psychological maladjustment of young adults? Data was collected from 514 university students (48% female) in Bangladesh. Mean age of respondents was 22 years ($SD = 1.69$) with a range of 18 through 26 years. Measures used were: (1 and 2) Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother and Father (Short Form), (3) Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire, and (4) Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Short Form). Results revealed significant correlations between maternal and paternal rejection, rejection sensitivity, and psychological adjustment of young adults. Regression analysis showed that both maternal and paternal rejection have significant independent effects on the psychological maladjustment of the respondents. Results also showed that the level of remembered paternal rejection in

childhood significantly mediated the relation between rejection sensitivity and psychological maladjustment of young women and men.

Khan, S. Grandparental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adjustment of African American College Students. Relationships between perceptions of grandparental acceptance/rejection and psychological adjustment of 127 African American college students in Mississippi were investigated. A comparison between students who grew up in single-parent (N=74) and those in dual-parent (N=53) households was done. Majority perceived their grandmothers to be "Very Important" (91%) compared to grandfathers (62%). Grandmothers were more accepting compared to grandfathers ($t=2.96$, $p<.01$) for dual-parent household, while no difference was found in single-parent households. Results of simple bivariate correlations suggested that psychological adjustment was associated with perceptions of acceptance by grandmother ($r=.560$, $p<.01$) and grandfather ($r=.327$, $p<.05$) for dual-parent households, and only for grandmother ($r=.333$, $p<.01$) but not for grandfather ($r=.185$, $p=.143$) for single-parent households. Simple multiple linear regression analysis found that only acceptance by grandmother ($b=.518$, $t=4.22$, $p<.001$ for dual-parent, $b=.260$, $t=2.01$, $p=.04$ for single-parent) but not by grandfather contributed significantly to psychological adjustment. Even when effects of parental acceptance were removed, only acceptance by grandmother was found to contribute significantly to psychological adjustment. No statistical difference in regression relations were found between single parent and dual parent households. It may be concluded that while perceived acceptance/rejection by grandmother significantly impacts psychological adjustments of African American students for both dual and single parent households, perceived acceptance/rejection by grandfather does not. Perhaps the unique nature of family structure growing up, and closeness to grandmothers play a role in such relationships. Key words: Grand-Parental Acceptance Rejection, Single and dual Parents Homes, Psychological Adjustment, African American students.

Khan, S. Substance Use, Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection, and Psychological Adjustment of African American College Students. Relationships among self-reported drug use, perceptions of parental acceptance/rejection, and psychological adjustment of African American college students in Mississippi were investigated. Short form of adult versions of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ), Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ), Drug Use Questionnaire, and the Personal Information Form (PIF) (Rohner, 2005), were administered to 127 (24 males and 103 females) college female students who ranged in age from 18 through 43 years (mean=20.96, SD=3.09 years). Substance use was calculated as the frequency of use of various common alcohol and drugs. No significant difference was found in psychological adjustment, perceived parental rejection between males and females. Results of simple bivariate correlations suggested that frequency of Substance use was associated with psychological adjustment ($r=.215$, $p=.017$), their perception of rejection by father ($r=.196$, $p=.031$) by not by mother. Also, psychological adjustment was found to be associated with perception of rejection by father ($r=.315$, $p<.001$) and by mother ($r=.404$, $p<.001$). Simple multiple linear regression analysis found that rejection by father ($b=.171$, $t=1.81$, $p=.07$) contributed to substance use, but rejection by mother ($b=.077$, $t=.818$, $p=.415$) did not. When considered separately, psychological adjustment was found to contribute significantly ($b=.215$, $t=2.42$, $p=.017$). However, when the effect of perceived parental rejection was removed, psychological adjustment was found to have no significant contribution. It may be concluded that the perceived parental acceptance-rejection significantly impacts psychological adjustment, which in turn contributes to frequency of substance use in African American students. Keywords: Substance Use of College students, Parental -Acceptance Rejection, Psychological Adjustment

Knopp, K. A. Social status and its link with social and emotional intelligence in elementary school students. This study investigated whether emotional and social abilities relate to actual and perceived social status. A sample of 265 elementary school-aged children completed tests based on a series of social- and emotion-based problem-solving tasks. Moreover, they rated the degree of each other acceptance and rejection, as well as their own perception of acceptance and rejection within the classroom context. Results indicate that social and emotional abilities impact actual and perceived social status. This relation is moderated by gender and age – the effect of children's social and emotional intelligence on their social status is stronger for boys than for girls, and for early adolescents than younger children. Implications are discussed. Keywords: emotional intelligence, social intelligence, social status.

Kokdemir, G. Y. & Ozen, D. S. Rejection Sensitivity as a Mediator Link Between Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Adult Experiences in Close Relationships. The aim of the study was to examine adults' remembrances of

parental acceptance - rejection in childhood and its capacity for intimacy in adulthood by investigating mediating effects of rejection sensitivity. The research has been carried out with 355 university students in Turkey. "Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire", "Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire", "Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory" and "Demographic Data Sheet" were used to collect data. Relations among the study variables were examined by path analysis. According to the results, remembered childhood rejection from parents was related to higher rejection sensitivity and anxious - avoidant attachment for intimate relationship in adulthood. When the data was investigated in terms of gender of parents as well as siblings, the results indicated that mother rejection was significantly related to avoidant attachment for girls in intimate relationship and father rejection was significantly correlated with anxious attachment for girls as well as boys. After correlation analysis, mediation analysis through MPlus 6.12 was conducted. Results of mediation analysis revealed that rejection sensitivity significantly mediates the relationship between paternal acceptance-rejection and anxious-avoidant attachment for intimate relationship in adulthood. In addition, rejection sensitivity has significantly mediating effect in terms of the relation between perceived rejection by mother in childhood and avoidant attachment in adulthood for girls; the relation between perceived rejection of father in childhood and avoidant -anxious attachment in adulthood for boys. In the light of earlier studies and theoretical backgrounds, findings of current study were evaluated and discussed. Keywords: interpersonal acceptance-rejection, rejection sensitivity, adult attachment, gender.

Koltcheva, N. & Djalev, L. **Bulgarian Version of Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire (PARQ/C Adult): Scale Structure and Reliability.** The aim of this article was to examine the psychometric properties of the Bulgarian adaptation of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire/Control for Adults (PARQ/C), long form, both Mother and Father versions. The sample consisted of 439 adults, 151 males (34.47%) and 287 females (65.52%) (1 missing – 0.22%), age-range 16 – 80 years, 341 Bulgarians (98.27%), 4 Turkish (1.15%), 1 Roma (0.28%), and 1 Armenian (0.28%), from Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. In order to explore the factor structure of PARQ/C Adults, exploratory factor analysis were conducted (Principal axis factoring (PFA), Varimax Rotation). A very clear three-factor structure was obtained for both Mother and Father versions - first factor "Acceptance" (items from "Warmth/Affection" scale and positive items from scale "Neglect/Indifference"), second factor "Control" (all items from "Control" scale, some items from scales "Aggression/Hostility" and "Undifferentiated Rejection") and third factor "Rejection" (items from the three rejection scales "Aggression/Hostility", "Neglect/Indifference", and "Undifferentiated Rejection"). Surprising finding for us was that both factors "Rejection" and "Acceptance" are practically orthogonal. This means that they are independent but not in a continuum as postulates IPARTheory. Very low correlation coefficients between the scales. Additional factor analysis for the three factors were conducted. They show a clear one-dimensional structure for both Mother and Father versions of PARQ/C Adult. Confirmatory factor analysis were done as well. They confirm the above-mentioned findings. Reliability coefficients of both versions are very high. Key words: Exploratory factor analysis, Principal factor analysis, factor, factor model, scale, acceptance, rejection, control, reliability, Cronbach's α .

Koltcheva, N. **Perceived Rejection in Childhood and Risks of Depression and Anxiety in Adulthood.** The aim of this research was to examine the perceived rejection in adulthood and the risks of depression and anxiety in adulthood. The sample consisted of 121 adults, 38 males (31.4%) and 82 females (67.8%), 1 missing (0.8%), age-range 18 – 80 years of age, all of them Bulgarians, from two populated places in Bulgaria – Sofia, the capital and the town of Veliko, Tarnovo. Part of the sample are people diagnosed with clinical depression from a psychiatric clinic 29 (24%). The rest are non-depressed individuals 92 (76%). We used the Bulgarian translation of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire/Control for Adults (PARQ/C), long form, both Mother and Father versions. Both versions are identical. We used the Zung depression and anxiety scales, Bulgarian standardization were used to measure depression and anxiety. The Zung scales are widely used in clinical settings in Bulgaria. That is the reason for choosing them. Results were consistent with other empirical studies proving the link between parental rejection and depressive symptoms. Both for the mother and the father there were significant positive correlations with the "Warmth/Affection" scale and negative correlations with the scales for rejection ("Aggression/Hostility", "Neglect/Indifference", and "Undifferentiated Rejection"). People diagnosed with clinical depression revealed significantly higher scores on rejection scales and lower scores on the acceptance scale, both for the mother and the father. Correlations between parental acceptance-rejection and anxiety were also as expected. Parental control correlated positively with anxiety and depression, but only for mothers, not for fathers.

Koltcheva, N., & Ilieva, L. **Scale structure and reliability of Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire (PARQ/C Child): Bulgarian Version.** The purpose of the research was to examine the psychometric properties of the Bulgarian adaptation of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire/Control for children (PARQ/C), long form, both Mother and Father versions. The sample consisted of 310 children, 128 males (41.29%) and 179 females (57.74%) (3 missing – 0.97%), age-range 8 – 18 years, 236 Bulgarians (76.13%), 1 Arab (0.32%), and 73 missing (23.55%), from Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. Items were translated into Bulgarian. Forth and back translations and comparison of the original and back translation from the author of the questionnaire were done according to the requirements for psychometric instruments translation. The structure of the two versions of questionnaire was determined by principal component factor analysis, principal axis method. The results of these analyses led to 3-factor solution in the version of mother and 4-factor solution in the version of father. Both models feature a strong dominant first factor and relatively weak follow-factors. Best explanatory power in both forms have identical hierarchical models with one secondary and two primary factors. The two primary factors in the models have a similar structure and interpretation. These are bipolar dimensions, the first of which could be interpreted as “Acceptance (Warmth/Affection) - Rejection (Hostility/Neglect/Indifference)” and the second as “Control”. The corresponding scales in both versions of the questionnaire have an almost equal number of items and similar reliability, determined by Cronbach's α . Key words: Exploratory factor analysis, principal factor analysis, factor, factor model, scale, acceptance, rejection, control, reliability, Cronbach's α .

Kourkoutas, E. & Papadaki, A. **Resilience and Perceived Relationship with Parents and Teachers in Children and Adolescents with and without Emotional, Behavioral, and Learning Problems (EBLP)** The study investigated to what degree EBLPs are correlated with or predicted by children's experiences of family and school life, through assessment of perceived parental/teacher acceptance-rejection, family functioning and resilience levels in comparison to children and adolescents without EBLPs. Methodology: The study draws on a mixed quantitative and qualitative method. The sample of the study included 450 children with and without EBLP attending public schools from 2nd grade elementary to 3rd grade high school on the island of Crete. The following instruments were used: a) Resiliency Scales for Children & Adolescents – A Profile of Personal Strengths (RSCA) (Prince-Embury, 2005) including 3 subscales: (i) Sense of Mastery; (ii) Sense of Relatedness; (iii) Emotional Reactivity; b) Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Child PARQ) (Rohner, 2005); c) Teacher Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (TARQ) (Rohner, 2005); and, d) Drawing test “A Person Picking an Apple from a Tree” (PPAT). Analysis: Confirmatory factor and path analyses were conducted and a series of models are presented in order to illustrate the complex dynamics and mediations between factors related to Individual-Psychosocial Resilience and functioning, perceived Parental (Father/Mother) Acceptance-Rejection and Teacher Acceptance-Rejection. Results are discussed within the framework of various theoretical models, such as resilience, interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory, and systemic-psychodynamic approaches. Resilience in this study is considered in terms of “self-protective mechanisms” and is conceptualized from a systemic perspective, rather than an individualist-trait perspective, as an “outcome of the dynamic interaction between positive intra-and extra personal features and variables”.

Kuyumcu, B. & Rohner, R. P. **The Relation Between Remembered Parental Acceptance in Childhood and Emotion Regulation in Young Turkish Adults.** This study examined relationships between college students' remembrances of parental acceptance (maternal versus paternal) in childhood, and their difficulty of emotion regulation. The study was based on a sample of 235 young adults in Turkey (139 women and 96 men). The following questionnaires were used: Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Father version; Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother version, and Difficulty of Emotion Regulation Scale. Results showed that both men and women tended to remember having been accepted in childhood by both their mothers and fathers. Women, however, reported more maternal and paternal acceptance in childhood than did men. The degree of difficulty of emotion regulation was not different between men and women. Correlational analyses showed that men's difficulty of emotion regulation was negatively related to remembrances of both maternal acceptance and paternal acceptance. Women's difficulty of emotion regulation linked only with remembrances of paternal acceptance. Results of regression analysis, however, showed that paternal acceptance but not maternal acceptance made a significant and independent contribution to men's difficulty of emotion regulation. But neither paternal acceptance nor maternal acceptance predicted women's difficulties in emotion regulation. Finally, the relation between men's age and difficulty of emotion regulation was significantly moderated by remembrances of paternal acceptance in childhood. Additionally, remembrances of paternal acceptance in childhood made only a marginal contribution to the relation between women's age and difficulty of emotion regulation. Keywords: maternal acceptance, paternal acceptance, difficulty of emotion regulation, Turkey.

Kuyumcu, B., Ongider-Gregory, N., & Karadeniz, G. **Association between remembrances of parental acceptance in childhood and fear of intimacy among young Turkish adults: Mediating effects of anxiety and psychological adjustment.** This study examined relationships among adults' remembrances of parental (maternal versus paternal) acceptance in childhood, adults' level of anxiety, psychological adjustment, age, and fear of intimacy. The study was based on a sample of 200 young adults in Turkey (100 women and 100 men). The following questionnaires were used as measures: Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Short Form; Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire; Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire, Short Form; Fear of Intimacy Scale; and, Personal Information Form. Correlational analyses showed that fear of intimacy was negatively related to remembrances of maternal acceptance among both women and men. However, paternal acceptance linked only with men's fear of intimacy. Results of regression analysis showed that the relationship between women's remembered maternal acceptance and their fear of intimacy was mediated by their anxiety and psychological adjustment. However, neither anxiety nor psychological adjustment explained the relationship between men's remembered maternal acceptance and their fear of intimacy. Additionally, both anxiety and psychological adjustment mediated the relationship between paternal acceptance and fear of intimacy for men but not for women. Results indicated that anxiety and psychological adjustment made significant and independent contributions to both men's and women's fear of intimacy. Finally, results showed that the relationship between parental acceptance (maternal versus paternal), and fear of intimacy was not significantly moderated by either anxiety or psychological adjustment. Keywords: parental acceptance, anxiety, psychological adjustment, fear of intimacy, Turkey.

Lindsey, C. R. & Khan, S. **Relationships Among Remembered Parental Acceptance, Psychological Adjustment, Anxiety, and the Fear of Intimacy Among African American College Students.** Relationships were investigated among remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood, psychological adjustment, relationship anxiety, and fear of intimacy in African American college students in Louisiana and Mississippi. Adult versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ: mother and father, short forms) and the adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ short form), the Personal Information Form, Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ), and Fear of Intimacy Scale (FOI) were administered to 268 college students (160 from Louisiana and 108 from Mississippi; 77% women). Students ranged in age from 18 through 58 years. Since no significant gender differences were found in fear of intimacy, perceived parental rejection, psychological adjustment, or between Louisiana and Mississippi students, all data were pooled. Results of correlations suggest that fear of intimacy was associated with remembrances of both maternal and paternal rejection as well as psychological maladjustment and anxiety. Linear regression analysis found that both maternal and paternal rejection contributed independently to students' fear of intimacy. Maternal and paternal rejection were also found to contribute independently to psychological maladjustment. Only maternal rejection (but not paternal rejection) contributed significantly to anxiety. When combined, only psychological maladjustment contributed significantly to fear of intimacy. Also, maternal rejection—but not paternal rejection—and psychological maladjustment both contributed independently to anxiety.

Machado, F., Machado, M., & Silva, D. **The importance of parental and teacher acceptance and empathy in Portuguese adolescents' delinquent behavior.** In a continuous attempt to address the problem of school violence in Portuguese schools, our research focused on basic and fundamental dimensions for adolescents' socio-emotional development and psychological adjustment, as well as their ability to manage interpersonal relations and conflicts. The perception of being accepted/rejected by significant others and the ability to empathize are consistently linked with psychological and behavioral problems, including delinquent behavior. Our research objective aimed to analyze potential connections between adolescents' perception of being accepted by their parents and teachers, and ability to empathize, with delinquent and antisocial behavior, in an effort to contribute to making prevention programs more efficient. To achieve this, Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2005), Teacher Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2005), Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davies, 1980), and the Antisocial and Delinquent Conduct Scale (Formiga, Duarte, Neves, Machado & Machado, 2015) were applied to 208 high school students. Results show that teacher and parental acceptance, as well as higher levels of empathic concern, are associated with lower levels of antisocial and delinquent behavior. Our results reinforce the idea that violence prevention programs in the school context should have a strong focus on improving the quality of interpersonal relations in the school community, as opposed to a more disciplinary/punitive approach.

Machado, F., Pimenta, T., Baptista, N. & Machado, M. **BeEqual Project: A New Approach in Promoting Interpersonal Acceptance, Empathy, and Equality Among Youth.** The importance of promoting key dimensions like interpersonal acceptance, empathy and equality in socio-emotional development, psychological adjustment and prevention of risk behavior in children and adolescents, is well documented in scientific literature. Also, the best-accepted theoretical models in school and educational psychology, underline the importance of developing educational methods ecologically valid and adjusted to the present day students' needs, characteristics and expectations, thus increasing the possibility of meaningful learning and integrated development. Within this framework, BeEqual project is a prevention/intervention program, created with the objective of promoting essential knowledge and skills in students, using familiar, preferred and meaningful ways of communication, namely Facebook, YouTube and internet sites. The project's method combines traditional expository techniques with a wide variety of digital, multimedia, and web-based psychoeducational contents, with the final aim of promoting key psychological processes, namely interpersonal acceptance, that will, in turn, prevent a wide array of psychological and behavioral problems in schools. Our method upgrades and extends school psychologists communicational skills to meet present day student's needs and expectations. Within one year and a half of implementation, the project shows promising results in terms of web indicators (number of likes, viewings, and comments), was implemented successfully in different high schools in Portugal and one municipality, and networked with other national associations that promote acceptance and equality. These results underline the wide acceptance and success of our program and its method and support further development as an effective vehicle of promoting interpersonal acceptance.

Machado, M., Machado, F., Neves, A. S., & Favero, M. **The Role of Interpersonal Acceptance in Portuguese Students' Fear of Intimacy.** Considering the importance of intimate partners, it is essential not to underestimate the importance of establishing healthy, secure, and emotionally invested intimate relationships to accomplish developmental goals and mental health. In this context, fear of intimacy represents a process that threatens our ability to engage potential partners, and to establish intimate relationships. Considering fear of intimacy and the consequences of childhood rejection, we believe that the experience of parental rejection in childhood is associated with higher levels of fear of intimacy. Our study's objective was to determine if parental acceptance-rejection is associated with the level of fear of intimacy. To achieve this goal, the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire, Fear of Intimacy Scale, and Personality Assessment Questionnaire were administered to 360 Portuguese university students. Correlational analysis' results show that, for men only, higher levels of parental acceptance were associated with lower levels of fear of intimacy. Also, only for men, higher levels of fear of intimacy were associated with higher levels of psychological maladjustment. Regression analysis showed, in men only, that maternal acceptance and low anxiety were found to be predictors of lower levels of fear of intimacy. Regarding women's fear of intimacy, no significant results were found concerning the variables in the study, which suggests that women might be less likely to suffer the negative effects of rejection on their ability to engage in intimate relationships. Results reinforce the importance of parental acceptance as a way to prevent future difficulties in establishing intimate relationships, especially among males.

Malik, F. & Rohner, R. P. **Spousal Rejection as a Risk Factor for Parental Rejection of Children among Pakistani Families in the U.S.** This study explores the primary question: To what extent are Pakistani American children's perceptions of maternal and/or paternal rejection related to their parents' perceptions of spousal rejection? The research draws from a sample of 102 Pakistani families living in the USA, with children between the ages of nine through 13 years. The Urdu language version of the Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire was used by husbands and wives separately. The English language version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (for both fathers and mothers) was used by children. Results of hierarchical multiple regression analyses showed that wives' perceptions of husbands' rejection predicted children's perceptions of both maternal and paternal rejection. Similarly, husbands' perceptions of wives' rejection predicted children's perceptions of both maternal and paternal rejection. These results suggest that the "spillover effect" explains the association between spousal rejection and perceived parental rejection. A secondary issue explored in this study deals with the dramatic deterioration in the quality of marital relationships and parent-child relations among Pakistani American families in comparison to a comparable sample of families living in Pakistan. Keywords: parental acceptance-rejection, spousal acceptance-rejection, Pakistani Americans, spillover effect.

Melendez-Rhodes, T., Plunkett, S., & Bakhtiari, F. **Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Relation to Fear of Intimacy in Latino American University Students.** Developing intimate relationships is a primary developmental task during emerging adulthood. Previous studies have shown that perceptions of parent-child relationships can create relationship schemas, thus it is expected that remembered parenting should be related to fear of intimacy. Perceived parenting may be especially important for Latino emerging adults given the importance of family in Latino culture. It is also likely that young adults with more relationship anxiety and/or psychological maladjustment are likely to develop more fear of intimate relationships. And finally, it is likely that relationship anxiety and maladjustment might exacerbate the relationship between parenting and fear of intimacy. Self-report survey data were collected from 485 Latino university students in Southern California (18-22 years, $M = 18.7$; 75.9% women, 67.8% two-parent, intact families). The following measures were used: Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother (Adult PARQ: Mother) Short Form, Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ), Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Father (Adult PARQ: Father) Short Form, Fear of Intimacy Scale (FIS), and Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Adult PAQ). Centered variables were entered into hierarchical multiple regression analyses. In Step 1, remembrances of both maternal and paternal rejection in childhood were related to fear of intimacy. In Step 2, relationship anxiety and psychological maladjustment were significantly related to fear of intimacy. In the final step, three of the four interactions were significant, indicating the relationship between remembered parenting and fear of intimacy was moderated by both psychological maladjustment and relationship anxiety. Implications for family life educators and mental health practitioners is discussed.

Molaver, A., Rohner, R. P., & Adamsons, K. **Psychological Adjustment Mediates the Relation Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and the Level of Adults' Loneliness in the USA.** Drawing stimulus from interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory), this study explored the relation between adults' remembrances of parental (maternal and paternal) acceptance-rejection in childhood and adults' (men's versus women's) current self-reported loneliness. One hundred sixteen adults (83% female) with a mean age of 29.37 years responded to the adult versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for mothers and fathers (short forms), the adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (short form), and the Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Loneliness Scale. Results indicate that adults' remembrances of parental (especially paternal) rejection in childhood predicted loneliness in adulthood. The association between parental rejection and loneliness was almost completely mediated, however, by adults' psychological adjustment. In particular, feelings of negative self-adequacy, emotional unresponsiveness, emotional instability, and dependence were especially salient adjustment-related predictors of loneliness. Keywords: interpersonal loneliness, acceptance-rejection.

Moldovan, V., Divale, W. T., Zagorodniuc, A., Rotari, E., Gutu, I., Lisnic, A., Sydorchuk, M., & Liria, N. Y. **Devouring mothers: The intra-family competitive dialectics and psychological impact on daughters.** This paper reports on the study conducted last year to compare the impact of maternal rejection on daughters' and sons' personalities in the areas of interpersonal control, narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy. The theoretical frame of the study ranges from evolutionary psychology to Freud to Salvador Minuchin and yields the hypothesis of the competitive family dialectics. The mother's aggression toward daughters through rejection, hostility, and neglect is associated with the lower sense of interpersonal control. While mother's rejection is correlated with higher levels of Machiavellianism and psychopathy in females, in males, mother's rejection is associated with higher levels of narcissism. The sample size was 45 – 30 females and 15 males. The 2015 study is being expanded in 2016 through three additional instruments – PARQ-father, aggression, and behavior in conflict instruments and replicated in Ukraine, Romania, Spain, and the United States with the total sample of around five hundred. Instrumentation: 2015 study - Moldova *Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire – Mother *Spheres of Control *Dark Triad of Personality – narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy 2016 study – Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Spain, and the United States *Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire – Mother *Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire - Mother *Spheres of Control *Dark Triad of Personality – narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy *Aggression Questionnaire *Behavior in Conflict. Key words: Rejection, dialectics, family conflict, control, narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy.

Nahar, N. & Uddin, M. K. **Parental Love and Well-Being of Young Adults: The Mediating Role of Optimism.** No previous studies have so far explicitly investigated the process through which parental love affects children's well-being. The present study tested the prediction that parental love might affect children's well-being through optimism. A questionnaire package comprising of (1 and 2) the adult versions (short forms) of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection

Questionnaire for Fathers and Mothers, (2) Life Orientation Test-Revised, (3) Satisfaction with Life Scale, (4) Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, (5) the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form and a Personal Information Form were used to collect data. A total of 300 students (150 females and 150 males) of Dhaka University ranging in age between 18 through 25 years with a mean of 21.8 years were selected as a sample. Results of Pearson product moment correlations showed that the more loving (accepting) the men perceived their mothers and fathers to be, the more they were optimistic and mentally healthy. Similarly, the more loving the women perceived their mothers (but not fathers) to be, the more they were optimistic and mentally healthy. Results of multiple regression analysis revealed that maternal love affected well-being of both men and women partially through optimism. Unlike maternal love, paternal love affected well-being of only young men. The findings have implications for parents, teachers, educators, and mental health professionals. Key words: parental acceptance, optimism, well-being.

Naz, F. & Kausar, R. **Parental Neglect, Negative Self-Esteem, Emotional Instability, and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescents with Somatic Symptoms.** Present study aimed to explore relationship between parental neglect, negative self-esteem, emotional instability, and depressive symptoms in adolescents with somatic symptoms. Hypotheses were based on two models i.e., (a) parental neglect, negative self-esteem, emotional instability will likely to predict depressive symptoms in adolescents and (b) parental neglect, negative self-esteem, emotional instability and depressive symptoms will likely to predict somatic symptoms in adolescents. A sample of 150 adolescents, who were already diagnosed with somatic symptoms disorders, was recruited from different public hospitals. The mean age of the sample was 15.59 (SD=1.69). Screening for Somatoform Symptoms Scale (SOMS-7; Reif & Hiller, 2003), Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Rohner, 2004) and Center for Epidemiological Depression Scale (Radloff, 1977) were used to measure somatic symptoms, negative self-esteem, emotional instability and depressive symptoms respectively. Results revealed significant positive relationship between parental neglect, negative self-esteem, emotional instability, depressive symptoms, and somatic symptoms. Negative self-esteem, parental neglect, and emotional instability emerged as significant predictors of depressive symptoms whereas depressive symptoms, emotional instability, and negative self-esteem emerged as significant predictors of somatic symptoms in adolescents. Keywords: Parental Neglect, Self-Esteem, Emotional Instability, Depressive Symptoms, Somatic Symptoms.

Naz, F. & Kausar, R. **Translation and Validation of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ).** Measuring anxiety in terms of interpersonal relationship is important because of the intricate link between interpersonal relationship anxiety and parent-child relationships. This needs a valid and reliable measure to assess interpersonal relationship anxiety. The Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ) may compose such a measure. The present study was carried out to investigate the structural validity of the Urdu translated version of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ; Rohner Research publications, 2012) in Pakistani sample (N=300). The study comprised two studies. In study 1; the questionnaire was translated in Urdu Language. In study 2, construct validity and factor structure of translated IRAQ were estimated by performing exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. Confirmatory factor analysis showed good indices of fit with a single factor i.e., "Interpersonal relationship anxiety" with an excellent alpha ($\alpha = .93$). The discriminant validity revealed that IRAQ discriminates well between clinical and normal population. Evidence was found for both convergent and divergent validity: The measure was positively correlated with Personality Assessment Questionnaire and was negatively correlated with parental Warmth/Affection. It is concluded that Urdu version of IRAQ is a reliable instrument for assessing interpersonal relationship anxiety in clinical as well as non-clinical samples in Pakistan. Keywords: interpersonal relationship anxiety, adolescents, IRAQ, factor analysis.

Okur, S. & Berument, S. K. **School Readiness of Five-Year Old Children Living in Poverty: The role of perceived parenting.** The current study investigated the mediating role of parenting in the relationship between poverty and school readiness. Participants were 5 year-old children and their mothers living in socioeconomically disadvantaged regions of Turkey (N = 184). The poverty variables included family income, parental education, material hardships including availability of materials and opportunities and food insecurity; and school readiness outcomes included receptive vocabulary, mathematic skills, and phonological awareness. Parenting quality of mothers was assessed via Early Childhood Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire through the reports of children. A factor analysis was conducted on the items of ECPARQ and it revealed a 3-factor structure: maternal warmth, hostility, and neglect. A path analysis using structural equation modeling was performed to test the hypotheses of the study. The results indicated that parental education positively, maternal hostility negatively predicted phonological awareness of children. Children's receptive vocabulary was positively predicted by family income and maternal warmth, and negatively predicted by material hardships in the

household. Moreover, parental education positively, but maternal hostility negatively predicted children's mathematic skills. Among the parenting dimensions, maternal warmth was negatively, maternal hostility was positively predicted by food insecurity in the household. The mediation analysis indicated that maternal hostility mediated the relation between food insecurity and phonological awareness, in addition to the relation between food insecurity and mathematic skills. The mediating role of maternal warmth in the relation between food insecurity and receptive language was not significant. The findings of the study will be discussed for further research, intervention programs, and social policies.

Olgaç, D. & Ozen, D. **The relationship between father acceptance-rejection and personality dispositions of children from low socioeconomic families.** Interpersonal Parental Acceptance and Rejection Theory (IPART) suggests that one of the most important predictors of children's personality dispositions is the child's perceived acceptance-rejection level from the parents. IPART studies usually deal with maternal acceptance-rejection however there is an increasing number of researches that are focused on influence of fathers on children. Hence this study aims to make an emphasis on perceived father acceptance-rejection. This study investigates the influence of children's perceived paternal acceptance and rejection level on their seven personality dispositions in low socio economic background families. The main research question of this study is about children's personality dispositions that are better predicted with paternal rejection than maternal rejection and about whether there is a difference between genders. The sample includes 418 secondary school students. The Demographic Data Sheet, Child versions of Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire-Mother and Father Forms (Child PARQ/Control-Turkish Short Forms) and Child version of Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Child PAQ-Turkish Form) are used to collect data. The seven personality dispositions described in this study are hostility/aggression, dependency, self-esteem, self-adequacy, emotional responsiveness, emotional stability, and worldview. Results of multiple regression analyses indicated that paternal rejection was not a better predictor of any of the dispositions for the whole group. When we split the sample based on gender, the analyses showed that paternal rejection was only a better predictor for boys' hostility/aggression disposition. The results are discussed in relation to related prior literature. Key Words: paternal acceptance rejection, personality dispositions, low socio economic families

Parmar, P. & Petren, R. **Grandparents' Acceptance and Grandchildren's Psychological Adjustment.** IPARTheory (2014), originally PARTheory, and related research focused exclusively on parental acceptance and rejection. It is now acknowledged by many different studies across nations and cultures that it is important for human beings to feel accepted by attachment figures (e.g., mother, father, teacher, sibling, best friend, or intimate adult partner) at any point in life. Perceived rejection by any significant other has the same detrimental effects for adjustment of children and adults as does parental rejection. The present study focused on interpersonal acceptance-rejection, that is, acceptance-rejection by grandmothers, grandfathers, and youth's psychological adjustment. This presentation explores for the first time the relationship of grandparent's acceptance in addition to parents, and its impact on psychological adjustment of emerging adults. The study sample included 100 youth in the US and in India. Measures used were the Grandparent Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Grandmother and Grandfather versions, the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Father and Mother versions, the Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire, and a Personal Information Form for demographic use. Results are discussed in relation to gender, age, and culture of the respondents. Cross-cultural comparison is highlighted in the results. Keywords: grandparent acceptance-rejection, parental acceptance-rejection, psychological adjustment.

Pérez-Garin, D., Molero, F., & Bos, A.E.R. **The effect of personal and group discrimination on the subjective well-being of people with mental illness: The role of internalized stigma and collective action intention.** The goal of this study is to test a model in which personal discrimination predicts internalized stigma, while group discrimination predicts a greater willingness to engage in collective action. Internalized stigma and collective action, in turn, are associated to positive and negative affect. A cross-sectional study with 213 people with mental illness was conducted. The model was tested using path analysis. Although the data supported the model, its fit was not sufficiently good. A respecified model, in which a direct path from collective action to internalized stigma was added, showed a good fit. Personal and group discrimination appear to impact subjective well-being through two different paths: the internalization of stigma and collective action intentions, respectively. These two paths, however, are not completely independent, as collective action predicts a lower internalization of stigma. Thus, collective action appears as an important tool to reduce internalized stigma and improve subjective well-being. Future interventions to reduce the impact of stigma should fight the internalization of stigma and promote collective action are suggested. Keywords: mental illness, discrimination, internalized stigma, collective action, affects, structural equation modelling.

Pimenta, T., Machado, M., Neves, A. S., & Machado, F. **Growing Carinho: Current research on IPARTheory in Portugal.** The main objective of this study is to understand if the masculinity norms acquired by a group of teenagers in this study are traditional masculinity norms and if they are related with a bigger or smaller perception of acceptance or rejection by their best friends. We also try to find if those norms are connected with a bigger or smaller satisfaction with social support. A sample of 199 male teenagers ages between 14 and 19 years old to whom it was applied the Best Friend Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2008), Male Role Norms Inventory Revised (Levant et al., 2007) and the Social Support Satisfaction Scale (Ribeiro, 1999). The results show that the perception of warmth by the best friend is associated with a non-relational sexuality and with dominant attitudes, as well as higher levels of satisfaction with social support. This results leave interesting clues about the necessity to intervene with boys in this age group to deconstruct the traditional male norms that are still adopted. Key Words: Traditional masculinity, acceptance-rejection, best-friend, peer group, satisfaction with social support, social identity, gender, gender role strain paradigm, teenagers, masculinity norms, masculine ideology, in-group, out-group.

Rebellón Yhon, A. O. & González de la Cámara, M. **Testing the claim that in some countries the indulgent parenting style is the most beneficial for adolescents. An approach with a Spanish sample.** International studies show the superiority of the authoritative style (which combines parental acceptance with demandingness), some studies in Spain and in other countries have found that the indulgent style. While involvement without demandingness might be just as good or even better. We note that the questionnaire used in Spain to measure parenting styles (SOC-30) considers the demandingness variable as coercion, punishment and rejection, while the questionnaire used in Anglo-Saxon countries (PSI) assume this variable as behavioral monitoring and control, not as parents' rejection toward their children. This study aims to verify whether the differences are cultural or methodological. Method: 306 adolescents from high schools in Madrid and Valencia (Spain) answered a questionnaire that included two parenting styles instruments (SOC-30 and PSI), a self-esteem scale (AF5) and a measure of academic performance. Results: Concordance between the two instruments assessing parenting styles was poor. When associating parenting styles (according to the SOC-30) with the outcomes (self-esteem and academic achievement), results were similar to previous Spanish studies. But if we use the PSI, results were similar to Anglo-Saxon studies: the authoritative style achieved the best outcomes. The discrepancies found between studies in Spain and in Anglo-Saxon countries do not seem to be due to differences between cultures, but to methodological differences (differences in the instruments used). If we use the same instruments as in Anglo-Saxon studies, the most effective parenting style is still the authoritative one. Keywords: Parental styles, control, rejection, self-esteem, school performance.

Reboredo, A. R. & Monteiro, V. **The relation between perceived parental acceptance - rejection (mother and father) and motivation for learning in a sample of Portuguese students attending the 3rd cycle of schooling.** The theory of acceptance-rejection postulates, according to sub theory of coping that a differentiated sense of self, which includes the subject is self-determined, it may be constituted as a protective factor in relation to the adverse effects of parental rejection. On the other hand, the self-determination theory states that students may be intrinsically or extrinsically motivated for learning. Although originally extrinsically motivated, students can evolve and come to experience feelings of autonomy. Several studies demonstrate the existence of a positive association between social support and emotional provided by parents with school motivation (e.g. Fontaine, 1988; Harter, 1981; Meece, 1994). Our main aim was to establish a relationship between the perception of parental acceptance / rejection and motivation for learning, analyzing the extent to which different levels of regulation for learning (intrinsic, identified, introjected and external) are associated with the perception of parental acceptance-rejection (mother and father). For this purpose we applied several instruments to a sample 574 Portuguese students from the 7th to 9th grade. To evaluate the regulation for learning, we applied the Academic Self-Regulation Scale "Why do I do things?" (Ryan & Connel, 1989) and the short version of Child PARQ (Rohner, 2005). Results suggest the existence of positive and significant correlations between the regulatory levels for the most intrinsic learning and perception of parental acceptance. Keywords: parental acceptance-rejection; self-regulation for learning.

Riaz, M.N. & Sajid, B. **Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Maladjustment: Determinants of Criminal Behavior.** The present research investigated the impact of perceived parental acceptance-rejection on psychological maladjustment among a group of criminals and non-criminals. The independent variables were parental acceptance-rejection, parental control, socioeconomic status, educational background, psychological maladjustment, aggression, and

low self-esteem. A comparison of personality profiles of prisoners was also measured. The sample comprised of two groups; criminals (n = 81) who were selected from the Central Jail, Peshawar and a control group of non-criminals (n = 90) consisting of individuals selected from the general population matched with the criminals in terms of socioeconomic status and educational background. Urdu versions of Adult PARQ: Mother and Father (Short Forms; Rohner, 2005 [Riaz translation, 2011]), Adult PCS: Mother and Father (Short Forms; Rohner, 2005,[Riaz translation, 2011]), and Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Adult PAQ: Rohner, 2005 [Riaz translation, 2011]) were administered on all the respondents in a one to one situation. According to the results, criminals scored high on all the subscales of PARQ, indicating perceived parental rejection as compared to non-criminals. Further, significant gender difference in perceived maternal warmth/affection was also measured, whereas, gender difference in perceived paternal warmth/affection among criminals was not significant. PCS scores show that criminals received more permissiveness and less control from their parents as compared to non-criminals. Moreover, criminals scored high on hostility and negative self-esteem subscales of PAQ. Lastly, a comparison of personality profiles of the respondents as measured by total score on PAQ clearly demonstrates that criminals tend to be significantly high on psychological maladjustment as compared to non-criminals. Keywords: parental acceptance-rejection, psychological maladjustment, determinants of criminal behavior.

Ripoll-Nuñez, K. J., Carillo, S., Bermudez, M., Suarez, L., & Botero, C. **Quality of relationships with different caregiving figures in Colombian families: Its association with children's quality of life and caregivers' well-being.** Changes in family composition and the roles men and women play in children's upbringing during the last decades have motivated Colombian researchers to study individuals' development in diverse family contexts. National surveys indicate that only 55% of Colombian children grow up with their married biological parents. In addition, divorce rates have increased in more than one hundred percent in Colombia during the last five years. As a result, other caregiving figures such as grandparents and stepparents are more actively involved in parenting children and adolescents in Colombian families than ever before. Also, during the last fifty years Colombian women have gained greater access to higher education and significantly increased their participation in the job market. Consequently, more men and women have expectations regarding an active involvement of fathers in children's upbringing. This paper symposium will analyze data from four research studies conducted in Colombia on the quality of relationships with different caregiving figures and its association with either children's outcomes (e.g., quality of life and psychological adjustment), or adults' wellbeing. These studies have incorporated both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to identify key characteristics of the relationships that different caregiving figures establish with children in families. In addition to presenting their results, authors will discuss the advantages of using mixed-methodologies to study family relations and reflect on the implications for the development of interventions and family policies in Colombia. Keywords: caregiving figures, mixed methodologies, Colombia, diverse family contexts.

Rodríguez, M., Carrasco, M. A., & Holgado-Tello, F. P. **Contribution of maternal and paternal acceptance-rejection to psychological adjustment of children: Discriminant analysis between general and clinical populations.** Parental acceptance-rejection has emerged as an important risk factor for psychological adjustment of children. The aim of this study was to analyze the predictive ability of parental behavior perceived by the children on the membership of these to a clinical group vs. another general group. Maternal and paternal acceptance-rejection and parental involvement (expressive and instrumental) were measured, considering the sex of children, and analyzed. The sample consisted of 226 subjects (61.94% males) with a mean age of 14.08 years. One hundred thirteen came from an incidental clinical sample and 113 from the general population. The results showed that the undifferentiated rejection of both parents predicted membership of the children to the clinical group, thus proving parental rejection is more predictive of predominantly qualitative elements of the parent-child relationship, against the quantitative elements concerning mere involvement in the lives of children. Keywords: psychological adjustment, parental acceptance, parental rejection, involvement.

Roszak, J., Filus, A., & Izadikhah, Z. **Antecedents of the Fear of Intimacy Among Australian and Polish Adults: Remembered Parental Rejection in Childhood.** A cross-cultural comparative study was conducted to explore similarities and differences in relationships between young Australian and Polish adults' remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection and their current level of fear of intimacy in close relationships. Cross-sectional questionnaire data were collected from 327 Polish and 206 Australian college-age students (balanced as evenly as possible by gender). The following constructs were assessed: fear of intimacy, remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood, current psychological maladjustment, self-construals, and gender-role ideology. The questionnaires were available in English. A translation/back-translation method was applied to prepare the Polish version of all measures. First, structural

equivalence of the five scales was confirmed via multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis in Mplus v. 7.3. Next, structural equation modeling in Mplus v. 7.3 was applied to analyze relationships between the latent constructs. The results indicated that in both countries adults' remembrances of parental rejection were positively associated with adults' fear of intimacy in close relationships. Further, in both countries psychological maladjustment was a significant mediator of these relationships, meaning parental rejection was positively associated with maladjustment, which in turn predicted fear of intimacy. This research contributes to the cross-cultural literature on factors affecting fear of intimacy in adulthood, and it informs development of culturally appropriate supports for couples. Keywords: fear of intimacy, Polish translations of PARQ.

Sakiroğlu, M. O. & Erkman, F. (*in absentia*). **The relationship between psychological adjustment, best-friend acceptance-rejection, and peer attachment during late adolescence.** The aim of the present study was to localize the "Best-Friend Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire" for Turkish population (Study I) and to study the relationship between psychological adjustment, perceived best-friend acceptance-rejection, and peer attachment of late adolescents along with gender differences (Study II). To localize Best-Friend Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for Turkish population and test its reliability, 60 university students bilingual in English and Turkish were given two forms in Study I. The sample for the second study consisted of 441 university students; all of them were undergraduates. The materials for data collection include the following: (1) a demographic questionnaire, (2) Best-Friend Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (BFARQ), (3) child version of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ); which measures the psychological adjustment level, and (4) Peer Attachment Scale (subscale of IPPA-T). The results showed that in all models, peer attachment was the best predictor of psychological maladjustment followed by best-friend rejection. The gender of the participant did not affect this relationship in any way in this study. Keywords: Best friend-acceptance rejection, psychological adjustment, peer attachment, gender differences.

Schade, H. M., Dormachowska, I., Mitchell, A., & Williams, K. **For better or worse, I just want to make impact: Reconciling prosocial and aggressive responses to ostracism.** In most previous research on ostracism and exclusion, participants were not given a choice between pro- and anti-social behaviors, but could only respond with degrees of helpfulness, or degrees of aggressiveness. Results showed greater degrees of both in the ostracized. We try to reconcile these seemingly contradictory findings by presenting both kindness and aggression as different means serving the same end: to have social impact. If this is the case, the impact a certain behavior grants should matter more to the excluded than its prosocial or aggressive character. To test this, we designed a new paradigm that disentangles the motivation for aggression vs. prosocial behavior from the desire for impact. After being included or excluded in the virtual ball-toss game Cyberball, participants chose between removing or adding noise-blasts another player would have to hear, where one option had a higher impact (5 noise-blasts) than the other (1 noise-blast). As hypothesized, ostracized participants more often chose high impact, but not aggressive/prosocial behavior, than included participants, at least when interacting with a neutral stranger (Study 1). This was mediated by feeling unable to significantly alter events. Study 2 revealed a boundary condition to the impact phenomenon: when affecting the person that they played Cyberball with, ostracized participants were no more likely than included participants to choose impact, but more likely to aggress against their ostracizer, which was mediated by experienced anger. Discussing implications, we explore how offering ways to make impact for the better may prevent victims of ostracism to become violent. Keywords: Ostracism; Exclusion; Aggression; Prosocial Behavior; Impact.

Senese, V. P., Bacchini, D., Miranda, M.C., Aurino, C., Somma, F., Amato, G., & Rohner, R. P. **Measurement Invariance of The Italian and American short version of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire.** The aims of this paper were to test the measurement invariance (MI) of the Italian and American versions of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Adult PARQ-short form) and to compare adults' remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection across the two nations. The Adult PARQ was administered to 564 Italian adults ($M = 23.04$ years) and 509 U.S. American adults ($M = 22.09$ years), matched by gender and age. The MI of the PARQ was first established by means of multi-group confirmatory factor analyses. The PARQ is fully invariant across the two cultures, and adults organize their remembrances of mothers' and fathers' parenting around the same four classes of behavior in both nations. Italian and American adults tend to remember their parents as having been quite loving, with Italian parents being remembered as slightly less warm and more hostile than American parents. The full invariance of the PARQ across the two populations represents additional strong evidence for the universality of IPARTheory. MI also confirmed that the

Adult PARQ (short form) can be used to measure adult remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection across these two populations.

Senese, V. P., Miranda, M.C., Bacchini, D., De Filippo, V., & Rohner, R. P. **Psychological Adjustment Mediates the Relation Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Adults' Fear of Intimacy in Italy.** Drawing stimulus from interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory), this study explored the relation between adults' remembrances of parental (maternal and paternal) acceptance-rejection in childhood, their current psychological adjustment, and their self-reported fear of intimacy. Two hundred Italian adults (50% female) with a mean age of 23.7 years ($SD = 3.4$) responded to the adult versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for mothers and fathers (short forms), the Adult Personality Assessment Questionnaire (short form), and the Fear of Intimacy Scale. A path analysis showed that the effect of adults' remembrances of parental (especially paternal) rejection in childhood on fear of intimacy was mediated by adults' psychological adjustment. In particular, emotional responsiveness, self-adequacy, and dependence were the strongest predictors of fear of intimacy. As predicted in IPARTheory, the results confirm that parental acceptance-rejection has a direct effect on psychological adjustment. Results also show that this effect is reflected in important adult relationships. Parental Acceptance-Rejection; Fear of Intimacy; Psychological adjustment.

Shuija, S. & Malik, F. **Parental Rejection and Psychological Adjustment among Adolescents: Does Peer Rejection Mediate?** The study examined the mediating role of peer rejection in the relationship between parental rejection and psychological adjustment among adolescents. Researchers used the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ, the child version of the Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire (CRSQ), and the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ) to assess perceptions of parent and peer rejection and psychological adjustment among 14-18 year-old adolescents. Findings revealed that peer rejection did not mediate the parental rejection and psychological adjustment, whereas parental rejection did emerge as a strong predictor when demographic variables were statistically controlled. On average, girls were more psychologically maladjusted than boys. Despite equal peer rejection, girls more anxiously anticipated peer rejection than did boys. It is suggested that peer influence on adolescents, specifically girls, should not be underestimated. Keywords: Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Psychological Adjustment, Adolescents, Peer Rejection.

Shurbanovska, O., Frichand, A., & Stoilkovska, B. B. **Perceived parental styles, friendship quality and moral emotions among adolescents.** In this paper prediction of friendship quality and moral emotions as shame and guilt on the base of perceived parental styles (mother's and father's warmth, aggressiveness, neglectfulness and rejection, separately) was explored. Study was conducted on a sample of 140 adolescents (in middle and late adolescence), female were 90 and male were 50. Following measurement instruments were used to assess researched variables: PARQ - Parental Acceptance/Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2005); FQQ - Friendship Quality Questioner from Parker & Asher, 1993, and Test of Self-Conscious Affect for Adolescents (Tangney, Wagner, Burgraff, and Gramzow & Fletcher, 1990). All instruments have high test reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha > .08$) in our research. Three hierarchical linear regressions were performed for data analyses, each for friendship quality, shame, and guilt as criterion variables. Marital status was included in the first step as control variable, while predictor variables - perceived mother's styles and perceived father's styles in the second and third block. It was found that perceived mother warmth is significant predictor of friendship quality ($\beta = .29, p < .01$), when marital status of the parents (married and divorced) was controlled for. Perceived mother aggressiveness and perceived father aggressiveness significantly predicted moral emotion shame ($\beta = .28, p < .01$ and $\beta = .36, p < .01$, respectively). Guilt was not significantly predicted by perceived parental styles among adolescents. Key words: perceived parental styles, friendship quality, moral emotions, shame, and guilt.

Smokowski, P. R., Evans, C.B.R., & Bacalao, M. **Cumulative Bullying Victimization: An Investigation of the Dose-Response Relationship Between Victimization and the Associated Mental Health Outcomes, Social Supports, and School Experiences of Rural Adolescents (in absentia)** Bullying victimization is an extreme form of social rejection associated with a myriad of negative outcomes. Minimal research has examined bullying victimization in a rural context, where unique stressors (e.g., lack of resources, geographic isolation) might intensify the effects of victimization. The current presentation will examine experiences of bullying victimization in a large sample ($N=3,127$) of youth who participated in the Rural Adaptation Project, a 5-year panel study of adolescents from a low income, violent, and rural community. Hierarchical regression was used to examine the effects of prolonged victimization. For example, youth who endured ongoing social rejection in the form of bullying victimization were at the greatest risk for reporting negative perceptions of school, poor mental health outcomes, low levels of friend, parent, and teacher support, and high levels of friend

rejection. However, social acceptance in the form of friend support decreased the probability of experiencing bullying victimization; every one unit increase in social support from friends was related to a 22.6% decrease in the probability of bullying victimization. Findings indicate that ongoing social rejection in the form of bullying victimization is more harmful than discrete instances and that bullying victimization increases other forms of social rejection such as decreased social support. Interventions should focus on increasing social acceptance as a means of decreasing bullying victimization.

Stoilkovska, B. B., Fritzhand, A. & Pajaziti, A. **Personal relationships and social identity inclusiveness as predictors of perceived group equality and social distance: Evidence from Macedonian context.** The aim of this article was to explore how frequency and quality of personal relations and social identity inclusiveness are associated with perceived group equality and level of mutual acceptance among 115 Macedonian and 82 Albanian young adults in Macedonia with different levels of education and employment status. Conducted analyses revealed that frequency and quality of contacts with members of Macedonian ethnic group significantly and negatively predicted Albanians' distance from Macedonians. Albanian youth who reported stronger contacts with Macedonian counterparts, perceived their ethnic group as equally treated by the authorities/state. Frequency and quality of contacts with members of Albanian ethnicity and social identity inclusiveness were not significant predictors of perceived group equality among ethnic Macedonian respondents. Findings showed that more frequent and stronger contacts with members of Albanian ethnicity, as well as higher social identity inclusiveness of Macedonian youth were related to smaller distance toward Albanians. It could be concluded that frequency, and especially, quality of personal relations among Macedonian and Albanian young adults play significant role in fostering mutual acceptance and decreasing their distance. Key words: relations, social identity inclusiveness, perceived group equality, social distance.

Tsaousis, I. & Giovazolias, T. **An Item Response Theory Analysis of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ) in a Greek student sample.** The purpose of the present study was twofold: first, to examine the psychometric properties of the translation of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ), in Greece. Second, to investigate whether there are gender differences on the way that different sexes feel different levels of interpersonal relationship anxiety symptoms. Participants were 537 students from various universities around the country. Data were analyzed within the Item Response Theory (IRT) framework. The results from the analysis showed that IRAQ is a test with sound psychometric properties that can be used to efficiently evaluate anxiety in terms of interpersonal relationship. Particularly, it has been found that the IRAQ is a unidimensional construct, since unidimensionality assumption could be verified. Additionally, alpha and Person-Separation reliability indices were at acceptable levels (0.75 and 0.74 respectively), and there was no local dependency among the items. The majority of the items consisting the scale exhibited acceptable fit statistics, although some misfitted items (i.e., items in which there is a deviation between the observed responses and the expected ones) and DIF items (i.e., items in which subgroups respond differently to an item, even though they have an identical underlying level of ability) were identified. Finally, it was found that there is a nice representation of the items along the measured construct. In terms of gender differences at latent mean level, the analysis showed that females exhibited higher levels of anxiety than males. The implications of the findings within the IPART theoretical framework as well as future research are discussed.

Tsaousis, I. & Giovazolias, T. **Parental Acceptance-Rejection Model and Psychological Adjustment: The Mediating Role of Fear of Intimacy.** A key function of romantic relationships is to make people feel accepted and loved. Previous research has shown that such feelings in a romantic relationship lead to happiness and well-being. Substantial evidence also indicates that early experience of parental rejection could have a direct impact on adults' psychological adjustment (e.g., in the form of impaired self-esteem, lowered self-efficacy, emotional unresponsiveness, etc.). Further, it has been stressed that RPAR affects adults' ability to form and/or maintain intimate relationships because of a fear of intimacy with romantic partners. The present study explores the mediating effect of fear of intimacy in the relationship between parental (both paternal and maternal) acceptance/rejection and psychological adjustment in a sample of Greek students. Data from a survey of 679 undergraduate students from various universities around Greece were analyzed. The results indicated that fearing intimacy and avoiding closeness in relationships mediates the relationship between parental acceptance/ rejection condition and psychological adjustment (as measured by the Psychological Adjustment Questionnaire - PAQ). Particularly, individuals who feel rejected by their parents (from both, mother and father) seem to develop higher levels of romantic intimacy anxiety, which in turn make them to develop lower levels of psychological adjustment. We also examined whether this mediation effect was contingent upon gender. Using moderated mediation

analysis, we found that this mediating effect was stable across both sexes. The implications of the findings within the IPART theoretical framework as well as future research are discussed.

Theodoropoulos, C. & Giotsa, A. **Children's and parents' perceptions about parents' behavior in early childhood.** According to Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory, the quality of emotional bond between parents and their children, as well as physical, verbal, and symbolic behaviors that parents use to express their feelings to them, form a continuum. One end is marked by parental acceptance, while the other by parental rejection (Rohner, 2004). The study aims at exploring children's perceptions about their parents' behavior towards them, as well as comparing boys' and girls' perceptions. In addition, the study aims at comparing fathers' with mothers' perceptions about their behavior towards their children, as well as comparing children's with their parents' perceptions about parental behavior. A sample of 358 children was drawn and children's mean age was 5.7 years ($SD=1.05$). Furthermore, 340 fathers participated in the study aged $M=39.7$ years ($SD=5.67$) and 355 mothers aged $M=35.71$ years ($SD=5.27$), who live in the geographical area of Epirus. Children completed the "Early Childhood Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire" (father and mother versions) and parents completed the "Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire". The Paired-Samples t-test was conducted comparing children's assessments per factor, comparing fathers' and mothers' assessments per factor, as well as comparing children's and parents' assessments per factor. The Independent-Samples t-test was conducted comparing boys' and girls' assessments per factor. Results showed that children perceive more acceptance by their mothers than their fathers, and boys perceive more rejection by both parents than girls. Mothers consider themselves more affectionate and less indifferent than fathers themselves. Moreover, parents' perceptions about their behaviors toward their children are more positive than children's perceptions about the parental behavior.

Yavuz Guzel, A. & Şahin, D. N. **The Influence of Ostracism on the Accessibility of Uncertainty-Related Thoughts.** According to the temporal need threat model, being ostracized is to be excluded or ignored by an individual or a group (Williams, 2007a, 2009). Ostracized people do clearly not know why he/she is ostracized, ostracism often occurs unexpectedly. More specifically, Chen, Law, and Williams (2010) states that ostracism leads to personal uncertainty and situational ambiguity. Since being ostracized threatens people's need to understand their world and to control how they should behave, it confronts people with personal uncertainty. According to our knowledge, there is no experiment providing a direct empirical evidence of this proposition about the role of uncertainty in ostracism. Based on these propositions, we conducted an experiment to test the hypothesis that if uncertainty concerns are an important component of ostracism, then being ostracized should increase accessibility of uncertainty-related thoughts. Following previous ostracism studies (Williams et al., 2000), participants played a game of Cyberball in which they were (vs. were not) ostracized. To assess the accessibility of uncertainty-related thoughts we measured participants' reaction time scores on a lexical decision task that measured the degree to which uncertainty-related thoughts are accessible. We found that ostracized participants reacted faster to uncertainty-related words than to abstract words. As expected, we did not find any significant difference between uncertainty-related and abstract response latencies in the inclusion condition. These findings suggest that uncertainty concerns may be a key consequence of reactions to being ostracized. Keywords: uncertainty management, ostracism, accessibility of uncertainty-related thoughts.

Zergiotis, A., Giotsa, A., & Kyriazos, T. **Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct (TESC): Psychometric Properties of the Questionnaire, Greek Version.** Interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory) is implemented also in the field of education. TESC is an instrument suitable for evaluating teacher's perceptions of their students conduct. Thus, it contains 18 items of school-related behavior problems. The scale of TESC was translated from English to Greek by A. Giotsa. After the confirmatory back translation the final Greek version was assessed by a group of experts. The current study evaluates the validity and the reliability of the TESC questionnaire in the Greek population. Another aim of this study is to specify the psychometric properties of the Greek version. Our sample consists of 72 ($N=72$) teachers, males (30%) and females (70%), aged from 24 to 58 years and 1244 ($N=1244$) students from grade 1 (Primary School) to grade 12 (High School). Internal consistency of the eighteen items found extremely high ($A=.95$). In order to test the construct validity we use an Exploratory Factor Analysis, which is well fitted ($KMO = 0.96$, Bartlett's p value $< .001$). The results indicated a two-factor structure, with the second factor containing only the items "Steals" and "Cheats". This could be explained due to the different cultural context and background. Conclusively, the Greek version of the TESC scale is both a valid and a reliable measure.

POSTERS

Akun, E. **Direct and indirect influences of psychological adjustment and current psychological symptoms in the relationship between remembered parental acceptance-rejection in childhood and social anxiety symptoms in adulthood: A multiple mediation analysis.** Previous research has revealed an important relationship between negative parent-child interactions in childhood and social anxiety symptoms in adulthood. This study tested a mediation model to investigate the combined and separate effects of psychological adjustment and concurrent psychological symptoms in the relationship between adults' remembrances of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood and current social anxiety symptoms. The sample consisted of 303 participants (194 female and 109 male), between the ages of 18-65 from a community sample of adults in Turkey. Participants respond to Demographic Information Form, Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Personality Assessment Questionnaire, Leibowitz Social Anxiety Scale, and Brief Symptom Inventory. Results revealed that only remembered maternal acceptance-rejection, but not paternal acceptance-rejection, was directly related to social anxiety symptoms in adults. Additionally, among psychological adjustment subscales, negative self-esteem, negative self-adequacy, emotional unresponsiveness, and emotional instability were correlated to social anxiety symptoms. Indirect effects (mediation) were assessed by bootstrapping procedure ($n = 5000$ bootstrap samples) using the PROCESS program in SPSS. The mediation analysis findings showed that negative self-esteem and concurrent psychological symptoms exerted individual and combined effects on the relationship between remembered maternal hostility/aggression and social anxiety symptoms. The implications of findings for the treatment of social anxiety symptoms will be discussed. Keywords: parental acceptance-rejection, psychological adjustment, social anxiety, concurrent psychological symptoms.

Besser, A., Weinberg, M., Zeigler-Hill, V., Ataria, Y., & Neria, Y. **Benign Humor and Trauma-Related Psychopathology Among Survivors of Terror Attacks and Their Spouses.** The goal of this study was to examine the bidirectional relationships between humor and trauma-related psychopathology (posttraumatic stress disorder [PTSD], depression, and anxiety symptoms) among 105 dyads consisting of Israelis who were injured during terror attacks and their spouses ($N = 210$). An actor-partner interdependence model (APIM) was applied as part of a structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis aimed at examining the associations between the use of different styles of humor and trauma-related psychopathology. Contemporary research on individual differences in humor has distinguished among four styles of humor. Two of these styles are benign (i.e., affiliative and self-enhancing humor) and two are injurious (i.e., aggressive and self-defeating humor). Affiliative humor refers to benign humor that is used to enhance relationships by saying funny things or engaging in witty banter to amuse others; whereas self-enhancing humor is a benign humor that is used to enhance the self by activities such as maintaining a humorous perspective in the face of adversity, which may help with emotion regulation and coping. Aggressive humor refers to injurious humor that is used to enhance the self through sarcasm, teasing, or ridiculing others; whereas self-defeating humor is a form of injurious humor used to enhance relationships at a cost to the self through self-disparagement. Although individuals that use self-defeating humor may be considered funny, excessive use of this style of humor may lead others to dislike them. Similarly, the use of aggressive humor may be appropriate in some circumstances but is likely to lead to interpersonal conflicts when used indiscriminately. A growing body of research has shown that benign and injurious styles of humor are differentially related to emotional and psychosocial stress, distress, conflict, and well-being, loneliness, relationship satisfaction, and being disliked by others (interpersonal acceptance and rejection). Results suggested that benign styles of humor were associated with survivors' lower levels of trauma-related symptoms (actor effects) and also had a buffering effect for the spouse (partner effects). More specifically, the use of self-enhancing humor by survivors was negatively associated with spousal symptoms and the use of affiliative humor by spouses was negatively associated with psychopathology symptoms reported by survivors. The results of this study shed light on the role that benign humor may play in coping with traumatic events while taking into account the dyadic relationships among survivors and their spouses. Theoretical and clinical implications of the findings are discussed.

Camden, A. A., Brown, C. M., Bronner, A., Zhang, X., & Carter, A. (*in absentia*). **Evaluating Resilience's Association with Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Syndrome.** Diverse in definition, resilience metatheory is generally recognized as

growing through, or thriving despite, potentially traumatic events, due to protective mental assets and behaviors (Fletcher & Sarkar, 2013). Resilience has been found to be associated with factors including spirituality (Richardson, 2002), and positive self-esteem and affect (Fletcher & Sarkar, 2013). To date, resilience has not been examined in association with Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory. Therefore, the purpose of our study was to address this, hypothesizing that resilience would be negatively associated with perceived parental rejection. The participants were 84 women (M age = 19.46, SD = 1.18) who completed the Brief Resilience Scale (Smith et al., 2008; $\alpha = .86$), and the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Short Form (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005) for both father ($\alpha = .96$) and mother ($\alpha = .95$). Results demonstrated that, contrary to our hypothesis, resilience was not associated with perceived parental rejection, both for perceived maternal rejection, $r = -.19$, $p = .08$, and for perceived paternal rejection, $r = -.06$, $p = .62$. However, one item of the Brief Resilience Scale ("I tend to bounce back quickly after hard times;" Smith et al., 2008) demonstrated a significant, negative correlation with maternal coldness ($r = -.22$, $p = .04$), a subscale of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Short Form, Mother. The study's findings suggest that more research in this area is warranted, perhaps comprising larger samples and considering resilience as it relates to IPARTheory's coping sub-theory, particularly affective and instrumental coping, which could be mediatory factors. Keywords: resilience, parenting, lifespan, perception.

Clare, T. **The Effect of Perceived Parental Acceptance in Childhood on Self-Compassion, Self-Acceptance and Positive Self-Regard in Adult Offspring.** This quantitative study retrospectively investigated parental acceptance-rejection experienced during childhood and the effect on self-compassion, self-acceptance and positive self-regard, reported in adulthood. The sample numbered 88 participants (15% male and 85% female), with a mean age of 44.55 (SD=8.20). Five measures were used for the purpose of the study: A 24-item Paternal Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ; Rohner, 2004); a 24-item Maternal Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ; Rohner, 2004); a 26-item Self-Compassion Scale (SCS; Neff, 2003); a 9-item Self-Acceptance Scale (Psychological Well-Being Scales-PWB; Ryff, 1989) and a 6-item Positive Self-Regard Scale (UPSR; Patterson & Joseph, 2006). As expected, descriptive statistics indicated that the sample generally perceived both maternal (M=2.50, SD=0.78) and paternal acceptance (M=2.46, SD=0.93) in childhood. Correlations showed significant relationships between perceived maternal acceptance (PMA) and all 3 constructs in offspring. A multiple hierarchical regression revealed that maternal acceptance was a predictor of self-compassion, self-acceptance and positive self-regard. Older age was inversely related to maternal acceptance and positively related to higher levels of all 3 constructs. A follow-up study using a numerically similar sample of males and females to scrutinise the effects of gender is a recommendation for further study, as is a replication study using a sample from a collectivist culture. Keywords: self-compassion, positive self-regard, self-acceptance, perceived parental acceptance-rejection, perceived maternal acceptance-rejection, perceived paternal acceptance-rejection, perceived maternal acceptance, perceived paternal acceptance.

del Barco, B. L., Polo del Rio, I., Mendo Lázaro, S., Felipe-Castaño, E., & Fajardo Bullón, F. **Parental practice and perception of affection and communication of adolescents.** Parents are the primary means of socialization and development of everyone from an early age. They are the most powerful force in the lives of their children. The family is the context where received the first messages of love, acceptance, rejection or abandonment (Rohner, 1975). To Rohner and Carrasco (2014) the theory of acceptance parental rejection tries to explain and predict the causes, consequences, and correlates of the aceptación-rechazo throughout the human development. According Rohner (1975) the parental aceptación-rechazo is a continuous, where on the one hand, are parents who show their children love and affection both verbally, as physical. On the other hand, parents who are averse to their children are, criticize them, and reject them. In this study, the objective was to analyze the influence of parental practice on affection and communication that teens of parents perceive. To do this, multiple linear regression analysis performed on a sample of 531 adolescents, aged between 12 and 17 [M = 13.98 (SD = 1.38)]. Data were obtained through the Scales (children version) of Affection (EA-H) and Standards and Requirements (ENE-H). The results confirm the existence of differences in the variables that predict the affection-communication father and mother, being the inductive style (Father-Mother) the variable with greater predictive power in both parents.

Felipe-Castano, E., Carrero, J., del Barco, B. L., Mendo, S., Palacios, V., & Polo del Rio, M. I. **Agreement/Disagreement Between Parental Child-Rearing Practices and School Behavior.** The family is the fundamental development and support system during childhood and adolescence. A proper family climate and styles of stable, loving parenting and acceptance by parents can encourage good school adjustment in children. The aim of this study is to describe and analyze the relation between family rearing practices and school behavior of boys and girls in infant and primary education. Measures used were the Child Rearing Practices Report (CRPR), and School Behavior Disorder Scale (ACE). Participants were parents of 80 students from two schools in infant and primary education and teachers of children. We found differences between parents and teachers perceptions of behavior by gender of the student, and differences in educational style of the parents. There was a statistically significant relationship between parental agreement on parenting guidelines and school adaptation of pupils. These results indicate the importance of the agreement in parental educational guidelines on school and social adaptive behavior. Keywords: Agreement / parental disagreement, Rearing practices, childhood, school

Garcia-Perez, O., Caro, M. I., López, S. A., Garcia, C.M.F., Rodriguez-Menendez, M. del C., & Peña Calvo, J. V. **Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory) and educational stage: a comparative analysis in Spain.** Perception of parental messages and their understanding by children is mediated by cognitive development, making educational practices must conform to the age of the child. Therefore, we analyze the differences in the dimensions of Rohner's interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory) in a sample of Spanish parents depending on the stage of education of their children, early childhood education (3-5 years), and primary education (6-12 years). It was used PARQ/Control-Child (short-form version) (Rohner, 2005). We used the Spanish translation (Rohner & Carrasco, 2008). Participants were 4168 parents from Principality of Asturias, fathers 2002 (48%) and 2166 mothers (52%). We carried out the analyses with the dimensions achieved in the factorial analysis of our sample: warmth/affection, hostility/aggression, and control in mother's version and warmth/affection, hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect and control in father's version. Analyzed the parametric conditions in the sample, we used the t Student test. Results show significant differences in warmth/affection and hostility/aggression in the mother, and there are differences in the dimension of warmth/affection for the fathers by educational stage of their child. We conclude that, although the scores are high for warmth/affection, these behaviors increase in the early childhood period in the mother. There are also more hostility/aggression behaviors in the mothers whose have children in this period, perhaps the mothers use these practices for learning of rules and behaviors. Regarding fathers, the fathers whose children are in early childhood education have high scores on warmth/affection too, but these scores are lower than for mothers. Keywords: IPARTheory, educational stage, mothers and fathers, warmth/affection.

Giotsa, A. & Mitrogiorgou, E. **Social anxiety in adults and parental acceptance-rejection.** The purpose of the present research is to examine the social anxiety of adults who are involved or not in a close relationship. Another aim of the study is to examine the parental acceptance and rejection related to the respondents' social anxiety. The sample consisted of 150 adults (50% females), with a mean of age $M=28.35$ years ($SD=9.77$). Half of the respondents (50%) are in a close interpersonal relationship. The respondents completed the adult Greek versions of: (1) Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ) and (2) Parental Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire-Short form (PARQ,) mother and father versions. The results do not indicate statistically significant difference between the Social Anxiety of the respondents who are and those who are not in a close interpersonal relationship. However the respondents' Social Anxiety Total Score found to be positively correlated to all the Parental Rejection factors (maternal and paternal Hostility, Neglect and Undifferentiated Rejection). In contrary, the respondents' Social Anxiety Total Score found to be negatively correlated to the Parental Acceptance factors (maternal and paternal Warmth/Affection). The strongest significant correlation ($r=0.551$, $p<0.01$) is observed between the respondents' Social Anxiety Total Score and the paternal Hostility factor. Key words Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection Theory, interpersonal relationships, social anxiety, parental acceptance and rejection

González-Peña, P., Carrasco, M. A., Gordillo, R., del Barrio, V., & Holgado, F. P. **Pleasure-inducing attitude with parenting reduces toddler reactive aggression.** Theories of child aggression, under 6 six years old, may explain the onset of aggressive adult behavior. This study explains parenting aspects such as parenting pleasure-inducing attitude like acceptance-rejection, it's relation to childhood proactive and reactive aggression. We examined mother reported in mothers' parenting behaviors (pleasure-inducing attitude and satisfaction with parenting like acceptance-rejection) and their specific relation to children's aggression in a community sample of 273 mother-child dyads (children 13 months to 6 years old). Mothers' report of children's aggression was related to no pleasure-inducing attitude and no satisfaction with parenting like acceptance/rejection information. In toddler the pleasure-inducing attitude has more impact on the reactive aggressive children's behavior. Clinical and theoretical implications are discussed, as well as directions for future research.

Izquierdo Sotorrio, E., Carrasco, M. A., & Gonzalez Romero, E. **Adaptation of the Fear of Intimacy Scale in Spanish population.** The aim of this study is to analyze the adaptation of the Fear-of-Intimacy Scale (FIS, Descutner & Thelen, 1991) to a sample composed by Spanish adults (males and females). The original version of the scale has 35 items rated on a scale from 1 (not at all characteristic of me) to 5 (extremely characteristic of me). Items were based on the definition of fear of intimacy as the "inhibited capacity of an individual, because of anxiety, to exchange thoughts and feelings of personal significance with another individual who is highly valued" (Descutner & Thelen, 1991). The scales were filled in two different formats: an online version and a paper version. An exploratory factor analysis was conducted (CFA). The results confirm the goodness of psychometric properties and compatibility with both tri-dimensional and one-dimensional structure. Keywords: fear of intimacy; psychometric properties; confirmatory factor analysis; adaptation; construct validity; Spanish.

Knopp, K. A. **Elementary school students' intellectual and temperamental characteristics as the predictors of their acceptance by peers.** This study explored the effect of intelligence and temperament on children's actual and perceived social status. A total of 265 elementary school students – first, third and fifth graders - were administered performance intelligence test and a self-report/parents' report measure assessing temperament. Moreover, they rated the degree of each other acceptance and rejection, as well as their own perception of acceptance and rejection within the classroom context. Results revealed that children with higher intelligence are more accepted by peers. There was also a significant relation between some students' temperamental characteristics and their social status. The effect of individual difference factors on peer acceptance differed across age groups. Possible explanations for the results and implications for future studies are presented. Keywords: intelligence, temperament, peer acceptance.

Krajina, M., Dodaj, A., Sesar, K., & Simic, N. **Relationship between childhood maltreatment and working memory deficits in adulthood.** Childhood maltreatment may represent a risk factor for cognitive deficits in everyday life during adulthood (Hart & Rubia, 2012). The association between maltreatment and cognitive development has not been systematically investigated throughout the life cycle. The objective of this study was to investigate the association between exposure to maltreatment in childhood and working memory functioning in adulthood. A total of 376 females, between age of 16 and 67, participated in the study. Working memory performance was tested in 142 female participants with a history of different forms of maltreatment in childhood ($M=2.517$; $IQR=1.000$), and compared with performance of 234 non-maltreated females in childhood ($M=1.980$; $IQR=0.767$). Comprehensive Child Maltreatment Scales for Adults (Higgins & McCabe, 2001) was used to assesses five separate types of maltreatment experienced during childhood (sexual abuse, physical abuse, psychological maltreatment, neglect, and witnessing family violence) and the existence of multi-type maltreatment, while working memory abilities were tested with Working Memory Questionnaire (Vallat-Azouvi, Pradat Diehl & Azouvi, 2012). According to the results of nonparametric Mann-Whitney test, physical abuse and witnessing family violence were the most common forms of maltreatment in childhood. Results have shown significant prediction of violence for various deficits in working memory. Psychological abuse and witnessing family violence had significant predictive power for specific deficit in working memory abilities. In general, the results show that traumatic childhood experiences—such as maltreatment —may cause cognitive changes in adults. The identification of such impairments provides an opportunity for implementation of specific interventions, in order to minimize the negative effects of child maltreatment. Key words: Maltreatment, cognitive function, child, working memory, executive functions.

Pajaziti, A., Blazevska Stoilkovska, B., & Fritzhand, A. **Fostering positive emotions toward out-group members: Whether social network or direct communication matters?** Fostering positive emotions toward social groups in multiethnic society, such as Macedonia, is very important for mutual acceptance and tolerance. In this paper the role of social network and direct communication in development of positive feelings toward out-group (defined through ethnicity) was investigated. Participants were 122 young ethnic Macedonians and 91 young ethnic Albanians from Skopje and Tetovo. Mann-Whitney test was applied to analyze obtained data. It was found that both direct communication and social network contacts are significantly related to positive feelings of Albanian youth toward ethnic Macedonians. Young Macedonians who had more frequent on-site communication with ethnic Albanian friends, expressed more positive emotions toward members of Albanian ethnicity. Direct communication was not correlated with feeling toward Albanians among Macedonian respondents.

Palacios, M. D., Mora, C., Villavicencio, F., & Clavijo, R. **Adaptation and Validation of the Parent PARQ/Control: Child in Cuenca, Ecuador.** The study "Strategies of socialization: parental control as an educational resource of the Cuencana family" requires using the scale PARENT PARQ / CONTROL: Child (short version): Rohner, 2004. The objective of this study was to adapt and validate this scale to count on reliable data in the analysis of the terms of parents' acceptance/rejection towards their children. The process was conducted in two phases: 1) language, by back-translation and 2) validation of the five dimensions: love/ affection, hostility / aggression, indifference / negligence, undifferentiated rejection, and control, through the analysis of items and calculating reliability. Data was obtained from a random sample of 50 participants, selected from 124 fathers / mothers of 5-11 year-old school children, from the urban area of Cuenca, Ecuador. Results show lower saturations to 0.3 for the items in the undifferentiated rejection dimension, suggesting their elimination. Cronbach's alpha for the affection scale was .75; for aggression .68, for negligence .82, and for control .54. From the analysis, the internal consistency of the Rohner model in the four of the five scales is confirmed. The total sample reported averages involving very frequent demonstrations of affection and control, and infrequent demonstrations in aggression and indifference toward children. Keywords: parental acceptance-rejection, adaptation, validation, item analysis, reliability.

Paraskevoulakou, A. **Mental illness-related stigma: The Impact on parenthood.** Previous research suggests that mental illness-related self-stigma, namely in the way psychiatric patients perceive themselves to be accepted or rejected by society, can impact the parent-child relationship. Our research's goal is to explore for the first time among Greek mentally ill parents, the connection between self-reported mental illness-related stigma and parental acceptance-rejection. We hypothesize that mental illness-related stigma negatively influences parental acceptance. In order to empirically test this, the Greek versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2005) and the ISMI (Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Questionnaire (Boyd, 2003) were administered to a sample of 100 people with severe mental illness raising children in Athens, Greece. It was expected that participants' low levels of parental acceptance towards their children are associated with high levels of perceived mental illness-related self-stigma. Following the same line of thought, anti-stigma oriented mental health interventions can improve the parent-child relationship.

Paraskevoulakou, A. **Exploring the relationship between parental acceptance-rejection and the need for professional child care among the mentally ill in Greece.** It has been well documented that services must be shaped to try to address the identified difficulties of the local users. Furthermore, previous research provides evidence that the more rejecting a mental health patient is toward his child, the less likely he is to consider there is a need for him to get professional help regarding child care. Overall, it is expected that the psychiatric patient's judgement of whether a need for professional help regarding child care is present or not, is significantly correlated to parental acceptance/rejection. 100 mentally ill Greek parents will complete questionnaires about parental acceptance/rejection and their needs for professional help, assessed by the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2005) and the Camberwell Assessment of Needs Questionnaire (Phelan, 1995). Cultural issues regarding the needs-led approach in parenting issues will be discussed.

Senese, V. P., Miranda, M. C., Affuso, G., Esposito, C., & Bacchini, D. **Relations among parental acceptance, emotional self-regulation, and well-being in adolescence: A three-wave longitudinal study.** Recently, since the extensive evidences that such parenting practices promote children's developmental well-being (e.g., National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Early Child Care Research Network, 2002), research has shifted attention to the positive and stimulating parenting. The current study, using the Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory, Rohner, 2014), examined the effect of parental acceptance on well-being considering the mediating role of self-emotional regulation. Three wave longitudinal data were used for the study's purposes. The sample consisted of 664 adolescents (51% females, Mage T1 = 12.48). During February 2013 (T1), the adolescents responded to the Child PARQ (Rohner, 2005), evaluating their perceptions of their parents' (mothers' and fathers') current acceptance; one year later (T2) they completed the self-emotional regulation scale (Pastorelli & Picconi, 2001), and on February 2015 (T3) ratings of adolescent adjustment (G3) were measured using the Psychological Well-Being Scale (Ryff & Keyes, 1995). A structural equation modeling, considering gender as grouping variable, was used in order to test our hypotheses. The model fitted the data well: $\chi^2=11.829$, $p>.05$, RMSEA<.01, TLI=.99, CFI=.99. The results showed that parental acceptance has a direct and indirect relation to adolescent well-being through the mediating role of self-emotional regulation on long-term. Keywords: Parental Acceptance, Emotion regulation, Adolescent adjustment

Tsaousis, I. & Giovazolias, T. **Parental Acceptance-Rejection Model and Psychological Adjustment: The Mediating Role of Fear of Intimacy.** A key function of romantic relationships is to make people feel accepted and loved. Previous research has shown that such feelings in a romantic relationship lead to happiness and well-being. Substantial evidence also indicates that early experience of parental rejection could have a direct impact on adults' psychological adjustment (e.g. in the form of impaired self-esteem, lowered self-efficacy, emotional unresponsiveness, etc). Further, it has been stressed that RPAR affects adults' ability to form and/or maintain intimate relationships because of a fear of intimacy with romantic partners. The present study explores the mediating effect of fear of intimacy in the relationship between parental (both paternal and maternal) acceptance/rejection and psychological adjustment in a sample of Greek students. Data from a survey of 679 undergraduate students from various universities around Greece were analyzed. The results indicated that fearing intimacy and avoiding closeness in relationships mediates the relationship between parental acceptance/ rejection condition and psychological adjustment (as measured by the Psychological Adjustment Questionnaire - PAQ). Particularly, individuals who feel rejected by their parents (from both, mother and father) seem to develop higher levels of romantic intimacy anxiety, which in turn make them to develop lower levels of psychological adjustment. We also examined whether this mediation effect was contingent upon gender. Using moderated mediation analysis, we found that this mediating effect was stable across both sexes. The implications of the findings within the IPART theoretical framework as well as future research are discussed.



NOTES

