9th European Congress of Community Psychology

9:00am - 2:00pm **Filangieri Room**	**Pre-conference 1: Town humanization, wellbeing and participation. The revitalization of the waterfront. Tom Fox Workshop** (Simultaneous translation English / Italian and viceversa) *For more information see in the homepage- right*
	ID: 346 / **Pre-conference 1: 1** **Workshops** *Topics:* 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing *Keywords:* bottom up urban development and participation **WHERE AND HOW DO WE WANT TO LIVE TOMORROW? Humanization of cities, liveability, and participation: the role of psychologists.** **Tom Fox** TomFox Associates
2:00pm - 6:00pm **Vesuvius Room**	**Pre-conference 2: Workshop on visual tools: The crisis and the city by SIPCO;invited guest: Mieko Yoshihama** *For more information see in the homepage- right* *see http://youtu.be/FUHyyBD2EoA (antonio alfano-No comment)*
5:00pm **Cafè MAMT**	**Registration: Registration**
7:00pm **Palestina Hall**	**Opening 6th: Welcome Ceremony** Rector of the University Federico II, **Massimo Marrelli**, Director of the Department of Humanities **Arturo De Vivo**, President of Fondazione Mediterraneo **Michele Capasso**, President of Campania Region Psychologists Association **Raffaele Felaco**, President of SIPCO **Patrizia Meringolo**, **The board and the President of Ecpa** Caterina Arcidiacono welcome participants to the 9th ECCP Congress. **Christoph Sonn** (Australia), **Vincent Francisco** (editor Global Journal of Community Psychology), *Toshi Sasao (Japan)* **Jorge Castellà Sarriera** (Organizer Fortaleza CP International Congress), **Robert Roe** (Efpa President) **Fabricio Balcazar** (President SCRA) will introduce their "Key-words" for the Congress.
8:00pm **Palestina Hall**	**ECPA AWARD 2013: For Theory and Methods in Community Psychology to Donata Francescato**
8:30pm **Uruguay Room**	**Quo vadis Europa: Lilliana Comes Vernissage**
9:00pm **Uruguay Room**	**Innovative Session: Meet yourself and the others: Perform arts and music** Participants Music and Art performance - Cocktail

9:00am **Filangieri Room**	**Opening 7th: Opening address** Welcome by ECPA president, *Caterina Arcidiacono*
9:15am - 11:15am **Filangieri Room**	**Plenary I: COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY: KEY POINTS FOR THE FUTURE (with English/Italian and viceversa translation)** Session Chair: **Caterina Arcidiacono**, European Community Psychology Association, Italy Donata Francescato: Community Psychology Competencies and Needs in a Global perspective Serdar M. Degirmencioglu: Critical perspective in Community Psychology Caroline Kagan: Action Research and visions for the future
11:30am - 1:30pm **Filangieri Room**	**Plenary II: THRIVING SOCIAL WELLBEING AND JUSTICE: SHARED KNOWLEDGES (with English/Italian and viceversa translation)** Session Chair: **Wolfgang Stark**, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany Caterina Arcidiacono Community: Psychology approach to happiness and social change Stefano Bartolini economist: Hapiness, wellbeing and justice Tom fox visioner and urban planner: Social change and natural environment

ID: 345 / Plenary II: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: happiness, goods, togetherness

Happiness and wellbeing beyond the crisis

Stefano Bartolini

http://www.econ-pol.unisi.it/bartolini/; stefano.bartolini@unisi.it

We live in rich countries, we have defeated mass poverty, we have access to consumer goods, education and health care and we lead longer lives. And yet, every one of us feels a sense of widespread dissatisfaction and a psychological malaise lurking in the air. Our relationships have been sacrificed on the altar of material affluence, which knows only two imperatives: work and the consumption of material goods. Hence our increasing wealth of goods and penury of relationships. Hence our growing unhappiness.

1:30pm - 2:30pm	**Lunch 1** MAAMT Cafè- lunch box
2:30pm - 3:30pm **Marrakech Room**	**Invited Session: Meet and Interact among ECPA country liason people** Session Chair: **Caterina Arcidiacono**, European Community Psychology Association, Italy Session Chair: **Serdar M. Degirmencioglu**, Dogus University, Turkey Presdients of community psychology associations and ECPA "liason people" of all European countries will meet to enhance and promote collaboration
2:30pm - 3:30pm **Uruguay Room**	**Poster session 1** Session Chair: **Anna Zoli**, University of Macerata, Italy

ID: 183 / Poster session 1: 2
Poster Presentations
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Psychological Empowerment; Recognition of Prior Learning

A Contribution in Defining Psychological Empowerment Construct

José Ornelas, João Maroco, Marta Trindade Miguel

ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal

The main objective of this study is to evaluate the levels of psychological empowerment of individuals certified through the RVCC process (the process of recognition of prior learning in Portugal).

We used three scales of empowerment that evaluate respectively the intrapersonal/emotional, international/cognitive and behavioral components of psychological empowerment: Sociopolitical Control Scale-Revised (Peterson, Lowe, Hughey, Reid, Zimmerman & Speer, 2006); Cognitive Understanding of Power Scale(Speer & Peterson, 2000), and Participation Behaviors Scale (Speer, Jackson & Peterson, 2001).

The scales were translated and adapted to the Portuguese population and applied, in person, by phone and by e-mail, to 216 participants certified by the RVCC process and only 50 entered.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis was made in order to validate and redefine the psychological empowerment construct.

ID: 245 / Poster session 1: 3
Poster Presentations
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: Sense of community, scouting, SCI II

Measuring sense of community in portuguese scouting

José Ornelas[2], Olga Oliveira Cunha[1]

[1]CNE/ISPA, Portugal; [2]ISPA, Portugal
Pshychological Sense of Community (PSOC) have a solid 25 years of investigation, regarding several kinds of communities some of them regarding relational communities, for instance in work environments (Brodsky & Marx, 2001; Catano, Pretty, Southwell & Cole, 1993; Mahan, 2000; Pretty & McCarthy, 1991; Pretty, McCarthy & Catano, 1992), in religious communities (Miers & Fisher, 2002), immigrants communities (Fisher & Sonn, 1999; Sonn, 2002), student communities (Pretty, 1990), Internet communities(Obst, Zinkiewicz & Smith, 2002a), mutual help groups (Maya Jariego, 1996), among others.

We used the SCI II developed by Lee & Chavis (2008) and internal consistency and discriminant validity of the scale were investigated: 811 adults from CNE - Portuguese Catholic Scout Association completed the SCI II (translated for portuguese language). We present the refined model for the Portuguese context.

ID: 165 / Poster session 1: 5
Poster Presentations
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: mediation, human development, environmental education, positive intervention

Family mediation at the judiciary context: an educational intervention for families in poverty

Simone de Biazzi Avila Batista da Silveira[2], Maria Angela Mattar Yunes[1]
[1]Universidade Federal do Rio Grande/FURG e Centro Universitário La Salle/ UNILASALLE, Brazil; [2]Universidade Federal do Rio Grande/FURG, Brazil

This research aimed to investigate processes of family mediation in judicial context,studying the ecological and educational dynamics of family relationships vs mediation strategies when conflict affects low income families.Based on Bioecological Human Development, Positive Psychology and the transformational perspective of Environmental Education, the study was conducted in 2 judicial environments where family mediation was held. Methods: a) ecological engagement (naturalistic observations of 42 families) and b) open individual interviews with 2 mediators. A textual analysis of data was conducted.Results: 64% of families were led by mothers and 80% were concerned about the impact of the family conflict in the future of their children.The need for educational elements to implement procedures were found (e.g. physical environment and language of the mediation processes).Mediators should be open to listening and dialogue and respect for each family time of conflict.Most family mediations got a successful final: neverthless families expressed their need of a legal sentence "passed by the judge",so remarking their difficulties in feeling decisional autonomy when their cases are at the judicial context.Therefore,the mediation methodology of the judicial context is a strategy to be extended to other community contexts where families expresses their conflicts.It seems to be an educational pathway for building autonomy,citizenship,solidarity and peaceful relations in a preventive perspective.

ID: 327 / Poster session 1: 6
Poster Presentations
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Mozambique, young adults, sense of community, sociopolitical control, positive youth development

Sociopolitical control, sense of community and positive youth development: a comparative study between young African adults living in Portugal and young adults residing in Mozambique

Lourdes Meque[1], Hosé Ornelas[2]
[1]Instituto Superior de Psicologia Aplicada, Lisboa; [2]Instituto Superior de Psicologia Aplicada, Lisboa

In literature there are no studies covering sociopolitical control,sense of community and positive youth development – at the same time.Due to the relevance of it and the lack of studies in the Mozambican population,we performed this study in order to understand the relationship between these variables in both the Mozambican young adults population as well as African ones.There's a need to develop strategies for prevention, reuse and integration in the community: youth is perceived as problematic for redress in the world and not as a problem for society as well as for the contribution to programs prevention and intervention.The impact of culture on these issues is crucial to tailor these programs to a specific audience and to more easily export them to Mozambique and to other countries that scientifically are not as developed as Western countries yet.The aim of this work is to study the impact of sociopolitical control and sense of community in the positive youth development on African young adults,as well as to verify if there are differences in these parameters at their country of residence.The research focus on young African adults living in Portugal and Mozambicans ones residing in Mozambique;we collected a sample of 250 participants in both groups (18-24 y.),through questionnaires.There will be a contribution to the validation of the scales of sociopolitical control and sense of the community to Mozambique in order to asset its usefulness for this and future studies.

ID: 190 / Poster session 1: 7
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: sense of community, mental health continuum, empowerment, social support, wellbeing, lifespan

Sense of Community, Social Participation, Empowerment and Psychosocial Wellbeing: a study on Italian adults

Giovanna Petrillo, Vincenza Capone, Daniela Caso
University of Naples Federico II, Italy

There are some empirical studies for the positive role of sense of community and social participation in increasing personal wellbeing, both in adult and adolescent populations (Cicognani et al. 2008; Keyes 2005).

Aim of the study was to assess the relationship between social participation, empowerment, sense of community in a sample of Italian adults, and the impact of such variables on psychosocial wellbeing. Of particular interest was the specific contribution of these social variables in affecting the emotional, psychological and social dimensions of wellbeing. Differences according to age and gender were also assessed. A self-report questionnaire was submitted to a sample of 1460 participants from 18 to 91 years old.

Results highlighted the higher social participation and personal and political empowerment of male compared to female. They also indicated people in midlife reported higher levels of psychological and social well-being compared to younger group.

The overall results showed a positive association between social participation, sense of community, empowerment and wellbeing in Italian adults. A separate series of structural equation modeling analyses confirmed that social wellbeing was positively affected by social participation and sense of community, whereas emotional wellbeing was influenced by empowerment, social participation and perceived social support, and psychological wellbeing was affected by empowerment, sense of community and social support

| 2:30pm - 3:30pm Istanbul Hall | **Poster session 2** Session Chair: **Susanna Rota**, London School of Economics, Italy |

ID: 322 / Poster session 2: 1
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: ecovillage, social representations, environment, spirituality, minority influence

Eco-village: A source of social change?

Petra Carman, Mauro Sarrica, Bruno Mazzara
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Ever since the 70's we have gradually come to witness a change in people's environmental worldview. But environmentalism was not the only trend under way in the 70s; among others, the spiritualism movement also gained its momentum. Interestingly, a lot of experiences that provided the basis for the spiritual movement took place in nature. Moscovici believes that it is this relationship (and the process of evolution) between nature and humanity that needs to be made a focus of scientific research, especially now that it has reached a new phase. As actors in defining this new relationship, he praises organised alternative groups with their "return to nature" outlook for protesting the practices of productivism and generating knowledge in cross-disciplinary measures. Among these groups one could also place the ever more popular eco-village movement. Eco-villages are sustainable communities with a strong shared values base or 'spirituality', and which in Norberg-Hodge's view present perhaps the most comprehensive antidote to dependence on the global economy. They are innovative alternative communities that act as examples of minority influence in the society's paradigm shift towards more sustainable living. If eco-villages provide glimpses into our possible future, what can they tell us about our future relationship with nature? What are their social representations of nature and spirituality? What type of conflicts are they facing? And, how do they exert their influence?

ID: 248 / Poster session 2: 2
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: new media, community engagement, disaster recovery, participation

New Media as participatory tools in disaster recovery

Serena Tagliacozzo
University College London, United Kingdom

Recent researches agreed on the potential of new interactive technologies, as social networking sites (SNSs), to foster democratic participation and community engagement. Community involvement is a priority in disaster recovery when people affected have to face major challenges to rebuild their physical and social environment. In this poster the advantages of the use of new technologies for democratic participation in disaster recovery will be highlighted. The last section will be a presentation of the results of a research on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) by L'Aquila citizens in the aftermath of the 6 April 2009 earthquake in order to participate actively to the reconstruction process. Results from this research suggest that, even if these new technologies are recognised as participatory tools, their effectiveness in increasing people's s sense of agency is affected by the lack of communication between authorities and citizens.

ID: 172 / Poster session 2: 3
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: citizen participation, young people, east asia, political attitude, survey study

The difference of young people's attitude about citizen participation between Japan and South Korea

Naoya Takahashi

Rissho University, Japan

It is pointed out that social capital is declining in advanced nations. When a future social change and community development are considered, it is an important issue to promote the youth's social participation. However, the young people's political participation and citizen participation remain more weaker than other ages. The purpose of this research is to explore the attitude about young people's citizen participation in Japan and South Korea. 325 Japanese college students were investigated in January 2010, moreover, 309 South Korean persons who were 20 to 39 years old were investigated in March 2013. The contents investigated in common were interest about politics, political alienation, citizen participation experience for one year, the number of close friends, self-esteem scale, and justice beliefs scale. There were significant differences about political and social consciousness between Japan and South Korea. Especially, the interest about politics was higher in South Korea than in Japan. Comparison of the factors which promotes citizen participation experience and the interest about politics was performed between the two countries. Based on these analysis, the difference in youth's attitude about citizen participation between the two countries was discussed.

ID: 184 / Poster session 2: 4
Poster Presentations
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: mixed methodology, citizenship, values, social crisis

Messages from Palazzo Marino

Linda Grazia Pola

University of Milano, Italy

The aim of this study is to show how periods of institutional and social crisis affect institutional speeches given to the citizens. An important theoretical background to investigate this topic is the Social Representation Theory (Moscovici, 1986), in particular referring to the contribution about citizenship of Sanchez-Mazas (2003). Another fundamental component of citizenship is represented by cultural values, as described by Schwartz's researches (2004). We analyzed the inaugural addresses of the mayors of Milan pronounced from the postwar period (1945) until today using a mixed methodology for a twofold analysis: a qualitative content analysis and a quali-quantitative analysis using software SPAD. T. The qualitative analysis on values showed a transition from values belonging to the categories of Harmony and Autonomy to values related to Conservatism and Mastery, and a constant reference to the values of Egalitarianism. The quali-quantitative analysis shows three main latent dimensions: the first underlines a transition from a symbolic and emotive language to a more pragmatic one, the second shows the difference between speaking about the social world and the political world, and the third distinguishes moments of development from moments of crisis. An interpretation is proposed that this transformations occur in conjunction with periods of social crisis, e.g. the so-called passage from the first to the second Republic and the bribes scandal known as Mani Pulite.

ID: 239 / Poster session 2: 5
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: buying behavior, addiction, teenager, content analysis, prevention

Teen buying behavior: a research contribution featuring "mixed methods".

LOREDANA VARVERI[1], **SIMONA PICCOLO**[2], **VALENTINA PETRALIA**[3]
[1]Università di Palermo, Italy; [2]Università di Palermo, Italy; [3]Università di Palermo, Italy

Introduction: During last Century, the consumer buying behavior has deeply changed. One only needs to think about the increase of shopping addiction cases and the expression that Juliet Schor (2004), uses to define the today's teenagers: "Born to buy".Therefore it's very important to be focused on the risks of irregular buying behaviors, in order to limit or even avoid this kind of problem, specially concerning new generations (Varveri , Lavanco, 2005).

Objectives: The purpose of the research is to analyze the adolescent purchasing behavior and the connection between the social factors influence on buying motivation and shopping disorders. (Lachance, Legault, 2007).

Methodology: The tested group was composed by 27,4 % of males and 72,6 % of females, with an average age of 17,8yrs (s.d.=0.9) . The protocol consisted of:
- An "ad hoc tpb" questionnaire made of open questions (thematic analysis with the assistance of Atlas.it) ;
- The Shopping Disorder Scale by Lavanco and Varveri.

Results: The survey reveals that 9% of the group is affected by buying disorders. We point out extremely interesting data about spending leisure time and money and some items referred to the 'theory of planned behavior'.

It is fundamental to make young people aware of money's worth and the healthiest way to spend their time,

taking more specific measures and paying particular attention to the school context, where symptoms of compulsive shopping could be early identified.

ID: 223 / Poster session 2: 7
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: migration-related detention; ecological perspective; health; well-being; human rights.

Migration-Related Detention: A new Challenge. What Can Community Psychologists Do?

Francesca Esposito[1], Caterina Arcidiacono[2], José Ornelas[1]
[1]ISPA-IU, Lisbona, Portugal; [2]Federico II University of Naples, Italy; fesposito@ispa.pt

During the last decades, migration-related detention has become a practice used by States to detain - typically on administrative (not criminal) grounds - foreigners without a regular stay permit, including asylum seekers. A deprivation of liberty of non-citizens because of their irregular status. Central questions that many civil society organizations, experts and researchers are raising are: "Do these centres guarantee the respect of the personal dignity and the fundamental rights of detained migrants?, Which are the effects of the detention in terms of quality of life of the detainees?". Starting from these considerations, this contribution presents a research project that proposes a community and ecological perspective to understand the implications of administrative detention in terms of health, well-being and vulnerability conditions of detained migrants. Two migration-related detention centres in two different European countries - Portugal and Italy - are considered. A multiple method design, combining quantitative and qualitative methods, is adopted to analyze each local reality in a situated way. Different levels of analysis (societal, organizational, relational, individual) are considered individually and in their reciprocal interrelations. The contribution intends to launch a reflection on the increased value of adopting situated and ecological framework of analysis in order to highlight the large effects of detention contexts on migrants' health and well-being, and the role that different types of justice play on their wellness outcome.

ID: 337 / Poster session 2: 8
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: participative istances; city; health

L'importante è partecipare: a project to promote participative instances about health-related issues in the city

Ilaria Giovannelli[1], Paride Braibanti[2]
[1]Università di Genova, Italia; [2]Università di Bergamo, Italia

The events of each person's life happen within places that are integral part of their own existences. In these places,or non-places,also health represents a right and a vehicle for social advancement,as well as relational and economic development for a city.So it must be promoted by appraising individual competences in the activation of democratic processes.In this way individual-voices can be heard,abilities experienced and functional solutions to health identified.To achieve this,participation as an instrument could promote awareness and deep understanding of social facts so producing considerable transformations in society while the community and the group are two preferential points of observation.The project "L'importante è partecipare" addresses young people working on the Regional Civil Service (SCR) at Piombino in order to promote participative instances supporting opportunities of thinking,reflection and action about health-related issues in the city.The project is divided into 4 phases: 1)share the main aspects of the project; 2)identify health characteristics of the community; 3)create opportunities for dialectic exchange between different points of view; 4)plan future actions to improve individual and collective health.Focus groups,city walking, outreach and "future lab" will be used.The project help to explore alternative views and overcome traditional frame of mind,to reassess individual and collective resources,to understand distinctive features of an healthy city

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ID: 170 / Poster session 2: 9
Poster Presentations
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Community Resilience, Disaster, Coping with a Disaster, Post-Disaster Recovery

Community Resilience in post-disaster recovery: the case of fire in a nightclub at Santa Maria/RS/Brazil

Jana Gonçalves Zappe[1], Maria Angela Mattar Yunes[2], Débora Dalbosco Dell'Aglio[1]
[1]Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; [2]Fundação Universidade de Rio Grande, Brazil

This paper aims to approach some events related to the fire in a nightclub at Santa Maria/RS/Brazil, setting focus on Community Resilience, which highlights the potential for adaptation and transformation in communities facing situations of extreme adversity. This year, in Santa Maria, a small town in the countryside with about 220 thousand inhabitants, a fire in a nightclub killed at least 242 people and injured several others. It was considered the second most-devastating fire disaster in Brazilian history and led to an intense social mobilization because most of the victims were young. A sense of belonging and community cohesion were essential for coping with the situation, a fact that has been observed in some post-disaster occurrences, such as abundant presence of doctors, psychologists, nurses and other professional volunteers, and rapid creation of support services. A center for psychosocial care was created the day after the disaster, and seven days after, an Association of relatives and survivors, which was rather fast compared to other similar situations. Furthermore, from the day after the fire on, hikes, vigils in public places, tributes and other events have been involving several people to remember the victims and demand for justice. These events reflect the role of the community in overcoming the psychosocial consequences of the disaster and reveal the manifestation of community resilience by the brevity and abundance of resources for post-disaster recovering.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Marrakech Room**	**Session 01: Symposium** Session Chair: **Chris Pawson**, University of East London, United Kingdom

ID: 202
Symposium
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 5. Beyond the crisis:

Exploring the Community Psychology and Higher Education Nexus

Chair(s): <u>Chris Pawson</u> **(University of East London)**

The aims of the symposium mirror those of the education track for the congress by asking attendees to explore how community psychologists and educators involved in Higher Education (HE) might promote both melioration and transformation. The symposium brings together a collection of papers from authors who have identified, developed and facilitated opportunities for psychology students to engage in partnerships with their communities. These are partnerships that provide learning opportunities which are guided by, and in turn promote, the principles of community psychology. Kagan and colleagues will discuss examples of the impact of Community-Based Learning (CBL) within community psychology programmes and present a model which highlights opportunities and complexities for participants considering the development of CBL partnerships. Ohl and her co-authors provide an example of community engagement through their presentation of a programme delivered by psychology students in schools and aimed at promoting wellbeing amongst local school children. The authors examine this programme in relation to the broader context of government health policy, which links closely with the paper presented by Pawson who discusses community engagement of students through research that has informed local health policy in the East end of London. Finally, the work of Akhurst and colleagues from South Africa broadens the symposium discussion from the context of local community engagement to their work with students engaged in International CBL. The projects presented by symposium contributors will be used as a starting point to invite the audience to consider how we might best apply the principles of community psychology to promote wellbeing and liberation via community engagement by psychology students. The symposium will enable participants to begin connecting their community work and collectively consider how the HE sector might broaden and sustain positive social impact beyond the academy.

Presentations of the Symposium

Community based learning in community psychology courses: an embedded practice under organisational strain

<u>Carolyn Kagan</u> **(Manchester Metropolitan University), Rebecca Lawthom (Manchester Metropolitan University), Michael Richards (Manchester Metropolitan University)**

At Manchester Metropolitan University, the postgraduate and undergraduate community psychology programmes are organised around action learning wherein students work with a community based project on an issue identified by that project and integrate this experience into their learning. These are not professional training placements and no formal contracts exist between the University and the project. This approach reflects one kind of engaged scholarship and faces all the difficulties of assessing impact and quality as other forms of university-public engagement activity. Examples of the impact on community organisations will be given. These cannot be understood in isolation from other kinds of impact, the organisational processes underpinning the work and the wider institutional context. A model will be presented for understanding the complexity of community based learning in UK Higher Education.

Working with local communities: A role for psychology students?

<u>Maddie Ohl</u> **(Institute for Innovation in Teaching and Learning, UWL), Pauline Fox (School of Psychology, Social Work and Human Sciences, UWL), Bronach Hughes (Institute for Practice, Interdisciplinary Research & Enterpris), Kathryn Mitchell (Directorate, University of West London)**

The Pyramid project gives psychology students a role in making a direct impact to local communities. Pyramid is a 10-week group programme which has been shown to be effective in building the socio-emotional well-being of vulnerable children. The programme is delivered to schools as part of a final year psychology degree module in experiential learning. Through this module, students provide community support while also building their ability to apply psychological concepts and developing their employability skills. This paper outlines evidence of the reciprocal benefits of a collaborative approach for psychology students, local communities and vulnerable children. The current context of the Pyramid programme in relation to government health and education policy is examined. Issues related to proposed changes to the undergraduate psychology curriculum and the future direction of this type of initiative will be discussed.

Community-based learning through research and programme evaluation

<u>Chris Pawson</u> **(School of Psychology, UEL), Oona Levasseur (School of Psychology, UEL), Stefan Moredal (School of Psychology, UEL), Christopher Iloyd (School of Psychology, UEL), Edna Semwezi (School of Psychology, UEL)**

Community engagement on the part of Higher Education psychology departments and their students is often embedded within modules or programmes in the form of community- or service-based learning that is credit-linked. However, there are a number of alternative models by which departments and their students can facilitate individual and community transformation. The author provides examples of psychology students' engagement with their communities through voluntary research and programme evaluation. The author provides specific examples of how engagement with research questions provided by local government, schools and NHS service users groups have provided opportunities for community-based learning and student political engagement at the University of East London. This paper evaluates the process and outcomes of this type of community engagement and reports on the students' experiences from their perspective.

Embedding community-based learning into psychology degrees at UKZN, South Africa

<u>Jacqui Akhurst</u> **(York St John University), Carol Mitchell (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa), Vernon Solomon (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa), Mary van der Riet (University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa)**

Over a decade ago, the Community Higher Education Service Partnership (CHESP) was designed to drive community engagement by South African universities. It aimed to promote the development of socially accountable models of meaningful student engagement in communities. This led to community-based learning (CBL) being embedded into a number of psychology modules at the University of KwaZulu Natal (UKZN). CBL links with many psychology students' motivations to make contributions to socially disadvantaged groups. It has the potential to enhance students' learning, and to sensitise students to the impacts of social inequality.

Drawing from data collected from focus groups with students at three levels of study, the richness of students' learning will be illustrated. The students reported deeper insight into applications of psychological theory and the impact of being able to 'give something back' to communities. In addition they reported learning to work in a respectful and participatory way, and that it enhanced their ability to problem-solve. The programmes will be explored utilising tools from Activity Theory, to illustrate points of confluence and tensions in such community-based initiatives in the interactions between students, community partners and faculty. The discussion will reflect on what learning in this mode might teach us about integrating and enhancing local community engagement.

3:30pm - 5:00pm	**Session 02**
Uruguay Room	Session Chair: **Fortuna Procentese**, Università Federico II di Napoli, Italy
	Session Chair: **Jarg Bergold**, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

ID: 272 / Session 02: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: triangulate, multicultural, community, coalition, forum

Good practices to Triangulate Research on Multicultural Communities: Community Coalitions and Forums.

Marta Escobar[1], Rocío Garrido[1], Violeta Luque[2], Manuel Garcia-Ramirez[1]
[1]Universidad de Sevilla, Spain; [2]Universidad de Huelva, Spain; martaeb@us.es
Traditionally, social and health practices with immigrant populations have been designed by native experts. This implies a reduced participation of immigrant people in the decision-making process and the failure of practices to respond to their needs or problems. Here, we present community coalitions and forums as good practices in participatory action research (PAR) and the triangulation of information, enhancing the participation of communities.

In the project "Community integration of Moroccan immigrants in Andalusia. Predictive factors and action proposals" (funded by the Government of Spain), a coalition composed by researchers and members of the community (immigrant and native) worked collaboratively throughout the project. This facilitated the adaptation of acculturaltion models to the diversity of the community; the collaboration in designing, adaptating and validating assessment instruments; and the interpretation and dissemination of results. Finally, a community forum aimed to present the results to community leaders and services providers, analyzing them and proposing collaborative actions of improvement.

Currently, in the project "Community Cultural Competence: Competent Professionals for Diverse Communities" (funded by the Government of Spain), the members of the coalition (e.g. researchers, community members such as public services professionals, association activists, neighbors, entrepreneurs, etc.), have an active voice in the project´s design, identifying problems and interests for their community; assessing and adapting instruments to their language and culture, as well as facilitating data collection; assisting in the interpretation and dissemination of results; and desiging collaborative lines of action.

In conclusion, community coalitions and forums are good tools for PAR, contributing to the triangulation of information and social change promotion, especially among those who often have no voice in our society, the immigrant population.

ID: 319 / Session 02: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: Arts, poetry, performance, critical psychology, empowerment

The Spoken Word art form as a tool for developing counternarratives and sociopolitical development among marginalized youth in the USA

Kahaema Byer
University of Miami, United States of America; k.byer@umiami.edu
Spoken Word may be defined as a form of performance poetry which originated from the civil rights/black arts movements and today is performed primarily by young people who wish to share personal and often marginalized stories of identity. Topics may vary from personal experiences to those addressing larger sociopolitical themes. For example, youth may write and then share poems about experiences of rape, poverty, racism, gender and sexuality, and various forms of discrimination or marginalization as well as express a desire for social change. Due to its performance based nature, it draws strengths from both the creative writing process as well as that of performance arts. The study used a constructivist grounded theory approach to examine the impact of engaging in Spoken Word for youth. Participants were a diverse group of primarily minority, low income college students at a large university in the United States. The findings showed that the art form of Spoken Word is a storytelling tool that empowers young participants through engaging their sociopolitical development and facilitating the construction of individual and community counter-narratives which challenge a dominant discourse. The presentation will outline the themes of social transformation that emerged from the data and present a framework for how this artistic vehicle serves to empower young people and advance the goals of community psychology. The presentation will also invite

discussion on how the Spoken Word art form can be systematically engaged in marginalized communities without compromising the strengths of its organic, grassroots, resistance-based origins.

ID: 260 / Session 02: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: social change, collective action

Heterogeneity of a social irruption: # YoSoy132 in Mexico

Claudia Mónica Salazar Villava, Raúl Eduardo Cabrera Amador

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico; clauluci58@hotmail.com
On 2012, during the development of our research for a project entitled "Passion, bodies and political action", we decided to analyze some context-related elements when, as we were working on that, the student movement known as #YoSoy132 (#IAm132) burst into the public scene. Compelled by the interest to analyze and understand this phenomenon, which on the days of its appearance produced, among other things, a revivified interest in the then current presidential elections in Mexico, in this article we attempt to reflect on the matter with the guidance of an analytical proposal by Silvia Bolos, which is a call to interrogate, through the category of "heterogeneity", the actors, demands, and forms of action involved in such phenomena. In order to do this, we have elaborated a general chronology of the #YoSoy132 movement spanning from May to July of 2012. This chronology allows us to contextualize a series of events through which we can suggest some hypotheses based on the idea of "ground breaking kinds of collective action", as opposed to that of "creation of a social movement".

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Vesuvius Room**	**Session 03: Symposium** Session Chair: **PATRIZIA MERINGOLO**, SIPCO President, Università di Firenze, Italy Session Chair: **Carlo Volpi**, Omnia Group, Italy

ID: 339
Symposium
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: QUAL research

Measuring Public Happiness

Chair(s): **PATRIZIA MERINGOLO (Università di Firenze), CARLO VOLPI (SIPCO)**
Happiness is addressed in multi-disciplinary perspective and the critical issue of measurement of happiness with reference to the contexts, methods and effects will be discuss.

Presentations of the Symposium

Qualitative indicators
PATRIZIA MERINGOLO (SIPCO)
Framing the construct of happiness in critical perspective and highlighting the possible alternatives, the contribution will focus on the importance of introducing qualitative indicators in the evaluation process of social programs.

Happiness social indicators
CARLO VOLPI (SIPCO)
The contribution focus on the use of indicators in support of Change in Organizations, comparing approaches and contexts, offering insights from psychology linking with management and politics.

Happiness indicator in the community psychology critical perspective
CATERINA ARCIDIACONO (ECPA), SALVATORE DI MARTINO (Università Federico II), ALFREDO NATALE (Università Federico II)
Unlike more singularisitc and person-centred disciplines (e.g. Positive Psychology), the specificity of Community Psychology approach to happiness and well-being lies in understanding how the role of multiple levels of analysis (i.e. Prilleltensky's ecological model) are apt to influence the human lot. The authors will also show how taking into account some value-based dimension often overlooked by other psychological disciplines such as empowerment, justice, participation, equality, social action and the like – which are instead distinctive features of Community Psychology (Orford, 2008) – it is possible to advance our understanding of these phenomena.

Happiness and civil economic
STEFANO BARTOLINI (University of Siena)
Focus on the feedback between measuring prosperity instruments and public policies. Proposes alternative instruments in measuring prosperity in a perspective that hybridates terminology and tools of Economy, Community Psychology and social sciences.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Tunisi Room**	**Session 04** Session Chair: **Jorge S. López**, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain

ID: 215 / Session 04: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Poverty, Oppression, Latin America, Liberation Paradigm

The poverty in Latin Community Psychology

James Ferreira Moura Jr.[1], Jorge Castellá Sarriera[1], Verônica Morais Ximenes[2], Elívia Camurça Cidade[2]

[1]Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil; [2]Federal University of Ceará (UFC), Brazil; jamesferreirajr@gmail.com

This study aims to introduce considerations of poverty's categories and its relations with liberation paradigm in Community Psychology. The poverty is understood by Capabilities Approach (Sen, 2000). We start with a discussion of poverty from a multidimensional approach, which highlights the impossibility of capturing this phenomenon only from a monetary point of view. It is necessary to think on the psychological, symbolic and political realities experienced by people in these conditions. The poverty, considering the liberation paradigm in Community Psychology, is understood as a reality of oppression that needs to be transformed. Thus, in this bibliographical study, psychological poverty's categories are presented, such as the Ideology of Submission and Resignation (Góis, 2008), Culture of Poverty (Martín-Baró, 1998), Culture of Silence (Freire, 1980) and Fatalism Syndrome (Martín-Baró, 1998). These categories demonstrate the ability of individuals to (re)act to life conditions which are painful to them. Consequently, the observation of these categories helps emphasizing the possible and necessary implication of psychology to the individuals who are in conditions of oppression, denaturalizing concepts and announcing discoveries from the individuals' point of view. Regarding Capability Approach, it is necessary to instigate autonomy and collective mobilization for changes in heteronomous attitudes and oppressive social structure. In Community Psychology, theses aims are community development and empowerment of the personal and social identity. Despite the fact that poverty and the social reality of Latin America constitute the human psyche in a unique way, this individual must be perceived as a potential and growing one, not deleting his ability to confront and transform an oppressive social reality. In Latin Community Psychology, the human being must be understood as autonomous and full of potentialities despite the oppressive structure of poverty.

ID: 217 / Session 04: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: flow of consciousness, wellbeing, political participation, political cynicism

Good politics: when participation can build healthy communities

Marco Boffi

University of Milan, Italy; marcoboffipsy@gmail.com

The role of participative decisional processes has become a key topic in modern countries. Improving citizens' participation by offering them tools to be informed and aware of the consequences of their actions could prevent the rising lack of trust in politics (Dalton,2007) and reduce the perceived distance between institutionalized forms of inclusion and civil society initiatives.This dynamic can be described through two theoretical constructs: political cynicism -lack of trust in the political system and the people involved in it (Cappella & Jamieson,1997)-and flow of consciousness,a sense of deep engagement experienced when we are involved in freely chosen activities – e.g. civic participation –that increases individual wellbeing (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990).This study proposes a model describing the qualitative aspect of political participation hypothesizing that the subjective perception of what good politics is can affect the community at large,as basis of the rewarding criteria used to select those political activists who can build a career in politics.We identified a sample of political activists:people involved in "acts that aim at influencing the government,either by affecting the choice of government personnel or by affecting the choices made by government personnel."(Verba & Nie, 1972,p.2).224 participants filled a questionnaire including items defining "good politics",a scale for PCY (Bobbio & Manganelli,2010;Pattyn,Van Hiel & Dhont,2009),a scale for flow (Jackson & Marsh,1996;Muzio,2004).The factor analysis highlighted three main components of Good Politics: engagement (passion experienced by the politician and passed on to others),success (being able to get votes and to advance in career) and competence (having a good knowledge in a specific field and in the legislative domain).The cluster analysis identified 4 groups: technicians,pragmatists,idealists and cynics.The first 3 groups represent forms of Good Politics, the latter a threat to the community.

3:30pm - 5:00pm	**Session 05**
Jerusalem Hall	Session Chair: **Eva Nyberg**, Research & Development Centre South of Stockholm (FoU-Södertörn), Sweden

ID: 140 / Session 05: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Homelessness, Recovery, Posttraumatic Growth, Self-distraction, Emotional Support Seeking, Consumer Choice.

Recovery in Homelessness: The roles of Coping and Consumer Choice in Posttraumatic Growth

Rachel Marie Manning, Ronni Michelle Greenwood

University of Limerick, Ireland, Ireland; rachel.manning1@gmail.com

Homelessness is an increasing social crisis both in Ireland and globally (Focus Ireland, 2012). Although the negative effects of homelessness are irrefutable, in this talk we suggest that this community is not without opportunities for recovery, defined as 'positive change resulting from trauma experiences' (Anthony, 1993). In our present research, the ecological nature of posttraumatic growth (PTG), as a dimension of recovery, is investigated. Drawing on the coping (Carver & Scheier, 1994), growth (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 2004) and consumer choice (Tsemberis, 2004) literatures, two quantitative studies with homeless service consumers will be presented. In Study 1, individual level coping styles used to control distress, and so promote PTG, were investigated. As expected, emotion-focused coping (self-distraction) predicted PTG and this relationship was partially mediated by problem-focused coping (emotional support seeking) (n=54). In Study 2 (n=96), the influence of meso-level homeless service characteristics on these coping styles and PTG was investigated. Results indicate that homeless services that promote consumer choice also foster self-distraction and emotional support seeking coping styles. Importantly, the indirect effect of emotion-focused

coping on PTG observed in Study 1 was replicated in Study 2. These findings contribute to strengths-based theory and practice in homelessness. In particular, the importance of restoring control to disempowered community members in these settings is shown as an innovative means of promoting recovery.

Youngsters Coping with Situation of Risk of Social Exclusion

Agnieszka Wilczynska
University of Silesia, Poland; agnieszka.wilczynska@us.edu.pl
Social exclusion is viewed as an acute social problem that is difficult to solve and poses considerable threat to both psychological and physical well-being.

Psychological theory and research conceives of social exclusion as the effect of depriving a human being of one of the most fundamental needs, namely the sense of personal belonging.

It was shown that experiencing social exclusion early in life generated a myriad of detrimental consequences: increased aggression withdrawal from social contacts, decrease in empathic behavior, poor performance at school, self-destructive addictions, premature parenthood and other symptoms of losing self-control.

The scientific objective of the present project was to obtain empirical data enabling the verification (or rejection) of selected assumptions central to motivation theory of the need to belong as proposed by Baumeister and Leary, (1995), as well as the assessment of selected assumptions of the relational model of coping with stress advanced by Lazarus and Folkman, (1984). A special feature of our research is utilizing participants who are teenagers identified as at risk of social exclusion.

We were isolating several variables composing the "emotional numbness syndrome" in youngsters based on the theoretical assumptions underlining our view of the dynamics of social exclusion. There are: risk of social exclusion, low need and sense of belonging, high anger, low emotional intelligence, low self-esteem, no changing in mood, non-productive coping.

Using path analysis of the data and two-step clustering (collected from 320 individuals of both genders), we differentiated four different groups with various patterns of coping with situations of social exclusion.

Amongst others, results shows that youngsters from the group with risk of being rejected by peers and with school problems use non-productive coping, whereas youth with family problems presents more aggressive behavior in situation of higher needs for belonging.

The Family Centre – preventive work with the poorest migrated youngsters

Eva Nyberg
Research & Development Centre South of Stockholm (FoU-Södertörn), Sweden; eva.nyberg@fou-sodertorn.se
The Family Centre for coordinated health and social care is an attempt to support families with small children in the growing multicultural suburbs around Stockholm. Many of them stand totally outside the welfare system:

• asylum seekers forced into a long legal process that can last up to 5-7 years,

• families without identification documents, "paperless" refugees,

• families from the EU countries of Eastern Europe at risk for deportation if the parents become unemployed.

A study of families in such a local Family Centre illustrates an extremely heavy life situation. The parents are struggling with restricted resources and a failing mental health. The need for support is multidisciplinary: social, economic, psychological, medical. The risk for family violence is always present. In a rich country as Sweden the poor migrant familiy ends up in the utmost marginalization.

One conclusion of our study was, however, that the Family Centre is an constructive institution for child prevention in the multicultural area, for several reasons:
- The interdisciplinary collaboration of the staff, called linking, or bridging, is effective in finding children at risk early.
- The centre is available in many aspects:

geography; situated in your residential area

time; you get a quick appointment

multiprofessionality; several disciplines are availible in the same place

information; the staff has local knowledge about the area that is useful for the migrants.
- The Family Centre is a perfect platform for different group activities to empower the families through reciprocity and to help each other.

In a complementary study of the familyl care in nearby multicultural areas but without a Family Centre, we discovered that the coordinated interdisciplinary support to families with small children was missing there. The Centre made a difference.

Our presentation will be complemented by examples on family support and collaborative work at the centre.

Supportive homes for uprooted lives. A cross-disciplinar action research on the Refugee Centers of Milan

Nicola Rainisio[1], Agnese Rebaglio[2], Elena Giunta[2]
[1]University of Milan, Italy; [2]Politecnico di Milano, Italy; nicola.rainisio@guest.unimi.it

The capacity to help and support the most vulnerable sectors of population is a critical point for contemporary urban societies, in a context marked by a sharp contrast between the lack of resources and the need to maintain an adequate level of welfare.

One of the most problematic areas is about caring and protecting the asylum seekers and the refugees, who experiment a condition of existential displacement or dislocation (Papadopoulos, 2002) compounded by economic and psychological problems .

Italian policy about the asylum seekers has often failed to establish a global model, able to empower their conditions as requested by the international agreements.

It was in fact largely characterized by an emergency policy, without any systemic perspective, and locations as abandhoned schools and mobile homes were chosen randomly to answer the urgent requests of new solutions for a temporary accomodation of the asylum seekers.

The result was a vicious circle of fragility, in which the most vulnerable people were hosted in the most unsupportive residential environments.

A research project was developed, in Milan, involving public actors, designers and environmental psychologist, with the aim of creating some practical guidelines to evolve these spaces.

In particular, the challenge was to favour a process of empowerment, projecting some lo-fi design solutions able to transform an environment perceived as totally precarious in a place of virtuous temporariness, also supporting new forms of individual place attachment and identification (Low & Altman, 1992).

In particular, a first step identified, using some classic psychological tools (focus groups, surveys, direct observations), the main spatial claims from refugees, staff and managers. During the second step, these claims have been used by the designers to project, together with the inhabitants and the local authorities, several scenarios able to improve the socio-physical qualities of the Refugees Center in Milan.

Transition Towns as a tool for social change. The case study of Monteveglio (Bologna, Italy).

Anna Zoli, Barbara Pojaghi
University of Macerata, Italy; a.zoli@unimc.it

Transition Towns is an international movement developing a systemic approach including all real and concrete actions organized by citizen in a bottom-up logic. However, the movement has until now been largely unresearched with qualitative methods and through a community psychology perspective. The Transition movement is going to have long-term effects in terms of revitalizing local economy, enhancing human relations and improving the quality of life of citizen, so it is vital that it is grounded in robust and scientifically informed conceptual frameworks like the research on new communities.

Monteveglio is the first and the only town in Italy absorbing transition principles in an official institutional document: resolution n. 92/2009. In this case study we aim to understand the community modifications and if

they can be scientifically attributed to the transition process. Considering the history of Monteveglio and its political-economical contest within the wider global framework through the voices of the community is an innovative study on the issue both for the theme and the methodology.

In order to understand the history of Monteveglio and the role of transition in it, we listened to its witnesses conducting semistructured interviews, examining the documentation and doing participant observation.

Secondly, we explored the limits of the transition as a community based process and as an institutional process by two focus groups: one with the leaders of Monteveglio in transition, one with some Monteveglio council members. Using these multiple sources of evidence, triangulating data and maintaining a chain of evidence, we developed converging lines of inquiry.

Finally, we gave the focus groups' participants a feedback to plan together new steps for implementing transition in an action-research perspective, pointing out the connection of the community trust and trade as main factors of development.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Jerico Room**	**Session 06** Session Chair: **Liz Cunningham**, University of Brighton, United Kingdom

ID: 244 / Session 06: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: Sense of community, scouting, sense of belonging,

Psychological Sense of Community in Portuguese Scouting

José Ornelas[2], Olga Oliveira Cunha[1]
[1]CNE, Portugal; [2]ISPA, Portugal; jornelas@ispa.pt
Pshychological Sense of Community (PSOC) have a solid 25 years of investigation, regarding several kinds of communities some of them regarding relational communities, for instance in work environments (Brodsky & Marx, 2001; Catano, Pretty, Southwell & Cole, 1993; Mahan, 2000; Pretty & McCarthy, 1991; Pretty, McCarthy & Catano, 1992), in religious communities (Miers & Fisher, 2002), immigrants communities (Fisher & Sonn, 1999; Sonn, 2002), student communities (Pretty, 1990), Internet communities(Obst, Zinkiewicz & Smith, 2002a), mutual help groups (Maya Jariego, 1996), among others.

The World Organization of the Scout Movement and its National Scout Associations play a very important role by contributing to the education of young people in order to help them have a constructive role in society. The Portuguese Catholic Scout Association (CNE) counts more than 71.000 members in c.1100 local groups, including 13 760 adults, which makes CNE the largest youth association in the country.

In this research the aim of the current study is to provide evidence that allow us to contribute to the theoretical development of the construct psychological sense of community, understand which boundaries define the belonging to this relational community, know the symbols system that united the members, realize the emotional safety that comes from the belonging and of the shared values, comprehend the identification with the community, understand the relevance of this community, realize the resources they feel they have access for being a member and the share of the association history

811 participants were included in the study and we will present the findinds of this research.

ID: 253 / Session 06: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Social Justice; Praxis;

Building Students Sense of Community

Liz Cunningham
University of Brighton, United Kingdom; l.cunningham@brighton.ac.uk
This paper describes how students of community psychology participated in a 'Day of Social Justice' activity as part of their learning. Students were instructed to try to operationalise the collective value of 'Social Justice' as described by Nelson and Prilleltensky (2005:65) "the fair and equitable allocation of bargaining powers, obligations, and resources in society". They were asked to try to live one full day embodying social justice to the highest degree possible and to think about how this value related to their behaviour towards others, given the definition. Students shared their experience on an online discussion board and commented on others experience and learning from the activity. These reports of their activities and the responses have been analysed to try to understand a) how students operationalised the concept and b) what impact they felt these activities might have for social change.

ID: 329 / Session 06: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: yoga community

Entering a yoga community: norms, discourses and violations by a newcomer

Jörg W Huber, Mei Lan Fang

University of Northampton, UK; jorg.huber@northampton.ac.uk
Mutually supportive communities such as those inhabited by monks or 'kalyana-mitra' (noble friends) as part of an 'ashram' (yoga community) have strongly developed identities with social structures built upon clearly defined hierarchies and distinct social norms, all of which are accompanied by specific discourses. Currently, there is scant research describing the norms, social expectations and discourses embedded within this particular subculture. Preliminary searches of peer-reviewed and grey literature using a combination of key words: 'ashram,' 'monastery,' 'monks,' 'social norms,' 'norms' and 'discourse,' in Google, ScienceDirect and The Journal of Community Psychology did not yield any relevant research contributions. Due to the lack of knowledges and in-depth understandings in this area, the authors explore personal experiences of entering an ashram by applying a participant observation approach. Findings depict in-depth reflections encompassing pre-arrival biases and post-arrival realizations by a participant observer immersed in an ashram community. The process of developing a framework revealing an individual's journey of adapting to new discourses and expectations of a unique and intricate community, while simultaneously struggling to maintain remnants of old habits will be presented. Detailed accounts of conflicting norms surrounding habits of eating, bans on the use of mobile technology and mandatory periods of silence will be discussed.

ID: 157 / Session 06: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: Community, Sense of Community, Ethno-cultural belongings, intercultural relationships, Textual Analysis

Make sense of community and sense of community within the context of ethno-cultural pluralism. A qualitative study.

Alessia Rochira, Terri Mannarini
University of Salento, Italy; alessiarochira@gmail.com
Within modern plural societies, immigration phenomenon posits identity challenge both for natives and immigrants. This encompasses the interplay between ethno-cultural belonging and sense of attachment towards various communities on the foreground of inter-ethnic relationships. Following a qualitative approach, the present study aims to explore the interplay between ethno-cultural diversity, inter-cultural relationships and sense of belonging to multiple communities. Specifically, the research describes a cross-cultural comparison of diverse meanings – understood as cognitive byproducts culturally determined – attached to the concept of community and sense of community (SOC) by native and immigrant groups. Moreover, the impact of personal experience of inter-ethnic relationships on meaning making of community and SOC has been investigated. Participants were 30 residents of Salento and 30 immigrants from Albania, aged between 18 and 72 years old, and open-ended semi-structured interviews were conducted. A computer-assisted textual analysis was carried out by the means of the T-Lab software. Results indicated differences in meanings attached to the concept of community and SOC between and within ethno-cultural groups. Such differences were discussed along with the personal experience of inter-cultural relations of participants.

3:30pm - 5:00pm
Cyprus Room

Session 07: Symposium
Session Chair: **Cécile Delawarde**, University Paris Descartes, France

ID: 143
Symposium
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Knowledge Production, Public Policies, Evidence Based Policies, Community approaches

Social change through knowledge production: Deconstructing evidence-based political rhetoric and acting as knowledge production mediums

Chair(s): **Cécile Delawarde (University Paris Descartes, France)**

Scientific agencies, as well as public health institutions and policymakers, whose discourse now rely more than ever on scientific knowledge have developed a formal and systematic rhetoric that impose interventionists praxes over inductive knowledge production and local actions. This has particularly been observed in the field of mental disorders prevention. This Evidence Based Mental Medicine now force political decision and lead every form of "social innovation" in health policies.

Some community psychologists have been found to develop local 'community' interventions relying on evidence-based public health discourse, while others have criticised these top-down processes, with the intention to promote local production of actions and knowledge.

However, neither the criticisms on the evidence-based community praxes nor the promotion of knowledge production have been sufficiently and precisely analysed, with the objective to engage community psychologists to address knowledge production as the first step of their daily practices.

The objective of this panel will be to underline the weaknesses of the dominant public health rhetoric in the field of mental health and to propose ways to address knowledge production.

Four presentations will focus on this topic

Presentations of the Symposium

A deconstructive analysis of 'scientific evidences' sustaining policymaking
Xavier Briffault (University Paris Descartes, France)

A deconstructive analysis of 'scientific evidences' sustaining policymaking in the field of preventive interventions in mental health

Examining processes in community and mainstream manifestations of the psy-complex

David Fryer (Australian Institute of Psychology and the University of South A)

An examination, from a critical standpoint, of processes in community and mainstream manifestations of the psy-complex through which 'mental health' knowledge claims are 'truthed' / 'knowledged' (given the status of truth / knowledge) and others are 'falsed' / 'ignoranced'

Shifting from an activist-interventionist standpoint to a position promoting knowledge production

Thomas Saïas (Universty Paris Descartes, France ; UQAM, Canada)

A presentation focusing on the necessity for community psychologists to shift from an activist-interventionist standpoint to a position promoting knowledge production

How community practitioners can effectively act as mediators and partners in community knowledgement

François Chagnon (UQAM, Canada)

A description of how community practitioners can effectively act as mediators and partners in community knowledgement

3:30pm - 5:00pm Beirut Room	**Session 08** Session Chair: **Alba Ximena Zambrano Constanzo**, Universidad de La Frontera, Chile

ID: 182 / Session 08: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Prevention, outreach work, adolescents at risk

Preventive and Outreach work with adolescents

Tomas Bons
Research & development Center South of Stockholm (FoU-Södertörn), Sweden; tomas.bons@fou-sodertorn.se
Growing up is a difficult process. To face up to the demands of society, get an education or work can often be difficult. The life of young people can often be turbulent and get into ways not always intended. How can the welfare system handle these problems?

This presentation will give three different examples from southern Stockholm:

☐ The most common method in Sweden is with Field Workers which are professional social workers that walk the streets during nighttime in search of young people at risk needing assistance. They can offer immediate help but can also guide them to further support within the social service if necessary. Many of these problems are drugs and alcohol related. In Swedish social legislation the social services have an assignment to work preventive.

☐ The degree of involvement of adolescents themselves is the main distinction between the different work models. Beside the above mentioned there is a model where youth´s attend a short education and then participate in the outreach work themselves. One experience from this model is that it is appreciated by the young people at risk in the field, which find it easier to speak with persons of the same age.

☐ The third model is as a form of community work. This project, situated in a stigmatized socio-economic area, is trying to build up a structure around an activity center, in order to create relevant activities for adolescents at risk. In a way this project is working in an opposite direction in comparison with the other projects as it tries to attract young people whilst the other seeks them up.

This presentation will describe and analyze these different work models. The method of investigation is inspired by the Critical Incident Technique (Flanagan, 1954). It tries to capture the intention and purpose of a work model in trying to describe it through actual incidents that reflects the success or failure with the work model.

ID: 144 / Session 08: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: self-harm, self-injury, suicide, school distress, community based prevention

Community based strategy to prevent Deliberate Self-Harm in adolescence: an inquiry to find risk factors at school

Cristina Cecchini, Laura Remaschi, Patrizia Meringolo
Dipartimento di Scienze della Formazione e Psicologia di Firenze, Italia; cristina.cecchini84@gmail.com
Self-harm behaviors, "a deliberate destruction of body tissue, with or without suicidal intent", and suicide are growing phenomena. In Italy suicide attempts and suicide are more frequent as age increases, prevailing from 18 to 24. Specific interventions are still missing, except taking charge after self-harm. Instead of considering this problem not with a biomedical/psychiatric approach, a community based intervention would be preferred, in order to analyse risk and protection factors for planning a health promotion project.

Frequent risk factors seem to be school distress, poor family and social support, drug use, sexual abuse, altered sense of life and death, bad relationship with the body and unsolved body mentalization process. A theoretical model is the Experiential Avoidance Model (Chapman et al., 2006).

Our purpose is analysing risk factors to plan preventive actions. Participants: 313 students from secondary schools; 3 teachers. Instruments: a questionnaire ad hoc and BAT (Probst et al., 1995), MSPSS (Zimet et al., 1988), MAST (Orbach et al., 1991) and PWB (Ryff et al., 1989) scales to students; semi-structured interviews to teachers.

Results confirm the existence of the behaviour, especially in boys, and show an association between cutting and alcohol use, sexual harassments, and threatening others. A correlation between cutting and relationship with the body and between self-harm and suicide attempts is confirmed. A correlation between cutting and failure is found, too, highlighting a relation with school distress, and between cutting and familial communication absence.

In the interviews, teachers observe some risk markers showing supposed distress. Greater criticalities are connected with institutional aspects, such teachers turnover and the difficulties to start an intervention in health promotion. Creating opportunities to train teachers is basic to overcome resistances due to stigmatization about need of psychological help.

ID: 227 / Session 08: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: Intercultural coexistence, action research, empowerment

Building skills for education context interculturally: an action research in the borough of ercilla

Alba Ximena Zambrano Constanzo, Ricardo Xavier Perez-luco Arenas, Claudia Siva Frias, Andres Reyes Oyarzo

Universidad de La Frontera, Chile; alba.zambrano@ufrontera.cl

UNICEF has worked in Araucania for 15 years with institutions about children and youth rights,particularly of indigenous origin.Part of this work was developed at Ercilla where children and young people,especially Mapuche (native southamericans) live in a situation of high vulnerability.In 2009 UNICEF requested that the Dep. of Psychology (Universidad de la Frontera) to develop an experience strengthening teachers'skills in order to attend both educational and developmental needs of Mapuche students.Several indicators point out low human development in this city with an high percentage living in rural areas,poverty,long conflicts over land claims and exposing children and young people to a permanent atmosphere of violence.We present a systematization of the 3-year strategy of Advisory developed to train and support teachers in the logic of action research for educational coexistence in contexts of cultural diversity,in order to propose a "model" of training,advisory and supporting to promote positive conditions for coexistence and move towards an intercultural education.The strategy was made of 4 stages:(a)participatory diagnostic involving different actors in schools and key community informants;(b)Diploma for teachers and workshops to promote cultural identity in young Mapuche;(c)Advice for educational coexistence in contexts of cultural diversity;(d)Support to 3 educational communities and farewell.Back-problematizing spaces of partial results were conducted with the Municipal Education Department,teachers and school managers.We could integrate positive intercultural logics of coexistence although we need to consolidate deeper processes of critical awareness about mechanisms of domination and cultural colonization exerted from everyday practices in school.A significant advance is the participatory incorporation of different members of the community in cultural strengthening actions,particularly in a school that shows institutional violence towards indigenous communities

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ID: 205 / Session 08: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Positive youth development, Youth-Adult Partnerships, Empowerment, Social Trust

Positive Youth Development Through Youth-Adult Partnerships in Organizations: Its Impacts on Empowerment, Social Trust and Social Support

Micaela Lucchesi, José Ornelas

ISPA University Institute, Lisbon, Portugal; mlucchesi@ispa.pt

The study focuses on youth civic and community participation in Portuguese organizations with good levels of youth involvement in decision-making processes. The purpose is to understand the quality of relationships between youth and adults in organizations and how these affect both groups. We analyzed how participation and partnerships between youth and adults have an impact on their empowerment, levels of social trust and social support.

The project is divided into two phases: in the first, the method has a qualitative participatory dimension. Namely, focus groups with young people aged 14/24 years were conducted, and adults who work with them in the same organizations were interviewed. In the second phase, we used quantitative and qualitative methods: the quantitative study is the analysis of a questionnaire with a sample of 250 youth; the qualitative aims to study the status of young people in Portugal, interviewing key informants to better realize the sociopolitical vision on young people and their civic participation.

ID: 277 / Session 08: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: cross-cultural approaches, well-being, adolescence, social change

Challenges of Social Changes for Adolescents in Poland and Japan: Cross-Cultural Explorations of Perceived Environmental Worries and Social Concerns on Well-Being

Anna Bokszczanin[1], <u>Toshi Sasao</u>[1], Kota Tamai[2]
[1]University of Opole, Poland; [2]Hokkai College of Commerce, Japan and International Christian University, Japan; tsasao1@gmail.com
Amid rapidly changing social contexts for adolescents, understanding and promoting well-being has been of serious concern to educators and parents alike across cultures. Unexpected social changes from natural and social disasters (e.g., earthquakes, technological fiascoes, economic collapses) undoubtedly influence adolescent well-being, so do usual developmental and personality issues. The purpose of this presentation is threefold: (a) to present preliminary findings from two comparable surveys (2011) conducted with Japanese and Polish youth on psychological well-being; (b) to test the limits of extant models of well-being and helping behaviors among adolescents in Poland and Japan; and (c) to discuss possible intervention approaches to enhance their well-being in communities and schools, incorporating ecological factors. In the first series of surveys, college-age youth from Japanese (n=103) and Polish (n=180) universities participated in the survey that was collaboratively developed between Japanese and Polish researchers. Preliminary findings show potential pathways to well-being among adolescents across two countries, but school-based and community-based interventions aimed at improving well-being are strongly influenced by socio-cultural contexts.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Palestina Hall**	**Session 09** Session Chair: **Ruben David Fernandez Carrasco**, University of Barcelona, Spain

ID: 195 / Session 09: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Social change, Domestic Violence Against Women

"The Challenges in the Study of Social Change on Domestic Violence Against Women in Portugal"

<u>Raquel Cristina Cardoso</u>, José Ornelas
ISPA - IU, Portugal; raquelvieitascardoso@gmail.com
Domestic violence against women is a social problem that has been an issue of research and intervention over the past years. Over the past decades we have seen many changes in this area all over the world. There have been many changes at different levels in order to raise awareness but also to improve services and other responses to the needs of all stakeholders.

The growing awareness, the increasing number of services available, the policies changes, the changes in legislation, the resources and the funds that have been allocated and, the research and knowledge gathering that has contributed to a more available understanding of the problem have been the most visible part of those changes.

Understanding that the study of those changes, what facilitated them, their benchmarks and turning points are an important issue for community psychology.

The efforts to promote system change requires comprehensive approach form a variety of stakeholders from various community sectors and the health system is one of the important resource for survivors of violence.

In this paper we will present an overview of a study on social changes, on domestic violence against women in the health system, in Portugal and the challenges for the future.

ID: 300 / Session 09: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Children, Mothers, Prison

In the best interests of the child: Mothers and children in prison in New Zealand

<u>Ruth Hungerford</u>
Momentum Research and Evaluation Limited, New Zealand; ruth@momentumresearch.co.nz
New Zealand recently passed legislation to increase the age that children can live in prison with their mothers, from nine months to two years of age, and to broaden the classifications to allow women of all security levels to participate. These changes were enacted primarily to promote health and wellbeing, by supporting breastfeeding and attachment, for this vulnerable population.

With the 'best interests of the child' as its foundation principle, the New Zealand Department of Corrections took a holistic approach to the change in law. Facilities were upgraded and new ones built, policies were overhauled, staff were trained, and once it went operational, an independent formative evaluation was commissioned to gather feedback from the prison staff and mothers. This presentation, by one of the principal evaluators, presents some of the key findings of the evaluation, with a focus on innovation, challenges and what works to promote optimal health and wellbeing for a child housed in a prison.

Grandmother's Remedies Project. A community – based participatory process addressing community health promotion through a two-pronged approach to raise knowledge about common illnesses.

Ruben David Fernandez Carrasco[1], Moises Carmona Monferrer[1], Ernesto Morales Morales[2], Xavier Serrano Blasco[1]

[1]University of Barcelona, Spain . GEPCCiP. Grup d'estudis en Psicologia Cultural, Comunitària i Política; [2]Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain; rubendavidfernandez@ub.edu

With the present communication we aim to share a community – based participatory process developed in the neighbourhood of Roquetes, Barcelona (Spain). More than 150 people and 20 different stakeholders were engaged (public health providers, publics primary schools and residents associations). This project is part of the Community Development Plan (CDP), the CDP are public processes of community action occurring in some neighbourhoods of Barcelona as well as other localities in Catalonia region and, to a lesser extent, in the rest of Spain.

The aims of the process have been to foster a genuine dialogue between the health professionals, the residents (general public) and community organizations about community health, thus the identification of illnesses and possible remedies was a negotiated process. Through negotiation, all parties begin to look differently at the issue (Burton and Kagan, 1995) encouraging true collaboration for building healthy communities (Wolff, 2010).

The main outcomes at the individual level were strengthening autonomy and skills making to self-caring common illness without contacting the health care providers; At the organizational level the process empowered residents associations leadership, shared responsibility and networking with other organizations (Zimmerman, 2000); And at the community level the process contributed to encourage community – based coalitions among the stakeholders to address the promotion of community health. As a unexpected outcome the process contributed to generate an ecology of knowledge, namely when popular knowledge and professional and scientific knowledge lay on equality positions (Sousa Santos, 2002).

The communication will share the main outcomes, conceptual and methodological issues as well as further discussions.

Identification encounters and experiences among Andalusian HIV-infected adolescents

Samuel Arias Sánchez[1], Isabel Avilés Carvajal[1], Francisca Ruiz Moreno[2], Mercedes Rivera Cuello[3], Laura Ferreras Antolín[4]

[1]Universidad de Sevilla, Spain; [2]Asociación Antisida de Málaga (ASIMA) y Facultad de Psicología (Universidad de Málaga), Spain; [3]Hospital Comarcal de la Axarquía (Málaga), Spain; [4]Hospital Materno-Infantil Carlos Haya (Málaga), Spain; samuel@us.es

The current crisis, like all crises, affects more the weakest groups of society. In Spain, the cuts in health and social benefits have been particularly hard with people in risk of social exclusion as the HIV patients. This group is particularly sensitive and heavily dependent on public health services. We present an experience led by Anti-AIDS Association of Malaga (ASIMA), in collaboration with the Maternal and Child Hospital "Carlos Haya", from Malaga and University Child Hospital "Virgen del Rocío", from Seville (Spain). This intervention consists on a psychological program with children infected by HIV since 2010, working on issues such as knowledge and acceptance of the disease, treatment adherence and well-being of adolescents and children. The program includes an annual meeting among adolescents of Seville and Malaga, in which activities about prevention of transmission, sexuality, disease knowledge, attitudes to the infection and all the social and emotional aspects related to their health, including leisure and sharing activities are being developed.

The results show that there is an adequate knowledge of the prescribed antiretroviral therapy. However, knowledge of other aspects is insufficient or wrong, contrasting with the self-perception of not having doubts about the disease. The specific educational program showed to be effective for the acquisition of such knowledge. It still can be seen the refusal to disclose seropositivity because of fear of rejection. The identification situation with peers has been particularly useful due to the improvement of their beliefs about the disease, the perceived support and the creation of friendly networks among them. This also helped the incorporation of some of them to the therapy groups at hospitals. Peer interactions and participation in support groups have become especially important because of the stigma of the disease, the constant secrecy and the particular vulnerability of this group.

Domestic violence: couples' bonds in women's representations and experiences.

Immacolata Di Napoli, Alessandra Chiurazzi, Filomena Tuccillo
Università Federico II di Napoli, Italia; alessandrachiurazzi@gmail.com
According to Istat report (2007), despite the rich variety of interventions and prevention programmes, gender violence, in Italy, is still not properly recognised and managed; domestic violence is the most common type of gender violence.

The relationship between the perpetrator and victim frequently includes a history of intimate partner violence, such as physical assault, threats, and stalking, as well as actual or attempted separation (Dobash et al., 2004; Roehl, O'Sullivan, Webster, & Campbell, 2005). The perpetrator of intimate partner feminicide often have a history of experiencing child abuse (Belfrage & Rying, 2004; Dobash, Dobash, Cavanagh, & Lewis, 2004), while victims have a history of experiencing intimate partner violence in previous relationships (Abrams et al., 2000; Sharps, Campbell, Campbell, Gary, & Webster, 2003). Many public workers (judges, health workers, security forces) have the tendency to explain violent dynamics as an ordinary conflictual and passional relationship (Hirigoyen, 2006). In particular, Arcidiacono and Di Napoli (2012) point out that healthcare operators have an emotional discomfort in dealing with victims' reception and treatment.

Thirty-four women have been interviewed, patients of gynecological – obstetrical clinic of A.O.U. Policlinico in Naples. The narrative interview (Arcidiacono, 2012) has explored: 1) Experience of the romantic relationship; 2) Experience of domestic violence; 3) Expectations about Health services.

All the interviews have been analysed by using diatextual discourse's analysis (Mininni 2003).

The results will be discussed in order to provide to healthcare workers, applicable guidelines to improve the practice of reception and treatment of women who are victims of violence.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Malta Room**	**Session 10** Session Chair: **Agostino Carbone**, Società Italiana di Psicologia di Comunità, Italy

Teen dating violence and teens' self-efficacy for helping and help-seeking behaviour

Elisa Guidi[1], Martine Hébert[2], Tinneke Van Camp[3]
[1]Department of Education and Psychology, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italia; [2]Department of sexology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada; [3]School of law, University of Sheffield, UK; el.guidi@hotmail.it
Teen dating violence (DV) is an important public health issue. It is highly prevalent and can have serious consequences, such as internalizing and externalizing problems and higher risk for revictimization. Prevention initiatives aim to encourage help-seeking behaviour among potential victims and offenders. Due to the great importance of and reliance on peers in adolescence, DV prevention initiatives should also involve a focus on peers as potential informal helpers and aim to raise awareness among peer bystanders. A few of such prevention strategies are being implemented and center on the willingness and ability of peers to safely and effectively act prior, during or after DV incidents against others. In this paper, we explore the perceived ability of adolescents to deal with dating violence against themselves or others and to verify whether self-efficacy to deal with DV is associated with gender and self-reported history of DV. We draw upon quantitative data collected among 259 14-18 year olds in Quebec, Canada. Results reveal a significant difference in scores for boys and girls for helping behaviour and help-seeking behaviour. Girls feel most confident to encourage a victim of DV to talk to someone they trust, while boys feel most confident they could directly intervene when they witness someone being hit. Generally, participants seem more confident to help someone else than to seek help for oneself. The findings suggest that dating violence prevention can build on teens' self-efficacy to deal with dating violence and offer the necessary cues for the design and implementation of effective prevention initiatives.

Empowerment approach with sex workers: experiences from the peer education component of PREVIH project (2009-2013)

Luís Mendão[1], Daniel Simões[1], Inês Tomás Rego[1], Alexandra Oliveira[2], Joana Marques[3]
[1]GAT, Portugal; [2]FPCE, Portugal; [3]APDES, Portugal; lucianaleal.halbritter@gmail.com
Sex workers are considered a group vulnerable to HIV infection, especially some specific groups of sex workers. In Portugal, despite the decriminalization of sex work, they continue to be a marginal group, stigmatized and discriminated, facing increased difficulties in accessing health services, facts that increase their vulnerability to HIV infection. In this context a peer education project was developed, based on a Peer Education Training and Integration Model from APDES (200-2011), in a two stage pilot intervention within an action-research methodology with two main objectives: to increase their participation and strengthen in harm reduction teams through their training and integration and to contribute to their personal empowerment and development of activism skills. This communication aims to describe the different phases of this peer education project and discuss the advantages and challenges of such strategy to promote the empowerment of sex workers. This project involved several partners including sex workers/peers, non-governmental

organizations and academy that were in close contact to discuss the challenges, problems and successes of the project applied to this population. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used to evaluate the project. Several results were achieved namely: the peer educators made 587 contacts in 6 months period; peers educators became increasingly involved in several activities of advocacy and political activism and first steps were also taken to eventually create a Sex Worker lead organization in Portugal. With the end of the project other significant results were achieved and will be discussed in this paper.

ID: 200 / Session 10: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 3. Beyond the crisis: Equity in Gender Relations
Keywords: intimate partner violence; self-help; quality of life; narratives.

The Phoenicians who fly to Ithaca: discovering the potential of self-help through survivors' narratives

Francesca Esposito[1], Manuela Tomai[2]
[1]UIPES, ISPA-IU, Lisboa, Portogallo; [2]Dipartimento di Psicologia Dinamica e Clinica, Sapienza Università degli Studi di Roma; fesposito@ispa.pt
Gender-based violence is invisible and underreported in most countries. In Italy, service providers indicate that, with a spreading rate of 78%, violence in intimate relationships is the most widespread form of violence that continues to affect women across the country. The pervasiveness of this phenomenon is reflected in the growing number of victims of femicide. To contrast this situation, feminist groups and organizations for many years have provided legal assistance, and medical, psychological, and social support to the victims. In a first moment, interventions centered on the individual are privileged, while group interventions are generally provided in more advanced stages. These groups are generally support groups where the women, in the presence of a professional facilitator, can exchange and collectively elaborate their experiences. Self-help groups are seldom used and evaluated in their effectiveness. Self-help groups may be useful contexts to allow women who have experienced violence to break the social isolation to which have been reduced and rebuild their social network, to contextualize their experience in a wider socio-political and cultural dimension, to reduce their self-perception as "victims" and promote the development of an identity of "survivors". Self-help provides them with an opportunity to share, with other women with the same experience, personal stories and strategies to deal with different critical situations. It is also a context that allows the exchange of various forms of social support and promote an active role of the members as mutual helpers. This contribution presents a self-help experience developed since January 2011 in an anti-violence service of Rome. The effects of the self-help in terms of quality of life are analyzed through members' narratives. A reflection on the limits and the potential of the promotion of self-help contexts among women survivors of violence in intimate relationships will be launched.

ID: 333 / Session 10: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 3. Beyond the crisis: Equity in Gender Relations
Keywords: Kinship, marriage,fear,gender normativity, homoparenthood

Be lesbian, be Mother. Experiences of homoparenthood in South Italy.

Agostino Carbone
Società Italiana di Psicologia di Comunità, Italia; agostino.carbone@unina.it
The topic of Gay marriage is not the same as that of gay kinship, but it seems that the two became confused in Italy popular opinion when we hear not only that marriage is and ought to remain a heterosexual institution and bond but also that kinship does not work, or does not qualify as kinship, unless it assumes a recognizable family form. The research would explore the experiences of parenting of Italian Lesbian couples and their children in relation of the different contexts: school, neighborhoods, friends.in this regard were collected 10 narrative interviews in which 10 mothers tell their own life experience and the difficulties of living in the south of Italy.

The data analysis, carried out and leads through a factorial analysis of the interviews, highlights the presence of the risk of isolation resulting from the fear of feeling unwelcome in the local context.

5:00pm - 5:30pm	**Coffe break**

5:00pm - 8:00pm **Vesuvius Room**	**Session 11: Workshop - Film "My Child"** Session Chair: **Serdar M. Degirmencioglu**, Dogus University, Turkey

ID: 283 / Session 11: 1
Workshops
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: parents of LGBT, acceptance, equal rights, gender expressions

Film Documentary; "My Child" 82mn

Nicholas Carr[1], Serdar Degirmencioglu[2]
[1]Haukeland University Hospital, Norway; [2]University of Istanbul, turkey
This film- session will screen a Turkish production which has attracted a lot of publicity and acclaimed awards. It will be introduced by Serdar Degirmencioglu, who will highlight some of the questions raised in the movie, and show how the film is relevant to Community Psychology.

"My Child" is about a very courageous and inspiring group of mothers and fathers in Turkey, who are parents

of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans) individuals. They have not only gone through the diffcult path of accepting their children for who they are,but also have taken the next step to share their experiences with the viewer, as they radically redefine what it means to be parents, family , and actvists in this conservative, homophobic, and trans-phobic society.

In their homes in Istanbul, the parents talk about their experiences of becoming parents; about their children growing up and opening up to them; about the difficult path they had to go through in dealing with this; about opening up to their own friends and families, and re-learning how to be a parent. At the weekly meeting of their supportand advocacy group LISTAG, joined by LGBT-rights activists, they work for visibility, acceptance and equal rights. At the monthly meeting with volonteer psychiatrists, they discuss sexuality, sexual identities, gender expressions,and transformation one goes through as a parent. At a monthly dinner party,the parents socialize with other parents and LGBT children.

In the Pride March the parents march with their banners as they are joined by thousands.

5:30pm - 7:00pm **Marrakech Room**	**Session 12** Session Chair: **Mark S. Aber**, University of Illinois, United States of America

ID: 118 / **Session 12: 1**
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: participatory policy-making, conflict, power, exclusion, community participation

Riding paradox: Lessons learned from Italian participatory policy-making experiences

Terri Mannarini

University of Salento, Italy; terrimannarini@hotmail.com
In this paper, some of the psychosocial aspects of participatory policy making in Italy are analyzed, with specific attention given to the relationship between internal agents (IAs) and external agents (EAs). Based both on a review of the documented Italian case studies in a variety of policy areas and on direct experience, three major issues are addressed: conflict, power and exclusion. It is argued that the majority of the problems that pertain to the relationship between IAs and EAs can be attributed to two comprehensive underlying dimensions that characterize all participatory policy-making processes, namely, the paradoxical nature of institutionalized participation and the tensive nature of social relationships. Implications for community work are discussed.

ID: 159 / **Session 12: 2**
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: systems change, participatory action research, ethics

Ethical and Strategic Challenges of Participatory Evaluation of a Multi-stakeholder, Multi-system Change Effort: The ACCESS Initiative Systems of Care Evaluation

Mark S. Aber, Nicole E. Allen, Allison A. Brown

University of Illinois, United States of America; maber@illinois.edu
Challenges associated with combining systems change with participatory action research are examined. Both systems change (Foster-Fishman & Behrens, 2007) and participatory action research (PAR) have become highly valued among community psychologists (Taylor et. al., 2004). Efforts to combine these two approaches, however, raise challenges and are not extensively documented.

For 20 years, the United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), has invested over $1.5 billion in a collaborative approach to transforming child-serving systems (i.e., mental health, juvenile justice, child welfare and education) into "systems of care" (SOC), or networks of community-based services for children with serious emotional disturbances and their families.

The meta-strategy at the heart of this initiative is cross-system, multi-stakeholder collaboration. System of care collaborative decision-making aims to both reflect the wishes of affected youth and families and be guided by research findings.

For four years, the authors have been engaged in research connected to the ACCESS Initiative – a SAMHSA funded system of care in Champaign County, Illinois. ACCESS aims to reduce racial disparities in child welfare and juvenile justice in Champaign County, targeting African American males aged 10-18 with serious mental health needs, who are involved in the juvenile justice system. Despite consensus on goals, stakeholders have unique and sometimes conflicting perspectives about how to change systems.

Drawing on the authors' ethnographic observations, the proposed paper will elucidate challenges in the ACCESS evaluation, examining ethical and strategic dilemmas in using data to guide change. How, and to what extent, can presentations of data be tailored to specific audiences, particularly if they have differing views about the merits of system change? Implications for blending systems change and participatory action research strategies will be discussed.

ID: 173 / **Session 12: 3**
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: volunteering, organizational well-being, engagement, psychological contract, expectations

TAKING STOCK OF VOLUNTEERING: Organizational factors that promote satisfaction and commitment in NPOs

ANNA MARIA MENEGHINI, ALESSIO NENCINI
UNIVERSITA' DI VERONA, Italy; anna.meneghini@univr.it

Voluntary Service is both one of the basic resources for communities and an individual and common answer to people's need for relationships (Arcidiacono, 2004). However, in order to achieve these goals NPOs need to optimize their functionality.

Together with the local Center of Service for NPOs we developed an action research, which aimed to analyse some variables that might be considered central for the organizational well-being: organizational commitment and perceived organizational climate.

More in details, our aims were to examine the organizational climate of 4 NPOs according to their specific organizational structure, focusing on the relationship between volunteers and the management board.

Regarding the methodology, we first collected data by means of self report scales (N=83), then we used interviews and focus groups (N=27) in order to examine in depth the dynamics that had emerged. Moreover, in this phase we involved some volunteers as key people for the observation of the group interactions.

The NPOs analysed are different for the number of their members, type of service, history and organizational structure.

Beyond the specificity that arose with reference to operational processes, some common features emerged and we believe that they are food for thought in order to promote satisfaction in voluntary service.

The data showed that volunteers' high degrees in organizational commitment, retention intent, satisfaction and motivation are linked to the fulfillment of reciprocal expectations (volunteer versus NPO) about engagement, responsibility and participation. The levels of participation to the decision processes, such as the frequencies of attendance to the NPO's meetings, are negatively correlated to satisfaction with the service and the intention to remain into the NPO, whereas an explicit and shared agreement between volunteer and NPO (psychological contract) seems to protect an autonomous and satisfied participation.

Polemical representations in action in two social movements (No-TAV and Occupy Wall Street): Social Change, Political Arena and Controversial Citizen-Community-Institutions relations.

Annamaria Silvana de Rosa, Elena Bocci
European /International Joint PhD in Social Representations and Communication Research Centre and Multimedia Lab, Italy; annamaria.derosa@uniroma1.it

The investigation focuses on the social representations of the relations between citizens, community and institutions in the political arena and the perception by social actors of their capacity to influence each other in the public sphere, orienting actions and policies. To this end, two exemplary case studies on recent social movements with different characterizations will be investigated by means of media analysis:

1) the first movement (No TAV) with a focus on polemical representations concerning the EU's political decision to cross the French-Italian border with a high speed train transportation system. The various groups are positioned on the basis of their contrasting views of the environmental impact on the local community in Valle Susa versus national economic interests concerning the inclusion of Italy in the new European high speed train transportation system;

2) the second movement (Occupy WALL Street) – characterized by a rapid expansion from the US to the global scale – with a focus on issues concerning economic policies and the effect of the financial crisis throughout the world, and within various cultural contexts in different world regions where the movement has assumed different forms of expression and styles of behaviour.

The two case studies show the epistemological interest of identifying interconnections between the theory of social representations and the theory of active minorities in empirical field investigations attentive to the phenomenology of the genesis, development and potential decline or deviation of such movements from their statu nascendi to collective organized actions, and their potential influence on political decisions at the local-global scale.

An unemployed families centre project as a challenge to conventional institutions of mainstream mental health in the UK

Carl Walker

University of brighton, United Kingdom; c.j.walker@brighton.ac.uk
This paper will draw upon work that the author has undertaken at the Brighton Unemployed Families Centre Project. The project is an open community centre in the South of England that provides a number of facilities, projects and services that combine to allow the centre to fulfil its principal charitable objective to relieve poverty, distress and hardship amongst unemployed, unwaged and low waged people and their families living or staying in the Brighton. These includes daily hot meals, an open plan area that is open to all, welfare and housing rights information, education, a high quality crèche and a number of healthy living and creative classes like art and photography. Willingly abandoning biomedical constructions of mental suffering for an approach grounded in social and community relations, this paper challenges the dominance of psychological therapies and medications for the many people who experience mental suffering. We suggest a need to step outside the statutory and community institutions of mainstream mental health to explore the ways in which the amelioration of suffering can meaningfully occur through alternative social contexts and community arenas. This work is a precursor for a book that features a range of case studies around UK which explore and validate the valuable mental health work being carried out in non-mental health community organisations by non-professionals. Such case studies are presented within a framework that explores alternatives to the deeply problematic institutional practices that pathologise everyday experience and absent the political and the economic from conceptions of human misery.

5:30pm - 7:00pm **Uruguay Room**	**Session 13** Session Chair: **Michaela Griesbeck**, University of Vienna, Austria

ID: 131 / Session 13: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: place attachment, move house, biographical narrative interview, emerging adulthood

Biographical Narrative Interviews: A suitable qualitative technique to explore Place Attachment

Michaela Griesbeck

University of Vienna, Austria; michaela.griesbeck@univie.ac.at
Place attachment is quite difficult to research, it depends upon many determinants. A major obstacle lays in the fact that the development of place attachment is a phenomenon which evades one's conscious perception. If asked directly, people cannot describe how their attachment to a certain place has developed.

Biographical narrative interviews are a good method to overcome this research problem. People tell about everyday life concerning a certain phase in their biography. Narrative analyses of these stories bring up unconscious motives and „inner drivers", and reveal previously unrecognized interdependencies.

Narrative Research assumes that lives (including selves and identity) can be explored through the exploration of narratives.

I would like to present and discuss this method based on my latest study (2012): „Wahlheimat Wien" ("Vienna - Adopted Home"). The study focused on Austrian students who left home to take up residence in Vienna in order to study at University. In Austria, the transition from home to University often means to move from a small rural town to the capital city Vienna. This transition means a profound break, distancing the young adults from existing social support networks produced by families and close friends. The main purpose of the study was to explore the (mainly unconscious) development of „feeling at home" in Vienna.

I conducted biographical narrative Interviews with 8 students (who have been living in Vienna for 3 to 6 years), following the methodological principles of Fritz Schütze and the current narrative interview approaches by Fischer-Rosenthal.

This qualitative method turned out to be very appropriate for the research objectives. The analyses of the narrated transition stories revealed interesting parallels of identity development and the development of place attachment.

I am convinced that biographical narrative interviews can be a valuable method for specific research objectives in the field of Community Psychology.

ID: 185 / Session 13: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: hermeneutic, linguistic differences, research, translation

Hermeneutical considerations of translating research interviews

Amanda Maria Young-Hauser, Jan K. Coetzee

University of the Free State (UFS), Bloemfontein, South Africa; a.younghauser@gmail.com
Language is a means to communicate and a tool to construct reality. Bourdieu proposes that language is not merely an instrument to communicate but a tool for power. Each language, it is suggested, has its own worldview. This is not well reflected in academic writing that involves research with people who speak a language other than English where the translation into English often is presented as a straightforward process. Translation-related problems and decisions are rarely made explicit. This is at odds with community psychology's stance of transparency. I discuss the practice of collecting data in one language and of analysing, theorizing and presenting the findings in another language.

I draw on the experiences of Black South African Master's students and one researcher from a non-governmental organisation. Embedded in a qualitative research program they work on two projects respectively: "Crises facing contemporary African families" and "Farm labourers and serfdom". The research participants for the first project are women living in a resource poor township within the Mangaung Municipality, Free State Provice; the farm labourers reside in the Eastern Cape Province. All participants were interviewed in an African language. I discuss issues of translation in conjunction with the theoretical and methodological framework that is employed in the research projects based on the experiences of the multilingual students and researcher who conducted, transcribed and translated the interviews from an African language into English. The process of translation and interpretation also speaks to ethical issues (participants' understanding of the implication of translation, for example) and to the question of how to best present people's lives across the language division. I do not suggest that the translation of research interviews becomes an 'all-consuming enterprise' but hope to stimulate a conversation on linguistic differences to strengthen qualitative methodologies.

Promote reflexive competences through narrative methods: a study with university students behind in their studies

MARIA FRANCESCA FREDA[1,2]**, ANNA CANNATA**[2]**, GIOVANNA ESPOSITO**[2]**, MARIA LUISA MARTINO**[2]**, NUNZIA RAINONE**[1]
[1]DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES FEDERICO II, Italia; [2]SINAPSI CENTRE OF UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES FEDERICO II, Italia; nunzia.rainone@unina.it

The paper aims to discuss the benefits of an innovative narrative methodology to foster reflexive competences with underachiever students who are behind in their exams. Following the Inclusive Education (Opertti et.al. 2009), we assume that fostering inclusion in educational contexts is functional to the growth of citizens that are able to actively participate in their community life (Prillentesky, 2010).

We consider that the competence of mentalizing (Bateman & Fonagy, 2012) its own relation with the university context could be functional in the development of the active participation of those students who feel excluded and have difficulties to achieve their formative goals. For this purpose, we discuss the reflexivity methodological approach adopted and the effects on the academic performance of students who have participated to the training course. The five training courses carried out, that are inside the European project INSTALL, involved a total of about 50 students enrolled in different degree courses of Federico II University of Naples.

The training activities have used a narrative device, the Narrative Mediation Path, which combines into a single methodology different discursive codes (metaphorical, iconographic, mediated through writing, bodily). The evaluation of the intervention, in terms of development of reflexive competence, was performed using an ad hoc open-ended questionnaire administered in the pre/post intervention. The answers were analyzed by the Reflexive Function Scale (Fonagy & Target, 1997) and a follow-up schedule was carried out to monitor the academic performance. The results showed both an increase of reflexive/mentalizing competence from a low level to an ordinary level, both an increase in the number of ECTS and the average of exams.

It will be discussed the value of a narrative methodological devices to promote well-being and participation within community settings and its effects on academic performance.

Homogeneous spaces and consensual narratives: a discourse analysis of a self-help group of parents with ADHD children

Alessandra Frigerio, Lorenzo Montali
University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy; a.frigerio5@campus.unimib.it

The proliferation of mutual aid groups in the healthcare system makes a critical analysis of the self-help movement relevant to the mental health field (Burti et al., 2005) as they are becoming a prominent form of help (Seebohm et al., 2013) and they shape members' subjectivity (Gergen & Gergen, 1997). The increase of the groups has also improved their social relevance, as they contribute to shape knowledge about particular health conditions and have an impact on mental health policies (Wituk, Ealey, Brown, Shepherd, & Meissen, 2005).

The study analyzes the interactional dynamics of a self-help group of parents of children with a diagnosis of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), a syndrome at the centre of a long-lasting scientific and social controversy regarding its diagnostic validity and the use of medication to treat it (Bailey, 2009). The theoretical approach integrates a foucauldian-inspired discourse analysis (Willig, 2000) with positioning theory (Harré, 2005). A six-month observation of the meetings of a self-help group of parents with children diagnosed as ADHD was carried out. Parents met monthly, the meetings were attended by varying numbers of parents, ranging from 5 to 16, and each meeting lasted about three hours. The meetings were audiotaped and transcribed.

The study identified the discursive dynamics enacted within the group, which are related to the problems faced by its members. The self-help group homogenizes the "inside space" of the group -through encouraging mutual identification and promoting the heterogeneity of the parents' group with respect to "the outside"- and produces a shared and consensual narrative that promotes a specific "version" of the reality of ADHD in order to absolve parents of guilt. The interactions taking place within the parents' group are infused with social and political conflicts about ADHD, produce certain subjectivities, and reproduce dominant themes in the contemporary mental health field.

5:30pm - 7:00pm Madrid Room	**Session 14** Session Chair: **Toshi Sasao**, International Christian University, Japan & University of Opole, Poland, Japan

ID: 228 / Session 14: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: Intervention networks,participant action-research, formative assessment, minors

Institutional and socio-community networks for intervention with juvenile offenders: evaluation of a participatory action research process

Alba Ximena Zambrano Constanzo[1], Jaime Alejandro Muñoz Vidal[1], Claudio Alfredo Andrade Gyllen[2]
[1]Universidad de La Frontera, Chile; [2]Consejo de Defensa del NIño; alba.zambrano@ufrontera.cl
We report the results obtained from the evaluation in time two of the intervention in networks made by the axis of networking and community strengthening along with the participants of project FONDEF Nº D08I-1205 "Specialized Ecosystemic Strategy of differentiated intervention to promote the psychosocial integration of young offenders".The intervention under evaluation has been built on the basis of a systematic methodology, which enables the identification and establishment of effective coordination places among the programs, as well as the provision of tools for the diagnostic of community resources to be incorporated in a strategic way on the differentiated intervention with young offenders. This is a proposal oriented towards avoiding institutional division, systemic incoherence and the over intervention, trying to respond to the inadequacies of the operational work of the networks among the programs, which assume important roles in the implementation of sanctions and measures included in the law of juvenile criminal responsibility at all the levels of the implementation of public policy in three regions of southern Chile.

El modelo de evaluación se aproxima a la lógica de la evaluación formativa y empoderadora que pretende sobre la base de un proceso de evaluación constante incorporar procesos de ajuste y mejora continua de los procesos, favoreciendo o potenciado recursos en los participantes para que mejoren sus practicas colaborativas con las instituciones y la comunidad.

En la fase de intervención se emplean metodologías que favorecen la participación, el análisis critico, la formación y la construcción estratégica y operativa de propuestas de acción, En la fase de investigación se combinan técnicas como la entrevista focalizada, talleres de discusión, análisis de redes sociales, entre otras.

ID: 298 / Session 14: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: Social Justice, Oral tradition, Colonization, Cultural identity

Oral tradition, identity and social justice: subaltern voices from black communities

Heliana Castro Alves[1], **Inácia D´Avila Neto**[2]
[1]Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; [2]Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; helianasolar@gmail.com
"Quilombo" is an expression used by the African Bantu and means "warrior camp in the forest". In the context of colonization to the present day, the quilombola communities constitute places historically occupied for black groups whose trajectory has origin in the slavery experience which occurred during the diaspora between Africa and Brazil. By involving a social, cultural and symbolic reproduction from values and ways of life, orally transmitted by generations, the notion of tradition takes an important place in the debate about cultural identity that discursively predominate the political area. Studies point out the impact of globalization over the cultural production and traditional communication devices, making changes in the social dynamic from these communities. When undertaking a theoretical review from studies that relate tradition, memory and identity, the orality is elected as an important area in knowledge transmission within the collective of a traditional community. The papers analyzed estimates that oral tradition and memory have functioned as important discursive elements for the construction and legitimation of quilombola identity in the process of recognition and social struggles for territory. In this way, narrative memories reflect in the relation that quilombolas keeps with their own land: subaltern voices take place in a global world by social justice and recognition. In this context, the Tradition has been hailed in a new global logic: the search for cultural authenticity from these communities promotes the commercialization of cultural artifacts and some African oral traditions spectacularization, from a static idea of tradition. This has promoted new cultural and social phenomena. The ransom of traditions, as the consume of it by the external agents in the relations with local residents from these black communities make changes, new "translations" and cultural recreations that must be analyzed as contemporary phenomena.

ID: 271 / Session 14: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: well-being, Brazilian Japanese, social capital, sense of community

Well-being and Social Capital in a Brazilian migrant community in rural Japan: Implications for Preventive Interventions

Toshi Sasao[1], Kota Tamai[2], Carolina Tiharu Kuriyama[3]

[1]International Christian University, Japan & University of Opole, Poland, Japan; [2]Hokkai Institute of Commerce, Japan & International Christian University, Japan; [3]International Christian University, Japan; tsasao1@gmail.com

Migratory movements reflect the social-economic structures and historical relations between two countries. An example is the migration of Japanese descendants of Brazilian residents to Japan from 1990,due to the acceleration of the Japanese economy and the economic crisis in Brazil. 210,032 Brazilians seeking for better life conditions lived in 2011 in Japan (54,458 in Aichi prefecture and 33,547 in Shizuoka one). However,some Brazilian migrant workers are scattered in rural Japan where manufacturing factories often hire them;very little information exists on them and their wellbeing. This is part of a 3-year study focusing on the accumulation or lack of social capital and its relationship to well-being in two contrasting Brazilian communities in Japan.It was in collaboration with a local church in order to understand and promote well-being among the Brazilians currently living in a small town in northwestern Japan (Echizen-shi,Fukui) and another well-established town in southwestern Japan (Hamamatsu,Shizuoka).It was argued that while psychological sense of community is salubrious in improving immigrants' lives,many newer immigrants seem to not have a well-defined one as they are interested in earning enough money and returning to their country of origin so that sense of community seems viable only in established communities. We show the development of a new scale measuring the sense of community in Portuguese and Japanese with data compared from the two Brazilian communities in Japan. Results:the scale has a good reliability index (alpha>.90) but its relationship to well-being depends on the stability of the migrant communities:the well-established endorse a higher sense of community and a positive relation to well-being,if compared to those who are newer in Japan. Qualitative data via focus groups,key-information surveys and photo-voice support the findings.Implications for future intervention will be discussed including the effects of local contexts in the two communities.

5:30pm - 7:00pm Tunisi Room	**Session 15** Session Chair: **Susana Helm**, University of Hawaii, United States of America

ID: 153 / Session 15: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Alcohol abuse, prevention, new technologies, drinking motives, college students

"Which type of drinker are you?": specific online training to promote a responsible alcohol use among college students.

Natale Canale, Claudia Marino, Francesca Chieco, Alessio Vieno

Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, University of Padova, Italia; natale.canale@studenti.unipd.it

There is growing interest among the public, governments and researchers in the delivery of interventions for substance use problems via new technologies, such as the Internet and mobile telephony. This study investigated the effectiveness of an intervention (specific online training) to promote a responsible alcohol use and prevent alcohol abuse and adverse consequences in a sample of Italian college students. Students compiled an online questionnaire though which a profile was identified depending on risk type (high-low) and drinking motives (enhancement, social, conformity and coping)(Mazzardis et al. 2010). Following this phase, participants completed a specific online training (i.e calculator of alcoholic units, calories and prices for drink) depending on the identified personal profile. 70 college students were recruited, attending the first year of Masters degree (89,2% female; Mean age= 24,12 ; SD= 2,42). In order to test the efficacy of training we divided students into two groups–one group participated in the intervention (one online activity for four weeks) and the other served as a control group. Data was collected before and following the intervention. The efficacy evaluation revealed intervention effects on alcohol abuse. The training group reported a significant decrease in risk (i.e. binge drinking and number of drunkenness) after the intervention. Thus, the program was effective in preventing alcohol abuse and adverse consequences in our sample. Also, this study suggested that prevention efforts should be developed towards specific rather than more general targets(i.e differentiated for personal risk and drinking motives) (Crano et al. 2007).

ID: 176 / Session 15: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Rehabilitation Projects, Mental Health Services, Critical Discourse Analysis, Thematic Analysis.

The interactions between staff and users in rehabilitation projects: the emergence of community service models.

Mara Olocco, Paolo Francesco Cottone

FISPPA, Applied Psychology - University of Padua, Italy; mara.olocco@unipd.it

This paper discusses an explorative research on configurations of "Comunità Terapeutiche Riabilitative Protette" (C.T.R.P.) in Veneto. The study lasted for three years and it was promoted by the University of Padua, in the PhD Social Science School: interactions, communication and social constructions.

At first we explore the normative and administrative aspects that define rehabilitation and social reintegration in mental health services. This allows the selection of six communities involved as fields of the ethnographic study.

Some sessions of participant observation (480 hours: 80 hours in each community) and the gathering of

semi-structured interviews (54 interviews: 27 with workers and 27 with users) are used to investigate practices and discourses of staff and users, their relationships in the C.T.R.P. context, in order to describe the meaning of rehabilitation and reintegration routes and to define their roles in the protected mental health communities.

The analysis processes, starting from a thematic approach to a critical discourse analysis approach, underline the peculiarity aspects of communities selected as research fields.

This study shows many practical implications: it involves actors as active participant and constructors of the realities that they describe; it allows to define and to redesign rehabilitation routes in psychiatric area; it promotes active roles and facilitates the construction of change evaluation tools, as a response to situated as well as normative and administrative constrains.

In addition, special attention is given to the restitution of the analysis to the communities. A graphical representation is designed to show the results of the research and it can be used as an artifact to foster further discussion about community service models at the present time in the national context.

Intervention models in Portuguese community mental health: a critical analysis for transformative change

Beatrice Sacchetto, Rita Aguiar, Maria Fátima Jorge-Monteiro, Maria João Vargas-Moniz, José Ornelas
ISPA-IU, Lisbon, Portugal; sacchetto.beatrice@gmail.com

In the last decades the Portuguese mental health system has gone through several changes regarding the social political orientation. The most recent law of 2010 informs that the interventions in the mental health field should follow certain guidelines, such as promotion of capabilities, independent life, respect for human rights and an active role in community.

In this sense, the aim of the study is to investigate if community mental health organizations promote capabilities as viewed by Nussbaum (2000; 2010), that is freedom of choice and access to valued and equal opportunities to live a fully human life.

Therefore, 5 community mental health organizations will be analyzed, in order to identify the intervention models, what kind of values and principles that guide the practice, type of activities and services that are available to users, also, whether users perceive personal gains through their participation in the organization.

In order to gather information the research team collected 40 interviews from different stakeholders: 5 board members, 5 staff directors, 10 staff members, and 20 users. All the data were submitted to a thematic analysis and triangulated between the three types of participants.

Preliminary results suggest two intervention models in the Portuguese community mental health context, namely one proposes more occupational/therapeutic activities and the other more diversified strategies oriented to community integration.

To achieve self-determination and free agency for users, mental health services need to present a more solid and concrete line of action (Shinn, 2009). For that reason, the project proposes the innovative capabilities approach (Davidson et al., 2009; Hopper, 2007) to advance a transformative vision for the mental health field.

Self-help groups to promote well-being. Effectiveness in informal system of care.

Luciana Feniello, Maria Angela Caputo, Fausto Petrini
università di Firenze, Italy; fluciana@hotmail.it

The effectiveness of psychiatric self-help groups have been explored in a quite limited number of studies (Brown, Shepherd, Wituk, & Meissen, 2007). However, literature shows that they improve empowerment and functional recovery (Dumont & Jones, 2002; Van Tosh & Del Vecchio, 2000), quality of life (Petrini, Vannucchi, Miraglia, Meringolo, & Raineri, 2012), perception of social support (Campbell, 2005; Forquer & Knight, 2001; Francescato, Tomai, & Foddis, 2004; Solomon, 2004), reduction in use of emergency services and hospitalization (Burti et al. 2005; Solomon 2004).

An exploratory research has been conducted in Tuscany with qualitative and quantitative methods.

Aims: describe the groups for mental health as a whole-pattern; describe the social actors involved in their network; verify the existence of different operative models and the perception of effectiveness by the users; evaluate how the group's characteristics may influence the individual perceived outcomes.

Methods: qualitative study in order to identify implicit models, objectives, perceived benefits, coordinator's role and relations with different social actors. Quantitative study by means of two ad hoc questionnaires in order to collect psychosocial data about individuals and group features.

Results: participants report their perception about a higher effectiveness of the group when the leader-coordinator is not directly affected by the problem and when they met in a formal context. These two characteristics prove that is useful describing a "close to the services" cluster of groups, which seems to be affected by a higher level of impairment in social and occupational adjustment, without any other difference in terms of empowerment, perceived social support and psychological well-being. The study represents a first step towards a more suitable definition of different kind of self-help groups, in order to identify best practices and understand the success indicators for next programs.

ID: 151 / Session 15: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: indigenous Hawaiian, youth, drug prevention

Social Justice Research and Action. Hawaiian Epistemology and Drug Prevention

Susana Helm[1], Scott Okamoto[2], Wayde Lee[3], Vanda Hanakahi[3], Kayne McCarthy[1], Krissy Gleason[1], Davis Rehuher[1], Kyung Moo Kim[1], Jared Char[4], Haumana Na `Opio[5]
[1]University of Hawaii, United States of America; [2]Hawaii Pacific University, USA; [3]Kahua Ola Hou; [4]Occidental College; [5]Puni Ke Ola; HelmS@dop.hawaii.edu

Hawai'i was a globally recognized independent nation, at least through the mid 1800s. The illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893 marked the beginning of official colonization by the US and other international interests. Preceding this event, the process of colonization is recognized to have begun a century earlier when English Captain James Cook "discovered" Hawai`i in 1778. The indigenous people of Hawai`i, referred to as Kanaka Maoli, initially suffered greatly from this process as the population was decimated by foreign disease, then disenfranchised through religious, geo-political, and socio-economic colonization. Currently, Kanaka Maoli account for approximately 20% of the US State of Hawai`i population, though there are rural communities in which Kanaka Maoli exceed 60% of the population. A history of colonization followed by a rapid and enduring increase in health disparities is not unique to indigenous Hawaiians, as demonstrated across First Nations populations on each continent. The experience is global and solutions may be globalized through localized collective actions. This oral presentation will focus on two such social justice research and action initiatives to deal with the specific problem of drug and alcohol use among teens. An overview of the school-based Ho`ouna Pono curriculum (Helm & Okamoto, 2013) and the community-based Puni Ke Ola project (Helm, Lee, Hanakahi, et al, 2013) will be provided. In both Ho`ouna Pono and Puni Ke Ola, decolonizing the process and products of health science is a core function of the research. By using selected community psychology, social work, and public health principles and practices that align with decolonization, we may present our curriculum and model as an evidence-based practice, a requirement in the current US health sciences investment paradigm.

5:30pm - 7:00pm **Jerusalem Hall**	**Session 16: Symposium** Session Chair: **Christopher Sonn**, Victoria University, Australia

ID: 222
Symposium
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: intercultural approaches; community arts practice; empowerment; social change; liberatory praxis

Community Arts Practice, Participatory Methodologies, and Social Change

Chair(s): **Christopher Sonn (Victoria University, Melbourne)**
Community arts practice has gained increasing attention in community psychology as a vehicle for promoting individual, interpersonal and community change. Some have highlighted the Latin American influences of Freire and Boal who promoted arts practice for popular education and change. Advocates for Indigenous methodologies have emphasised arts practice and storytelling as central tools decolonising projects. Rappaport and his colleagues connected arts, narrative and empowerment. In this symposium, we bring together researchers and research from different countries to explore how arts practice has been taken up to promote individual and social change. We are interested in examining arts practice and how it can contribute to the goals of liberatory praxis for community psychology.

Presentations of the Symposium

Challenging Dominant Discourses through Everyday Knowledges with Salvadoran Youth

Alison Baker, PhD (Victoria University)
It has been twenty years since the end of the civil war in El Salvador but the struggle for peace continues. Central to the future of a peaceful democratic nation are young people, who are often caught between unmaking and remaking themselves, their communities and their country. Public discourses in the media and beyond often associate youth with criminality, gangs and violence, rarely paying attention to the everyday lives of young people as they negotiate their complex social worlds. This paper highlights multiple forms of knowledge when understanding young people's identities in the context of their community. Drawing from a number of data gathering techniques over a two year period, such as 'hanging out,' photovoice projects, digital images and survey data, this research aims at piecing together a counter hegemonic discourse through everyday experiences and interactions.

"Footprints". An art-based project for enhancing social inclusion of migrant youth

Elvira Cicognani (University of Bologna), Elisa Scorzapioppo (University of Bologna), Cinzia Valzania (L'Aquilone di Iqbal), Matteo Gaggi (Municipality of Cesena)
The presentation will focus on a case study, involving a youth center of Cesena (Italy) attended mainly by migrant youth, based on the use of narratives and arts as a personal and social transformation practice aimed at combating prejudice and enhance intercultural knowledge, dialogue, and the construction of social relationships and networks. Personal life stories narrated by a group of 22 migrant youth, have been collected in a printed book, including photos and videos, which has been presented to the whole community in different events and contexts. The discussion will critically reflect on the processes of individual and community empowerment and liberation generated by the experience, in the specific cultural and social/political context of Italy.

Community Arts ¬ a powerful tool for social transformation

Pilar Kasat (Community Arts Network, Perth, Australia)
This paper presents a case study of the practices of a leading community arts organisation in Western Australia, the Community Arts Network WA (CAN WA). Framed by critical ethnography and reflective practice, the Narrogin Stories case study illuminates the lessons that can be learnt from the practice of CAN WA when working with Aboriginal communities. This paper highlights that trust is a fundamental building block for communities to work together. CAN WA's practice embedded key elements that facilitated gaining and building trust such as: listening carefully to the community, investing time in establishing relationships at the local level, boosting opportunities for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people working together and employing Noongar people. CAN WA's practice also demonstrated that community arts has the capacity to build and facilitate social networks and in so doing improve the conditions for Noongar people to have a voice. Most significantly, the case study underlined the unique and constructive use of the arts to unlock untold stories that enabled the community to find its own voice. This paper considers how community arts practice can be understood as a tool for social transformation by placing and understanding community arts on a continuum from "Interpretative to Transformative" practice and offer a comparison table that locates CAN WA's community arts and cultural development practice as it relates to processes of collective empowerment and a cycle of liberation.

Remaking Community and Identity through Arts Practice: Voices of the Wheatbelt

Chris Sonn (Victoria University)
Community arts is a medium for participation, inclusion, and the promotion of social justice and can include a broad spectrum of creative expression from visual to verbal, to written and performed. In this presentation I describe key stages and outcomes of an community arts project called 'Voices of the Wheatbelt', which was funded under the Stronger Families and Communities Strategy of the Australian Government. The project was conducted in schools and with community based groups across four rural communities in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia. Different arts modalities (i.e., photography, photo elicitation, song writing) were used to bring people from diverse backgrounds together to strengthen and build relationships within and between families focusing on relationships between non-Indigenous and Indigenous families, build capital and foster a sense of belonging and community cohesion. I discuss the significant social and psychological benefits that flow from participation in the different activities across multiple levels of analysis (i.e., personal, interpersonal and political/symbolic). I draw attention to deeper insights into the barriers to structural change within this particular community context.

5:30pm - 7:00pm	**Session 17**
Jerico Room	Session Chair: **Cinzia Albanesi**, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Italy

ID: 150 / **Session 17: 1**
Oral Communications
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: virtual communities, memory recognition, DRM paradigm, social dynamics, social problem solving

Complex community features and social problem solving: the memory recognition case

Elisa Guidi, Cristina Cecchini, Andrea Guazzini, Patrizia Meringolo

Dipartimento di Scienze della Formazione e Psicologia di Firenze, Italia; cristina.cecchini84@gmail.com
Nowadays the virtual community represents an environment suitable to generate social dynamics and to promote the civic engagement of young people. Moreover, even politics and ethics have been influenced in the last years by the Virtual revolution (e.g. Obama election, Pirates Parties all over Europe, Arab Spring, Movimento 5 stelle).

This paper describes 2 experiments used to investigate the effects that a small group (pair, trio, or quartet) has on the individual and collaborative remembering. In our study, a chat was used to simulate a virtual environment (VE), which allowed us to study the dynamics of human social behavior.

Deese/Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm was applied to investigate the recall of associated words presented and non-presented to collaborative groups, nominal groups, and individuals.

The purpose of the experiments was not the examination of task performance, but the description of various aspects of the social interactions among group members, and the check of the possible group influence at a reasoning or encoding level.

Data were analyzed to explore the effect of group features, the effect of tests order and communication dynamics. Moreover, the structure of personality and the anxiety status of the participants (n=144) were assessed by the FAST-five and STAI scales.

The complex pattern and structure of relations between the group features (i.e. gender, size, socio-psychological dimensions) and the order parameters (i.e. number of errors, communicative strategies,) support the models about the "social scripts". According to the literature, such cognitive strategies appear as hardwired and quite rigid, nevertheless they appear as optimized to take on the most common social problem solving applications. In conclusion, the modeling of the mechanism of the adopted social scripts can provide precious insights for the management of human community dynamics.

ID: 243 / Session 17: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: fairy tale, illness as crisis, pediatric hospital institution, groups, narrative approach

Fairy tale in crisis context: a new methodology to promote sustainable coexistence practices in hospital

Giorgia Margherita[1], Maria Luisa Martino[1], Francesca Recano[2], Flavia Camera[2]
[1]Federico II University, Italy; [2]Santobono-Pausilipon Hospital, Italy; margheri@unina.it

The impact of an onco-haematological illness for children and family is a crisis that interrupts the continuity of life. We present the use of invented fairy-tale methodology in groups with forty-nine onco-haematological/hospitalized children. A qualitative analysis shows the resources based on the use of fantasy like elements to support the institution and community. We performed a cluster analysis on the tales constructed. The results highlighted three main carriers of sense:the representation of illness/the relational world/the representation of the institution. The use of narrative group allowed the children and operators to tell, share and transform the experience of illness through a different/symbolically way. The fairy-tale is such a symbolic mediator of psychic/social processes. Within a group, it offers new solutions to the crisis while improving interpersonal relationships/communication between the participants; it offered to the operators the chance to overcome their own sense of impotence/frustration. The research-intervention shows constraints and resources linked to the institution: on one hand the urgency of medicalization leads to a flattening of child and family; on the other hand it can offer spaces to integrate meanings. The hospital institution through the crisis seems to be set up as a model able to catch resources and promote sustainable coexistence practices.

ID: 291 / Session 17: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: culture, social, clinical

Tuning emotions, one clinic, several practices

EDNA MELO CHERNICHARO[1], REGINA ANDRADE[2], ANA CARNEVALE[3]
[1]UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil; [2]UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil; [3]UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE; ednaamc@gmail.com

The study aims to register and discuss the rise of a clinic in a social space,for psychoanalytical orientation in the area where Centro Cultural Cartola is located.This clinic introduced a psy practice to be combined with other ones.The Clinic Afinando as Emoções (Tuning Emotions) initially intended to give support to music teachers in their relationship with students.However,I noticed the establishment of a new demand:the interest of students and employees in general for psychological assistance.Today, the Clinic is open to the community of Mangueira and its surroundings.Centro Cultural Cartola is also known as Território da Esperança (Territory of Hope) and people visit the place not only because it provides them with access to art culture and informal educational activities but also because it allows the access to a service in which someone is listening to them: something not commonly offered to low-income communities.So,the institution is a psychosocial space which stands out for the initiative of welcoming an excluded population,to partly compensate for the absence of the State. We intend to discuss:what are the contributions of a clinical practice to the subjects visiting the centre,considering that Afinando as Emoções is related to the binomial art/life and not to the binomial health/disease and it hasn't support or damage reduction actions, as seen in the Street Clinics,CAPS and General Hospitals?Different from the Social Clinics implemented to welcome the general public, Afinando as Emoções develops its actions in the social space,by offering assistance in the space where the subjects of this demand reside.It is at the intersection between being a practice wishing to avoid stigmatization for offering assistance through sociocultural projects for low income community members,and the need of keeping away the label of a popular space associated to the gratuity criterion.It expects to be recognized as a practice being developed in a psychosociocultural space.

ID: 125 / Session 17: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: peer group supervision; community of practice; reflective learning; volunteer counselling

Peer group supervision to enhance the building of communities of practice

Jacqueline Elizabeth Akhurst
York St John University, United Kingdom; J.Akhurst@yorksj.ac.uk

This model has developed to optimise the natural tendency of people, working in community settings, to turn to peers for advice or reassurance built on the sharing of similar experiences. The peer group supervision model is designed to give structure to this process. It aims to create a safe space where participants share experiences and receive feedback. It enhances reflection on experiences and participants gain insights from their peers in a supportive space, being encouraged and affirmed for existing skills and knowledge. It provides a means of encouragement and provides suggestions for improved working.

After a description of the model, this paper will present the findings of research undertaken with three groups

(n=24) of volunteer counsellors in South Africa (some working in the field of HIV/Aids), to illustrate the benefits of the approach to promote collaboration and mutual support. An online

survey of participants' opinions, analysed by thematic analysis, will illustrate participants' experiences of working in such a group, and the ways in which this enhances the sense of being part of a 'community of practice'. It will discuss some of the challenges in using the model, will examine the term 'supervision', and make suggestions for further developments.

5:30pm - 7:00pm **Cyprus Room**	**Session 18** Session Chair: **Mieko Yoshihama**, University of Michigan, United States of America

ID: 142 / Session 18: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Eldery, Prevention, Suicide, Depression, Participation, Community-based interventions

Towards community-based prevention policies in elders' depression and suicide

Thomas Saïas[1,2], Julie Bodard[2], Enguerrand Du Roscoät[2], François Beck[2], Christophe Léon[2], Guignard Romain[2], Vincent Lapierre[3], Laurentine Véron[4], Brian Mishara[1]

[1]Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada; [2]Institut National de Prévention et d'Education pour la Santé; [3]Centre Popincourt; [4]Association Apsytude; saias.thomas@uqam.ca
The field of research in elders' "depression" and suicide, and its prevention should be developed in several ways. Most of the published articles since 1990 have concentrated on identifying suicide risk factors and have recommended to develop preventive strategies targeting these factors, but only few studies have investigated preventive actions themselves. Moreover, regarding research projects on suicide risk factors, a large majority focus on individual factors whereas only a few try to deal with more social or community factors.

This presentation will focus on the results of four researches addressing the place of community psychology in the field of ageing:
- A scientific literature review (Saïas, Véron & Lapierre, 2013) aiming to identify the actions in elders' suicide prevention and pointing out the absence of community actions,
- A French survey on elders' mental health (Du Roscoät, Saïas & Léon, 2013), addressing the high rates of depressive symptomatology in elders,
- A research based on the European second wave SHARE cohort (pre-crisis 2006-2007 period) aiming at identifying the role of community factors and social isolation in elders' death ideations (Saïas et al., 2012)
- An upcoming research on the fourth wave of the SHARE survey aiming at replicating the second wave's results on the post-crisis period (2010-2011).

The discussion will address the prominent perspectives for community psychologists in the field of older people's mental health, and more specifically on the political and methodological aspects of the development of preventive interventions

ID: 285 / Session 18: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Suicide prevention, resilient communities, collaboration,

Community Suicide Prevention - a review of prevention programs in the literature.

Nicholas Carr
Haukeland University Hospital, Norway; nicholas.carr@helse-bergen.no
This presentation will look at the available literature, to idientify common fields between Suicide Prevention programs and Community Psychology Practice. The aim of the search will be to show the relevance and contribution of Community Psychology to Suicide prevention, and to reflect on the dominence of Clinical Psychology in the filed.

There is a lack of social and cultural understanding and approaches to Suicide Prevention in most European Countries. Why is it of vital importance to address social and cultural factors in understanding and preventing suicidal behaviour?

The answers to these questions will be discussed in the context of the aftermath of the current social and economic crisis in Europe. A sustainable prevention program building on local communities' own knowledge and resilience, is proposed. This model is based on collaboration between services across the social- and health sector. In the community, every NGO, organistaion and public services should identify their role in a new Community Suicide Prevention program. The schools, rescue services, health centres and family advisors are all important to reduce suicide figures.

ID: 301 / Session 18: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: ICT, connectivity, community, seniors

Seniors in the interface society: Connectivity and the loss of community

Ad Hofstede[1], Roberta Mineo[2]
[1]Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, The; [2]University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (UNIMORE); hofstede@erasmusacademie.nl
In today's society ICT plays a crucial role. Life becomes more and more digital. In private lives and in public

space, we are progressively connected by means of digital devices. ICT becomes the dominant factor in society. EU promotes e-Inclusion, aiming "at reducing gaps in ICT usage and promoting the use of ICT to overcome exclusion, and improve economic performance, employment opportunities, quality of life, social participation and cohesion." But since ICT are embraced by both politics and economics, the general discussion about their use has stopped being critical. Interface society seems to be the dominant paradigm, that brings up feelings of anxiety, social isolation, solitude, fear and raises questions like loss of community, mass manipulation, mass surveillance and even mass delusion.

The dominant discourse of this ICT ideology is that of economics: its semantics are about gain, profit, access, competition, time, efficiency, employment, savings. There is a strong bias in favour of young people, which denies the interests of seniors, their needs and their way of life. This was the finding also in a 2-year program, in which some 40 seniors, coming from 11 EU countries met 5 times, and were asked to discuss and confront on political and social implications of the use of ICT.

The piloy study's results show seniors' main concerns: which kind of social, economical, technical, ethical, political and cultural problems senior citizens handle in the interface society. Seniors' response stresses that more and more suffer from solitude, loneliness and social isolation. Moreover there is what Mordini et al. (2009) call somatic surveillance. The study also shows concerns about EU values being undermined: respect for human beings, their freedoms, rights and dignity; the principles of solidarity and responsibility; the rule of law and equality before the law; cultural diversity; the consolidation of the EU social model; and the development of local and regional autonomy.

ID: 123 / Session 18: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: End-of-life care, Chinese, women, cultural safety

Chinese perspectives on end of life care: Issues concerning women and cultural safety

<u>Judith Agnes Sixsmith</u>[1], Mei Lan Fang[2]

[1]University of Northampton, United Kingdom; [2]Simon Fraser University; judith.sixsmith@northampton.ac.uk
End-of-life care requires attention to cultural and religious practices and beliefs, as well as family and health care systems and supports to help individuals cope with bereavement. To date, there is limited research examining end of life care and the needs of ethnic minority populations in the UK, especially research, which takes a cultural safety lens. Understanding end-of-life care expectations in relation to such groups and embedding these within a culturally sensitive approach is important for informing the appropriate development of new health policy and service initiatives. As such, the purpose of this study was undertaken to explore the practices and beliefs, and any services and support systems needed by Chinese people living in the UK to help them cope with end-of-life care and bereavement. This project was conducted in collaboration with the Wai Yin Chinese Women Society in Manchester, UK. Fourteen semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with a group of Chinese migrants. Of these, 11 women were interviewed. This paper presents a culturally sensitive and gendered analysis of the women's accounts. Key themes to emerge from the data are: acculturation, the family (gender roles and responsibilities) vs the health service, language and communication, Eastern vs Western practices and beliefs, death and dying: returning to ones roots and the hereafter. Findings indicated that gendered responsibilities in health care provision and women's agency associated with the constraints of marriage and culturally embedded gendered expectations on personal choice to be the key issues. Cultural Safety has been demonstrated in this paper as a useful framework to guide research, programmatic efforts and new public policy initiatives to help improve services and supports for ethnic minority populations. It requires an understanding of the differential power dynamics between the service provider and the service user.

| 5:30pm - 7:00pm | **Session 19** |
| Beirut Room | Session Chair: **Ruben David Fernandez Carrasco**, University of Barcelona, Spain |

ID: 161 / Session 19: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: resilience, family resilience, positive parenting, positive interventions

Family Resilience and positive parenting through an experiential model of Family Education Program in Brazil

Narjara Mendes Garcia[2], <u>Maria Angela Mattar Yunes</u>[1], Ana Maria Almeida[3]

[1]Universidade Federal do Rio Grande/FURG e Centro Universitário La Salle/ UNILASALLE, Brazil; [2]Universidade Federal do Rio Grande/FURG, Brazil; [3]Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal; mamyunes@yahoo.com.br
It is consensus that in Brazil there are few actions focused on parental support or family education. Families live a multiplicity of adversities that suggest the need for further investigation on positive interventions to promote parental and family resilience. Several countries in Europe have developed methodologies of parental education programs to sustain practices of positive parenting. Following this example, an adapted version of one of these Programs named "Growing as a Happy Family" was conducted in Rio Grande, south of Brazil. The Program had five thematic modules and followed the experiential learning model. The Brazilian families were indicated by different professionals of the social support services and among the 60 suggested families 35 joined and 14 were assiduous and represented by mother figure. They reported conditions of extreme poverty such as the precarious ways of subsistence and very low-income or sexual abuse, institutionalization of children and alcoholism/ drug addiction of one family member. The proposed activities showed to be appropriated and seemed to contribute to expand the responses of positive parenting practices allowing parents to think over their education and interaction styles in the family. One of the most important results was the change in family communication processes expressed by open dialogue as

opposed to use of physical punishment. A greater understanding of children´s behaviors and reactions in stressful situations was also remarked by parents. The evaluation of the program by the participant families indicated that the program had a significant impact on parental education, as they reported to think on the sessions before solving everyday problems and declared to feel safer to search more adequate and better solutions. The overall results pointed to the relevance of programs of parental education in Brazil as a possibility to develop and preserve welfare and good quality of interactions in the family group.

Mutual Journeys: A Relational Approach to Transformation Through Community Storylines

Ursula Lau[1], Seedat Mohamed[2]

[1]Institute for Social & Health Sciences / Institute for Dispute Resolution in Africa (University of South Africa), South Africa; [2]Institute for Social & Health Sciences (University of South Africa) South Africa; ursula.lau@gmail.com

Some peace advocates, politicians and international peace organisations often speak about peace and violence in antithetical terms. The United Nations peacebuilding, an international instrument of peace, is founded on explicit distinctions and oppositions, and in particular, the divide between war and peace. This hegemonic version of peace has infiltrated into peacebuilding policies, donor-funded programmes and expert-driven assessment of peace that are underpinned by principles of neutrality, a cognitive-purposive logic and a project management emphasis. We consider macro-level peace assessment instruments that follow this conceptual logic to promote globalised norms that silence and marginalise local community-embedded beliefs and grounded meanings and experiences of peace and violence. In our work as critical community psychologists, we present a research-cum-intervention framework, which we apply to a marginalized peri-urban township community in South Africa, known for its persistent and volatile protest violence over lack of housing and basic needs. We draw on two lenses, psychosocial feminist theory and poststructuralism to argue for a mutuality of peace and violence, as constituted in institutionalised and everyday practices of belonging. We highlight three facets of our community-centred participatory approach: community storylines, relationality and process, to challenge hegemonic modes of researching/intervening in communities. We thus propose an approach for critical practice and research that is participatory in nature, respectful of local community-embedded meanings, and acknowledges the ambivalence of peace-in-violence (or violence-in-peace). Such an approach moves beyond antithetical discourse and action ('anti-violence) to one that straddles the peace-violence binary to foster psychological processes that promote mutual recognition, honour processes of uncertainty, and mobilise ambivalence as wellsprings for creative action.

Transmedia Storytelling as a tool to combat the stigma and discrimination that often affects mental illnesses, a case study.

Ruben David Fernandez Carrasco[1], Moises Carmona Monferrer[1], Carmen de la Madrid Soria[2], Ernesto Morales Morales[3], Sandra Erill Insense[2], Noelia Sotus[2]

[1]University of Barcelona, Spain. GEPCCiP. Grup d'estudis en Psicologia Cultural, Comunitària i Política; [2]ETCS Cooperativa; [3]Autonomous University of Barcelona; rubendavidfernandez@ub.edu

Transmedia storytelling (or multiplatform storytelling) combines classical documentaries with interactive social network sites (SNS). This communication aims to share an example of how Transmedia storytelling can be allocated to address social issues by empowering participants through their engagement and awareness arising.

Classical documentaries provides a way to report social realities and denounce injustices, new SNS allow interaction among users and improve contents navigation and visualization, as a result new user-based transmedia narratives emerge (Jenkins, 2011). The spectator becomes actor breaking the traditional linear narrative (top – down narrative).

Exploring this new participatory-based story building shows high potential to address stigma and discrimination in the field of mental illnesses.

This communication aims to share a project developed in Barcelona (Spain) leaded by a coalition of five grassroots organizations focused to address mental health.

Keywords: Participation, comunitary mental health

Change and Social Transformation: Working for inclusion and community wellbeing

Rivera Miryam, Custodio Elba, Arenas Eric, Seminario Manuel, Urruchi Paola
Maestría de Psicología comunitaria de la PUCP, Peru; custodio.ee@pucp.pe

This paper presents the main community psychology strategies for working with victims of armed conflicts and wars in Peru. It also describes the actions performed and the main results achieved with mental health projects. One of the main thrusts of this work was the search for community responses from women to claim their rights in order to cope with social and family violence.

The team conducted a work of co-design and co-construction of the intervention with the active participation of the community, which has resulted in the establishment of a dialogue with the community to address the consequences of the armed conflict and critical reflection on current social conflicts that exist in the area such as those related to mining industries currently working in the area.

During the implementation of psychological activities were used participatory strategies and the implementation of fun and creative activities which responded directly to the goals and the perceived needs of the community. The basis of this work was the participation of all stakeholders in the area and the establishment of a horizontal link, honest and reciprocal with the team, this allowed the community and its institutions act as protagonists of psychosocial change processes to enable the exercise of rights, the development of the individual and a democratic community.

Thus was promoted community welfare project that should be inserted in nation building under the principles of political participation, citizenship and ideally put into action the collective autonomy.

The team along with stakeholders raised a job in addition to addressing the needs of justice and reparation, they put emphasis on building a sense of community and collective belonging that promotes well-being.

5:30pm - 7:00pm
Malta Room

Session 20
Session Chair: **Elena Marta**, Università Cattolica, Italy

ID: 168 / Session 20: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: cultural heritage, archeology, environment, place attachment, place identity

Posts from the past: culture and environment between heritage and detachment.

Riva Eleonora, Bagnasco Giovanna, Pola Linda
University of Milan, Italy; eleonora.riva@unimi.it

The archeologists of the Department of Cultural and Environmental Heritage of University of Milan are working from several decades at the Etruscan excavations in Tarquinia (IT). During the years between the university work-group and the local population has been developed a communicative and relational gap. The local population seems to feel far away from their ancient heritage, detached, disturbed by the presence of the archeologists. Place identity of the local population appear to be in conflict with the Etruscan excavations, and their ancient culture seems to clutter the daily experience of local inhabitants, instead of enrich their environment. While place identity looks to be weakened by the excavations' presence, place attachment seems to be felt more and more strong, in connection with the inaccessibility of a significant part of territory. Local population feel to lose more and more power on its territory during years, and the lack in environment power of determination has direct consequences in loss of self-determination. Aim of the present research is to evaluate the current perception of the locals about the University work-group's presence, and also to evaluate the local comprehension of the opportunity given to the local community by the excavations presence. In the following phases the aim will be to foster local community involvement in territorial development. The first step of this long-term research, the data of which will be discussed in this presentation, has involved the students of local secondary schools and their families in direct experiences in the excavation, using this experiences to open a dialogue between University and local people. This has been a first opportunity to recover and reconnect cultural memory and heritage thorough two different generations, and allowed the social psychologists to create a relation with the local people, and to be recognized as a potentially meaningful partner in re-evaluating social and environmental relations.

ID: 216 / Session 20: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Community activity, Praxis, Extension, Small towns' community

Community Psychology's Praxis as São João Festival in Brazil

James Ferreira Moura Jr.[1], Jorge Castellá Sarriera[1], Verônica Morais Ximenes[2], Antonio Alan Vieira Cardoso[2], Denise Costa Rodrigues[2], Rayssa Morais Vasconcelos[2]
[1]Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil; [2]Federal University of Ceará (UFC), Brazil; jamesferreirajr@gmail.com

The main purpose of this article is to analyze the organization of São João's festival in Canafístula (Ceará) – Brazil – as praxis in Community Psychology. This process develops through community activities, like group actions based on dialogic, democratic and cooperative attitudes with communitarian and personal purposes. Those actions may promote awareness, empowerment of personal identity, community identity and local level cooperating. These action research was conducted by Community Psychology Center in Federal University of the Ceará-Brazil in 2011. Undergraduate and graduate students, as well as a psychology doctor and Canafístula's residents took part in the team that developed the project. The actions were put into

practice based on a process of cooperation between students and householders, recognizing the importance of popular and scientific knowledge The focus of this Project was the community empowerment through the cultural action of São João's Festival. This occurred when the neighborhood's corporate actions created a network between them, reinforcing the sense of community and their particular identities. The dialogical-experimental method was used, in which researchers deeply experience the native situation connecting to residents. These method related to scientific analysis about the way-of-living of the community. It is possible to conclude that the accomplishment of the festival might be considered as a community activity, because its planning and organization had as basic principles the dialog and the cooperation with a common objective. The festival's development had awareness processes, empowerment of individual and community identity. Thus, the residents understood deeply their reality and changed it. One of the project's outcomes was the creation of a local group of young adults with the purpose of reflecting about their community.

ID: 296 / Session 20: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: psychology, economic crisis, qualitative research

The Psychological impact of the Crisis: a qualitative study

Alessandro Marfia, Paola Cavani, Crispino Tosto, Marie Di Blasi
Università degli studi di Palermo, Italia; alessandromarfia@libero.it
The present study aims to investigate the psychological effects of the economic crisis on a sample of 36 Italian subjects divided into three groups based on age (Young: 23-29; Adult: 30-45; Over 50: 50-65). Through the Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR; Hill et al., 1997), a qualitative mixed methodology, the main psychological effects, social relationships and influences of the crisis on everyday life were examined. The research protocol was composed by (1) a semi-structured interview to investigate: psychological perception of the crisis, individual psychological effects, management strategies, relational and social life quality, psychological distresses, repercussions on future planning and a representation of the crisis (description of the crisis as a landscape); (2) a demographic form; (3) two standardized measures to assess the presence of depression and anxiety (STAI-Y; BDI-II).

The research team has done a qualitative data analysis process following several CQR's steps.

Results showed that the economic crisis had psychological effects on the everyday life of individuals, such as a sense of impotence and paralysis, symptoms of anxiety and depression. Moreover, participation in community and political life seems to get worse in terms of isolation, distrust of politicians and political disengagement.

Differences emerged between the three groups (Young; Adult; Over 50) in management strategies and perception of the future.

The analysis of the psychological impact of the economic crisis arises as an initial contribution useful to understand future psychological problems associated with the present socio-cultural context.

ID: 191 / Session 20: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: sustainable development, flow of consciousness, self efficacy, youth participation, civic engage

The sustainable lightness of participating: new paths of civic engagement for youth

Paolo Inghilleri, Marco Boffi, **Nicola Rainisio**, Linda Pola
University of Milan, Italy; nicola.rainisio@guest.unimi.it
One of the most important topics nowadays is the decline of traditional participation in young generations (Dalton, 2007; Zukin et al., 2006), which drives us to find new ways to involve them in different social issues. These include the outstanding issue of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), whose seventh goal focuses on the sustainable development (United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000). As part of an European project, we have planned several innovative awareness-raising activities with the aim to achieve a real involvement of young generations in this field.

Our hypothesis is that a good strategy to increase awareness is to convey new information, to increase the sense of efficacy and, at the same time, to engage young people in order to promote optimal subjective experience as the state of Flow of consciousness (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990).

The first step of the project consists in the installation of an interactive educational space during several popular events (as a pop-rock concert) in four European countries. This interactive space is projected as a cognitive and emotional "journey" for young people in the world of sustainable development: it provides an app to calculate individual ecological footprint, big screens to watch videos and pictures, tablet to record videos and share them on the main social networks. We built a questionnaire to explore the perception of sustainability in young people including different measures: free associations with the concept of sustainability, a short scale of sustainable development self-efficacy beliefs (Hanss & Bøhm, 2010), a short scale about perceived competence, a measure of young people satisfaction with the interactive experience and an item exploring Flow experience. We present and discuss preliminary data about the effectiveness of the interactive installation as a way to promote awareness correlated to the investigated areas.

5:30pm - 7:00pm	**Session 21**
Palestina Hall	Session Chair: **Mark H Burton**, Independent scholar-activist, United Kingdom

ID: 160 / Session 21: 2

From Restorative Justice towards a Promotional and Relational Community

Anna Bussu, Gian Luigi Lepri, Francesca Vitale, Ernesto Lodi, Patrizia Patrizi
Università di Sassari, Italia; abussu@uniss.it

The aim of this paper is to present the relational and restorative community model based on the works on ecological responsibility by prof. Gaetano De Leo (1996) and the findings of the European project Freedom Wings, collection and dissemination of good practice in transnational collaboration in the field of restorative justice.The model is based on the process of conflict management through community active participation to repair the injury caused by the crime.The crime is first a relational act and then a transgression of a rule which determines a sanction.It can be considered rather as a behavior that produces pain in victims and generates "conflict" because it evades the social expectations of the community,impacting on the perception of vulnerability and insecurity of the individual and the society (Zani, Polmonari,1996; Patrizi,2003). Within restorative justice the citizen is recognized an active role in conflict management and in the government of his/her community,making him/her feel part of the system (Wright,2010). Therefore the community can/must promote lifestyles and relations oriented to peace,well-being of the person and society (Lent & Brown, 2008). An aim of Freedom Wings, consistent with principles of sustainability and solidarity of Europe 2020, was to build an international network (involving Italy, Cyprus, and Greece) to promote a debate on a community model based on the promotion of social cohesion through strategies to restore the relational balance threatened by a crime. Here we present the findings of multiagency and interprofessionals focus groups on the topics of restorative approaches and community justice.The main research areas were: characteristics of restorative justice, practices centered on the relationship and reciprocal commitment between the subjects/systems involved,roles and functions of professionals involved in restorative approaches,problems detected,perspectives of a "relational community."

Building consensus for another possible economy at municipal level

Mark H Burton
Independent scholar-activist, United Kingdom / Manchester Metropolitan University;
mark.burton@poptel.org

It is arguable that community psychology typically fails to consider the economic dimension of community. This talk will try to make some connections in the context of the linked global crises. Both globally and in our communities we face a catastrophic global ecological crisis of which the climate emergency is but one aspect. This is in turn linked to the endless pursuit of unselective aggregate economic growth in a global economy, underpinned by capital accumulation, expropriation and the burning of plentiful hydrocarbons. I will reflect on my own experience in promoting alternatives to the dominant economic growth / global competitiveness paradigm in the city and region of Manchester, England. My involvement in this has been as an activist, part of a local and global social movement that is promoting another model drawing on ecological economics from North America, degrowth (decroissance) from Europe and suma qamaña / sumak kawsay / vivir bien (right living) from the Andes, among others. Issues to be explored include the dialectic between opposition/critique and engagement, tensions in movement building and the relationship between conceptualisation and practice.

Virtual networks as tools of social justice

Luciana de Oliveira Leal Halbritter, Maria Inácia D'Ávila Neto
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; lucianaleal.halbritter@gmail.com

The popularization of internet has changed deeply the personal and social relationships, the cultural exchanges and the production of subjectivities. The background is a globalized word focused by the desire of expansion off the capital, creating inequalities that get stronger by the mechanisms of accumulation of wealth. Social justice and citizenship are also influenced by this context.

We want to demonstrate that social networks are tolls of social justice by ensuring equal access and a parallel public space of social interaction that are essential tools to enable everybody, indistinctly, to the exercise of citizenship, without the limitations of constituted social political normative structures.

To reach the objective were selected examples of usage of virtual networks from institutional profiles, personal profiles, fanpages, social movements and NGO's. We analyzed by Qualitative Methods the options like, share and the frequency and content of comments.

The idea of justice is connected with the distribution of natural and social resources among people and the criteria and mechanisms of correction of injustices. Putting together the theories of justice by John Rawls(2003), Amartya Sen(2011), Nancy Fraser(2009) and Martha Nussbaum(2011) that represent the political, economic and cultural aspects of justice, that are related to the justice found in the ways of life and not only in the legal recognition, we can extract elements characterizing the social justice in the planning sense. Then we can also allow investigating its presence in the free participation of individuals in the social networks.

FRASER, Nancy. Reframing Justice in a Globalized World. In Lua Nova, São Paulo, 77: 11-39, 2009.

NUSSBAUM, Martha. Creating Capabilities. The human development approach. Cambrigde: Harvard University Press, 2011.

RAWLS, John. Justice as fairness: a restatement. São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 2003.

SEN, Amartya. The idea of justice. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 2011.

7:00pm - 8:00pm **Marrakech Room**	**Sharing experience 1: Agribusiness and Sustainability: Don Peppe Diana Lands** Session Chair: **Alfredo Natale**, University of Naples, Federico II, Italy Session Chair: **Mauro Baldascino**, APS Comitato don Peppe Diana, Italy Innovative networking experiences at local level developping relational economy issues and fighting against crime

ID: 347 / Sharing experience 1: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: xxx

Le terre di Don Peppe Diana

Mauro Baldascino
APS Comitato don Peppe Diana, Italia; mauro.baldascino@libero.it
x

7:00pm - 8:00pm **Madrid Room**	**Sharing Experience 2: Book presentations** Session Chair: **Heiner Legewie**, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany Session Chair: **Massimo Santinello**, Università di Padova, Italy Session Chair: **Fortuna Procentese**, Università Federico II di Napoli, Italy Photovoice, photodialogue and citizen exhibition as participatory tool in Italian and German experiences. Caterina Arcidiacono, and **Antonio Alfano**(social photograph) will participate as coauthors of the German book Massimo Santinello will present as co-author "Photovoice. Dallo scatto fotografico all'azione sociale" Mastrilli , Nicosia, Santinello, Franco Angeli 2012

ID: 297 / Sharing Experience 2: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: Citizens' Exhibition, Photo Dialog, Community Planning, Participation

The Citizens' Exhibition (Die Bürgerausstellung). Presentation of a new German Textbook

Heiner Legewie[1], Caterina Arcidiacono[2], Fortuna Procentese[2]
[1]Technische Universität Berlin, Germany; [2]The University of Naples Federico II; legewie@ztg.tu-berlin.de
How can we explore the view that inhabitants have on their community and how can we present the results to them in order to elicit a participatory discourse? Ten years ago, we experimented that by means of two quite different so called citizens' exhibitions. The first one was set in the historical centers of Naples, Florence and Berlin, and the other one in the Phlegrean Fields (Campi Flegrei) nearby Naples, that is a seaside resort turned into a waste storage beach area with mostly illegal touristic activities. We had been interviewed – as well as photographed - a number of key persons about their views on deficits, needs, and positive visions related to their own life areas. To create the exhibitions we pooled together each interviewee's essential statements along with characteristic photos and made a separate poster. The interviewees and their families, inhabitants, and authorities were invited to the opening of the respective exhibition to discuss urgent problems pertinent to their life areas as well as strategies of problem solving.

At nexus Institute in Berlin, the concept and format of these early trials of citizens' exhibitions has been further developed to a routine method of qualitative community studies and citizens' participation, which was successfully applied to a large variety of developmental community-related issue. All these experiences have been now published in the textbook entitled "Bürgerausstellung" (Citizens' Exhibition). This innovative book not only describes the method, background and details pertinent to this research, but also shows other examples of citizens' exhibitions in Germany, Italy, Iran, India, and Nicaragua. The issues range from urban quality of life to sustainable energy, youths' future visions, public space for pedestrians, city waste disposal, to completely new city quarter planning.

As co-authors of the book we are pleased to share our experiences with the audience in an informal manner.

7:00pm - 8:00pm **Istanbul Hall**	**Sharing Experience 3: Chance Project** Promoting the community with schools in the periphery: The E-vai Project *Significant and world known Neapolitan action research for youth inclusion of* *Associazione Maestri di Strada onlus* Santa Parrello, Cesare Moreno, Ilaria Iorio, Maria Sannino

9:00pm	**Discovering Naples** (see the website or the flyer for suggestions)

Date: Friday, 08/Nov/2013

9:00am - 10:00am **Malta Room**	**Sharing experience 4: Going to Fortaleza 5thCIPC2014** Session Chair: **Jorge Castellá Sarriera**, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil Session Chair: **James Ferreira Moura Jr.**, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - Brazil, Brazil Preparing Fortaleza International Conference Meeting with Fortaleza organizing team

9:00am - 11:30am **Filangieri Room**	**Plenary III: RESEARCH METHODS AND TOOLS FOR A BETTER FUTURE (with English/Italian and viceversa translation)** Session Chair: **PATRIZIA MERINGOLO**, SIPCO President, Università di Firenze, Italy

ID: 305 / Plenary III: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: quality criteria, justification of results, participation, stakeholders, conflicting requirements

About the problem of quality in participative research

Jarg Bergold

Freie Universität Berlin, Germany; jarg.bergold@gmail.com

A diverse range of stakeholders regularly raises the problem of quality criteria for participatory research. In qualitative research some solutions have been already proposed but in the area of participative qualitative research (PQR) the situation is even more complicated. If one proceeds from the assumption that all the perspectives and voices of the participants should be granted equal rights of expression, and that each group possesses qualitatively different knowledge about the social world under study, then it is to be expected that the participants will also have different views on the quality of the research process and its results. In addition, there are very different authorities in society to whom PQR has to justify its procedures and results. The scientific community is only one of them.

The arising problems will be discussed and it will be argued that different justificatory arguments have to be employed in the different institutional or contextual discourses in question.

ID: 340 / Plenary III: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: xxx

Constructing Knowledges as critical science

Christopher Sonn

Victoria University, Australia; christopher.sonn@vu.edu.au
xxx

9:00am - 11:30am **Vesuvius Room**	**Session 22: Workshop** Session Chair: **Monika Bobzien**, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany Session Chair: **Wolfgang Stark**, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

ID: 246 / Session 22: 1
Workshops
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Community Involvement, Community Participation, Municipal Administration

Enhancing Community Involvement and Participation – a View from Municipal Administrations

Monika Bobzien, Wolfgang Stark

Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany

A community's well-being depends on the quality of relationships among its citizens and municipal institutions (Putnam, 2000). This requires that citizens will be enabled to own and exercise their power to choose what is in the best interest of that community, rather than delegating decisions to others (politicians city adminstrators). A city´s planning process therefore has to focus on community involvement that must be inclusive for all. Voluntary work and community participation should not be reduced to the contributions of individuals or of NGO's only; it rather needs to be a central issue in the strategy of municipal policy and resources.

How can community involvement and participation be supported by the city administration in order to enable a community towards sustainable citizen participation and to enhance developments that tend to benefit the community and its citizens?

The results of a qualitative study conducted in Munich/Germany in 2012/2013 show the major factors which may lead to good practice of community empowerment. The findings refer to basic constituents for integrating the community participation into core processes of the city both as an organization and social system: commitment at level of decision making, sharing information, networking, a key coordinating function, corporate volunteering and new formats of community participation.

9:00am - 11:30am **Malta Room**	**Session 23: Workshop (IN ITALIAN)** Session Chair: **Cinzia Novara**, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy Session Chair: **Fulvia Signani**, University of Ferrara, Italy

ID: 336 / Session 23: 1

Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: social capital, bridging

(WORKSOP IN ITALIAN) GenerAction of Values: brainstorming of pro-active and sustainable project's ideas in an emergency time

Cinzia Novara, **Signani Fulvia**
Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy; cinzia.novara@gmail.com

The Third Millennium world vision privilege and endorsed strictly financial point of view. In this context the social economy and real values such as cohesion, empowerment and development of well-being theme seem far from the daily life of everybody. The inequality structures of modern power continuously create social gaps and tragic exclusions with uncomfortable present and future scenarios.

One of the most scandalous paradoxes damages community psychologists in their competence and possibility of action for a better world.

The proposal is to realize a challenge for new application ways, opportunities and to create values exactly by the same unforgotten matters (cohesion, empowerment, etc.) in accordance with social and environmental sustainability.

The gamble is looking for 'pay self-sufficient' frameworks that premise psychologist to work in spite of adversities.

The session represents a participated methodological closed trial (max 25 participants) to analyze and co-build afew project ideas selected by a Commission. It will be a discussion group to share and build together some 'main project scheme' foreseeing a multicentre application. The selected ideas will constitute the basis of the group supervision and discussion.

The proposals will be sent within 30th October 2013 to: sgnflv@unife.it

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11:30am - 1:30pm **Filangieri Room**	**Plenary IV: SOCIAL CHANGE AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE (with English/Italian and viceversa translation)** Session Chair: **Jacqueline Elizabeth Akhurst**, York St John University, United Kingdom Session Chair: **Moises Carmona Monferrer**, Barcelona University, Spain

ID: 344 / Plenary IV: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: justice, wellbeing

Resilient acculturation: A social justice approach to migrant wellbeing

Manuel Garcia-Ramirez
Universidad de Sevilla, Spain; magarcia@us.es
Wellbeing and social justice are strongly connected. Wide discussion of this specific topic in connection with migrant resilience

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ID: 348 / Plenary IV: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Housing First – community Integration – mentally ill

An ecologic and collaborative approach to end homelessness: Contributions for the advancement in Community Psychology

José Henrique Ornelas
ISPA - University Institut, Portugal; jornelas@ispa.pt
The presentation describes the quantitative and qualitative results from the two years of the housing first program in Portugal. This program is aimed to provide permanent, independent and scattered housing, rented from community landlords in mainstream neighborhoods, to homeless people with severe mental illness in the city of Lisbon, Portugal. The evaluation results confirmed the effectiveness of this model on reducing homelessness and the use of emergency services and hospitalizations. Participants reported significant improvements in personal safety, physical and mental health, and a more positive outlook for their future. The main innovation of this approach for community psychology is the application of an ecological and collaborative approach within different areas providing evidence for potential generalization of the model. The program has obtained the recognition from the political authorities, emerging as a favored policy response to homelessness in national contexts. This presentation also explores the ecological levels of analysis and the collaborative roles of community environments in the promotion of the well-being and community integration of program participants. It will be also emphasized the supports provided by the program professionals focused on strengthening participants' bonds with neighborhood resources and relationships, in order to maximize their sense of belonging and community participation.

ID: 352 / Plenary IV: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment

Community Psychology tools in education, social and health issues

Fabricio Balcazar
University of Illonis at Chicago, United States of America; fabricio@uic.edu
This presentation provides an overview of a participatory needs assessment methodology that is utilized for community mobilization called the "Community Concerns Report Method (CRM)." The CRM has been widely utilized by many community psychologist and practitioners to develop agendas for community change in multiple contexts. This presentation will summarize the key findings from an intervention at a rural community called Juanacatlán in the State of Jalisco, Mexico. Results from the evaluation and resulting community mobilization efforts will be summarized. Community members engaged in economic development, environmental change, creation of new social service programs and other community transformation efforts. The implications for community psychology practice will be discussed.

11:30am - 1:30pm **Malta Room**	**Session 24** Session Chair: **Rebecca Lawthom**, manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

ID: 130 / Session 24: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: Migrants, Partnership working, forced labour, Chinese

Experiences of forced labour amongst UK based Chinese migrant workers: exploring the context of vulnerability and protection

Rebecca Lawthom[1], **Carolyn Kagan**[1], **Sandy Lo**[2], **Lisa Mok**[2], **Sue Baines**[1], **Sylvia Sham**[2], **Scott Gaule**[1], **Mark Greenwood**[2]
[1]Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom; [2]Wai Yin, Manchester, UK; r.lawthom@mmu.ac.uk
The flows of migrant labour strengthen as globalization gathers pace. The demands of globalization require workers, often from poorer majority world contexts, to travel to richer minority world settings, for work. In relation to China, most workers migrate from China with the aid of travel facilitators, incurring large debts. Many enter the UK irregularly or by claiming asylum and lack understanding of the UK immigration system. They find work often in Chinese businesses and end up vulnerable to forced labour. This UK research project (funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation), explored the experiences of, forced labour amongst Chinese migrant workers in the North West of England. The research questions focused on how workers dealt with their experiences leaving China, working in the UK and in relation to social support (relationships and families.)

The explicit use of a Community Psychology approach enabled a working collaboration with a Chinese Social Enterprise (Wai Yin). Working with a partner organization, based in Chinatown, Manchester, UK, the team worked collaboratively to gain access, do the research, engage in analysis and disseminate.. The research involved interviews with 32 Chinese native speakers and gatekeepers to access narratives of workers.

Exploitation was widespread and migrants received low levels of pay. Most migrants were working with irregular immigration status, which caused them considerable anxiety. Despite this, workers' vulnerability and the degree to which they were able to exercise control and leave exploitative working practices fluctuated over time. We argue that rather than seeing individuals as the units of analysis, families (across settings) being central to ways in which workers enact work decisions, family and community practices. We theorize ways in which inequality is a product of empire.

ID: 294 / Session 24: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: intercultural approaches, multiple and mixed research methodologies, intervention research, community and cultural integration and inclusion.

Intercultural approaches in community research

ALESSANDRA ROMANO
Università Federico II, Italia; alessandra.romano31@gmail.com
Abstract:

The present paper aims to offer a new perspective trough which to study the current phenomena of decolonization and crossbreeding. We will discuss, in particular, the theoretical perspective of an intercultural approach, in order to deconstruct the historical approaches to the dynamics of immigration and meeting of different cultures.

The traditional approaches were based on the analysis of the processes of "assimilation" or "acculturation" of the minority culture (Bourhis R.Y., 2007, Barry J.W., 1997).

The paper argues how to re-think intercultural research epistemologies and methodologies according to the paradigm of complexity and of methodological pluralism, to avoid proposing the comparison "the West vs the Rest". The research interest is to bring to light the richness and the depth of the meeting and the exchange between participants who come from different ethnic and cultural horizons, and to grasp the social and community impact of the co-constructed knowledge thanks to the research. Moreover, one of the principal guidelines for the scientific research contained in the programme of Horizon 2020, seems to be that of "Inclusive, innovative and Safe Society" (Horizon 2020, 2013): it needs to keep in mind criteria of usefulness

(Armezzani M., 2004) and of usability of the products of intercultural research, also to meet international standards.

We will then present an intervention-research carried out in the working realities where participants coming from other cultures and nations are employed. It is an action-research aimed to assume participants' points of view, to capture specific needs, to give voice to these specific instances and through which and with which to design possible plans of intervention to promote well-being and community improvement.

11:30am - 1:30pm Vesuvius Room	**Session 25: Symposium** Session Chair: **David Fryer**, University of Queensland and University of South Africa', Australia

ID: 249 / Session 25: 1
Roundtable
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Austerity, neoliberal violence, debt, colonisation

What should psychologists, as psychologists, think, say, do and be in relation to austerity programs?

David Fryer[1], James Moura Jr[2], Ewan Speed[3], Danny Taggart[4], Carl Walker[5], Jorge Sarriera[2], Verônica Ximenes[6], Matthew Callender[7], Jörg W Huber[7]

[1]University of Queensland, Australia & University of South Africa; [2]Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; [3]University of Essex, England; [4]University of Essex, England; [5]University of Brighton, England; [6]Federal University of Ceará, Brazil; [7]The University of Northampton, England

In 2013 an 'austerity' discourse again dominates political and public life in many parts of the world. Even Pier Carlo Padoan, Chief Economist and Deputy Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development admits, in the OECD Yearbook 2013 (http://www.oecd.org/economy/government-balances-growth-and-income-inequality.htm): "Austerity programmes to restore order to public finances can add to the woes of already struggling economies, leading to more job losses and social hardship". Mass unemployment indeed now blights the lives of millions of people in hundreds of thousands of communities with untold consequent misery, morbidity and mortality but austerity programs are also increasing inequality, decreasing mental and physical health, undermining education, deepening and widening poverty and dismantling services with devastating consequences for public health and social justice.

What should psychologists, as psychologists, think, say, do and be in relation to austerity programs?

1:30pm - 2:30pm	**Lunch 2** MAAMT Café- Lunch box
2:30pm - 3:30pm Uruguay Room	**Poster session 3** Session Chair: **Francesca Esposito**, ISPA-IU, Portugal

ID: 256 / Poster session 3: 1
Poster Presentations
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Integration, Aculturation, Multicultural community, Ecology

Living Together: Multicultural Neighborhoods and Integration from a Community Perspective.

ROCÍO GARRIDO MUÑOZ, MANUEL GARCÍA-RAMÍREZ
University of Seville, Spain

Immigration is bringing to Europe a greater diversity and emergence of multicultural contexts. There is a broad consensus that integration is the strategy of acculturation reporting better profits. Berry's Model of Acculturation (1997, 2005) offers a solid understanding of this process, but only takes into account cultural and individual variables involved in it. Adding a community perspective could extend the defining variables of acculturation strategies (such as well-being, resilience, empowerment, and cultural and social transformation of the context) and the levels of analysis (individual, relational and community).

In line with this, this study redefines the concept of integration of immigrant people and integrative multicultural neighborhoods including variables at different ecological levels.

This study was carried out in Andalusia (Spain). Using a survey method, 950 Moroccans and 768 natives (selected through non-probability sampling) were interviewed in 30 territorial units of Andalusia, Spain. Two questionnaires were used: one in Spanish and one in Spanish-Moroccan. We used cluster analysis to test the definition of integration and regression analysis to test the definition of integrative multicultural neighborhood.

The findings provide evidence favorable to the usefulness (theoretical and, possibly, practical) of the proposed definitions and therefore, the incorporation of a community perspective into the study of acculturation.

ID: 192 / Poster session 3: 2
Poster Presentations
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization

Keywords: Mixed couples; sense of community; ethnic identification; discrimination; satisfaction with

Cultural identification, perceived discrimination and sense of community among foreign partners of intercultural families in Italy and Spain

<u>Cinzia Novara</u>[1], Gianluigi Moscato[2], Maria Isabel Hombrados Mendieta[2], Floriana Romano[1], Gioacchino Lavanco[1]

[1]Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy; [2]Università di Malaga

The aim of this paper was to analyze how cultural identification, perceived discrimination and the sense of community are related to life satisfaction among foreign partners in intercultural families.

The study compared 105 and 95 foreign partners in mixed families resident in Italy and Spain, respectively. The phenomenon in both countries displays similar sociodemographic aspects. In contrast to Social Identity Theory, the results show that in both groups the foreign partner's

Identification with their own ethnic-cultural group is not associated with life satisfaction, nor does it increase perceived discrimination. In turn, increased perceived discrimination leads to a decreased sense of community and life satisfaction among foreigners. Regarding religion, interreligious couples in Italy perceive more discrimination than mono-religious couples. Finally, we found that a low sense of discrimination and a strong sense of community is related to life satisfaction among mixed families in both groups. The implications of the study are described and suggestions for future research discussed.

CITIZENSHIP AND INTEGRATION: The point of view of the Community organizatins

Daniela Marzana, Sara Alfieri, <u>Elena Marta</u>, Maura Pozzi
Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Italy

The present paper presents the first phase of an action-research that aims to investigate the relation between young immigrants' active citizenship and their socio-cultural integration. 14 Italian organizations with young active immigrants participated in the study.

In particular, this phase aims to explore social representations of the organizations toward the concepts of citizenship and integration, as those are complex and abundant of meaning constructs.

14 organization representatives participated in two focus-groups interviews. Both theoretical and concrete behavioral social representation components were addressed. Interviews were audio-taped and their content was transcribed in verbatim. A content analysis was then performed on the verbatim.

Results show that participants form a unique homogenous group in terms of representations of the concepts. Regarding citizenship, the participatory dimension of the construct plays a major role (citizenship as participation, effort for the well-being of the community) while integration was mostly seen in both normative (granting legal citizenship) and psychological-social terms (sense of community, perception of community engagement).

The group of participants worked on these results and co-constructed the meaning of the concept of citizenship and integration that are going to be investigated in the second phase of the action-research where young immigrants themselves will be involved.

The Social Context of Lesbian and Gay Families in Portugal

Pedro Alexandre Costa[1,2], <u>Francesca Esposito</u>[1], Henrique Pereira[2], Isabel Leal[1]
[1]UIPES, ISPA-IU, Portugal; [2]University of Beira Interior, Portugal

Parenting by Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual (LGB) individuals in Portugal is a growing community. Notwithstanding the prohibition of same-sex couples to adopt a child or to access assisted reproductive technologies, recent community studies have estimated that up to 10% of Portuguese LGB people are raising children. The context of lesbian and gay parenting differs from that of heterosexual parenting in a number of ways, particularly in their social integration due to the impact of homophobia and heterosexism. Although most research has focused on the psychological well-being of children, little is known about the impact of social oppression on these families well-being, much necessary to offer specific social and community responses. The purpose of this study is to understand these families in terms of their relationship status, parenting involvement, and family configuration. This presentation highlights the context of lesbian and gay parenting in terms of social support, community integration, disclosure and acceptance of sexual identity, and the paths chosen by these parents to overcome the legal and social obstacles in becoming a family.

Situation, needs and perceived causes of gender violence among women in poverty.

Victims of intimate partner violence in Nicaragua

José Juan Vázquez[1], Ana Isabel Guillén[2], Esther Rivas[1], Sonia Panadero[2]
[1]Universidad de Alcalá, Spain; [2]Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Nicaragua is the country of Latin American with the second-lowest level of development, ranking 129th in the Human Development Index. In Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, it is estimated that over 50% of the population lives in poverty, a question which particularly affects women who also often suffer from different types of violence.

The aim of this study is to analyze the situation, attitudes toward violence and presence of needs among women in poverty experiencing intimate partner violence, who live in the suburbs and the marginal areas of the city of Leon.

The sample was comprised of 132 women in poverty who were victims of gender violence. The information was gathered through structured interviews (interviewer administration, in order to prevent potential problems associated with reading or understanding difficulties). Access to women was provided by the Nicaraguan National Police and various associations and NGOs working directly with women in poverty.

The work provides information about the situation of these women, their attitudes towards the gender violence suffered, the causal attributions and the needs perceived. This information has enabled us to design interventions focused on alleviating the situation of women victims of domestic violence and improving their quality of life.

Discussion on migration and its relativity to society in times of crisis

Chiara Cifatte, Paola Cardinali, Nadia Rania, Laura Migliorini
Università degli Studi di Genova, Italia

Acculturation process as a transformative event allows for the observation of dynamics closely linked with indicators of the crisis of recent years: immigration, bringing multiple, unpredictable and diverse personalities, can cause a perception of threat to those whose status and safety have been progressively depleted, but also support a broader reflection about renewal of society.

Research data of one small community collects the opinions of different subjects across 9 focus groups and 1 photo-voice with adolescents, 9 interviews and 3 focus groups with social workers and teachers content analyzed using NVIVO 9.0 software. The discussion of integration, in a multicultural context, resulted in identification of structural deficits or risk conditions arising from the economic and social crisis. Proposals for response to such failure were formulated.

Amongst the major themes identified was employment, in which different conditions exist in terms of status between migrants and natives, as well as the inadequacy of systems to guarantee the continuity of projects that can support social inclusion. In addition, more resources should be directed in supporting Italian as second language, key to integration which is recognized and valued.

According to the opinions of some, socio-economic differences mark a clear division between ingroup and outgroup, differentiating people rather than membership of ethno-cultural groups, shaping real possibilities of access to resources.

Interculture and gender differences: connections for a joint intervention in educational contexts

Alessia Cuccurullo[1], G. De Simone[2], V.P. Cesarano[2], E. Rpdriguez[2]
[1]Centro di Ateneo Sinapsi, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II; [2]Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Reaching the awareness of their own gender identity in harmony with the intercultural context of growth,can be a key factor in designing the future.For this reason,the world of education should introduce new practices based on gender and interculture,absent in various risk contexts.To establish educational strategies of intervention, aimed to help each one to develop their own identity, it's important to investigate these theoretical constructs.This contribution aims to investigate,through research of literature, the interrelationships between the theoretical constructs of interculture and gender differences,in order to identify a joint approach to encourage psycho-social well-being by the introduction of a gender and intercultural perspective in the schools.We analyzed the major theoretical constructs related to the construction of identity,gender identity and interculture by investigating interculturalism in education,according to an intersection approach.Intersection refers to the complex process occurring when discrimination results from the combination of 2 or more areas,creating an unique discriminatory experience.The investigation of educational tools,useful to contrast cultural and gender stereotypes in order to promote interculture shows its essentiality in the design of educational interventions in schools.The analysis carried out allowed the exploration of good practices to contrast ethnic stereotypes on gender differences.

ID: 331 / Poster session 3: 8
Poster Presentations
Topics: 3. Beyond the crisis: Equity in Gender Relations
Keywords: empowerment, women, good practices

Promoting the empowerment in women: the good practices

G. De Simone[1], V. P. Cesarano[1], E. Rodriguez[1], A. Cuccurullo[2]
[1]Università Federico II di Napoli, Italia; [2]Centro di Ateneo "SInAPSI", Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

The literature of social and community psychology underlines that empowerment is a multidimensional concept,which refers to a psychological,organizational,societal and community level.Starting from this definition,it's possible to study the possibilities that this conceptualization offers to women.In fact,empowerment can be used to recognize women as full rightful members of the community,guaranteeing them the access to power and decision-making in any area of public and private life.Promoting an empowerment process for the role of women in society appears as a fundamental step for improving communities.However,this process must be accompanied by a revision of the concepts of masculinity and femininity and the power roles of the society.This process is necessary to support new forms of power,based on the ability to lead,organize and coordinate,and on a political and relational non-androcentric scheme.Therefore,increasing measures aim to promote the development of women's empowerment,as possible between the promotion of "good practices",that are new strategies used in the contexts of equal opportunities consisting of methodologies,projects and organizational models developed within efficient programs.This work aims to make a review of the principal activities about women empowerment realized in the Italian context.All these activities involved the best practices implemented and realized in many areas of life in which the figure of woman is engaged.

ID: 286 / Poster session 3: 9
Poster Presentations
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: adolescence, pregnancy, sexual risky behavior

Risky sexual behavior and pregnancy in adolescence

Naiana Dapieve Patias[1], <u>Jana Gonçalves Zappe</u>[1], Ana Cristina Garcia Dias[2], Débora Dalbosco Dell'Aglio[1]
[1]Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; [2]Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Brazil

The vulnerability of adolescents to pregnancy or contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is associated with personal and contextual factors and affect not only the adolescents themselves, but can incur a high cost to society through the need to support adolescent health. Aspects like early sexual activity, contraceptive and condom disuse or misuse were risky sexual behaviors leading to unintended pregnancy. This study investigated if pregnant adolescents were different from non-pregnant adolescents in regards to sexual risky taking. 50 pregnant adolescents (M= 17; SD= 1,77) and 50 non-pregnant adolescents (M= 16; SD= 1,75) from countryside of Brasil answered a questionnaire about risky sexual behavior. To data analysis, was elaborated an risky sexual behavior index considering age of first sexual intercourse, contraceptives and condom use in first sexual intercourse and in others sexual activities. The results show that pregnant adolescents engaged in more risky sexual behavior that non-pregnant adolescents (t=4,05; p<0,001), aspect that should be incorporated into sexual health policies for adolescents.Understanding factors associated with risky sexual taking in adolescence has implications for prevention programs and public policy aims to prevent and promote sexual health in adolescence.

ID: 351 / Poster session 3: 10
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: foster families

Tutor foster family: a profile as prospective empowering resource for the foster care system

<u>Ester Trivella</u>
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy; ester.trivella@gmail.com

"Reti affidabili" is a project promoted in 2010 by the Social Agency of a medium-large city in Lombardy with its Plan Office. The project has planned evaluation and traninig paths led by the Psychology department of Catholic University of Brescia as partner authority. "Reti Affidabili" envoled the foster care system's networks in the city and in the neighboring territories with the aim of promoting, supporting and increasing the value of the leading role of family and social bonds. The goal of this presentation is to describe one a specific action within the project. This action consisted in the group training path and the achievement of its own aim: to draw up a formalized profile of a "Tutor Foster Family" in support of other foster families. Across the three sessions the tutoring relationship has been object of reasonings, emotions and arguments. It has been debated, contextualized and the group achieved its goal with a facilitator psychologist: they shared their definitions and they approved jointly the profile of the tutor foster family. The sessions have been fully audio-recorded and verbatim transcribed and the resulting materials have been subjected to paper-and-pencil content analysis. The profile includes the role's definition and its related tasks and the whole protocol is now ready to be negotiated with the Foster Care Social Services. This training path's result provides a starting point of action that needs to be implemented, tested, and evaluated. Its potential implementation has the purpose support of social solidarity among foster families and portrays the symbol of their being resources in the community.

2:30pm - 3:30pm   Poster session 4

Marrakech Room	Session Chair: **Kahaema Byer**, University of Miami, United States of America

The Impact of Sexual Minority Identity on Depression: A Multidimensional Approach

James Anthony Griffin

Fordham University, United States of America

Sexual minorities comprise a highly stigmatized and vulnerable community disproportionately affected by depression and mental illness. Few studies have considered the role of intrapersonal variables, such as internal sexual identity evaluation and group membership esteem, as risk and protective factors. Relations between sexual identity evaluation, collective self-esteem, and depressive symptomatology were examined and gender differences were assessed. Cross-sectional data were collected through online postings to chat forums catering to sexual minorities. Participants (97 men, 54 women) were self-selected, mostly White, and comprise a national US sample of LGB men and women. The majority of the women in this sample were bisexually identified. Results indicated that sexual minority women paradoxically had higher rates of both identity affirmation and depression than men. Predictor models revealed that independent risk factors for depression include internalized homophobia for men and identity uncertainty for women. Aspects of sexual minority group esteem, such as public and membership esteem, served as protective factors against depression. Thus, salient aspects of identity development independently differentially predict depression between sexual minority men and women. Culturally tailored community interventions aimed at enhancing group membership esteem and resolving identity concerns may be of critical importance in reducing mental health disparities among sexual minority communities.

Sport as a psychosocial intervention

Luma Daoud Tarazi, Asma EID, Rana Nashashibi

palestenian counseling center, Palestinian Territories

Palestinian counseling center is a local NGO in the Palestinian territories. it is a mental health community center for over 30 years. it works across the Jerusalem and west bank with children and adults from both genders. the main service departments are the clinical, prevention and advocacy departments. Psychosocial intervention one of the main approaches used to support and maintain well being and mental health of the local community.

For the last 5 years, the center psychosocial intervention has focused on utilizing sport to response to children's and youth needs during and after crisis or when approaching a community with serious mental health needs.

we believe that sport as tool in psychosocial intervention could enhance resiliency , facilitate emotional and social stabilization and question of new life skills and we could discover abilities in children and their local community that played a major role in restoring their well being and preventing mental disorders.

work was held through group focused practices that fit the local culture needs, traditions and resources. Results were highly promising, we could notice : 1. more supportive and safe environment, 2.less competition and more cooperation, 3. improved school performance and behavor4. positive self esteem and 5. joyful feeling.

target groups were vulnerable children and those less powerful and in need to such intervention,.

Stressful life events among homeless people in Madrid (Spain)

Sonia Panadero[1], Ana Isabel Guillén[1], Rosa María Martín[2], Alejandro Iborra[2], José Juan Vázquez[2]
[1]Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Spain; [2]Universidad de Alcalá, Spain

Nearly a quarter of Spanish population (19,9%) lives under poverty threshold. Homeless people due to their scarce social resources are situated in the lowest position in terms of social exclusion.

The objective of this study is to analyze the influence of certain variables such as stressful life events (experiences that play a key role in one's life and that frequently cause significant changes for the person involved (Vázquez, Muñoz & Panadero, 2005)) in a condition homelessness. In the last years, much research has focused on the relationship between these vital events and homelessness and as it has been documented by previous studies, are a key variable in explaining the origin and maintaining of homeless social situation.

This study was performed with a quantitative methodology, structured interview conducted to members belonging to the three samples (a representative sample of homeless people living in Madrid city (Spain) (188 participants; men: 83%; women: 17%), an equivalent sample of high risk people and an equivalent

sample of low risk people).

The main characteristics of the sample and the results on stressful life events and their influence on the processes of social exclusion-inclusion will be presented.

Family and school support perceived by Brazilian adolescents

Cássia Ferrazza Alves, Jana Gonçalves Zappe, Débora Dalbosco Dell'Aglio
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Social support is a process which leads the person to believe that he/she is appreciated and belonging to a network of reciprocal obligations, in which the family, the school and other social institutions are part of. The aim of this paper was investigating if Brazilian adolescents living in different contexts (family, institutional care and socio-educational rehabilitation imprisonment) present differences regarding the perception of social support in relation to the family and the school. This study had the participation of 948 adolescents from Porto Alegre/RS/Brazil, with ages ranking from 12 to 19 years, of both sexes. Through variance analysis (ANOVA) was observed a difference statistically significant between groups related to school support $[F(2,945)=7.250; p<0.001]$ and to family support $[F(2,945)=21.409; p<0.001]$. The adolescents in socio-educational rehabilitation imprisonment presented less perceived school support, while adolescents in institutional care presented less family support perceived. These results point to adolescents living with their families share more perception of the family and school support compared to the other groups, what may be associated with features of institutionalized adolescents. In this sense, this highlights the need to include the social support perceived, in staff care programs of institutionalized adolescents in order to promote citizenship and healthy development.

Correlates of interest in cosmetic surgery among Italian young women

Letizia Pasciucco[1], Camilla Matera[1], Amanda Nerini[2], Cristina Stefanile[2]
[1]Sezione di Psicologia, Dipartimento di scienze della formazione e Psicologia, Università di Firenze, Italia; [2]Sezione di Psicologia e Psichiatria, Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DSS), Università degli Studi di Firenze

In recent years the number of people undergoing cosmetic procedures has severely increased, with Italy taking the sixth plastic surgery spot in the world (International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons, 2011). Given these trends, researchers have begun to examine correlates of attitudes towards aesthetic surgery among women. The present research aimed to examine the contribution of sociocultural influences and body dissatisfaction on attitudes towards cosmetic surgery among Italian women. Specifically, with regard to sociocultural influences, media pressures, internalisation, and peer attributions about the importance of appearance with respect to popularity were investigated. Participants were 203 young women living in Tuscany (mean age = 26.70, SD = 3.63). They completed a questionnaire assessing peer attributions, media pressures, internalisation of thin ideals, body dissatisfaction, and consideration of cosmetic surgery. Hierarchical multiple regression indicated that peer attributions and internalisation were significantly related to interest in cosmetic surgery, while pressures and body dissatisfaction were not. Specifically, internalisation was found to mediate the relation between peer attributions and consideration of cosmetic procedures. The current findings have relevant preventive and treatment implications. Interventions should address the degree to which women internalise sociocultural messages and believe that appearance increases popularity among peers.

Strategies for Citizen Engagement in Community Coalitions: Lessons from Two Initiatives

Vincent Thomas Francisco
University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States of America

In U.S.community coalitions are collaborations that affect changes in policies and programs to affect community problemsThis is done through collaborative problem identification and then persuasive argumentation about the need for resource reallocations,new programs to build capacity and skills,policy change to alter how consequences are applied by various legal authorities.Community coalitions often engage paid professionals representing agencies rather than involving the clients in planning and implementation.Funders find it easier to work through formal agencies due to financial and legal concerns,but they often don't represent the client audience.Further,community issues involve complex and systemic factors,often beyond the reach or understanding of the average person in communities.This analysis focuses on attempts from the state agency of North Carolina-Division of Public Health to work with 9 counties on systems improvement issues.One initiative involved 5 counties in developing and improving systems of care for pregnant and parenting teens.The other initiative involved 4 counties in systems improvement for families of children with special health care needs.Agencies, clients served by agencies and members of the broader community were engaged in planning and agenda setting for systems

improvement.Strategies for engagement (including focus groups,surveys,concerns report methodology,capacity building),along with data showing differential success of these strategies,will be presented.

Characteristics, circumstances and necessities of trash pickers in Nicaragua.

José Juan Vázquez[1], Sonia Panadero[2], Rosa María Martín[1], Alberto Berrios[3]
[1]Universidad de Alcalá, Spain; [2]Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; [3]Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua en León, Nicaragua

Nicaragua is the country with the 2nd lowest level of development in Latin America,ranking 129th on the Human Development Index. In recent decades the weakness of the production forced groups in situation of extreme poverty to seek sustenance in the trash,with serious health problems and strong social stigma. They extract from the garbage both necessary items for direct use or consumption (food,clothing,footwear,household items) as well as recyclables redeemable for money, thus allowing them to obtain a minimal amount of resources for subsistence.In the present study,people living off of trash deposited in the public landfill of León (Nicaragua) were interviewed (N=99;mean age of 32 y.). A heteroapplied structured interview,designed for this purpose,was used in order to circumvent homeless' difficulties with reading and understanding. Results:the trash pickers have been developing the dump activity an average of 14 y.,indicating that this activity began at a very early age Most of them are men, they failed primary studies and in most cases their only source of income is the selection of materials in the trash.They work about 8 hours/day, six days/week, for 1.6 Euros a day. However only about half are seeking other employment.The 20%-30% of them aren't there for Nicaraguan administration,given lack of birth certificate and/or ID. Participants state they are happy,have optimistic expectations about future and show a lack of any relationship between overall happiness and income.

Against Bullying: improving peer relationships in order to build caring and supportive communities

Carmencita Serino[1], Romy Greco[2], Alessandro Taurino[1], Maria De Caro[1]
[1]University of Bari, Italy; [2]Psychologist and Psychotherapist, EMPEA Ass.

Nowadays non-material resources as social capital,solidarity and social responsibility are being rediscovered (Serino et Al. 2012) within (and by) forceful and inclusive social communities.From a community psychologist's view-point,the ways bullying is described and faced reveal social representations and values, strength and weakness of our culture (Serino & Antonacci,2013).We describe an experience of action-research in Apulia (Italy),involving Students,institutional Representatives* and University Scholars,aiming at detecting and reducing peer victimization among adolescents (8676 respondents: 48.5%F, 51.5%M).We involved 1 to 3 peer educators from each school who took part in focus group and training sessions aiming at discussing the quality of relations in their contexts and the questionnaire to be administered.Then they became tutors of their class-mates in fulfilling an online questionnaire concerning their experience in the school,their role in possible bullying dynamics and their opinions about reasons for bullying and the more frequent victims' social categories.Homophobic bullying and inter-ethnic prejudices were explored.The role of critical variables (gender,kind of school,different social contexts) and the correlation among several forms of peer victimization were considered.So,empowering strategies of peer education and action research were generated to prevent and reduce bullying behaviors,by developing more inclusive and positive relations at school.

Promoting environmental social justice in Campania.

Agostino Carbone[1], Immacolata Di Napoli[2]
[1]Società Italiana di Psicologia di Comunità, Italia; [2]University of Naples Federico II

Today's environmental reality is linked powerfully with other realities, including growing social inequality and neglect and the erosion of democratic governance and popular control.

Today the inhabitants of the region of Campania are spectators of a serious environmental crisis that affects and will affect negatively the quality of their lives.

The illegal disposal of toxic waste: the burning or burying them have made these lands undesirable for those who live there and for the general public.

If the problem through common sense means waste, the issue is rooted in the relationship of this land with the rest of Italy and the world, with the psychological sense of rejection, which gave inspiration to a racist attitude towards southern until the unification of Italy.

What are the emotions of the local inhabitants due to feeling rejected?

The research carried out with the locals trying to eseminare this issue and the implication of Psychology to promote a competent intervention.

How the citizens could mobilize their spiritual and political resources for trasformative change?Is clear that Social justice, reducing oppression, non violence, and equality in wealth and opportunity, are closely linked to global climate charge and other environmental threats.

ID: 137 / Poster session 4: 10
Poster Presentations
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: psychological sense of community, community, psychometric analysis, statistical analysis, theory

Psychological sense of community: verification of McMillan-Chavis' Theory and Peck's model

Julia Halamova[1], Eva Nanistova[2]
[1]Comenius University, Slovak Republic; [2]Trnava University, Slovak Republic

Based on the previous study (Halamová, 2001) the main purpose of the presented study was to further examine the relationship between the two concepts of psychological sense of community and expand the statistic analysis of the exploited scales. The one concept is represented by the theory of psychological sense of community by D. McMillan and D. Chavis (1986) and is measured by the Perceived Sense of Community Scale (Chertok, 1990) stemming from their theory. The other concept is based on Scott Peck's work (1994, 1995) and evaluated by The Scale of Community Descriptors (Sadovská, Naništová, 2000). Both of the scales are so far the only scales measuring psychological sense of community in a group regardless of context so they can be used in all kinds of groups which is their added value comparing to the most widely used scale for measuring psychological sense of community Sense of Community Index (Perkins, Florin, Rich, Wandersman, Chavis, 1990). The sample consisted of 878 subjects from Slovakia. In more detail, the study also presents the results of descriptive statistics, reliability and validity analysis, confirmatory and exploratory factor analysis of these two scales. According to the results of these various statistical analysis, both of the scales are recommended for measuring of the psychological sense of community. The study was supported by Grant VEGA 1/0250/12.

2:30pm - 3:30pm Istanbul Hall	**Poster session 5** Session Chair: **Salvatore Di Martino**, University of Naples Federico II, United Kingdom

ID: 174 / Poster session 5: 1
Poster Presentations
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: School justice, collective efficacy, school climate, wellbeing, sense of community

Direct and indirect effects of school sense of community and perceptions of justice on students' well-being

Giovanna Petrillo, Vincenza Capone, Anna Rosa Donizzetti
University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Schools are a primary social context for youth. Students gain knowledge and skills that they can use both in school and outside of school, immediately and in the future. Therefore, students' perception of justice and the sense of school as community contribute to their well-being.

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between School Sense of community, Perceptions of school climate, School collective efficacy in protecting the students' rights, Perceived justice and Psychosocial well-being, highlighting the predictors of the latter. A further aim was to analyze the mediating effect of school collective beliefs for students' well-being (Petrillo, 2012).

Participants were 390 students from Southern Italy, attending senior high school, almost equally distributed by gender, who completed a self-report questionnaire.

The structural equation model implemented showed adequate fit indices. The results showed the direct effect of sense of community, collective efficacy and perceived justice on the psychosocial well-being. When tested in a structural equation modeling analysis collective efficacy mediated the relationship between sense of community, school climate, perceived justice and well-being. This study reinforces the importance of school as support networks for young people. The findings demonstrate the need for a more thorough examination of the relational and contextual paths by which schools can influence the development of their students.

ID: 289 / Poster session 5: 2
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Life context, elders, emotions, well-being, quality of life

Perceived environment and Well-being: a research with Italian and Spanish older people

Orazio Licciardello, Graziella Di Marco, Manuela Mauceri
Università degli studi di Catania, Italia

According to Field Theory (Lewin, 1951), environment is the totality of (almost physic, biological, and psychological) coexisting facts which are conceived of as mutually interdependent. So human behaviour is

the outcome of this dynamic interaction.

A positive perception of their life context may increase well-being.. Well-being (Pavot & Diener, 1993) relates to how people feel, emotion regulation, their own positive and negative affect. According to Watson and Clark (1988), people with high PA(Positive Affect) level feel active, enthusiastic and tend to look for other people, engaged positively with environment. In the latest 10-15 years, a lot of research findings about emotional experience point to improvements into the second half of life.

We carried out research involving elders from two different national contexts (Italy and Spain). It had two objectives: the former was aimed to verify perceived environment, well-being and affect as well as verify the hypothesized outcome related to a positive perceived environment on a better well-being, affect regulation and self-efficacy in managing their own positive and negative emotions. Findings showed positive attitudes towards all of the considered dimensions especially from the Spaniards. Regression analysis showed the more positive was perceived environment, the more positive were well-being, affect, and self-efficacy. Our results point to focusing more efforts on life context to improve older people's quality of life.

ID: 241 / Poster session 5: 3
Poster Presentations
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: well-being, adolescents, coping, counseling, arts

"Il cerchio della vita" project: arts, counseling and drama to increase well-being in a group of Neapolitan adolescents

Marco Esposito[1], Italia Rosapane[2], Maria Giulia Fiorino[3], Ciro Esposito[1], Donatella Liguori[3]
[1]AISERV, Associazione Italiana per lo Studio e la Ricerca Virologica, Napoli, Italia; [2]Dipartimento di psicologia, Università la Sapienza, Roma; [3]Associazione Otto...volanteArt

A variety of social projects aim to increase well-being and self-esteem of adolescents. "Il Cerchio della Vita" project (Assessorato ai giovani del Comune di Napoli) had aimed to improve social relationships and the quality of life through drama, arts and counseling. The objective of the current study is to evaluate the effects of this project on the well-being, self-esteem and coping strategies on the adolescent group. In fact 24 adolescents out of 30 were enrolled in a research, with 12 participants (8F; Mage=15,6 SD=2,2) following arts, counseling and drama laboratories with professionals, twice a week for two months, whereas 12 controls followed only standard lessons at school. At the end, we assessed all the subjects by the following instruments: socio-demographic interview (interests, sports and life satisfaction), General Self-Efficacy Scale (Sibilia et al. 1995), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965), Psychological Well-being scales (Ruini et al. 2003), Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation (Sirigatti et al. 1996), International Personality Item Pool (Finholt & Olson 1997), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (Sternberg 1983) and Project Satisfaction Sheet. Preliminary results indicate that adolescents following the project show higher scores in well-being, self-efficacy and lower scores in emotional stress. These indications are the bases for further analysis. Finally, arts and counseling in educational projects appear to influence the growth of youngsters for a life of wellness.

ID: 254 / Poster session 5: 4
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: well-being, chronic illness, cultural conceptions, health professionals

Agreements and disagreements of the concept of well-being in the Mexican health field

Teresa M. Torres-López, Jazmín A. Munguía-Cortés, Carolina Aranda-Beltrán
Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico

The study goal was to explore the well-being conceptual dimensions of people with chronic illness and health care professionals of Guadalajara city, Mexico. The purpose was to identify agreements and disagreements that could help or block the health care. This could be allow better communication and generate health educational programs.

Methodology: The sample was 40 diabetes mellitus and arterial hypertension subjects and 51 health care professionals selected by purposeful sampling. They were collected from Health Centers. Semi-structured interviews were applied by free-listing and pile sorting techniques. A consensual analysis was applied by factorizing the major components as well as a dimensional analysis with hierarchical conglomerates and multidimensional scales.

Results: There was a higher level consensus in the people with chronic illness than health professionals. The agreement was a holistic view of well-being concept and about having job, money, health, calm and happiness. However the result showed more disagreements. For the chronic illness people well-being was related to their personal health care, the discipline imply, time spent with family and friends, also the religion support. While the health professionals pointed out the comfort, confidence, stability, security, harmony, love besides a positive attitude.

ID: 314 / Poster session 5: 5
Poster Presentations
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: social support, dyadic coping, gastrointestinal disease

Social support in patients with gastrointestinal diseases

Valentina Carfora[1], Emanuela Saita[2]

[1]Università degli studi di Napoli "Federico II", Italia; [2]Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan- Italy
Over the last few years there has been a change in lifestyle and eating habits. Therefore the psychological aspects (including stress) act as risk factors for the onset of gastrointestinal diseases more frequently than in the past, especially for not organic functional disorders, that affect 40% of the Western population (Ministry of Health, 2011) and damage the Quality of Life and patients and health systems resources.

Within the bio-psycho-social perspective of health promotion, gastrointestinal diseases are considered as "located" in an interpersonal context, that can be used as a source of support (or not) in the process of coping with the problem, by sharing it. Participants (104) affected by organic and functional gastrointestinal disorders, who requested an endoscopic examination, completed a battery of tests on social support, dyadic coping and closeness

to others. Patients appear well supported although with negative dyadic coping. Particularly, subjects with functional disorders, have a lower perception of the extra-familiar support and they look more for a task-focused one. Although buffering effect of social support attenuates the impact

of stress on health (Cohen and Wills, 1985), we need to better understand how to intervene in a community sense, to use it by positive dyadic coping and in order to make it effective in preventing the gastrointestinal disorder and its chronicity.

ID: 269 / Poster session 5: 6
Poster Presentations
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: binge drinking; alchool expectations; alchool motivations

Binge drinking: expectations and motivations in university students

Luca Scacchi, Mariagrazia Monaci, Francesca Cristina, Alessandro Gabbiadini
Università Valle d'Aosta, Italia
Binge drinking (drinking a huge quantity of alcohol in one occasion; Kuntsche et al., 2004), was originally noticed in North Europe and now is diffused also in Italy (especially in the population aged 18-24).

Research outlined the influence of motivational variables on binge drinking and alcohol use. Two factors were analyzed in particular: expectations and motivations. There are different expectations toward alcohol use: personal coping, social coping, personal enhancement e social enhancement (Vik et al., 1999). And there are different motivations for alcohol, too: social, for coping, enhancement and conformity (Kuntsche et al., 2005).

We hypothesize that alcohol expectations and motivations are interactive and interdependent. To analyze their related roles we implemented a longitudinal study with 411 university students (85.9% F; age: M=25,48 DS=35,27) of 3 cities (Brescia, Milano e Aosta). Predictors were analyzed 2 weeks before the measure of binge drinking. Expectations' measures were: expectations of enhancement and coping, at personal and social level. Motivations' measures were: social, for coping, enhancement and conformity. We used two validated instruments: Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire and Drinking Motives Questionnaire. Preliminary analysis show that 26.5% of students report al least one episode of binge drinking during the last 2 weeks. Additionally we outlined specific interaction of expectations and motivations on binge drinking.

ID: 321 / Poster session 5: 7
Poster Presentations
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Family, health promotion, alcoholic beverages, adolescents

The initiation of alcohol use, consumption and risk related behaviours amongst secondary school students in the Italian Regions of Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Tuscany and Sicily and the alcohol consumption of the family members they live with.

Giovanni Battista Modonutti[1], Luca Leon[2]
[1]Gruppo di Ricerca Sull'Educazione alla Salute - Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici - Università degli Studi di Trieste, Italia; [2]Scuola di Dottorato di Ricerca in Scienze della Riproduzione e dello Sviluppo - Dipartimento Universitario Clinico di Scienze Mediche, Chirurgiche e della Salute - Università degli Studi di Trieste
In order to verify the relation between the initiation of alcohol use, consumption and risk related behaviour amongst teenagers and alcohol consumption in their families, 3670 secondary school students (SS2) have been interviewed (M:39,9%; F:60,1%) in Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Tuscany and Sicily.

In 70.1% of the SS2 families there is a drinking family member, a situation that occurs more frequently ($p < 0.0005$) in the families of the girls (73.8%) than in those of the boys (64.5%).

In 59.1% of the cases, the father of the SS2 drinks (DF), while 41.4% lives (DF vs DM $p < 0.0005$) with a drinking mother (DM).

In both genders, the DF (M: 54.1%; F: 62.4%) prevails (M: $p < 0.0005$; F: $p < 0.0005$) on the DM (M: 34.9%; F: 45.7%).

The DF and DM of teenage girls outnumber (DF: $p < 0.0005$; DM: $p < 0.0005$) those of their male peers.

Students coming from drinking families (DFY) that have tasted alcoholic beverages

(M:86,3%;F:84,8%;PT:84.5%) are more numerous (M:p<0,0001;F:p<0,0001;PT:p<0,0001) than in non-drinking families (DFN) (M:74,6%;F:71,2%; PT:72.9%).

DFY drinkers (M:68,6%;F:71,0%;PT:70.1%) prevail (M:p<0,0001;F:p<0,0001;PT:p<0,0001) on their peers of the DFN (M:54,3%;F:51,2%;PT:52.7%).

In DFY drinkers consume on average 10,6g/die (M:15,8g/die;F:6,9g/die;p<0.0001), in DFN they drink 9,6g/die (M:12,6g/die;F:6,7g/die;p<0.0001).

27,6% of the SS2 of the DFY usually drinks -(BA): >5g/die di alcol- and the number of regular drinkers (RD) in DFY (M:33,2%;F:24,0%;30,2%) surpasses (M:p<0,0005;F:p<0,0001;PT.:p<0,0001) their peers in DFN (M:27,0%;F:18,1%;PT:22.4).

The SS2 of DFY (M:16,2%;F:14,5%;PT:15.2%), exposed to a major risk of because their own drinking activity, are more (M:p<0,0001;F:p<0,005;PT:p<0,0001) than their peers living in DFN (M:8,4%;F:9,3%;PT:8.9%).

Over the last year, teenagers living in DFY (M:47,8%;F:45,1%;PT.:46.1%) got drunk more than (M:p<0,0001;F:p<0,0001;PT:p<0,0001) their peers in DFN (M:30,9%; F:30,1% PT.:30.5%).

Teenagers living with drinkers are more exposed to an earlier alcohol consumption, regular drinking and severe alcohol intoxication (SAI).

Smoking initiation, use and risk related behaviours amongst secondary school students (SS2) in the Italian Regions of Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Tuscany and Sicily and tobacco consumption of the family members they live with.

Giovanni Battista Modonutti
Università degli Studi di Trieste, Italia

The study, intended to verify the existence of a relation between tobacco initiation, use and habit amongst teenagers – 3356 secondary school students (SS2) of Friuli Venezia-Giulia, Tuscany and Sicily

(M:41.5%; F:58.5%) – and their families' smoking habits, highlighted that 48.1% of the SS2

(M:45.0%;F:50.3%;p<0.005) live with smoking family members (SFY).

In 28.5% of the families, the father smokes (SF) (M:27.1%;F:29.5%) and in 24.0% the mother

smokes (SM) (M:23.1%;F:24.6%), in the total population (PT) and in both genders the SF prevails on the SM (M:p<0.025;F:p<0.0005;PT:p<0.0005).

The SS2 that have tried smoking are more in smoking families (SFY) than in non-smoking families (SFN) (M:60.9%;F:42.6%;p<0.0005), in SFY (M:52.3%;F:66.3%;p<0.0005) and in SFN

(M:36.0%;F:47.8%;p<0.0005) girls outnumber boys.

Smokers in SMY (M:30.6;F:40.4%:PT:36.6%) prevail on their peers in SFN (M:18,5%;F:24,5%;PT:21,9%),

in SMY (p<0,0001) and in SFN (p<0,005) women smoke more than men.

Tobacco consumption of SS2 is higher in SFY (M:6.3g/die;F:5.2g/die;Pt:5.6g/die)

(M:p<0.06;F:p<0.0005;PT:p<0.0005) than in SFN (M:4.7g/die;F:3.3g/die;Pt:3.8g/die),

(M:4.7g/die;F:3.3g/die;Pt:3.8g/die), boys (FFS:p<0.063;FFN;p<0.051) indulge in tobacco more than girls.

Regular smokers - RS: >1.0sig/die- from SFY prevail on RS from SFN

(SFY:24.8%;SFN:12.2%;p<0.0005) and RS girls (SFY:27.1%;SFN:14.5%) are more (SFY:p<0.01;SFN:p<0.005) than their male peers (SFY:212%;SFN:9.3%).

The family smoking habit influences significantly smoking initiation and behavior, and exposes teenagers' health to major risks, reinforcing the idea that families should have a fundamental, active role in health promotion programmes of tobacco use prevention.

Give your color to life. Experiential activities of art counselling in school

Anna Falciatore, Maria Francesca Calì, Laura Minutillo, Gilda Cinicolo
Caraxe - Centro di Psicoterapia e psicologia territoriale, Italia
The abstract describes the construction of a project of intervention designed to foster contact with emotions in childhood.

Through experimental activities of art counselling, it has promoted the integration between different training agencies of territory in a systemic-relational perspective: family, school and psychological services center.

The methodology of intervention is based on the theory and the practice of "closlieu" by Arno Stern, a pedagogue and researcher who has dedicated his life to the study of the "track existing in every individual": the "closlieu" is a space-laboratory where children can express themselves with creativity through the use of painting, without having to worry about performance. This allows the child to experience a real spontaneity and therefore a greater self-confidence (Stern A., 2006).

The project has been characterised by three related actions:

a) the planning, with the authors of the intervention to share premises, purpose, operating mode, and verification of the project;

b) the implementation of the laboratory with two class groups, a nursery school and a class of first grade, used to observe the dynamics of the group classes and to identify systemic-relational operating models and art counselling models with teachers/observers;

c) the sharing of achievements with families and teachers.

2:30pm - 3:30pm Vesuvius Room	Session 26: Workshop - Film "Flip the coin - a tower of promises"

ID: 279 / Session 26: 1
Workshops
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: child labour, basic human rights, environmental standards

Film Documentary; "Flip the coin - a tower of promises" about 1 hr.

Nicholas Carr
Haukeland University Hospital, Norway
This film - session will screen a scandinavian production which has won much publicity and awards. It will be introduced by Nicholas Carr, who will highligt some of the questions raised in the movie, and show how the film is relevent to Community psychology.

http://tomheinemann.dk/a-tower-of-promises/

Globalization can create economical growth even in the poorest countries of the world. Good for some but not for all. The gap between the rich and the poor has never been bigger: 980 million people are starving every day, Just 1000 people own on average more than 4 billion Dollars, 850 million people suffer from chronic malnutrition.

This documentary shows how Ericsson and Telenor for more than a decade have neglected to live up to their own Code Of Conduct. Fatal accidents, child labour, hazardous working conditions and environmental disasters are everyday occurrences in their factories in Bangladesh. Thousands of poor workers, work for subcontractors to Ericcson and Telenor (Two of the largest telecommunication companies in the world). These multinational companies guarantees to the public and their shareholders, that the employees and suppliers have to live up to the most basic human rights and environmental standards. "A Tower Of Promises" documents how these guarantees are nothing more than empty words.

"Flip The Coin – A Tower Of Promises" is a co-production between SVT, Sweden – DR, Denmark and NRK, Norway.

3:30pm - 5:00pm Vesuvius Room	Session 27: Symposium Session Chair: **Mona Amer**, The American University in Cairo, Egypt

ID: 311
Symposium
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: Egypt, colonialism, community development, gender equity, community psychology

A Critical Inquiry into Revolutionary Egypt's Emerging Community Psychology

Chair(s): **Mona Amer** (The American University in Cairo)
In recent years Egypt has seen significant change to its political and economic landscapes, including a popular uprising in 2011 followed by tumultuous political upheaval. Although these events have signified greater empowerment and self-determination of the Egyptian people, many fields of community practice have been largely unaffected by these domestic changes and continue to chart their courses based on foreign – largely Western – influences. This symposium will analyze the historical impacts of colonialism and

dependence on the West on three enactments of community practice: community development, women's rights movements, and applied psychology. Although each field has focused on alleviating pressing social concerns, their reliance on Western values and methods has hampered their effectiveness, raised resistance from different factions in society, and impeded the emergence of indigenous models. This session argues that a new field of community psychology can offer an alternative model to existing methods of social change. Subsequent to the three presentations, the session will allocate a significant amount of time for interactions with the audience, largely in the form of discussion regarding how the field of psychology can break away from its Western dependence and establish indigenous values and methods when those who are calling for this change are Western-trained themselves. A debate will be stimulated regarding the extent to which Western community psychology theories and methods can be translated to the Egyptian context and what practical steps should be taken next to begin identifying culturally-tailored values, skill sets, and ways of formally institutionalizing the field.

Presentations of the Symposium

"Empowerment", Colonialism, and Community Development in Egypt

<u>Salma El-Sayeh</u> **(The American University in Cairo)**

Egypt is a developing country, a status accompanied by an overabundance in social inequities including those related to access to health services, education, and adequate housing among several other basic needs. Such injustices, however, have been paired with a rich culture of giving. Notions of philanthropy and civil society are not new to Egyptians and are instilled in their culture given their deep rooting in the religions of Islam and Christianity. Institutionalized giving has been documented very early in the country's history. A shift away from giving, and towards social change, however, has not been as indigenous to Egypt. Rather, the shift towards social change has been influenced by Western approaches and schools of thought. Such a Western influence was caused by several forms of colonialism. While Egypt gained its independence from British rule in 1952, it continued to be economically dependent on the West by receiving aid from international financial institutions. This has meant that while Egypt was politically "free," its cultural, educational and professional systems continued to be strongly influenced by the West. Among these patterns of dependence are the dominance of foreign funding in Egyptian civil society, the dominance of Western educated elites in the sphere of civil society practitioners and professionals, and the dominance of neo-liberal economic frameworks that prevent such systemic patterns from shifting. This paper will review the history of community development in Egypt, the ways by which it has been affected by colonialism, and main issues that need to be addressed for Egypt to develop its own indigenous schools of thought and practice. Finally, the roles and challenges of an emerging Egyptian community psychology in nurturing indigenous schools of thoughts related to community development will be overviewed.

Women's Movements, Gender Interventions and Cultural Imperialism in Egypt

<u>Farah Shash</u> **(The American University in Cairo)**

Although the Egyptian constitution states that all Egyptians are equal before the law and equal in rights and duties, many gender inequalities existed before and continue to exist after the 2011 Egyptian revolution. According to World Economic Forum, out of 134 countries analyzed and ranked for the 2010 Gender Gap Report, Egypt ranked 125 overall. The issue of gender inequality can be seen throughout different aspects of life in Egypt, for example, in family traditions, family laws and legislation, physical integrity, economic status, political participation and civil rights. For many centuries, several interventions have been used to try to eliminate gender inequality; for example, the feminist movement, rights based approach (RBA), and other policy interventions like gender mainstreaming. These movements have affected the position of Egyptian women throughout history and in times of critical social and political change; yet, they have been criticized for being Western interventions and have often been opposed by religious fundamentalists, government, and even the civil society. The feminist movement for example is traced back to the times of colonialism, the French invasion and the Albanian General Mohamed Ali (1800s) and started to grow independently as an Egyptian movement in the 20th century. The rights based approach has been criticized for not being applicable to third world communities that consider the approach insensitive to their cultures, view it interference from the West, and argue that human rights are not universal. Research has found that one of the main reasons why these interventions have not succeeded in achieving their intended goals is that they fail to provide culturally sensitive models, strategies and approaches that fit to the Egyptian society. This paper will provide an overview of the history of gender inequality interventions in Egypt, challenges and opportunities facing gender issues after the revolution, and an attempt to construct a culturally sensitive community psychology model that could address gender inequality issues in Egypt.

Prospects and Barriers to Liberating Egyptian Applied Psychology from the Shadows of Colonialism

<u>Mona M. Amer</u> **(The American University in Cairo)**

Like many other disciplines, applied psychology in Egypt has been largely dependent on Western traditions. The field stems from the early 1900's when European consultants offered recommendations for improving educational psychology and the first cohort of Egyptian psychologists received their training in France, Britain and the U.S. By the mid-century psychology was viewed with suspicion by the general public as a tool of Western imperialism. The lingering effects of colonialism such as dependency on (and inferiority compared to) Western powers continue to reverberate until today. Applied psychology in Egypt is narrowly focused on educational psychology and mental health practice, with a chronic cycle of importing the diagnoses and interventions produced by American and European psychologists. Egyptian psychology textbooks, research studies, and psychological testing instruments have largely been mechanical replications of Western approaches, and to date no coherent indigenous approaches have emerged. As a result, the field of applied psychology has evolved into one that has little relevance to or impact on the ongoing crises and needs faced by the nation including poverty, social and health inequities, and political instability, and the mental health consequences of these conditions. A new field of community psychology is

needed, and can have a significant impact on catalyzing effective social change. However, the recent introduction of community psychology to the nation has come from an American university that models its education on the competencies developed by the U.S.-based Society for Community Research and Action. This paper will examine the history and present trends of applied psychology in Egypt. It will argue for the need for a new field of community psychology and begin the process of questioning the applicability of the values and methods embedded in the American community psychology that has recently been imported to Egypt. The presentation will offer the foundation for stimulating discussion and debate regarding the prospects and barriers to developing a culturally tailored and indigenously informed community psychology field in Egypt.

ID: 263 / Session 27: 2
oral presentation in symposium
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: Critical psychology, Arab world, Palestine

The Impediment of Critical Community Psychology in the Arab World and Palestine

Ibrahim Makkawi
Birzeit University, Palestinian Territories

The reality of prolonged classic form of colonialism in Palestine, and neo-colonialism in the rest of the Arab World, provides an optimal and conducive context within which resistance to colonial domination is expected to facilitate the process of developing critical community psychology as a liberating praxis for the colonized majorities. Regrettably enough, and contradictory to similar cases such as Latin America and South Africa, psychology in Palestine and in the Arab world, has never been conceived as a force of liberation for the colonized. We, in the Arab world, continue to import from the west mainstream, individualistic, victim blaming and culturally peculiar theories and practices of psychology rather than taking up the challenge of contributing to the international movement of critical community psychology as an alternative option for the oppressed. In this presentation, I briefly survey the colonial history of psychology in the Arab world and critically explore and analyze the challenges and obstacles facing the development of critical community psychology in Palestine and in the Arab World in general. I problematise the issue of hegemonic neoliberal western knowledge in Arab academy and the lack of contribution to critical theory in general and critical community psychology in particular within the context of globalization as a form of neo-colonialism.

ID: 334 / Session 27: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: identity, Diaspora, Adolescence

"Who am I? I am from there" social representations of the self among adolescent palestinian refugees living in diaspora

Giovanna Leone, Maya Siag
Sapienza university of rome, Italy; maya.siag@gmail.com

The research focuses on 200 adolescent Palestinian refugees contributing to our understanding of the complexity of their social identity. The 200 adolescents living in seven different refugee camps in Jordan, mean age 16.53 and gender balanced. For the beginning, and after realizing the participants' multi layered social identities (Roccas and Brewer, 2002), it was decided to have a pilot study to explore the main layers of their social identity defined by them, and using the Twenty Statements Test (TST: Kuhn & McPartland, 1954; Cousins, 1989) asking the participants to answer twenty times to the question "Who-Am- I?", in order to extract the main layers of identity emerging from these participants' spontaneous self-definitions. The results of the pilot study demonstrated that the participants' main layers of identity were: Palestinian, Palestinian refugee, Arab, Young person, and Muslim.

The research deals with the Adolescent Palestinian refugees' spontaneous self definitions and the emotions associated with them. Exploring the content and structure of the participants' self definitions, to understand the participants self definitions and its contents not only through the frequency of their occurrence but also from their order of evocation, and will be discussed in terms of how socially shared and accessible to the memory were those contents. The research also explores more of the adolescent Palestinian refugees' through collecting their negation of self identities.

On a second phase the research also discusses the manipulation carried out through this study by making one layer of social identity salient to the participants to record the changes of the content produced (including emotions), and not only the content but the structure of that content, and according to each layer of their social identity to make a comparison within participants and in between groups

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3:30pm - 5:00pm Marrakech Room	**Session 28** Session Chair: **Elvira Cicognani**, University of Bologna, Italy

ID: 141 / Session 28: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Community arts, Wellbeing, Creativity, Autonomy, Challenge

Community arts interventions: psychological wellbeing through inclusive creative activity

Rachel Swindells[1], Rebecca Lawthom[1], Carolyn Kagan[1], Judith Sixsmith[2], Asiya Siddiquee[1], Clive

Parkinson[1], Amanda Kilroy[1], Charlotte Garner[1]
[1]Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom; [2]University of Northampton, United Kingdom; r.swindells@mmu.ac.uk
Economic uncertainty and accompanying austerity has prompted renewed public debate in the UK about what constitutes a/the good life and how best to conceptualise wellbeing. This paper considers theories of psychological wellbeing in relation to research on community arts participation. Wellbeing is a complex and contested construct, which positive psychology has approached from two distinct positions: hedonism and eudaimonia. In the hedonic model, wellbeing is synonymous with pleasure, happiness and the absence of negative affect and pain; this approach fits well within a capitalist system promoting individualism, consumerism and the on-going satisfaction of more transient needs/desires. In contrast, the eudaimonic approach takes a longer-term perspective emphasising the centrality of intrinsic goals, relationships and the development of innate interests and capabilities.

Drawing on data from two arts for health initiatives for older adults and adults with mental health problems led by Manchester Metropolitan University (Pathways, 2004-5, and Invest to Save, 2004-7), this paper points to a compatibility between eudaimonic accounts and the ethos underpinning community arts interventions. Research underpinned by a community psychology framework enabled collaboration with artists, participants and organisations. Findings suggest that arts activities contributed to eudaimonic wellbeing by providing cognitive/creative challenges, a sense of purposeful occupation as well as opportunities for socialising and self-expression. With its emphasis on wellbeing as a dynamic approach to living rather than an achieved state, these findings highlight the need for socio-politico-cultural scaffolds to support eudaimonic mental health across the lifespan. Questions are raised about inequalities in access to meaningful work, lifelong education and structured leisure pursuits and the consequences of restricting such opportunities for individuals and communities.

Sense of Community, Identity and Well-Being: A study in a context of "multi-culture".

Irene Barbieri
University of Bologna, Italy; irene.barbieri4@unibo.it
The need to study socio-cultural changes, which in recent decades have affected Italy, has placed the interest on Sense of Community (SOC) as one of the main tools to analyze social change. From the definitions of Sarason (1974) and McMillan and Chavis (1986) up to the studies of Wiesenfeld (1996), Brodsky (1996, 2001, 2009) and Fisher and Sonn (1999, 2002), the concept of SOC has developed, thanks to an increased focus on contemporary reality, characterized by cultural diversity. In Italy, heavy migration is a crucial factor for the study of social change and possible implications in daily life. The interest of the literature for the study of SOC in contexts of multi-culture has led us to consider multiple memberships (Harris, 2009; Blunt & Varley, 2004) in native and migrant populations' identity (Sindic, 2011; Ali & Sonn, 2010; Condor, 2011; Bhatia & Ram, 2009) and the relationship with Well-Being.

The present study aims to investigate the existence of multiple SOC within different ethnic groups in the Station area of Reggio Emilia (a city in the North of Italy), and the existence of psycho-social factors related to these multiple memberships.

The sample consists of about 240 people: Italians, Albanians, Moroccans and Chinese residents in the Station area. It was a questionnaire consisting of: demographics, The Multidimensional Sense of Community Scale for Local Communities (MTSOCS) of Prezza and co. (2009), The Scale for relational community of Proescholdbell, Pink and Nemeroff (2006), The Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure-Revised (MEIM-R) of Phinney and Ong (2007), The Well-Being Scale of Keyes (2005). The sample was collected through the "SnowBall" method.

Results show the presence of multiple SOC among people of different ethnic groups, at both relational and local level. Furthermore there is a relationship between identity and the formation of Multiple Sense of Community, which seems to be connected with the Well-Being of the residents.

M-PSOC and intergroup relationships: A qualitative investigation among natives and immigrants

Angela Fedi[1], Terri Mannarini[2], Silvia Gattino[1], Anna Miglietta[1], Alessia Rochira[2]
[1]University of Torino, Italy; [2]University of Salento, Italy; angela.fedi@unito.it
The study is part of a US-Italy research project aimed at exploring the interlacement between the development of multiple senses of community (SOC) and the shaping of inter-ethnic relationships, prejudice and acculturation processes, both from the perspective of the host society and of the immigrants groups. The studies about the relationship between SOC and ethnic prejudice highlighted controversial results. The

social changes brought by the immigrants in the local communities can lead natives to reinforce common symbols and shared history so as to mark their distance from the newcomers (Fisher & Sonn, 1999). On the other side, no significant relationship seems to emerge between high levels of territorial SOC and prejudice towards the immigrant groups (Prezza et al. 2008). Indirectly, the identification processes implied in the development of the territorial SOC are likely to strengthen negative attitudes towards groups that are perceived as outsiders or strangers (Mannarini, Rochira & Talò, 2012). Based upon the issues raised by the mentioned studies, and assuming SOC as a context-dependent narrative (Mankowsky & Rappaport, 1995), a qualitative study was designed so as to capture the pattern linking SOC, multiple memberships, identity and group relationships. For the benefit of soundness and comparison, the study was implemented in three different contexts, and included in-depth interviews to both members of the local community and immigrants. This presentation reports the results relevant to the two Italian contexts, namely a medium-sized city in Southern Italy, Lecce, where the natives' experience of the immigrant communities is relatively recent and limited, and a big-sized city in Northern Italy, Torino, where immigration has a longer history. In-depth interviews to 16 community native members and to 16 immigrants (members of the biggest immigrant communities settled in the two cities) were carried out and analyzed. Findings and implications are discussed.

ID: 189 / Session 28: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: children, psychometry, sense of community

Adaptation and Validation of the Sense of Community Index for Brazilian children

Jorge Castellá Sarriera, James Ferreira Moura Jr., Miriam Raquel Wachholz Strelhow, Tiago Zanatta Calza

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil; jorgesarriera@gmail.com

The purpose of this study was to adapt and to validate the Sense of Community Index (SCI) developed by Chavis, Hogge, McMillan, and Wandersman (1986) for Brazilian children. The sample consisted of 1,635 children of both sexes, between 08 and 13 years old (M = 10.17, SD = 1.49), from public (67.9%) and private (32.1%) schools, of five cities of the State of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil). Participants answered 11 items, nine of the original instrument and two new items about satisfaction with the environment, answered on a five-point scale. Exploratory Factor Analysis was performed through the principal component method to verify the index's factor structure. The analysis of internal consistency of the scale composed of 11 items indicated an alpha of .71. With the exclusion of two items of the original instrument, the alpha was .78. The final solution of the adapted version was composed of two factors, which explained 49% of the variance. The first factor was termed as "positive satisfaction with the community", grouping the items: "I hope to live in this neighborhood for a long time", "I feel safe when I walk in the area I live in", "It is very important to me to live in this neighborhood", "I feel at home in this neighborhood" and "In my area there are enough places to play or to have a good time". The second factor was called "interpersonal relationships between neighbors", with the items: "I care about what my neighbors think of my actions", "My neighbors and I want similar things", "I can recognize many people who live in my neighborhood", "If there is a problem on this neighborhood people who live here can get it solved". All items had factor loadings above .40 and demonstrated to contribute to the scale. The importance of the availability of an instrument that assesses the sense of community adapted to Brazilian children is discussed for the advancement of studies on this topic with this age group.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Uruguay Room**	**Session 29** Session Chair: **Mark H Burton**, Independent scholar-activist, United Kingdom

ID: 128 / Session 29: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: political participation, civic participation, movements, students movement, qualitative research

Psychosocial features of civic and political participation behavior in university students

CAMILLO DONATI[1], **PATRIZIA MERINGOLO**[2]
[1]School of Psychology, University of Florence, Italy; [2]Department of Education and Psychology, University of Florence, Italy; patrizia.meringolo@unifi.it

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ID: 129 / Session 29: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: community development organising systems

'Creative disruptors' or community development workers?: community organising in the north of England

Jenny Fisher, Scott Gaule, Carolyn Kagan, Rebecca Lawthom
Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom; j.fisher@mmu.ac.uk

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ID: 220 / Session 29: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: intercultural coexistence; neighborhood citizens; ethnographic research

The regeneration of social ties within the community: how to study them with

ethnographic research.

Chiara Annovazzi[1], Anita Pirovano[1], Elisabetta Camussi[1], Elvio Raffaello Martini[2]
[1]Dipartimento di Psicologia - Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca, Italia; [2]Psicologo di comunità;
c.annovazzi4@campus.unimib.it

ID: 258 / Session 29: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: multicultural, empowerment, community resilience, mixed methods,

Mixed Methods in Assessing and Fostering Community Resilience

Jennifer Kathleen Arjona, Manuel García-Ramírez, Marta Escobar-Ballesta, Rocio Garrido
CESPYD (Coalition for the Study of Health, Power and Diversity), Spain; Jkarjona@gmail.com

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ID: 152 / Session 29: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Well-being, Satisfaction, School, University, Self-efficacy

Self-generative promotion of well-being: The University in-community

Gian Luigi Lepri, Ernesto Lodi, Anna Bussu, Patrizia Patrizi
Università degli Studi di Sassari, Italia; ernesto.lodi78@gmail.com

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Tunisi Room**	**Session 30** Session Chair: **Serena Tagliacozzo**, University College London, United Kingdom

ID: 167 / Session 30: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Tsunami, object construction, well-being, resiliences, social ties

Recovering from Tsunami: the constructions of objects empowers resilience and development of social ties.

Riva Eleonora, Menegazzo Rossella, Pola Linda
university of milano, Italy; eleonora.riva@unimi.it
Ishinomaki, in Japan, is the main town in the geographical area affected by the Tsunami. In march 2011, a group of citizens, coordinated by a young architect, founded "Ishinomaki laboratory", a social laboratory that fast developed into a design trade mark. The aim was to create a place in which to play with manual abilities and share them with the other local people, in order to create objects of practical use, like chairs or tables, to reconstruct houses and public spaces. Cultural Psychology defines an Artifact as an object construected by man and which use is shared in a social group, thorough generation. These cultural objects foster the feeling of continuity, both at intrapsychic and at social level, allow the construction and sharing of meaning, and the development of a collective memory. Aim of this research is to study the relation of the involved subjects (both designers and local people) with the specific artifacts they construed in Ishinomaki Laboratory, analyzing in particular the function of the psychological and emotive engine they might have for the recovery of the local population, and if these objects had a meaningful role in the process of reconnecting people with environment and cultural heritage. The focus will be, in particular, on subjective psychological experience (flow of consciousness theory; resilience theory) and on the dynamics of reconstruction of meaning. There will be used a quail-quantitative method (questionnaire, plus interviews and diaries). Data will be discussed.

ID: 226 / Session 30: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: psychological support, disaster preparedness, community capacity,

An investigation of a community's emergency and disaster preparedness response: an exploration of the critical elements of collaboration, cooperation and competence in the provision of psychological and social support.

Monika Scott Näslund
CeFAM Crisis and Disaster psychology Unit, Sweden; monika.scott-naslund@sll.se
The aim of this project is to examine the organizational responsibilities and mandate in the coordination, planning and implementation of social and psychological support services in the event of a major disaster in a geographical region (Stockholm). The focus will be to identify and report on structural critical elements such as collaboration, cooperation and competence, in the provision of psychological and social support within emergency and disaster preparedness planning. In existence today is a complex array of independent stakeholders at regional and local levels, including county council, 26 independent municipalities, a regional public health sector, private health services, regional police and voluntary organizations.

Through the comparison of disaster plans and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders within public (county and municipality), private and voluntary services, the project aims to identify the critical elements that enable and hinder the synergy of a community's capacity to provide a sustainable psychological and social support intervention to its inhabitants.

Findings will be presented in the context of principles in line with community psychology and aspects relating

to social capital, community competence and sustainability will be discussed.

ID: 206 / Session 30: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Comunità, Fiducia, Gruppo, PTSD, Terremoto

The earth trembles: re-building community and trust

Ezio Scatolini[1], Alice Bragagni[2], Olimpia Ricci[1], Mario Magnani[1], Alessandro Gattai[1], Manuele Ulivieri[1], Farnaz Farahi[3], Federica Colli[1], Gaetano Andrea Mancini[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italia; [2]Psicologa Volontaria Ausl Ferrara; [3]Psicopedagogista esperta intercultura; ezioscatolini@gmail.com

Introduction: Relationship with 'others' and the building of sharing process are important dimensions for every community and it may not be superficial that notions that can help to manage and overcome crisis, in Italian, are often marked by the pre-fix "con" (that means "together"): condivisione (sharing), convivenza (living together), comunicazione (communication).

In Emilia Romagna, in May 2012, such a dramatic event as the earthquake shook the earth and shook also the social network, production and communication in a territory historically cohesive and capable of promoting and integrating social and economic prosperity. With these notions the

community has started to sew what the earthquake had deeply torn in a few moments.

Objective of the research: The following work tells of the different phases of an intervention of community psychology in the town of Cento (Ferrara). The objectives of the intervention were: a)to give support and listen to survivors emotions involved in the trauma of the earthquake (basically in symptomatology P.T.S.D); b)analyzing needs, perception and social representation of people in a situation like the campsite, to encourage a process of greater integration towards the inside (between individuals and between groups of varying membership) and outside community (citizens

and institutions) to reorganise the everyday life previous traumatic event.

Sample survey: In the 80 days of campsite accomodation the number of around 600 units of initial intervention decreased to about 250 units at the end of the intervention.

Method: The intervention, based on an systemic orientation, developed to promote competence for the beneficiaries (earthquake victims) to improve the quality of life in the campsite and to facilitate an effective return to normality, simplifying the relationship with the community structures that, at the closing of the campsite, took charge of users.

ID: 218 / Session 30: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: burnout, aiders, emotions, community, coexistence

The difficulties of coexistence in charge: the burn-out of the rescue workers

Ezio Scatolini[1], Alice Bragagni[2], Olimpia Ricci[1], Mario Magnani[1], Alessandro Gattai[1], Manuele Ulivieri[1], Farnaz Farahi[3], Federica Colli[1], Gaetano Andrea Mancini[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italia; [2]Psicologa Volontaria Ausl Ferrara; [3]Psicopedagogista esperta intercultura; ezioscatolini@gmail.com

Introduction: An earthquake breaks the normal routine, and even for the most expert rescuer, in some way each scene is different and unpredictable. The sudden event caused exposure to unusual sensations that interact with the emotions of those rescued and volunteers involved.

Objective of the research: Monitor emotions of rescuers, analyzing their nature and location within the rescue experience, and the ways in which rescuers face them. The campsite set up by volunteers of "Associazione Nazionale Alpini" gave accommodation to about 300 people, a small community with its rituals, relationships and emotions.

Sample survey: In the research took part volunteers from the Cento (Ferrara) campsite, or 130 subjects on entering and, of these, 116 repeated the compilation on leaving (76% male gender, mean age 52.8 years)

Method: Four rouns of volunteers were examinated in a month. During each round, the Burnout Questionnaire (LBQ; Santinello, 2008) was administered in small groups, at the beginning and at the end of weekly service. The data were also accompanied by observations conducted by research staff who were present for the entire duration of the rescue

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| 3:30pm - 5:00pm | **Session 31: Symposium** |
| Jerusalem Hall | Session Chair: **Fortuna Procentese**, Università Federico II di Napoli, Italy
Session Chair: **Silvia Scotto di Luzio**, Università Federico II di Napoli, Italy |

ID: 307
Symposium
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: sport, community; togetherness, social inclusion, resilience

Sports community and togetherness: perspectives of research and intervention

Chair(s): <u>Fortuna Procentese</u> (Università Federico II di Napoli), Silvia Scotto di Luzio (Università Federico II di Napoli)

The sports environment is a place that can generate processes that could facilitate the transfer of pro-social skills from sports context to community belonging.

In the present scenario of crisis, sports community could serve as a resource for local community, through practices aimed at the transmission of a sports culture and the co-construction of a shared representation of the sport experience as a promoter of psychosocial wellbeing.

The awareness of the responsibilities of actors of sports communities makes them players in a particular role, in spreading values of competence, negotiation and justice for the achievement of inclusion, cohesion, psychological resilience and social prevention.

The symposium offers a reflection about the processes of research and intervention designed to promote responsible co-living and identify political lines of training, integration and socio-cultural growth of citizens, through physical activity and sport.

The participants of the symposium will be the following:

Campanini E., University San Raffaele Milano

Gozzoli C., University Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Guillet Descas E., Université Claude Bernard Lyon1

Vitali F., University of Verona

Presentations of the Symposium

Sport community and togetherness: perspectives of research and intervention

<u>Fortuna Procentese</u> (Università Federico II di Napoli), Silvia Scotto di Luzio (Università Federico II di Napoli)

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Physical activity, sport and community psychology

<u>Emma Guillet-Descas</u> (Universite Claude Bernard Lyon1)

Currently, it has emerged that we can talk about a sport community (Scotto Di Luzio & Procentese, 2011), which is different from their own community of origin, but is significant in the lives of the people. Sport supplies benefits such as improved self-esteem, community identity and unity, and can facilitate community development and social inclusion (Vail, 2007). Furthermore, sport is believed to bring together people of diverse backgrounds into a common community where they can feel a sense of belonging (Wolf-Wendel, Toma, & Morphew, 2001). Indeed, the organization of collective sports events can imply much people and increase the active participation with the life of community by attracting the commitment of many volunteers and while contributing in this way to create the identity of a community.
It seems whereas one can associate beneficial effects related to the sports, in particular on the psychological wellness, the protection of risk behaviors and the acquisition of psychosocial skills. With regard to the first field, several studies (e.g., Biddle et al. 2000; Le Menestrel & Perkins, 2007) are interested in the role of the sport in the improvement of depression, anxiety and the promotion of psychological wellness. Concerning the role of the sport in the adoption of risk behaviors, the studies show that the sporting participation can represent a protective factor for the behaviors like alcohol abuse (Wetherill & Fromme, 2007), the risky sexual activity (Mays, DePadilla, Thompson, Kushner & Windle; 2010) and the cannabis abuse (Peretti-Watel & Lorente, 2004). Lastly, concerning the acquisition of psychosocial competences, sport is regarded as a context in which one can learn from the competitive behaviors characterized by fair play and sportsmanship (e.g., Chantal & Bernache-Assollant, 2003 ; Ntoumanis & Standage, 2010).
However, the level of practice of the physical activity must be taken into account, these beneficial effects which are connected to a leisure sporting practice, but can we make the same assumptions for competitive and elite sports ? When the sports are applied to a professional level, risks of deterioration of the wellness of athletes can appear. More particularly, the burnout - psychological, emotional, and sometimes a physical withdrawal from an activity in response to excessive stress or dissatisfaction- can represent one of the consequences of the competitive sport activity. Coakley (1992) has assumed that burnout among elite athletes is a social phenomenon in which people leave competitive sport because of two factors: (a) a constrained set of life experiences leading to the development of an unidimensional self-concept, and (b) power relationships in and around sport that seriously restrict young athletes' control over their lives: a closed and restrictive community identity.

Facing adversities as opportunities: studies and applications of psychological resilience from sport to life

Francesca Vitali (Università di Verona)

It is widely recognized that sport plays an important role in the psychophysical development of children and youth. Beyond health benefits (such as improved muscular strength, endurance, flexibility, and skill development), sport participation offers youth opportunities for challenging and enjoying experiences, and to increase self-efficacy and subjective well-being. In the symposium frame, this intervention will be specifically focused on resiliency processes. Sport performers encounter several adversities including those associated with competitive performance (e.g., preparation, expectations, and opponents), the sport organization within which the athletes operate (e.g., finances, selection, and officials), and personal life events (e.g., family responsibilities, moving house, and serious injuries or illness). The ability to face adversities as opportunities has been recognized to resilient athletes. In the psychology research literature different conceptualizations of resilience as been given and the concept has been defined as a process or a trait. The process conceptualization of resilience recognizes that it is a capacity that develops over time in the context of person-environment interactions. When resilience is conceived as a trait, it has been suggested that it pertains to a person's ability to maintain a positive psychological and physical functioning, or experience positive adaptations following exposure to significant adversity. Despite of potentialities and although it is well-established that the ability to face adversities as opportunities can represents a consequence of sporting experience transmissible to life in general, it is only in recent years that there has been an attempt to specifically investigate the construct of psychological resilience in sport literature. The most current research perspectives on psychological resilience in sport and its several practical implications will be presented and discussed.

The art of climbing: sport and physical activity as specific activators of resilience

Elena Campanini (Università San Raffaele di Milano)

In the collective imagination modern sport is often identified with the so-called " high-level sport ", practiced by the great champions; "high-level sport" is for a select few, those with special talents, which have as their principal value and motivating competition and victory.
There is then a sport for all, which is more related to the dimension of the movement, aimed at health objectives. In our society too often, it essentially boils down to physical activity aimed at finding an image of physical ideal in hedonistic terms; so the aim is to be beautiful and in physical form at any price, sometimes paradoxically, at the cost of health itself.
If the saying "sport is the image of contemporary society" is true we can assert that since the 80s sport reflects the characteristics of the current psychosocial and economic context, based on a "culture of narcissism". However, if we start from the analysis of other phrases that the same popular culture suggests, as "sport is a gym and metaphor of life", we can evince an image of the sport with more realistic and human horizons; athletes are not heroes divinely predestined to win, but men who struggle against their own limitations and adversity through hard work and suffering, sometimes emerging victorious, but more often defeated. In the icon of "athlete-man", after the defeat and fatigue, that climbs on the top of the performance, we can trace all the paradigms that underlie the construct of resilience.
In this sense, movement and sport can be for all a precious and and rich opportunity to learn and compete with our own limits; at the same time it is the area in which to perceive and regain the ability to do it, even in the most critical moments, through the research of new strategies of proactive behavior.
Starting from the reflection of the latest researche in the field of psychological sciences, this work will have as main objective to highlight how sport, practiced at all levels, is a key area of clarification and development of resilience.

Creating community connections through sport: a case study

Caterina Gozzoli (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore), Chiara D'Angelo (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore)

The sports project analyzed in this study has been developed into a big Italian city since 2010, with the aim of giving the opportunity to practice sports activities to minorsfrom risk areas of the city.
The aim of this contribution is to study, by a project of qualitative research, if and how the implementation of this sports project has generated intellectual and social capital in the concerned area, in terms of community relationships and links between involved subjects.
The project correlate, in fact, seven social co-operatives from non-profit sector, which are in charge of around two hundred minors, with as many sports clubs from different districts in the same city. Through the creation of this network the project intends to introduce sport activitiesin educational projects with minor, considering sport as a precious opportunity for social risk prevention and for promotion of welfare.
From the methodological point of view has been projected a longitudinal qualitative research design which includes the conduction of:4 focus groups (two in May 2012, two in May 2013) with the representatives of sports clubs and social co-operatives, and 8in-depth interviews (four in T1 and four in T2) with the representatives of the project, for a total 20 operators involved.
All the material was fully transcribed verbatim, with the production of a total of 180 pages of transcripts, then analyzed with the help of the software Atlas.ti (7.0 version).
The first analyzes show that verbalizations of participants always relate more to an awareness by the actors to be nodes of a complex network; increasingly able to discuss and compare themselves about strengths (strong anchoring to the territory, close sinergy between micro-equipe that follow the groups team, engagement with families) and weaknesses (increasing need to integration between professionals, need for visibility, strong dependence on the performance of the local non-profit sector).
The project seems to have created significant bonds between the realities of the territory that they had never worked together before, allowing for a more complex and aware taking care of the minors through a powerful means such as sport that could move in a direction of a future sostainability.

Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: walking and solo experience, meaning making, well-being,

A community psychology basis for developing walking and solo experiences

Jacqueline Akhurst, Elizabeth Louise Freeman

York St John University, United Kingdom; J.Akhurst@yorksj.ac.uk

This paper describes two walking and solo experiences (WSE), developed in wilder places in the UK. In contrast to much of the literature investigating 'wilderness therapy' programmes, the project was informed by community psychology principles, to explore the relationship between humans and their environments. It examined people's transitional experiences going into and after a WSE, and what stays with participants after experiencing a WSE. It is a creative approach concerned with the potential for WSE to have some therapeutic benefits, to promote well-being and participation outside of a professional context.

The WSE consisted of a five day journey and involved university students walking through and sitting within the environment. The participants' perspectives during the WSEs will be presented in the paper, illustrating a bricolage approach to the research. Participant narratives will be used to illustrate aspects of the experience, drawn from pre- and post –experience interviews, individual journal writing and group discussions. The meaning making journey of people during and after WSEs is discussed in relation to the construction of psychologically enabling contexts and practices. The possibilities for WSEs to be a vehicle for working alongside people experiencing marginalisation, disempowerment and oppression will be explored.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Jerico Room**	**Session 32** Session Chair: **Thomas Saïas**, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

ID: 139 / Session 32: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Inclusion, educating community, migrant student, social integration, peer relationship

School as an educating community to promote inclusion in times of crisis

Rosita Giunti[2], Francesca Ammogli[1], Laura Remaschi[3]

[1]Graduate Psychology, Department of Education and Psychology, Florence; [2]Apprentice Psychology,Department of Education and Psychology , Florence; [3]Community psychology, PhD student,Department of Education and Psychology , Florence; rosita.giunti@gmail.com

In past years migration has increased in Italy, and so has the number of foreign students attending Italian schools too. For this reason the native people may perceive them as a threat for owner traditions and welfare (Berry, 2005). The Ethnic Competition Theory (Scheepers, Gijsberts, & Coenders, 2002) describes that negative attitudes towards the outgroup increases with increasing number of the latter(Coenders, Gijsberts, & Scheepers, 2004), an aspect which may be relevant in small contexts such as a school (Vervoort, Scholte, & Scheepers, 2011). However, according to the Intergroup Contact Theory (Pettigrew &Tropp, 2006), the ingroup which fosters group meetings, cooperation, social support, and which have a similar status, may perceive out group not as a threat (Ibidem, 2006), and school which promotes interculturality may become an educating community (Beck, 1999; Wiebe Berry, 2006).

Aims. This contribution investigates the role of education in promoting respect for diversity, the school being the first experience of living together and friendship.

Methods. The research involved 124 students in a secondary school (65% female, 48% migrants, mean age 15,85).

Results.The school's atmosphere is perceived as rather positive by both Italian and migrant students in regard to relationships among students as well as with the teachers, even if there are some difficulties in communication. The school's roles and norms are considered fair, too. The Italian students, more than migrants, seem to believe that their school is a place where interculturality is promoted, as in classes with students coming from abroad.

Social integration is the preferred way towards acculturation strategies. So diversity is perceived as an opportunity and little discrimination appears. For both groups, multicultural contact goes on beyond school time.

Conclusion. Results show how the school, working as an educating community, can promote responsible awareness and mutual respect.

ID: 154 / Session 32: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: ARGs, social activism, critical pedagogical practice, gamification, ludic

Raiders of the Lost Crown: Some reflections on playing an Alternate Reality Game (ARG), social activism and critical pedagogical practice

Scott Grahame Gaule, Rebecca Lawthom, Carolyn Kagan

Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom; s.gaule@mmu.ac.uk
ARGs have become a small yet significant counter cultural phenomenon over the last decade. ARG game-spaces, bridge online and offline worlds through recourse to distributed narratives, co-operation and role-playing acts, for example. They provide opportunities for people to engage in playful experiences that warp the boundaries between real and fictional worlds.

This paper explores the lead author's recent journey to Austria to play an ARG, in which the stated objective was to repatriate Emperor Moctezuma's Penacho feather crown, to Mexico. The Penacho is a real artefact that is part of the popular post/colonial imaginary in Mexico and Austria, where it currently resides in the Vienna Museum of Ethnology. Through recourse to auto-ethnographic practice and fieldwork data, some preliminary reflections about this game will be offered. In doing so, links the game makes between post-colonial narratives, indigenous Aztec religion and the contemporary Zapatista movement alongside, questions of ownership will be, highlighted.

Contemporary Zeitgeist terms such as "the ludic turn" and "gamification" suggest that game and play frameworks have potentials to reinvigorate social practice and community building. As one of only a handful of ARGs being used to engage people in critical thinking and socio-political change processes, Raiders of the Lost Crown provides some reflective material to think through how these new community games (Bogost et al., 2010) can add unique transformative qualities to social activism and critical pedagogical practice.

ID: 233 / Session 32: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Parents, Self Help, Community, Support, Internet, Qualitative analysis

What do parents really need? A France/US investigation of parents' needs on Internet forums

Thomas Saïas[1,2,3], Cécile Delawarde[2], Nathalie Houzelle[3]
[1]Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada; [2]Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France; [3]Institut National de Prévention et d'Education pour la Santé, Paris, France; saias.thomas@uqam.ca
Parenting support has become one of the most popular means to prevent health problems in children, in the field of public health. Scientific and political investment towards parents and their children is now common, through evidence-based parenting programs. However, parents' needs have rarely been investigated and most of the content of parental policies and preventive programs are based on non-participative assumptions of these needs.

The French National Institute for Prevention and Health Promotion has decided to explore parents' needs through multiple research projects. The purpose of this presentation will be to present the results of a comparative US/France qualitative research based on the needs expressed by parents on Internet forums, aiming to compare French and American needs in terms of parenting, with the objective to develop adequate preventive interventions in the field of children health and mental health.

The five main non-commercial internet forums used by parents in France and in the US were analyzed through (a) a categorical qualitative thematic analysis on all topics to identify the main issues raised by participants and (b) a sub-analysis focusing on psychological issues in parents.

Over 275 million topics were retrieved and categorized revealing that, besides community support and basic parenting tips, issues about family structure (single mothers, teenage mothers, family violence, social isolation…), divorce and separation were common on these forums. Within the broad psychological needs expressed by parents to other parents, a common topic was the expression of being exhausted by the child's behavior and child care. Results show that parental preoccupation, as seen through self-help Internet community is quite different than the scientific and political discourse on parents' needs. A France-US comparison will be presented and the implications for the development of reality-based family policies will be addressed.

ID: 204 / Session 32: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: Ethical code of practice, ethics, crisis, multi-methodological approach, action research

Practicing ethics and ethical practice: the case of AVIS

Giuseppe Scaratti, Silvia Ivaldi
Catholic University of Milan, Italy; silvia.ivaldi@unicatt.it
The current social scenario is characterized by transformations that have changed the way individuals interact within organizational structures.The postmodern crisis emphasized the distance between the political and institutional system and individual needs,dissolving the traditional processes of meaning and significance construction.The risk is a widespread pursuit of individual interests that are incompatible with the common good. In some professional settings, similar risks highlighted the importance of developing ethical practices,involvement, and a sense of belonging in professionals.The paper describes and analyzes a research process that led to the creation of an Ethical Code of Practice for the biggest Italian voluntary blood donors association (AVIS) by identifying problems and contradictions related to ethical questions.The

data provides opportunities for people to question their actions and reflect on delicate and critical aspects of their everyday behaviors. Hypothesis: there is a strict interconnection between ethical interaction among the organization's members and the whole functioning of the organization.The development of a globally recognized ethical culture and the identification of shared objectives and goals can help the association's various stakeholders reduce difficulties and contradictions related to ethical issues,increase their sense of belonging and improve the quality of the complex services delivered to the final users of the donated blood. Procedures through which the main players of the association share values and ethical practices in order to create a clear identity for the association are described. Finally, the paper presents the qualitative and quantitative methods,instruments and settings used to collect stories about the real problems experienced by the association's members,identify its most important ethical values and plan achievable actions for change.

ID: 326 / Session 32: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: virtual tools, social netwrok analysis, participatory online communities,equal opportunities, collaborative learning

Virtual tools for supporting educational processes in academic contexts. An experience of social network analysis within a participatory virtual community.

Valentina Manna, Miriam Cozzolino
Università Federico II di Napoli, Italia; valentinamanna@yahoo.it
The spread of virtual communities leads to the questioning of their potential in building community ties and new social capital (Francescato,Arcidiacono et al.2007).In educational settings their use defined online learning communities (Brown & Campione,1990;Francescato,2004) as contexts of interaction and learning based on participatory methods and sharing of skills (Manca & Sarti,2002).We explored the potential of a virtual community in supporting real interactions in an educational context,aiming at understanding:how the participants of a learning group use the social network tool;what is virtual tools'potential in amplifying the participatory and training processes activated in the classroom;how virtual interactions may contribute to activate processes of social change if they relate to community issues.A training course on equal opportunities was carried out (70 p.),accompanied by a FB group.A sociogram was realized (Moreno,1980) in order to photograph the state of intergroup relations,then subjected to sociometric analysis (Reffieuna,2003),by elaborating collective indexes.Referring to the SNA methodology (Scott,2000) the virtual interactions within the FB group (posts,links,comments and likes) were subjected to quantitative-relational analysis with NetMiner software.Virtual and classroom indexes were compared,also considering the variables:gender,generational belonging,educational/working environment. Results: the group used virtual community for discussion and sharing of news,initiatives and events,so amplifying the possibilities of knowledge but also of networking.The online community strengthened the active involvement of members in local contexts,by creating opportunities for co-participation.It allowed the most marginal members to participate in a more active way,also registering a greater cohesion and interdependence.The study underlines the constructive role of online active participation as a tool to promote social change both in virtual and local contexts

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| 3:30pm - 5:00pm | **Session 33** |
| Cyprus Room | Session Chair: **Urmitapa Dutta**, University of Massachusetts Lowell, United States of America |

ID: 155 / Session 33: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Peacebuilding, everyday violence, community building, social justice

Everyday Peace: Community-based Approaches to Peace and Peacebuilding

Urmitapa Dutta
University of Massachusetts Lowell, United States of America; urmitapa_dutta@uml.edu
While violence continues to interest multiple academic fields, this interest has not been accompanied by a corresponding investment in peacebuilding, especially at the level of local community. Most of the literature on peacebuilding is centered on diplomacy and dialogue between principal State and non-State actors. Yet most instances of protracted ethnic conflict are based on non-negotiable human needs such as identity, recognition, economic security, and political participation (Azar, 1990). Increasing recognition of the limitations of macro-level dialogue has been accompanied by growing interest in peace-building efforts that give ascendance to efforts at the level of ordinary citizens. Given its core themes of context, participation, voice and representation, community psychology can contribute significantly to grassroots efforts at peacebuilding. This potential however remains largely untapped. Responding to this critical gap in the field, the proposed paper will present the notion of community-based 'everyday peace' as an innovative antidote to everyday violence. Premised on the idea that peace cannot be understood or studied in isolation of other of other social processes, 'everyday peace' entails community capacity building and social justice promotion as interventions for normalized and endemic violence in society. Drawing from a semester long pedagogical initiative, this presentation will detail collaborative efforts to develop the notion of 'everyday peace' - its context, definition, and processes by which it might be achieved. The potential of collaborative, community-based interventions as means of promoting sustainable, grassroots peace will be discussed.

ID: 124 / Session 33: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: organizational diagnosis, qualitative social research, sustainable urban development, participation, resilience

The "Activating City Diagnosis" - ASD

Cornelia Ehmayer

Stadtpsychologische Praxis Ehmayer, Austria; cornelia.ehmayer@stadtpsychologie.at

The environmental and community psychology method „Activating City Diagnosis" forms the social basis for processes of sustainable urban development in cities and towns. Citizens are motivated to take part of the change, because their own topics, aspects and requests are brought in. The method has been continuously used during the last decade. It is theoretically sound and continually improved by the author.

The "Activating City Diagnosis" is a systematic procedure that consists of seven methodological steps. Special attention is given to the qualitative approach. The central requirement is to understand the city from the view of ALL inhabitants! The main interest is to experience what people think about the future of their city. Which topics move them? With whom do they speak about it? To get an answer interviews are led with inhabitants without any function as well as politicians, economists, adolescents, senior citizens, cultural active people and many more. These interviews are taken as well in public areas, as with individual dates. In the sense of theoretical sampling more data is collected using a wide range of methods (pictures, secondary analysis, games, focus groups, etc.).

A special feature of the qualitative approach is the activation of those citizens who are usually not involved in urban development processes. One key result is the "Kommunegramm" (Communegramm). The Communegramm is the pictorially representation of the social fabric of the city and the basis for subsequent processes of change into a sustainable future. It shows who is involved and who should be involved.

Working with „Activating City Diagnosis" cities receive a founded document, on whose basis they can start sustainable development processes.

Scientifically the "Activating City Diagnosis" is a valid and transparent method for the diagnosis of cities and towns. Transferring the method on cities with over one million inhabitants is possible.

Developing global citizens: The role of service learning in fostering civic engagement among youth

Nadia Ward

Yale University, United States of America; nadia.ward@yale.edu

This presentation will discuss the positive impact university, school and community partnerships can play in mobilizing urban adolescents to become agents of social change in their communities. Featured will be Yale University's partnership with a local school district in Connecticut and Build On, a non-profit community organization dedicated to service learning. Through partnership with Build On students make significant contributions to their community through youth-driven service learning projects. Upon completion of required service learning hours, these youth serve as student ambassadors as they travel abroad to participate in international service learning assignments. Witness the transformative experience of our students' recent journey to Malawi, Africa as they assist a local village in building a school brick by brick. Hear about how this transformative experience has positively shaped their value for education, increased their awareness of social issues on domestic and international fronts and fostered their commitment to civic engagement in their communities.

Comparative analyses will be presented that examines group differences (e.g., students who participated in service learning activities and those who do not) along the following dimensions: a) social-behavioral (e.g., educational engagement, aspirations and future orientation b) academic performance and c) program dosage. Personal narratives from students' experience in Africa will also be presented.

Communities responding to crises: violent and peaceful forms of collective action

Elvira Cicognani[1], Huseyin Cakal[2], Davide Mazzoni[1]

[1]University of Bologna, Italy; [2]University of Oxford, United Kingdom; elvira.cicognani@unibo.it

Recent research suggests that anger resulting from being collectively and undeservedly disadvantaged, and group efficacy (e.g., perceptions of collective efficacy to tackle this collective disadvantage) can explain willingness to

engage in future action. It has also been argued that moral convictions as absolute stances on moral issues, are important predictor of collective action tendencies. However, research is yet to explore the effects of anger, group

efficacy, and moral convictions on willingness to participate in different forms of collective action (i.e., peaceful and violent), in real-life situations such as the current economic crisis that affected a number of countries.

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of anger, group efficacy, and moral convictions on collective action tendencies, in response to the recent economic crisis in Italy. At the end of 2012 a sample of 200 University students completed an on-line questionnaire constructed with already existing multi-item scales which were extensively tested for validity and reliability by previous research.

Descriptive analyses showed that all scales have acceptable levels of reliability. The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling. Results show that both forms of collective action tendencies correlate with the hypothesized predictors. Anger is the most important predictor of violent collective action tendencies, while group efficacy and moral convictions

are associated with peaceful collective action tendencies. These findings replicate and extend existing research by differentiating between tendencies to engage in different forms of collective action in a real-life situation. However, our data is correlational and comes from a student sample. Therefore, our findings should be interpreted with caution in terms of causality and generalizability. We discuss our findings in the light of the specificities of

subgroups, contexts, and of the methodological limits of the study.

ID: 302 / Session 33: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: ICT, seniors, democracy, community, intergenerational

Democracy and community at stake when it comes to ICT

Roberta Mineo[1], Ad Hofstede[2]
[1]University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (UNIMORE); [2]Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, The;
hofstede@erasmusacademie.nl
Very little research is done on themes such as community and 'globalised' knowledge, which are left to philosophical or political discussion (Anders, 1956). Society knowledge is often described in terms of the ICT devices that allow it to exist. This study focuses on 3 crucial themes and their relevance in the digital divide which occurs between generations: democracy and participation, role of work and labour, use and impact of ICT in society.

A Long Life Learning program was run with an intergenerational approach, bringing together seniors (age >56 yrs.), and juniors (age 18-25 yrs.). A pilot test was run with 35 participants from different EU countries, divided in two focus groups (20≤55yrs. and >56yrs.).

The research design allowed seniors and juniors to meet separately, for exploring themes. When they met in a final session, they compared findings on each theme. A blog was created to share methodology, partial findings related to different age groups, and final results of the intergenerational session. A researcher played the role of 'activator' in the first part of each focus, bringing texts or movies or games, to start a common understanding of task and to warm up the group: thus satisfying the quest for 'education' on democracy and ICT, which emerged in the pilot study.

Democracy implied dialogue, respect of minorities and free information for both groups. Participation meant responsibility and awareness and it was linked to sense of belonging to a local community. Age groups differed on the implications of ICT, being the seniors more sceptical, but both were aware that political and ideological issues need to be at the centre of training and education, when it comes to the use of technology in society. Moreover, speed of technology can mean superficiality, partiality and emotional responses: reflection and in-depth experience can only come from non-virtual settings of encounters between generations.

3:30pm - 5:00pm
Beirut Room

Session 34
Session Chair: **Mieko Yoshihama**, University of Michigan, United States of America

ID: 177 / Session 34: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: roma, photovoice, empowerment, disadavantaged population, children participation

"We are Tarnabod & Erk Project". Empowering Roma people through photovoice in Hungary.

Ruben David Fernandez Carrasco, Moises Carmona Monferrer, Manuel Rodríguez Durán, Ana Villanueva Torres, Laura Garrido
University of Barcelona, Spain; rubendavidfernandez@ub.edu
In Hungary lots of Roma live in the most disadvantaged small rural settlements, often in segregated colonies. Unemployment and inactivity and thus poverty especially affect the Roma population. 80% of Roma adults only have primary education that means an important issue for the socio education level of the new generations. In that context and inside a hosting program in the center of Hungary we're developing a community project-using photo as a empowering tool (photovoice). During 7 months we have been analyzing the needs of these Roma communities and now we are asking for the children participation to identify these needs. Photography captures the imaginations of children, empowers them, building confidence, self-esteem and hopes. Giving children the chance to tell what they normally cannot express provides them with aprovides them with a clearer conscience about their environment and about their whole life. After that individual process children are able to build a community feeling. They'll get news skills and more positive attitudes for the social transformation. Participatory photography is a creative modality that uses photography to help participants analyze their personal and social environment. This process of self-

exploration is designed to validate and empower the participants' perspective and provide an avenue for self-guided reflection and group dialogue.

PhotoVoice – Collective, Participatory Community Assessments, Capacity Building, and Advocacy Following the Great East Japan Disasters

Mieko Yoshihama[1,3], Yukiko Nakamura[2,3], Tomoko Yunomae[3]
[1]University of Michigan; [2]Ochanomizu University; [3]PhotoVoice Project; miekoy@umich.edu
This paper discusses the process and findings of the PhotoVoice project with women following the Great East Japan disasters of March 2011. Conducted in collaboration with local women's organizations, this participatory action research project is aimed at strengthening gender-informed disaster policies and response by engaging the very women affected by the disasters in the analyses of their own conditions and advocacy efforts.

PhotoVoice involves participants taking photographs of their lives and communities, followed by a series of small-group discussions about their experiences while sharing their photographs (Wang & Burris, 1997).

Since June 2011, a diverse group of women (n=35) in five localities in the most disaster-affected areas of northern Japan have participated on average 4-6 discussion group meetings. At the meeting, they reflected on, compared, and contrasted their own and other members' experiences, which often lead to discovering commonalities and differences across group members' experiences, as well as underlying sociocultural and political factors. Facilitated group discussions also served as a collective space for grieving the loss and rebuilding their lives.

Analyses of photographs and group discussions elucidate how individuals respond to trauma, dislocation, and devastation individually and collectively; how individual experiences are influenced by community, sociocultural, and structural forces; and how they formulate and take action at the individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels. Increasingly, participants became interested in speaking out and influence the stakeholders, reflecting the processes of politicalization and conscientization/conscientização (Freire, 1970).

Findings of the project suggest that participatory action research, such as PhotoVoice, could not only be conducive to collective community assessments but also promote participants' reflection, wellbeing, growth, and social action.

Photovoice as a research-intervention tool for community development in societally vulnerable contexts

Samuel Arias[2], Virginia Paloma[2], Giulia Guariso[1], Rocío Garrido[2]
[1]Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italia; [2]Universidad de Sevilla, Spagna; samuel@us.es
Through the Photovoice process, a research-intervention was carried out with youth from a multi-ethnic and societally vulnerable neighborhood on the outskirts of Seville (Spain). The objectives were to: (1) gather the youths' perceptions of the community they live in, (2) strengthen their level of empowerment, psychological sense of community, current participation, forecast of future participation, and subjective well-being, and (3) involve the extended community by launching a path to becoming conscious of the neighborhood's strengths and concerns, as a first step toward positive change. Our sample was composed of eight girls between 13 and 18 years old and from different cultural origins, obtaining a representative profile of the neighbourhood youth. Spring-boarding from the photos taken by the participants, a space was opened for reflection on the positive and negative aspects of the neighborhood. The photos were worked on using artistic techniques in order to express the desired changes. How to make effective changes was discussed in the group. The extended community was involved through the organization of a photography exhibition, in which the participants took on an active role illustrating the activities they had done. Qualitative data was collected, through the narratives that emerged during the meetings, as was quantitative data, through pre-post test questionnaires given to the participant group and to a comparison group. The procedure allowed us to collect an accurate diagnosis of how the youth live in their neighborhood. It offered the participants the possibility to see their abilities confirmed, thereby becoming proactive agents for change in and of themselves. Lastly, it reactivated neighborhood ties and favored community development.

Creative-participatory methods with marginalized youth: PhotoVoice and beyond

Hildegunn Marie Tonnessen Schuff
Ansgar University College, Norway; schuff@ansgarskolen.no
In participatory action research with young people, PhotoVoice has become a popular method through which

the youth are given an opportunity to share their perspectives and voicing ideas through photographs and discussions. Can this way of working with youth be expanded to other modalities and expressions? Can we go from PhotoVoice to DanceVoice or MusicVoice? What can we learn from music therapy and dance therapy? Is the reflective-empowering process basically the same regardless of modality and form? How much can the participants be invited into the decisions about methods and ways of expressing themselves?

I am exploring these methodological opportunities in my PhD-project focused on crosscultural resources for minority youth in Norway. The project is a work-in-progress, and a cooperation with a the mental health ward for children and youth at the regional hospital and with the local concert hall, where the youths' exhibition/performances may take place. In this presentation, possibilities and dilemmas in working with creative-participatory methods with marginalized youth will be presented and discussed in collaboration with those who attend.

3:30pm - 5:00pm **Palestina Hall**	**Session 35** Session Chair: **DINO GIOVANNINI**, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

ID: 158 / Session 35: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Early Child Development, Canada, Italy, measurement, community

Measuring Early Child Development: a first step to promote community action and community well-being

<u>Cinzia Albanesi</u>[1], Bruna Zani[1], Stefania Maggi[2], Laura Borghi[3], Valentina Marchesi[1], Augusta Nicoli[4], Chiara Reali[5]

[1]Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Italy; [2]Carleton University, Canada; [3]Unione Terre d'Argine; [4]Agenzia Sociale e Sanitaria Regione Emilia Romagna; [5]UO Epidemiologia e Comunicazione - Azienda USL di Cesena; cinzia.albanesi@unibo.it
The Kids In Places Initiative (KIPI) is an international and inter-sectoral partnership between Italy and Canada established to study societal resilience and early childhood development. With the global economic hardship and uncertainty protracting longer than previously forecasted, whole communities of young children around the world are at increased risk for developmental difficulties. KIPI has been conceived with the intent to advance meaningful and action-oriented national and international dialogue on the importance of the early years, the importance of approaching issues concerning children's development as a collective responsibility.

To assess the level of early childhood development and make cross cultural comparison between Italy and Canada the KIPI partnership has decided to adopt the Early Development Instrument - EDI (Janus, Offord, 2007), a questionnaire developed by the Offord Centre of Child Studies, that measures children development in 5 domains (emotional maturity,social competence, physical health and well-being,communication skills, language and cognitive).

We will present the research that has been carried out in 4 different cities/areas in Emilia Romagna to validate the Italian version of Early Development Instrument - EDI Italia.

The study has involved 70 teachers who completed the EDI for 564 5 years-old children attending the last year of "Scuola dell'Infanzia", a three-year kindergarten that children usually start to attend when they are 3 years old.

The process and the results of the validation research will be presented. Implications In terms of community action will be discussed.

ID: 235 / Session 35: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Adolescent Health, Well-being, Life Satisfaction, Perception of Health, Perception of Happiness

Well-being and health among school adolescents: individual and relational aspects

<u>Sheila Gonçalves Câmara</u>[1], Denise Rangel Ganzo de Castro Aerts[2], Gehysa Guimarães Alves[2], Jorge Castellá Sarriera[3], Vagner R Z Bueno Pereira[2]

[1]Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre/ Universidade Luterana do Brasil, Brazil; [2]Universidade Luterana do Brasil; [3]Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul; sheila.gcamara@gmail.com
This school-based cross-sectional study, aimed at identifying which sociodemographic and meaningful contexts relationship variables contributed to the well-being of school-age adolescents. Such well-being was understood from the interrelation between psychological well-being, life satisfaction, perception of health and perception of happiness. The sample was composed of 3396 school-age adolescents in the ninth year of basic education from the metropolitan region of Porto Alegre, RS. The sample size calculation was done out of a population of 17107 students. The instruments used were: a sociodemographic inventory, the Health Behavior in School-aged Children, the General Health Questionnaire, the Family Atmosphere Scale and the Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale. Multivariate analysis of variance was applied to evaluate the association between the set of dependent variables - DVs (well-being) and independent variables - IVs (sex, age, satisfaction with the school, having a good friend and family atmosphere). According to the main effects of five independent variables, four were significant (satisfaction with the school, sex, family atmosphere and having a good friend) with simultaneous assessment of the dependent variables. Regarding the interaction effects between the four factors and the DVs set, interactions among school/family

atmosphere/age/sex, and school/family atmosphere/sex/having a good friend were significant. With respect to the well-being as perceived and behavioral aspects, it presents itself in a multidimensional way in adolescents in the various relational contexts (school, family, friends), in addition to the differences regarding sex. Concerning such amplitude of the adolescents health conception, it is important to contemplate the multidimensionality of the life contexts of this population to provide health promotion strategies, insofar as it is at this stage of life that many choices are made with long lasting impact in life.

ID: 236 / Session 35: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: social inclusion, transition to adulthood, care leavers, education, key factors

Promoting education, employment and wellbeing: the experiences of care leavers.

Carme Montserrat, Ferran Casas
University of Girona (Spain), Spain; carme.montserrat@udg.edu
There can be no question that over 40% unemployment among young people constitutes a very serious issue in Spain. However, the situation of those belonging to disadvantaged groups of the population constitutes a priority. Such is the case with care leavers, that is, those leaving or who have left care. We have developed a research project to assess the types of interventions undertaken and their impact on this population from 1994 to 2012, while also addressing the current situation and challenges from the perspective of 18-22 year-old care leavers and professionals in the field. Using a quantitative-qualitative method, we constructed a secondary analysis database for 6,000 young people, administering 218 questionnaires to professionals, and conducting 4 focus groups and 15 in-depth interviews with care leavers, and one focus group with professionals. We have analysed the educational pathways of the former, their family and social support received, financial situation, health, housing and leisure time, in order to identify facilitators and obstacles to their transition to adulthood and promote their

social inclusion. Results show that those professionals and services found to work well give importance to factors related to participation that avoid stigmatization, whilst providing stability, consistency, high expectations and mentoring. On the other hand, awarding priority and support to formal post-compulsory education with financial support is the best combination to aid their transition to adulthood. Finally, a number of recommendations have

been made based on the findings.

ID: 238 / Session 35: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: intergroup relations, intergroup contact, job satisfaction, work climate, cooperative enterprises.

Improving well-being within cooperative enterprises

DINO GIOVANNINI, LORIS VEZZALI
University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy; dino.giovannini@unimore.it
We conducted a study to examine the factors that promote well-being among workers of multicultural cooperative enterprises, where there are daily and frequent interactions between Italians and immigrant workers. In particular, we tested whether a positive intergroup climate would have beneficial effects on intergroup relations and job satisfaction. Moreover, we were interested in the processes driving these effects. To test hypotheses, we administered a face-to-face questionnaire to 172 Italian and 142 immigrants workers of three large cooperative societies located in Northern Italy. Descriptive analyses indicated that participants perceived a moderately positive cooperative climate with outgroup members. They were also moderately satisfied with their occupation. Altruistic behaviors were mainly present among immigrants, who were also the group who had more positive outgroup stereotypes. Interestingly, most part of participants declared the preference for a cooperative than for a private enterprise, especially because a cooperative enterprise can guarantee the maintenance of one's occupation to a greater extent than a private enterprise. Notably, many participants (especially immigrants) reported that the cooperative enterprise had helped them to various problems, even those external to the immediate work setting. With respect to hypotheses, cooperative intergroup climate was associated with both more altruistic behavior toward the outgroup and enhanced job satisfaction. These effects were explained by different processes: intergroup altruistic behavior was improved as a function of more positive outgroup stereotypes, whereas the effect on job satisfaction was explained by the perception that it is possible to achieve a better position within the workplace (this latter effect was present only among individuals perceiving institutional support to intergroup contact). We discuss theoretical and practical implications of findings.

3:30pm - 5:00pm	**Session 36**
Malta Room	Session Chair: **Maria Angela Mattar Yunes**, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande/FURG e Centro Universitário La Salle/ UNILASALLE, Brazil

ID: 290 / Session 36: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Coalition, self-sufficiency, implementation, evaluation

Building an Urban Neighborhood Network: Evaluation Lessons from Year 1

Joanne Lynn Sobeck, Elizabeth Agius
Wayne State University, United States of America; ab1350@wayne.edu
In urban areas that are marked by high poverty and unemployment, human service organizations are

challenged to coordinate their programs in ways that enhance access, voice, and provide support. Several barriers have created a fragmented system of service delivery and as a consequence outcomes do not consistently meet expectations. A shift is occurring however towards a systems approach where providers, residents and researchers are pursuing more complex solutions that are commensurate to community problems. To move beyond a collaboration of agencies, a "Neighborhood Network" was established with 9 organizations with a goal of collectively moving neighborhood residents from crisis to self-sufficiency. The Network serves residents living in the HOPE Village, a 100 block area in central Detroit. To manage the transition to a networked system, the ABLe framework is being used to guide the planning. The framework embeds a systemic lens into the theory of change complemented by focusing on issues of implementation, to ensure that our strategies achieve what they were designed to accomplish. This presentation will discuss the strategies and challenges in building the network starting with a common vision and values. Results show cohesion on goals and mission. The second step involves the assessment of service needs and strengths and mapping these onto a self-sufficiency scoring matrix. The analysis showed a gap between services available and services needed for economic self sufficiency. The third strategy explores service bundling, which combines economic and marketing concepts into the aggregation of services to increase effectiveness. The network identified 4 service bundles that are crucial for moving families out of crisis to self-sufficiency. Incentives are also part of the network where members earn points for service completion and volunteer work. Finally, the presentation will offer evidence used for tracking network process and outcomes using ETO software.

Assessing Community action in the city of Barcelona

Moises Carmona Monferrer[1], Ruben David Fernandez Carrasco[1], Ernesto Morales Morales[2], Javier Serran Blasco[1]
[1]GEPCCIP, Social Psychology Department, Barcelona University, Spain; [2]IGOP, Autonomus Barcelona University, Spain; mcarmona@ub.edu
The city of Barcelona has a long-standing experience in community action, both bottom – up and top – down driven. With the arrival of democracy in the 1980's and its establishment within municipalities, the Barcelona city council has pioneered the fostering of Community Action Public Policies in Spain.

Since 2004 there has been a participative and collaborative framework among stakeholders committed with community actions in the city that aims to assess, generate and apply theoretical models about Community Action, understanding it as a public policy that promotes a participation among citizens and social fabric weaving between public, social and private stakeholders.

As a result of the collaboration hundreds of community processes have been developed in the city for the last ten years. At the same time, concern has been increasing about the need to research and to improve methods and tools in order to assess and address the complexity inherent that lay on such a diversity of community actions.

With this communication we aim to share the assessment system used and its main outcomes, conceptual and methodological issues. We have developed a qualitative research. We have developed focus groups with different stakeholders that they are implicated in Community Actions of the city: citizens and associations, public service professionals, community workers and university researchers. All of them involved in community actions in the last decade.

Intercultural approaches to the study of the crisis: a comparison between Italians' and Greeks' social representations.

Roberto Fasanelli[1], Anna Liguori[2], Ida Galli[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II", Italy; [2]European Ph.D. on Social Representations and Communication - "Sapienza" Università di Roma; fasanell@unina.it
This research is part of a wider International study (France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and Romania) realized among the activities of the Mediterranean Center for the study of Social Representaions (CeMeRS). Because of the complexity of the object, it has been decided to study the social representation of economic crisis with a mixed method approach, useful to investigate both the structure and the content of this representation. In every country which takes part in this study, participants belong to four different socio-economic categories: bank clerks, shopkeepers, university students (Faculty of Economics) and laypeople.

The research design consists of three different phases, characterised by different typologies of survey each. A descriptive approach will be used in the first phase, an interpretative approach in the second, and a comparative approach in the last. Concerning procedural aspects we've chosen both a synchronic and a diachronic approach. The method consists of a face-to-face interview conducted by using a semi-structured questionnaire based on the following dimensions: cognitive-evaluative aspects about the structure of the representation (central core and peripheral elements); descriptive/defining aspects of the representation; informative sources and interaction networks; level of involvement/implication and distance from the object; relationship between representation and social practices; perceptions and categorizations (causes, responsibilities, duration/evolution, solutions, positive implications, UE's role). Obtained data were treated with the Analysis of Hierarchized Evocations and Similitude Analysis (supported by EvocSimi2005 software);

categorial-frequencial content analysis (computer-assisted by Atlas.ti software); mono and multi variated analysis (supported by SPSS software).

Results from the comparison between the Italian and Greek data will be illustrated and discussed during the presentation.

Leaders training strategy for organizational and community building

Alba Ximena Zambrano Constanzo, Marina Vargas, Andres Reyes Oyarzo
Universidad de La Frontera, Chile; alba.zambrano@ufrontera.cl

The presentation shows the main components and methodological criteria of a comprehensive strategy for leadership training for organizational and community strengthening. This strategy is built on the basis of an action research that began in 2007, in collaboration with a drug prevention program founded by the national and local government, continuously modified in regard to its continuous evaluations and focusing on a territorial work. The "School Leaders" was implemented in eight different neighborhoods in the region Araucania related to other programs in public policy within the scope of neighborhoods recovery. An evaluation of the strategy allowed detecting contributions, limitations and challenges related to working with leaders in the context of empowering community-based organizations and the respective community membership

3:30pm - 5:00pm	**Session 37: Round table**
Istanbul Hall	

Young Community Psychologists in a World in Crisis: Which Challenges and Which Opportunities? A Shared Exercise of Reflexivity.

Francesca Esposito[1], Pedro Alexandre Costa[1,2], Agostino Carbone[3], Rita Aguiar[1], Beatrice Sacchetto[1]
[1]UIPES, ISPA-IU, Lisbon, Portugal; [2]University of Beira Interior, Portugal; [3]Federico II University of Naples, Italy

How do the socio-political conditions we experience in this moment of world crisis fit in, and influence our personal and professional trajectories as young community researchers and practicioners? And how are these existential conditions reflected in our interventions and research interests and practices? Which are the opportunities and obstacles that define our professional paths? Which strategies can we use, individually and collectively, to address and overcome the new challenges we face? These are all important questions for those who are now taking their first steps in their professional careers within the field of community psychology. Moreover, these are all questions that do not have a simple answer, but that are instead open to the possibility of promoting a co-construction of different answers in order to create new collective and transformative narratives. Based on these considerations, this roundtable aims to promote an exercise of reflexivity among young community psychologists on how their professional and personal paths are intrinsically interconnected with the relevant socio-political transformations in progress in recent years, and on how these interconnections represent new challenges to be faced in developing new transformative strategies.

3:30pm - 5:00pm	**Session 38**
Madrid Room	Session Chair: **Norma De Piccoli**, Department of Psychology, University of Turin, Italy

Mixed couples and Multicultural families

Rosalba Ceravolo
Sapienza Università di Roma, Italia; rosalba.ceravolo@uniroma1.it

This contribution analyzes the emergence, evolution and consolidation of mixed couples. All couples negotiate the generation, gender and descent diversities and different birthplaces does not necessarily mean different peculiarities. What is peculiar, in a mixed relationship, is that partners put into play their personal and social identity at the same time. Frequently, migration involves at least one partner and this complex and upsetting process affects several challenges (all the more when close relationships are involved). It is not possible to define universal paths and features for all mixed couples, and that adds complexity to this peculiar micro-system. We identify factors that facilitate (or encumber) the union linking a macro-social and an individual perspective at each step of family history. The choice of a foreign partner involves many variables (e.g., the defined intercourses between the two different cultural groups) both for the local partner (coping with own differentiation from own original group) and for the foreign partner (inserting this union in the own migration project). Several social and psychological motivational aspects, will be examined for both

partners (e.g., intellectual marriage; opposition or following respect own familial history, etc.). Shared motivational treaties emerging within the couple (e.g., convenience, comforting and supplementary treaties) will gain attention. Particularly I will examine: the emergence and the consolidation of both couple bond and identity; the care of bonds with original families and of cultural diversities by different negotiation processes; the transition to parenthood (with specific and pervasive negotiation aspects). Finally the relation between the cross-cultural family and local policy agencies will be examined. This is decisive for the familial and social support potentially available for the couple, and then for the family. Statistical data retrieved from official database will be mentioned.

ID: 156 / Session 38: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: health, gender, social representation

Social representation of health and illness: contextual and gender differences

Norma De Piccoli, Luana Ceccarini, Chiara Rollero

Department of Psychology, University of Turin, Italy; norma.depiccoli@unito.it

The definition of health in terms of bio-psycho-social is well known. It is developed in the documents of the World Health Organization and this topic is studied among various scientific communities that deal with health and well-being of individuals, groups and communities. Maybe in public policy domain the bio-psycho-social perspective on health is not so well represented, because a separation between the sphere of health as absence of disease from that of health as well-being continue to exist (at least in Italy) (see health in all politics perspective).

It is well-known, however, that health is a relational common good (Amerio, 2000; De Piccoli, 2007; 2013; Zani, 2007). It is important to identify the processes and mechanisms that favor the development of social networks to functional well-being and to analyze the social conditions that may improve the health status of groups and people to promote health.

Are these thoughts and considerations in the minds of the subjects? How people consider health? What are the factors that promote it and what are the causes of disease? These issues characterize the studies on the social representation of health and illness.

From the first work of Herzlich 1973 since today, there are not many studies on this subject that have taken place over time.

This communication aims to present a qualitative study (interviews) on representations of health and illness carried out with a group of volunteers (N = 40) who deal with health issues. They are interviewed both as individuals with their own representations and evaluations about the topic of health and illness, and as witnesses who, because of their social commitment, are also able to develop a reflection on the healthcare needs of the population.

Data will be presented by detecting differences/similarities between gender and place of residence (urban versus non-urban area).

ID: 265 / Session 38: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: Family carer; Workshop on stress management; Dysfunctional thoughts; Mental health; CPD; GHQ

Caring for a relative at home in time of crisis: Impact of the participation in a stress management workshop

Samuel Arias Sánchez, Francisco Javier Saavedra Macías

Universidad de Sevilla, Spain; samuel@us.es

Dependent care tasks deserve a special study and attention for being a health risk factor, especially in times of economic and social crisis. For that reason, we analyzed the effects of acting as a family caregiver and of attending a stress management workshop, and the impact of two relevant covariables, such as dysfunctional thoughts and the time providing care. We describe also the structure and contents of this workshop. We analyzed a sample of 219 participants in psychoeducational workshops. Three instruments were applied: Sociodemographic Questionnaire, General Health Questionnaire (GHQ28) and Dysfunctional Thoughts Questionnaire (CPD). Univariante analysis showed a negative impact of acting as a family caregiver ($p<.001$) in all GHQ scales and a positive effect ($p<.05$) of attending a stress management workshop on General Health, Somatization and Social Function. Furthermore, covariance analysis showed that the effects of acting as a caregiver and attending a stress management workshop remained significant even when the two co variables (dysfunctional thoughts and time providing care) were considered.

ID: 237 / Session 38: 5
Oral Communications
Topics: 3. Beyond the crisis: Equity in Gender Relations
Keywords: entrepreneurship, attitudes, sexism

Attitudes towards female entrepreneurs and their relationship to ambivalent sexist beliefs

Veronika Takacs[1], Krum Krumov[2], Marta Juhasz[1]

[1]Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary; [2]University Center of Conflict Management and Organizational Research (UCCMOR), Sofia University, Bulgaria; lyaklacu@gmail.com

Introduction: Female entrepreneurs have been the topic of business researches for decades. Although there is a range of studies in this field, most of them focus particularly on the entrepreneur, and relatively little is known about the attitudes of the surrounding environment toward female entrepreneurs. Purpose: The aim of this research project was to explore the attitudes of an East-Central European society toward female entrepreneurs, and to investigate whether these attitudes might be influenced by any other demographic characteristics of the respondents. Furthermore the analysis aimed to examine if there is any relationship between ambivalent sexism and beliefs about female entrepreneurs. Method: Hungarian sample was obtained through an online survey (n=213). The research design included a questionnaire examining attitudes towards female-owned ventures, the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) and a range of demographic data. Findings: Findings provide evidence that the two most important predictors of attitudes toward female business owners are hostile and benevolent sexist beliefs, furthermore attitudes also tend to be influenced by some demographic characteristics of the respondents (e.g. gender, political views, education, entrepreneurial parents). Implications: It is hoped that the current research and its results will serve as useful information for campaigns for equal opportunities and campaigns that promote female entrepreneurs and their importance. These campaigns might take the relationship between benevolent and hostile sexism and attitudes toward female entrepreneurs into consideration when framing their contexts.

5:00pm - 7:00pm **Jerusalem Hall**	**ECPA Assembly**
9:00pm	**Social Evening: Social Evening**

| 9:00am - 11:30am | **Plenary V: EDUCATION TRAINING and CRITICAL COMPETENCIES IN CP (with English/Italian and viceversa translation)** |
| **Filangieri Room** | Session Chair: **Bruna Zani**, University of Bologna, Italy |

ID: 287 / Plenary V: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: training in Community Psychology, professional competencies

"The role of Task Force on Community Psychology for the collaboration with EFPA in training future Eropean psychologists"

Nicholas Carr

EFPA Standing Committee on Community Psychology,Haukeland University Hospital, Norway; nicholas.carr@helse-bergen.no
The presentation looks at the continuing work within EFPA based on the first two years with a Task Force on Community Psychology,

What role does Community Psychology have in the current curricula in training European Psychologists? What strategy for implementing CP is in the best interest of the profession and for the students?

In some countries, CP is not only part of the psychological profession, but is well known among other health- and social professions.

The TF perspective of CP is that it offers added value to the professional field by training psychologists at BSc- and Master's levels. The need to investigate the impact of EuroPsy on the training in CP will also be an important part of planning for educational models.

EFPA asked the Task Force (TF) to provide a description of the Professional Competencies needed for psychologists working in communities and social systems, and to develop a Competence Model for training psychologists in CP. During the working period from May 2012 until July 2013, the TF has had 3 meetings at different European locations, and one online meeting. Not all five goals have been achieved within the working period. There remains some important work to be done for EFPA, and the professional network of Community Psychologists will work collaboratively for the new goals decided by the General Assembly at the ECP in Stockholm this year.

ID: 212 / Plenary V: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: community psychology, tacit knowledge, non-linear thinking, societal action

The Art of Responsible Change Community Psychology and the Tacit Knowledge of Changing Societies

Wolfgang Stark

University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; wolfgang.stark@uni-due.de
We have many insights about problems of climate change, social (in)justice, declining natural resources or losing our „sense of community". We know about the consequences of the dynamics of exploitation and unfair distribution of resources. But our knowledge does not seem to guide our action.

We are used to follow strategic plans to cope with market dynamics. This is meant to guide our action on a rational and secure basis. At the same time, we know about the pitfalls of rational planning: based on our recent experience of technological or financial crises, we have to adapt to a faster growing complexity which exceeds our human capabilities. There is an urgent need to cope with uncertainties and ambiguities beyond control and helplessness – to move toward the ability to create responsible change.

We need to develop a New School for Responsible Change to go beyond the barriers of academic disciplines and to free our minds: We need to bring together experts and practitioners from (natural and social) science, politics and business, but also from the arts (musicians, dancers, actors and performers) to explore new patterns of thought and action. We need to study successful patterns of change hidden in the experiential knowledge of science, politics, business and artistic practice. We need to use this kind of „tacit knowing" to discover new and creative ways for responsible change.

This presentation is an invitation to work on the „empty canvas" of our common future: let us use our joint creativity and visionary power to be inspired for an emerging and responsible future! Instead of fighting, let us convert barriers into options and ideas. Let us be inspired and surprised by our joint learning journey – let us start!

ID: 341 / Plenary V: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Core competencies, training needs, intervention methodologies,new challenges

Community Psychology and training needs

Bruna Zani

University of Bologna, Italia; bruna.zani@unibo.it

It is already known that European community psychologists have tried to develop some theoretical principles that should guide Community Psychology (CP) practice. CP interventions should: a)Encourage pluralistic interpretations of social problems that integrate objective and subjective knowledge; b) Examine the historical roots of social problems and the unequal distribution of power and access to resources in the social context; c) Give voice to minority narratives; d) Create ties among people; e) Identify the points of strengths to obtain a change; and f) Spread psychological knowledge and competencies (cfr. Francescato & Zani, 2010,2013).

Some "traditional" or "core" CP competencies will be discussed that are the same in different contexts and are learnt in international CP programs at undergraduate or graduate level: participatory action research; program planning and evaluation; quantitative and qualitative data analysis; small groups skills; networking among groups to promote bonding and bridging; promotion of self-help groups; promotion of partnerships; activation of empowerment processes using new methodologies like the Theatre of the oppressed, the Open Space Technology, the narratives Lab, the community Labs focused on future planning.

We will also comment on some of the challenges facing CP training programs in this time of crisis and uncertain future, underlining the need to provide compelling evidence that community psychologists have the competencies to tackle (with other professionals) today's complex problems.

ID: 343 / Plenary V: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 5. Beyond the crisis: Education, Health and Employment
Keywords: training in Community Psychology, professional competencies

Trees and woods – Why Europe needs community psychology

Robert Roe
EFPA,EU; Robert.Roe@efpa.eu

In this presentation I will argue that psychology's tendency to focus on the individual and sub-individual phenomena is hazardous because it can lead to significant omissions and distortions in knowledge. A preoccupation with individuals' thoughts, perceptions and feelings carries the risk of overlooking the societal conditions that are influencing people's behavior and the dynamics of people's collective interactions. It also tends to unduly limit the scope and effectiveness of psychological interventions. Taking a European policy-making perspective, I will show that there are many problems and issues that require psychology to address the collective dimensions of human behavior –in research and intervention. Community psychology is properly endowed for this and has the potential to fulfill several of Europe's needs for knowledge and action. However, I believe that it should fortify its knowledge base, acknowledging ecological specificity and path-dependency in Europe, better disseminate its knowledge, and raise its profile, in order to gain more impact. It also needs to address some important theoretical and intervention challenges resulting from the changes in collective phenomena that stem from globalization in a digital age. I will finish with some remarks on the teaching of community psychology and EuroPsy.

| 9:00am - 11:30am | **Session 39: Workshop** |
| **Beirut Room** | Session Chair: **Debora Vecchiettini**, MartiniAssociati, Italy |

ID: 308 / Session 39: 1
Workshops
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions
Keywords: Closeness, coexistence, condo, non conventional setting, change

To promote a network of psychologists willing to work professionally in unconventional settings and to collaborate with socially oriented building managers

Raffaello Elvio Martini, Debora Vecchiettini
MartiniAssociati, Italia
In the places where people are living,such as blocks or neighborhoods,there are needs that could be successfully addressed by psychological competences.But the psychologists are not there.In this context psychologists must overcome the barrier of a widespread and rooted social representation of "headshrinker".That doesn't value the professional resources a psychologist can provide and makes his simple presence into a mere label. The paradox is that,sometimes,the psychologist is required to not express his professional identity in order to not compromise his work,as I had to recognize recently during a field visit with a group of psychology students.A very smart lady with an active role in a neighborhood organization was asked how a psychologist could be helpful to improve the quality of life in her neighborhood.Her answer was rapid and clear:"You can do a lot if you don't let people know that you are psychologist".MartiniAssociati,that provides training and consultation in community building and development,working in social housing projects and poor neighborhood, is promoting a network of community psychologists willing to bring their professional skills where people live and to collaborate with building manager, to promote responsible and responsive community.This could permit to find new ways to match the need of psychological services with those who are able and entitled to provide them. And to find new work opportunities for psychologists.The workshop goal is to reflect on the possibility of psychological

work in unconventional settings, such as dwelling places or neighborhood and seek to answer together to the following questions: who is the neighborhood psychologist and what does he do;what skills and competences he/she must have;who is asking or using his/her services;what kind of service provides;where is working;by whom is paid;what relationship has with public community services; the neighborhood psychologist network: what is it and how is it working.

9:00am - 11:30am **Vesuvius Room**	**Session 40: Workshop** Session Chair: **Vincent Thomas Francisco**, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States of America

ID: 121 / Session 40: 1
Workshops
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: Global Journal, community psychology practice

Publishing with the Global Journal of Community Psychology Practice

Vincent Thomas Francisco[1], Thomas Wolff[2], Victoria Chien[4], Maria Vargas Moniz[3], Tim Aubrey[5], David Julian[6]

[1]University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States of America; [2]Tom Wolf & Associates; [3]ISPA, University of Lisboa; [4]University of South Carolina; [5]University of Ottawa; [6]Ohio State University

Getting published is an important part of the development of community-based scholarship. Quite a few related professional fields have initiatives related to evidence-based practice, and initiatives that call for practice-based evidence. The Global Journal was created with the idea that we could increase this kind of scholarship among community practitioners, as well as academics, working on applied community research. This workshop will assist in that process by developing ideas and enhancing skills among attendees.

Learning Outcomes

As a result of attending this workshop, participants will be able to:

• Frame their work for publication in the Global Journal as a peer-reviewed manuscript.

• Develop alternative strategies to communicating their work through video, audio and digital photographic media.

• Improve the quality of tools developed in working with communities, so that others can adopt them.

• Share lessons-learned, and communicate them in such a way that they may lead to generalizable knowledge in the field more broadly.

• Write and publish book reviews that communicate well to others.

• Develop special issues (themed issues) for the journal.

Format and Timeframe

2 hours, roundtable format (breakout sessions). Following an initial overview presentation on the GJCPP, participants will break into smaller groups to focus on manuscript production, video interviews and digital imaging, book reviews, and capacity building tool development.

9:00am - 11:30am **Tunisi Room**	**Session 41: Workshop** Session Chair: **Susanne Friese**, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Germany Session Chair: **Heiner Legewie**, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany

ID: 303 / Session 41: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 6. Beyond the crisis: Research Methods for transformative goals
Keywords: community action research, qualitative data, project management, software, ATLAS.ti

Community and Action Research with ATLAS.ti as a Comprehensive Information Management System

Susanne Friese[1], Heiner Legewie[2]

[1]Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity Göttingen, Germany; [2]Technische Universität Berlin, Germany; legewie@ztg.tu-berlin.de

In community studies, often a number of different data sources like statistics, public documents, field notes, interviews, images, audio, video, and geographical information is collected and analysed to construct a data based model ("theory") of the respective social world. This poses a challenge in terms of handling, storing and analysing all of these data types. Furthermore, community action research also requires a continuous monitoring of actors' goals, coalitions and conflicts as well as strategies and instruments for project planning.

In the presentation we show that the software ATLAS.ti is a suitable tool for handling these challenges. ATLAS.ti provides a project space as an

environment for data management, storage and handling as well as tools for data analysis, interpretation and representation. The system facilitates team work in various ways and its iPad application can be utilized in the field for data collection, note taking and data tagging. In the presentation, we will outline the various steps of how to conduct a community action research study with the support of ATLAS.ti.

11:30am - 1:00pm	**Plenary VI: DEBT,FINANCIAL CRISIS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF GLOBAL HAPPINESS**
Filangieri Room	Session Chair: **Serdar M. Degirmencioglu**, Dogus University, Turkey

ID: 328 / Plenary VI: 1
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Emotional health, recession, UK

Emotional health in people affected by the 2008/09 recession in the United Kingdom

Jörg W Huber, Matthew Callender

University of Northampton, UK; jorg.huber@northampton.ac.uk

The UK economic recession 2008/09 resulted in a rise of unemployment and unexpected changes to household income. Prevalence estimates of poor mental health in relation to financial hardship tend to be identified by focussing on unemployed individuals and debt. This paper reports the findings of cross-sectional online UK survey (n = 953) which explored prevalence estimates of 'emotional distress' (i.e. depression, anxiety and stress) in individuals who experienced changes to their work status or income or contacted a national charity with the aim of getting advice and support. Correlation and regression analysis were used to relate mental health to other psychosocial factors and health behaviours (social support, emotion regulation, diet, physical activity). The results show a high prevalence of 'emotional distress' symptoms for individuals who experienced 'loss of hours' at work and/or income, demonstrating the importance of re-constituting the meaning of financial hardship to better capture the effects of the economic recession.

ID: 147 / Plenary VI: 2
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: homelessness, Housing First, dissemination, adaptation, fidelity

Program Dissemination and Innovation in the Current Economic Crisis: Housing First in Ireland

Ronni Michelle Greenwood, Sean Bromfield

University of Limerick, Ireland; ronni.greenwood@ul.ie

In recent years, the Housing First approach to homeless services intervention has been disseminated from its origin in New York City to several European cities, including Dublin, Ireland. The Dublin Housing First Demonstration was proposed to fill a gap in services for "entrenched rough sleepers" with complex substance misuse, psychiatric, and medical needs that remained after the implementation of Pathway to Home, Dublin City Council's strategic plan to end homelessness. The Demonstration was implemented in 2011, three years into the current economic crisis. This presentation will begin with a short description of the Housing First approach, its evidence base, and its 'key ingredients'. As a consequence of Ireland's crushing economic crisis, the Dublin Housing First Demonstration faced serious financial, staffing, and housing stock challenges. In this talk, the creative decisions taken to address these challenges will be described. These decisions led to model adaptations that negatively impacted model fidelity by diluting 'key ingredients', which had knock-on negative consequences for important outcomes such as intake and retention. While evidence suggests that the Housing First model is robust to certain program adaptations, model dilution that occurred during Phase 1 (Years 1 and 2) limited the Dublin HF Demonstration's capacity to achieve the kinds of social change observed in other American and European cities. The talk will conclude with a summary of client outcomes from Phase 1, which showcase the model's effectiveness even in the most difficult of circumstances, and a forecast for Phase 2, in which the initial adaptations that diluted program delivery are currently being rectified.

ID: 274 / Plenary VI: 3
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing, 2. Beyond the crisis: Intercultural approaches and Decolonization
Keywords: Debt, racism, austerity, financial justice

The 'Personal' Debt Crisis: The racialization of personal credit and debt in New Zealand

Cate Curtis[1], Bruce Curtis[2]

[1]University of Waikato, New Zealand; [2]University of Auckland, New Zealand; ccurtis@waikato.ac.nz

This paper will explore the racialization of the personal credit industry, and hence debt, in New Zealand by paying particular attention to advertising (particularly that of finance companies) and media representations of Maori and Pacific peoples. New Zealand was a first-mover in the 1980s in policies that are now retrospectively called neo-liberal; despite relatively low sovereign debt the government has embraced a package of measures. We argue that media representation of debt simultaneously perpetuates racist stereotypes and scapegoats these overwhelmingly working class ethnicities in response to a structural crisis of poverty. We will address the structural elements of credit / debt, racialization of indebtedness as an example of Bauman's (2005) notion of 'flawed consumers' and as a smokescreen for that social reality, and suggest ways of breaking the debt cycle. We conclude that the possibilities for justice, fairness and well-being lie beyond the normal ambit of community psychology praxis. In the first instance a response to this crisis of personal and community indebtedness must call forth a response to austerity policies.

ID: 135 / Plenary VI: 4
Oral Communications
Topics: 1. Beyond the crisis: new critical visions for social change and wellbeing
Keywords: Debt misery social change

Responsible individuals and irresponsible institutions? Mental Health and the UK credit industry?

<u>Carl Walker</u>, Liz Cunningham, Paul Hanna, Peter Ambrose
University of brighton, United Kingdom; c.j.walker@brighton.ac.uk

Between February 2010 and December 2011, 53 in-depth semi-structured interviews were carried out with a range of stakeholders in the mainstream UK credit industry. It was suggested that experiences of debt most often occurred following life events that were unexpected and that disrupted previous budgeting. It was clear from the range of accounts that credit was used largely for essential living expenditure and that the spiral into problem debt was for many unavoidable. This research revealed a deeply problematic culture of irresponsible lending. It was clear that people were routinely provided with lines of credit far beyond any possible capacity to repay. There appeared to be very little dissent to the notion that high street mainstream credit providers have been, in recent years, routinely supplying and indeed in some cases, pushing customers toward unsustainable lines of unsecured credit. Aggressive selling was considered commonplace where scare tactics were mobilised to push sometimes naive and occasionally vulnerable customers into taking on more credit. It was also clear that a considerable majority of the over-indebted found themselves party to distressing and persistent collection tactics that frequently constituted abuse. Clients routinely described being bullied, patronised and harassed during a frequently relentless and unremitting pursuit. The majority of debt clients frequently felt humiliated, disconnected and entrapped. The processes of debt collection outlined above had a clear and profound impact on people's mental health.

11:30am - 1:00pm	**Session 42: Workshop**
Tunisi Room	Service Learning and Campus Community Partnerships - How to Integrate Community Psychology in Higher Education beyond Community Psychology

ID: 213 / Session 42: 1
Workshops
Topics: 4. Beyond the crisis: Togetherness, Community Trust and Building Coalitions, 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: Service Learning, Community Building, Campus Community Partnerships

Service Learning and Campus Community Partnerships - How to Integrate Community Psychology in Higher Education beyond Community Psychology

<u>Wolfgang Stark</u>
University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Service Learning and Community Based Research are powerful tools to bring ideas, values and methodology of community psychology to all disciplines in universities and higher education institutions. This approach is using the competencies of both faculty and students to apply scientific knowledge in communities. At the same time Service Learning not only is a participatory experiential based learning tool, but also encourages community building and social innovations in civil society.

Based on a 9-year experience of service learning and campus community partnerships in Germany, in this workshop you will learn about basics, patterns and evaluation of campus community partnerships. we will also discuss the outcome of recent studies both in Germany and North America.

11:30am - 1:00pm	**Session 43: Workshop**
Malta Room	Video as a medium of engagement and empowerment process

ID: 194 / Session 43: 1
Roundtable
Topics: 7. Beyond the crisis: Innovative and creative approaches to community building
Keywords: Video, empowerment, engagement

Video as a medium of engagement and empowerment process

<u>Paul HAYOTTE</u>
Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

Video has the potential to be an important tool for catalyzing community involvement. It has been used in community building primarily in two ways—either "documentary video" or "participatory video". In documentary video, experts produce a documentary that presents a certain version of reality; the documentary is subsequently used to engage the community through discussions and actions linked to the issues addressed. In participatory video, community members produce their own videos in a creative process that allows them to capture their perspectives on an issue or a situation. The video as a collective product subsequently presented to a larger audience but has rarely been used to engage the community as a whole. We propose to integrate these two approaches by engaging community members to produce videos that are subsequently used as a central tool in a community building process. This process has the potential to be used in participatory research, participatory evaluation and empowerment efforts.

During the roundtable, participants will be invited to present innovative uses of video that they are familiar with. We will discuss the pros and cons of such practices in the field of community psychology and possible applications in empowerment and community engagement efforts. The group will be invited to develop

	specific objectives and action plans to promote innovative uses of video in community building and in participatory research and evaluation.
1:15pm	**Closing Address: Closing Address Serdar Dergimencioglu Plenary**
5:00pm - 10:00pm	**Visit & Dinner: From Gomorra Land to Don Peppe Diana Domain**

Date: Sunday, 10/Nov/2013

11:00am - 1:00pm	**Naples Illegal participatory tour: coexistence and daily conflicts**
p.zza San Gaetano	*Antonio Alfano will give a tour across the historic centre of Naples. This is an occasion to see how different social forces animating a territory interact.* *Participants are invited to meet up at 10.45 in San Gaetano piazza* *(The tours is free provided previous booking, which can be made at the congress reception desk)* Naples illegal tour; Napoli No comment association "Fotografia sociale" project was born in 2006 and promoted by "No Comment" cultural association. The project is aimed at preserving the visual memory of the Neapolitan social reality by documenting the changes in daily life within the historical quarters of the city. The visual patrimony amounts to about 5 thousands shoots and over 300 hours of filming. To find out more see : www.associazionenocomment.it/ http://www.fotografiasociale.it with Antonio Alfano, Patrizia Bussola, Heiner Legewie, Caterina Arcidiacono, Michele Capasso