FOREWORD

InScience Press is pleased to publish the book entitled *Psychology Applications & Developments IV* as part of the Advances in Psychology and Psychological Trends series. These series of books comprise authors' and editors' work to address generalized research, focused in specific sections in the Psychology area.

In this fourth volume, a committed set of authors explore the Psychology field, therefore contributing to reach the frontiers of knowledge. Success depends on the participation of those who wish to find creative solutions and believe in their potential to change the world, altogether, to increase public engagement and cooperation from communities. Part of our mission is to serve society with these initiatives and promote knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary the strengthening of research efforts in all fields and cooperation between the most assorted studies and backgrounds.

In particular, this book explores six major areas within the general theme of Psychology, divided into six sections: Clinical Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy, Cognitive and Experimental Psychology, Social Psychology, Legal Psychology and Educational Psychology. Each section comprises chapters that have emerged from extended and peer reviewed selected papers originally published in the proceedings of the International Psychological Applications Conference and Trends (InPACT) conference series (http://www.inpact-psychologyconference.org/). This conference occurs annually with successful outcomes. Original papers have been selected and its authors were invited to extend them significantly to once again undergo an evaluation process, afterwards the authors of the accepted chapters were requested to make corrections and improve the final submitted chapters. This process has resulted in the final publication of 27 high quality chapters organized into 6 sections. The following sections' small description and chapters' abstracts provide information on this book contents.

Section 1, entitled "Clinical Psychology", provides reviews and studies within various fields concerning relationship processes in clinical practice. Each chapter is diversified, mainly addressing thematics related to individuals well-being and improvement of quality of life.

Chapter 1: *Racial-Ethnic Microaggressions, Daily Hassles, and Mental Health Concerns among Students*; by Arthur W. Blume. Racial-ethnic microaggressions have been described as statements, actions, or symbols that insult or put down people because of groups differences based on race and ethnicity. Some have characterized racial-ethnic microaggressions as similar to daily hassles, commonly experienced everyday stressors. However, the relationship of microaggressions

with daily hassles has not been examined empirically. In addition, the relationships of these two constructs with certain mental health outcomes has not been examined simultaneously. The study discussed in this chapter examined the relationship of racial-ethnic microaggressions with daily hassles experienced by racial-ethnic minority college students ($n = 244$), and then examined the relationships of those stressors with symptoms of anxiety and alcohol related consequences. Racial-ethnic microaggressions were significantly associated with daily hassles among minority college students, although the association suggested an unexpectedly modest relationship ($r = .22, p < .005$). In addition, both microaggressions and daily hassles were significantly associated with anxiety symptoms ($R^2 = .24, p < .001$), but only binge alcohol use and daily hassles were found to be significantly associated with alcohol related consequences ($R^2 = .18, p < .001$). The chapter concludes by discussing the significance of the study results for racial-ethnic minority students and the universities they attend.

Chapter 2: *Empathy: How Much is Right? A Methodology for the Management of Empathy in the Context of Healthcare*; by Shulamith Kreitler. The paper describes an innovative program "Empathy without Compassion Fatigue" for health professionals designed to enable them to manifest empathy without suffering compassion fatigue (CF). It includes four distinct parts. The first is designed to promote the creation of a motivational disposition for bounded empathy. The second is targeted to produce a cognitive mental set enabling the individual to focus on interpersonally-shared reality rather than on the subjective personal meanings. The third is designed to promote the expansion of meaning assignment of the situation in terms of meanings other than those that support empathy. The fourth is targeted to enhance the differentiation between the self and the other. The first part is based on the cognitive orientation theory, the second and third parts are based on the Kreitler Meaning System, the fourth is based on the self-identity approach. An empirical demonstration of the implementation of the program with nurses provided evidence for its feasibility and potential efficacy.

Chapter 3: *The Learned Helplessness Genesis Concept as the Basis for Medico-Psychological Facilitation at the University*; by Olesya Volkova, Irina Loginova, Ivan Artyukhov, Marina Petrova, & Darya Kaskaeva. In the course of the learned helplessness genesis concept development we discovered new opportunities for finding emergency features in the cross point of the learned helplessness theory by M. Seligman, concept of cultural and historical development of a person by L.S. Vygotskij and method of transspective analysis by V.E. Klochko. The combination of three theories allowed creating The Technology of the Learned Helplessness Genesis Study which was widely tested on different samples of respondents, including representatives of the educational process participants at the Krasnoyarsk state medical university (Russia).Large variety of supportive, correctional and preventive actions, short and long-time programs aimed to decrease the learned helplessness manifestations

were implemented in the system of medico-psychological facilitation of the medical university. Students and teaching staff of the university, patients of university clinic, healthcare family centre and psychological centre were suggested different tools to overcome learned helplessness. The learned helplessness genesis concept as the basis for medico-psychological facilitation at the university allows assimilation of new experience in a context of psychological consultation and the non-drug therapy directed to maintenance of self-actualization process, personality development, strengthening of psychological wellbeing and, as a result, opening of new life resources and potentialities of the personality.

Chapter 4: *Human Life-World Stability as a Tool Against Learned Helplessness*; by Irina Loginova, Olesya Volkova, & Daria Kaskaeva. The paper reveals the idea considering life self-fulfillment of a human being from the position of anthropological psychology which is framed by historical development of the psychological science and finds reflection in different theories and provisions.

The paper presents the analysis of studying the human life-world stability as a factor preventing learned helplessness. It was revealed, that the stagnating nature of the life-world stability manifestation does not contribute to productive life process and optimal self-realization. It also forces the learned helplessness formation. The constructive nature predominance of the human life-world stability contributes to the preservation of health, personal growth and creativity, as well as determines the learned helplessness prevention. The results of the research demonstrate that the human life-world stability phenomenon and the learned helplessness are overlapped states, which point out different sides of effective/ ineffective and productive/ unproductive life self-fulfillment. This fact opens new prospective of interdisciplinary studies wide by the context and deep by the approach. These points urge the necessity of developing the system of psychological support including psychotherapy, psycho correction and psychological prevention of aimed at solving the problem of unconstructive life-world stability and learned helplessness of the person.

Chapter 5: *Compassion Satisfaction, Compassion Fatigue and Personality Traits in Slovak Helping Professionals*; by Miroslava Köverová. This chapter is focused on the personality correlates of compassion satisfaction (CS) and secondary traumatic stress (STS) in helping professionals. The aim of this study is to explore the relationships between selected personality variables, CS and STS among helping professionals in Slovakia. Three separate studies were conducted, each of which was focused on different personality variables (Study 1: optimism, self-esteem, emotional well-being, anxiety, depression; Study 2: Five-Factor personality traits; Study 3: interpersonal behavior). The participants (236 in Study 1; 101 in Study 2 and 94 in Study 3; helping professionals working in social-care institutions, health care and rescue services) completed the Professional Quality of Life scale, Life Orientation test – revised, Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale, Emotional Habitual Subjective Well-Being scales, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression

Inventory, NEO Five-Factor Inventory and Interpersonal Check List. The results showed that CS and STS were significantly correlated with, as well as predicted by, the selected personality variables. The findings highlight the importance of emotional well-being, conscientiousness and extraversion in promoting CS and the significance of emotional well-being and interpersonal behavior in reducing STS. This will be used as a background in the upcoming intervention programs for Slovak helping professionals which will be designed to help them increase CS and decrease STS.

Chapter 6: *Perceived Stress and Burnout in Relation to Self-Care Activities in Helping Professionals*; by Beáta Ráczová. The main aim of this study was to explore the level of perceived stress and burnout syndrome among Slovak helping professionals as well as to clarify the relationship between the negative consequences of helping (stress and components of burnout syndrome) and performed activities of self-care. The study included 745 helping professionals in Slovakia in the age range was 20-65 years (M = 44.04; SD = 10.33 of whom 89% were women. The respondents completed the Slovak adaptation of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (Maslach, Jackson, & Leiter, 1996), Slovak version of the Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein, 1983) and the Performed Self-Care Questionnaire (Lichner, Halachová, & Lovaš, 2018). In general, the results showed a moderate level of perceived stress, slight level of exhaustion, low level of depersonalization and moderate to high level of personal accomplishment in this sample. The results also suggest that Slovak helping professionals perform more psychological than physical self-care activities. In general, the linear regression analyses indicate that performed self-care, especially psychological self-care and self-care at work, are significant predictors of burnout syndrome and perceived stress. The results of this study will contribute to the preparation of preventive programs for Slovak professionals, which is one of the primary objectives of the broader grant project, which the current study is a part of.

Chapter 7: *Gender Perspective on the Trait Emotional Intelligence as a Predictor of Career Indecision*; Eva Sollarová & Lada Kaliská. Emotional intelligence (EI) contributes to career decision-making. In the paper, the influence of trait EI on career decision-making, specifically on career indecision and career decision-making difficulties, plus gender differences, is investigated in a sample of 156 high-school students (M_{age}: 17.7 /SD=.40/; 59% of females) by t-test, correlation and regression analysis. Trait EI was assessed by *Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire – Short Form* (*TEIQue-SF*; Petrides, 2009), career decidedness by *Career Decidedness Scale* (*CDS;* Lounsbury, & Gibson, 2011) and career decision-making difficulties by *Emotional and Personality Career Difficulties Scale* (*EPCD*, Saka, Gati, & Kelly, 2008). Results: 1. no inter-gender differences in the global trait EI, emotional and personality-related aspects of career decision-making difficulties, and career decidedness; 2. a general trend of positive relations between trait EI and career decidedness and negative relations

between trait EI and career decision-making difficulties; 3. trait EI as a significant negative predictor of career decision-making difficulties, over and above decidedness in both samples, where trait EI predicted a significant 8% of unique variance in career decision-making difficulties after controlling for decidedness level in females sample and up to 5% in males sample supporting the incremental validity of trait EI, and its potential to predict difficulties in career decision-making.

Chapter 8: *Individual and Social Correlates of Self-Harm among Slovak Early Adolescents*; by Anna Janovská, Marcela Štefaňáková, & Beáta Gajdošová. Background: Adolescence is the period of life in which intentions of self-harming thoughts and behaviour are initiated and may escalate. Self-esteem, self-control, satisfaction with life, social support and substance use seem to be important factors related to such behaviour. Aim: The study explored the relationship between self-harming thoughts/behaviour and self-esteem, self-control, satisfaction with life, alcohol consumption and social support. Sample and methods: A representative sample of 572 (50.1% male) elementary school pupils (age: M=12.49 years, SD=.59) was collected within a school-based universal prevention project. Binary logistic regression was used to analyse the data. Findings: Self-harming thoughts of adolescents were found to be negatively associated with self-control (p=.048), self-esteem (p<.001) and positively associated with alcohol consumption (p=.003). Self-harming behaviour was found to be negatively associated with self-esteem (p= .002), supportive relationships at home (p=.029) and satisfaction with life (p=.033). A positive relationship between alcohol consumption and self-harming actions of adolescents (p=.014) was found. Our data did not support the existence of gender differences in these behaviours. Conclusions: The study has contributed to our understanding of the factors associated with self-harming behaviour among adolescents. This is a finding that can be used for targeting prevention programmes.

Chapter 9: *Factors Related to Life Satisfaction, Cultural Resilience and Emigration Intentions Among Slovak University Students*; by Bohuš Hajduch, Oľga Orosová, & Marta Dobrowolska-Kulanová. We focused on satisfaction with state´s economy (ECONOMY), state of education (EDUCATION), job satisfaction (JOB) and satisfaction with household income (INCOME) as possible factors related to life satisfaction (LS) of young people in Slovakia. Cultural resilience (CR) was also hypothesized to affect emigration intentions (EI). We also considered life satisfaction (LS) as a potential intervening variable of the relationship between CR and EI. The main objective was to explore various factors related to LS. Relationship between CR, LS and EI was also addressed. Two samples were used in the data analysis. Sample 1 was ESS (European Social Survey) sample (young Slovak people <30yr, N=117, M=25.7, SD=2.8) and sample 2 consisted of Slovak university students (N=443, M=22.1, SD=1.72).). Linear regressions were used for the analyses. All factors, i.e. EDUCATION, JOB, ECONOMY and INCOME

significantly contributed to LS of young people in Slovakia. CR affects EI directly as well as indirectly through LS, which was found to be a significant mediator of this relationship in sample 2. University students who scored lower in LS had stronger intentions to emigrate.

Chapter 10: *Affective Styles and Difficulties in Emotion Regulation*; by Sarah Lall. Emotion regulation refers to "the process by which people influence which emotions they have, when they have them, and how they experience and express these emotions". Research studies substantiate that emotion regulation plays a pivotal role in an individual's mental health and various aspects of daily functioning. Affective style, a closely linked construct, is a typical tendency to use some emotion regulatory strategies over others. The present study explores the relationships among affective styles (concealing, tolerating and adjusting) and specific difficulties in emotion regulation (awareness, quality, goals, impulse, non-acceptance and strategies). Self-report measures on affective style and difficulties in emotion regulation were given to a sample of 196 individuals in the 17-30 age range. Difficulties engaging in goal directed behavior, a lack of access to emotion regulation strategies, and a lack of clarity in emotional experiences emerged as significant predictors of impulse control difficulties. An adjusting affective style was found to significantly predict access to emotion regulation strategies, and a tolerating affective style was negatively correlated with a lack of access to emotion regulation strategies, and a lack of clarity in emotions. The findings of the study have important implications in understanding psychopathology, as well as in planning intervention for vulnerable populations.

Section 2, entitled "Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy", presents a chapter that focuses on how therapy and therapists have been represented in the cinematographic context.

Chapter 11: *From Screen to Therapeutic Setting: Images of Therapy Inside and Outside the Office*; by Pedro Oliveira. In the Western world, the influence of American culture in entertainment, film and music is everywhere. Popular interpretations of Freud, expressed in American products like Woody Allen's filmography, *The Silence of the Lambs* or series like *The Sopranos*, abound in American culture. The abundant literature connecting film and psychotherapy suggests a deeply entrenched cultural liaison between the two, powerful enough to influence and shape clients' personal experiences of psychotherapy. Using my double training in psychology and anthropology, I take a visual ethnography approach to the theme of film and psychotherapy. Thus, after conducting a literature review on the theme of film and psychotherapy, I proceed by re-visiting some the classic film examples on psychotherapy portrayal as visual artefacts, i.e., as cues to the cultural representation of psychotherapy. Finally, a dialogue between everyday life clinical vignettes and psychotherapy as cultural/film phenomena is put forward as one recommended path for future thinking and research.

Section 3, entitled "Cognitive Experimental Psychology", delivers chapters concerning, as the title indicates, studies and research in the area of behavior from the point of cognitive aspects. Concepts as attention and personality are presented here.

Chapter 12: *The Relationship Between Color Preference and Reaction Time*; by Shengai Jin & Yasuhiro Kawabata. This study investigated the relationship between preference for color combinations and reaction times for their evaluation among participants aged between 20 and 30 years. In this study, we found that: 1. among color combinations, light tones were generally preferred over vivid, dark tones; the most preferred color combination was Y & G (including yellow-green and green-yellow), whereas the most disliked color combination was R & G (including red-green and green-red). 2. The evaluation of color preference for the more popular light tones had a weak, negative correlation with reaction time, whereas the evaluation of color preference for the disliked dark tones had a positive correlation with reaction time. Thus, preferred colors such as the Y & G combination and the single- color blue were associated with shorter reaction times than disliked colors such as the combination of R & G or the single color yellow. 3. The reaction time for single-colors was generally longer than for the color combinations.

Chapter 13: *Attentional Variables and BCI Performance: Comparing Two Strategies*; by Gemma Candela, Eduardo Quiles, Nayibe Chio, & Ferran Suay. The objective of this chapter is to evaluate task factors and user factors affecting Motor Imagery Brain Computer Interfaces (MI-BCI) performance. Brain computer interface (BCI) technology has been under research for several decades. Nevertheless, its practical applications have been mostly ad hoc solutions for individual users. In order to become an alternative in clinical use BCI performance must be improved. In our experiment fifty subjects performed two different EEG based MI-BCI tasks. The participants controlled a BCI task with an action-action motor imagery strategy versus an action-relaxation strategy. BCI performance and subject attentional traits were evaluated for every user under both experimental conditions. Our results show a better performance when the task was controlled with an action-action strategy versus an action-relaxation strategy. Moreover, in the action-action strategy a constant performance improvement was achieved with short term training. It can be hypothesized that for most subjects it is easier to switch from an action strategy to another action strategy than to switch from an action strategy to a relaxation strategy. Regarding user factors, impulsivity seems to be inversely related to the ability to master the BCI-task. Processing speed and cognitive flexibility can also predict a better performance in MI-BCI based tasks.

Chapter 14: *How do Emerging Adult Children Read their Parents' Minds?*; by Mizuka Ohtaka. Ames and Mason (2012, for a review) argued we read others' minds based on others' behaviour and our own minds. On the basis of the argument, this study hypothesised that young adult children infer their parents'

attitudes towards their spouses based on their parents' emotional expressions and disposition as well as their own attitudes towards their parents. The research was conducted by way of a survey among 335 undergraduates. It required participants to respond to questions about their parents. The hypothesis was tested by analysing 199 answers from participants whose parents were married couples and all lived together. The results indicated children read their parents' attitudes towards their spouses based on their parents' emotional expressions. Moreover, some variations were observed with regard to gender differences between children and parents. While sons did not infer their mothers' minds by their mothers' disposition, daughters did. While children inferred their mothers' minds by projecting their own minds, they did not infer their fathers' minds in the same manner. A future study including an examination of children's perceived similarity with their parents, perspective taking of their parents as well as the self–other overlap between children and parents could be useful.

Chapter 15: *Enhancing Verbal Reasoning through Chess Training*; by Ebenezer Joseph, Veena Easvaradoss, David Chandran, & S Sundar Manoharan. Verbal reasoning is the ability of a person to understand the meaning of verbal information, enabling the individual to further process the verbal information placed before them. This study assessed the outcome of 1-year chess intervention on the verbal reasoning of children. A pretest–posttest with control group design was utilized, with 70 children in the experimental group (mean age 11.05 years; SD 2.49) and 81 children in the control group (mean age 11.10 years; SD 2.37). Children of both genders, studying in two governments and two private schools (grades 3–9), formed the sample. The experimental group received weekly chess training for an hour, while the control group participated in extracurricular activities. Verbal reasoning was measured by Binet–Kamat Test of Intelligence. The chess intervention included Winning Moves Chess Learning Curriculum, video lectures, demonstration board, on-the-board playing, chess workbooks, and studying tactical and end game positions by case studies. Analysis of covariance revealed significant gains in verbal reasoning in the experimental group compared to the control group, indicating a link between chess training and verbal reasoning. Strengthening verbal reasoning skills leads to significant outcome in the child's overall development and academic performance.

Section 4, entitled "Social Psychology", gives a glance on projects from a psycho-social perspective. Themes vary from traumas, well-being, motivational potential as well as health promoting habits.

Chapter 16: *Militant Strategy and its Subjective Consequences*; by André Sales, Flávio Fernandes Fontes, & Silvio Yasui. Using Michel Foucault's archaeological and genealogical tools, we reviewed texts, discourses, and practices developed under the planning and execution of the Russian Revolution. The main aim is to examine how this event has played a crucial role in the current subjectivation

process of some protestors and social movement participants in Brazil. The analyzed data emphasize three anchor points in understanding the militant subjectification process: a) Government Democratic Centralism; b) economic Stakhanovism; and c) cultural Zhdanovism. We concluded that it is possible to establish a relationship between Soviet dictatorship practices at the beginning of the twentieth century and the rigid ways of feeling, thinking and acting of many contemporary subjects when they take militant action to change social norms in Brazil.

Chapter 17: *Students' Emigration Intentions and Emigration Plans in the Context of the Migration Belief Model*; by Marta Dobrowolska-Kulanová & Oľga Orosová. Background: The Migration Belief Model (MBM) assumes that emigration intentions and emigration plans are determined by perceived economic threat, perceived emigration benefits, perceived emigration barriers and emigration self-efficacy. Objective: To examine the relationships between factors of the MBM and emigration intentions and plans separately. In addition, to explore the relationship between emigration intentions and emigration plans. Methods: Data were collected online at 17 universities in Slovakia (n=489, 76.5% women, M=22.8, SD=3). Emigration intentions, emigration plans and factors of the MBM were identified. A linear regression and a multinominal logistic regression were used.Findings: 24% of students planned to emigrate long-term. The factors of the MBM explained about 33.6% of variance in emigration intentions and 32.9% in emigration plans. Those who reported higher level of emigration intentions or plan a long-term stay abroad were more likely to report a higher level of perceived economic threat, perceived emigration benefits and emigration self-efficacy and a lower level of perceived emigration barriers than those with lower level of emigration intentions or without a plan to leave. Emigration intentions explained about 52% of variance in emigration plans.Conclusion: The findings have supported the relevance of the MBM in the study of emigration intentions and plans.

Chapter 18: *Effectiveness of the Universal Drug Prevention Program: Teachers´ Engagement, Lifetime Alcohol Use, Normative Beliefs and Self-Control among Early Slovak Adolescents*; by Beáta Gajdošová, Oľga Orosová, Anna Janovská, & Marcela Štefaňáková. This study addressed the effectiveness of the Unplugged prevention program which was tested in Slovakia at 60 primary schools. The aim was to explore the differences in psychological factors as well as in alcohol use measured at different time points; before T1, n=1295, 52.3% girls, age=11.52, SD=0.61 and 12 months after the implementation of the program T2, n=872. The data were analysed by using mixed ANOVAs with 3 groups differing in the level of teachers´ engagement (control group CG, an experimental group EGLE with low teacher engagement and an experimental group with high engagement EGHE – teachers provided more than 6 feedback reports after all 12 sessions) and the dependent variables (alcohol use, normative beliefs, self–control) measured before

and after program implementation (T1 & T2). It has shown an increase in alcohol use and normative beliefs regarding the drinking of friends over time regardless of the level of teachers´ engagement. A long-term effect of teachers´ engagement was found in relation to self-control. The level of self-control in the group with highly engaged teachers did not significantly change over time while it was found to decrease in the other groups.

Chapter 19: *Rich Experiences in Natural Environment in Childhood Cultivate Attachment to Community*; by Keiko Katagiri. Japan shares the problem of urbanization. As governments provide inadequate public services to their citizens, mutual support among residents is necessary. This study aims to examine whether childhood experiences in the natural environment cultivate attachment to community when one becomes an adult. In 2014, an internet survey was conducted among residents of Kobe City and its suburbs. The sample size was 1,017, aged 18 to 90 years. Items input in the analyses were experiences with natural environment during childhood, importance of natural environment during childhood, and attachment to their community. Respondents were divided into four groups by gender and whether living in suburban or urban area. Multiple group structural equation modeling was conducted. The scores of the richness of natural environment of residents in suburban were higher than those of their counterparts in urban area. People who had lived in a rich natural environment in their childhood believed that natural experiences are important; those who held such beliefs correlated positively with attachment to community. This study suggests that living in a rich natural environment and having experiences in nature during childhood cultivate attachment to community when one becomes an adult. This finding implies that providing rich experiences in nature to children is important to cultivate attachment to community.

Chapter 20: *Parent-Child Processes and Health Risk Behaviour among Young Slovak Adolescents: The Mediating Role of Self-Esteem and Self-Control*; by Ondrej Kalina & Maria Bacikova. Lower levels of self-esteem (SE) and self-control (SC) have frequently been associated with a full range of health risk behaviours such as alcohol use or smoking. However, much less scientific attention has been paid to the role of parental processes (PP) as possible mediators. A cross-sectional representative dataset from primary schools was used (N=572, M=12.49 years, SD=0.65, 51.1 % boys). Four types of PP (child disclosure, parental solicitation, parental knowledge and parental monitoring) were measured. With respect to risk behaviours, respondents were asked about the frequency of smoking, alcohol use and being drunk during their lifetime. By combining all three variables, a single – behavioural risk index variable was created. Regression models and mediation analyses were used for data analysis in SPSS 21. The adolescents scored low in the behaviour risk index with no gender differences. The results showed negative associations between SC and risk behaviour for both boys and girls and negative associations between SE and risk behaviour for girls only.

The analysis has confirmed only a mediation effect of child disclosure and parental monitoring on the relationship between self-esteem, self-control and risk behaviour. The quality of parent-child processes may explain the role of self-esteem and self-control among adolescents and thus protect adolescents from risk behaviour.

Chapter 21: *Attitude of Students of Universities and Colleges to the Demographic Policy of the Russian*; by Olga Deyneka. Population and its reproduction is necessary attribute of the existence of the state. The process of depopulation generates economic problems, leading to a decrease in the state's geopolitical status. The purpose of this study was to study the attitude of student youth towards demographic policy in modern Russia. The study involved students of universities and colleges of St. Petersburg (N=109+97=206, 68% females; aged about 20 years). Attitudes of students to the demographic policy of the Russian Federation and were assessed by author's multi factorial questionnaires (Deyneka, 2013). Attitude to children as a condition for the reproduction of the population studied using method of ranking associations. The validity and reliability of the methods used were tested. The results showed a generally favorable, but somewhat contradictory attitude to demographic policy and the state. Students believe that measures to stimulate the state fertility are not enough. At the same time, the idea of peoples saving as a national idea of modern Russia received serious support among students. The attitude to the family and children turned out to be more traditional than relying on postmodern values. The material factor plays an important role in the students' plans for their future self-realization as parents.

Chapter 22: *Value Components of Latent Political Extremism: Results of Factor Analysis*; by Olga Deyneka. The purpose of this study was empirical testing of correlation between the "weak signals" of propensity to extremism and characteristics of the system of value orientations of the students. The exploratory research involved 126 students of mathematical specialties of universities of St. Petersburg and Minsk. It established that an uncritical attitude toward extremism is more characteristic to the young people with a low significance of family values and high entertainment value (hedonistic orientation). In addition, we solved the problem of construct validity of the base questionnaire using confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling. The factorial matrix of the questionnaire "Psychological preconditions of extremism" includes "the factor of normative and value prerequisites for extremism", "radicalism in relation to the country's leadership and its information policy" and "factor of uncertainty / confidence in themselves and their future." The model has shown that male students are more prone to extremism statements and manifestation of extremist attitude than female students are.

Section 5, entitled "Legal Psychology", explored in this chapter, provide information on juvenile delinquency in Brazil and juvenile offender as a victim of domestic violence.

Chapter 23: *Brazilian Adolescent Offenders' Characteristics and the Contexts of Institutions for Young Offenders. A Literature Review*; by Thiago Sandrini Mansur, Danielly Bart do Nascimento, Edinete Maria Rosa, & Elisa Avellar Merçon-Vargas. The goals of this chapter were to identify the main social and demographic characteristics of adolescent offenders and the contexts of detention institutions for these youth in Brazil. For that, we conducted a literature review of articles published between 1990 and 2017 in Brazilian Psychology journals. A total of 27 articles were analyzed: 12 addressed adolescent offenders' social and demographic characteristics and 15 the contexts of institutions for young offenders. Results indicated that young offenders were predominantly male, poor, marginalized, from minority racial groups (e.g., black), and with low level of education. Moreover, most of the detention settings were highly marked by coercion and punishment, far from what is recommended by national and international agreements and laws (e.g., the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child). Thus, the harshness of Brazilian juvenile justice affects mostly the poorest and marginalized social groups, perpetuating prejudices rooted in the society. Adolescent offenders are stigmatized as violent and dangerous and, therefore, excluded from the society; they often remain excluded after leaving detention institutions. We call attention to the need to develop policies promoting citizenship, establishing supporting networks for adolescents and families, also guaranteeing access to health, education, culture, and leisure.

Chapter 24: *Criminal Behaviour of a Juvenile Offender as a Victim of Domestic Violence*; by Alexander Usachev & Liubov Kotlyarova. The article presents the results of the research of the criminal behaviour of adolescents underwent domestic violence, who committed crimes against family tyrants and other persons. The analysis of the criminal acts includes studying procedural documents of the criminal cases. The comparative analysis of the behaviour of the juvenile offenders, who committed a crime against the family tyrant, and of those who abused third persons has been carried out. In all the cases the criminal offends have been committed in a manner similar to the one that had been used by the abusers against the adolescents, but the crimes against the family tyrant are characterized by more pronounced aggressiveness and cruelty. In the crimes against third persons the criminal acts are less aggressive.The analysis of the communicative relations between the criminal and the victim has showed that in most of the cases there was a hostile relationship between the family tyrant and the juvenile offender. In the moment prior to committing the crime the adolescents provoked development of a bitter conflict. In the cases of committing a crime against third persons the offence arouses unexpectedly for a victim, without any communicative interaction between the victim and the abuser.

Section 6, entitled "Educational Psychology", offers a range of research about teachers and students, the learning process, as well as the behavior from a psycho-educational standpoint.

Chapter 25: *Effectiveness of the Program Unplugged on Descriptive Normative Beliefs with Respect to Dosage as a Part of Fidelity Measurement*; by Marcela Štefaňáková, Oľga Orosová, & Anna Janovská. Objective: The main aim of the study is to examine the shorter-term and the longer-term effectiveness of the school-based drug prevention program Unplugged on alcohol and drunkenness descriptive normative beliefs as well as the moderation effect of gender. The aim of the study is also to highlight the importance of measuring the implementation fidelity. Method: In the school year 2013/2014, the program Unplugged was implemented in Slovak primary schools. The study was a cluster randomized controlled trial with data collection conducted immediately before the program implementation (T1), immediately after the program implementation (T2) as well as 12 months later (T3). The schools were randomly assigned to an experimental (N=641) and a control group (N=654). The experimental group was exposed to the drug prevention program consisting of 12 lessons. Results: The results confirmed that the Unplugged program works differently for boys and girls in a longer-term. The girls in the experimental group had a lower level of descriptive normative beliefs regarding the number of friends who use alcohol and who get drunk compared to boys. Also, the results show that completing the whole preventive program is important for assessing its effectiveness.

Chapter 26: *The Predictors of Smoking Status among Slovak School Children*; by Oľga Orosová, Beáta Gajdošová, Anna Janovská, & Marcela Štefaňáková. The aims of this study were to explore (i) the incidence of risk factors associated with the change of the current smoking status from a non-smoker to a smoker among Slovak schoolchildren, (ii) the effect of the European school-based social influence intervention program Unplugged on the change in smoking status among schoolchildren using follow-up testing, (iii) the direct and indirect effects of parental knowledge change regarding children's behavior on the change of the current smoking status through the change in normative beliefs, as well as through the change in availability of cigarettes when an 18 month period was considered. The most powerful predictors of change in smoking status were a higher level of normative beliefs and availability of cigarettes. The effect of the Unplugged intervention on the change in pupils' smoking status was not found. The indirect effect of the decrease in parental knowledge on the change in smoking status through the increase in normative beliefs, as well as through the increase in the availability of cigarettes was found when the period between T1 and T2 was considered.

Chapter 27: *Personality Traits and Locus of Control as Predictors of Students' Self-Efficacy*; by Snežana Stojiljković, Gordana Djigić, & Mila Dosković. The research problem was to determine whether the students' self-efficacy can be predicted based on their personality traits and locus of control. The sample consisted of 200 high school students (100 females), aged 18-19. Personality traits were defined in accordance with the Big Five plus Two model (Smederevac, Mitrović, & Ćolović, 2010) supposing the existence of seven broad personality dispositions: extraversion, neuroticism, openness to experience, conscientiousness, aggressiveness, positive valence, negative valence. The LOC scale (Bezinović, 1990) was used to determine whether a person believes that he/she is responsible for his/her behavior and actions or that is due to external circumstances. Self-efficacy (social, academic, and emotional) was measured by the questionnaire SEQ-C (Muris, 2001). The data were processed by the multiple regression analysis procedures, firstly including personality traits as predictors and secondly adding locus of control in the model. Extraversion and locus of control were shown as significant predictors of social self-efficacy of students. Conscientiousness, negative valence, openness and locus of control were predictors of students' academic self-efficacy. Emotional self-efficacy of students could be predicted by positive valence and aggressiveness. The results showed that personality characteristics, especially traits, were better predictors of social and academic self-efficacy than of emotional one.

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Prof. Dr. Clara Pracana
Portuguese Association of Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy
Portugal

Prof. Michael Wang
Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Leicester
United Kingdom