Father Love

Meta-Analytic Review: Daughters’ remembrances of paternal acceptance were found worldwide to have a significantly stronger relation with adult daughters’ psychological adjustment than did daughters’ remembrances of maternal acceptance (Ali, Khaleque, & Rohner, 2015; Cross-Cultural Research, 47, 1–14)

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“Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between: A Psychological Look at What Makes Us Lonely and What Keeps Us in Love”, by Ami Rokach

and

“Together and Lonely: Loneliness in Intimate Relationships: Causes and Coping”, by Ami Rokach and Ami Sha’Ked

Reviewed by Alex Molaver
University of Connecticut
Alex.Molaver@uconn.edu

Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between and Together and Lonely provide comprehensive overviews of loneliness in adult romantic relationships. Written from the perspectives of clinical psychologists engaged both in couple therapy and in academia, the books are an attempt to fill in a literature gap regarding the experience of loneliness despite being actively involved in an intimate relationship. To date, this experience has been largely unacknowledged, probably due to the counter-intuitive nature of the concept, as well as to the cultural value placed on romantic relationships in the U.S. as a primary safeguard against loneliness. Whereas Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between, by Ami Rokach (2013), is written for broad readership, Together and Lonely, by Rokach and Sha’ked (2013), is more academically oriented. But both works overlap to a great extent.

The content of Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between is divided into two sections. One is on loneliness and love. The other is on marriage and the family: what can go wrong and how to make it better. Part one contains an overview of love and of loneliness, describing loneliness from multiple theoretical perspectives (e.g., attachment theory, Weiss, 1973; cognitive theory, Peplau & Perlman, 1982), differentiating it from other related concepts such as solitude and depression, and contextualizing it in American culture.

Further, Rokach identifies multiple aspects of the loneliness experience, including pain, anxiety, and resultant motivation; a sense of social inadequacy, alienation, and detachment; and an introspective experience with the potential for growth and discovery. Following Moustakas (1972), Rokach notes that anxiety characterizes the loneliness experience not only in the form of a symptom resulting from loneliness, but also in the form of loneliness anxiety, which involves the fear of being lonely and resultant actions taken in order to avoid loneliness.

Finally, he differentiates transient or reactive loneliness—which is situational in nature and amenable to couple therapy—from essential loneliness (Hojat, 1987)—which is a loneliness of the personality, tied to family of origin experiences, and amenable only to individual therapy. As an example, in a romantic relationship that lacks closeness due to one partner’s inability to open up to the other, partners with the inability to open up would experience essential loneliness, both in the relationship and in their life experiences prior to the relationship. In contrast, their partners would experience transient loneliness, which is only reactive to the other partners’ inability to open up.

Part two of Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between contains a discussion of marital quality and its implications for loneliness. Also included here is a discussion of family dynamics—in historical context and in consideration of diversity—including the effects of marital quality on the family, as well as the role of family of origin experiences on the development of loneliness. Regarding the latter, Rokach draws primarily from personality theory (Shackelford & Buss, 1997) and attachment theory (Bowlby, 1969/1982, 1973, 1980).
Rokach outlines a number of suggestions for improving the quality of couple relations and alleviating loneliness in intimate relationships. In addition to therapeutic intervention—which may take the form of couple or individual therapy, depending on whether transient or essential loneliness is at play—Rokach notes the efficacy of marriage education as a preventative effort. He contrasts marriage education with the observation that therapy may only be initiated too late, after a couple has experienced irreparable damage.

In Together and Lonely, the need to belong—or to be socially accepted—is highlighted as a central and powerful factor in loneliness, as well as in psychopathology more broadly. The authors discuss the fundamental nature of the need to belong, and suggest that many of the presenting problems in psychotherapy may be best understood from a belongingness framework. As quoted in Baumeister and Leary (1995), for example, “a great deal of neurotic, maladaptive, and destructive behavior seems to reflect either desperate attempts to establish or maintain relationships with other people or sheer frustration and purposelessness when one’s need to belong goes unmet” (p. 521). Additionally, Fromm-Reichmann (1976) noted that “loneliness in its own right plays a much more significant role in the dynamics of mental disturbances than we have so far been ready to acknowledge” (Fromm-Reichman, 1960, in Mayer-Gaev, 1976; p. 14).

Rokach and Sha’ked note a number of therapeutic implications to conceptualizing psychopathology from a belongingness framework. First, following Moustakas (1961), they note that viewing such aspects of psychopathology as anxiety and depression as parts of normal and natural processes does a lot to de-pathologize psychopathology. Second, they suggest that a central aspect of therapy should be to acknowledge loneliness (even as a factor in couple therapy), and to establish a warm and genuine therapeutic relationship, as with Rogers’ (1959) client-centered therapy. Such a therapeutic relation can model the importance of connection and support to the client, and can empower the client to reach out to others and connect, since it is—in itself—a temporary source of belongingness for the client. Third, Rokach and Sha’ked note that loneliness anxiety (Moustakas, 1972) may be a principle motivator of couple formation. In other words, a relationship can be built primarily on its members’ attempts to escape loneliness. They point out that such a grounds for relationship formation is ill advised, since such a relationship is likely to result in loneliness anyway.

A number of other implications of acknowledging loneliness in intimate relationships can be noted. Loneliness in romantic relations may be a principle motivator for a number of relational interactions, including both relationship-building acts, and negative acts such as betrayal. In other words, relationship members may seek to alleviate their loneliness via seeking emotional supportiveness in the relationship, or by engaging in emotional infidelity. Also, the extent to which current therapeutic practices are effective (or a key ingredient in their effectiveness) may have to do with their acting as a source of interpersonal acceptance to clients. This may be the case in various approaches, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, as well as client-centered therapy. Also, the prevalence of social alienation may be taken in its own right as an indicator of the well-being of a society (Peplau & Perlman, 1982), since it contributes to such things as drug and alcohol abuse, rising violence and gang membership, and depression and suicide (Beck & Malley, 1998).

Finally, the central tenets of Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between and Together and Lonely fit well into the framework of interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTTheory; Rohner, 2016). According to Rokach, in Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between, “...being in a romantic, or marital, relationship that deprives a partner of support, security, and a sense of stability, is likely to result in loneliness” (p. 111). Further, drawing from the work of Weiss (1973), Rokach notes “The partner may feel misunderstood, rejected and secluded, a target of criticism or hostility, lack of love, affection and intimacy from one’s partner” (p. 111). Loneliness in romantic relations is thus inherently tied to an experience of interpersonal rejection, and it can be expected to co-occur with other correlates of interpersonal rejection in ways suggested by IPARTTheory.
Thus, for example, loneliness anxiety may be expected to be a risk factor for couple rejection in romantic relationships (and later for parent-child rejection) in cases where couple relationships that are a poor fit are nevertheless initiated and maintained for the sake of escaping loneliness. Also, the experience of loneliness in romantic relationships can be expected to be accompanied by hostility and aggression, impaired self-esteem, and other universal correlates of interpersonal acceptance-rejection. In sum, Together and Lonely is a valuable read for academics and therapists, and its counterpart Loneliness, Love, and All That’s Between is an important book that deserves to be disseminated more broadly.

References


LOVE IS AN ENDLESS ACT OF FORGIVENESS
- Jane Karon
of ISIPAR
Ten years of bringing people together for Caring and Acceptance

1st ICIAR (Istanbul-Turkey)

2006

2nd ICIAR (Crete-Greece)

2008

3rd ICIAR (Padova-Italy)

2010

4th ICIAR (Chandigarh-India)

2013

5th ICIAR (Chisinau-Moldova)

2014

6th ICIAR (Madrid-Spain)

2016

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Parenting: Cultural Influences and Impact on Childhood Health and Well-Being

Reviewed by Jason Meier
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Parenting: Cultural Influences and Impact on Childhood Health and Well-Being presents fourteen studies that explore the effects of parenting styles on developmental outcomes in Southern European and Latin American countries. In an effort to provide a culturally sound discussion of parenting styles and optimum developmental outcomes, studies contained within the book come from researchers from different institutions in South America, Southern Europe, and North America. Historically, the authoritative parenting style, which is characterized by a high level of warmth as well as a firm level of strictness, is often viewed as the optimal parenting style because it tends to be associated with positive developmental outcomes for children. However, research on this issue has typically focused primarily on middle-class, European-American parents. As a result, conclusions about authoritative parenting are not necessarily cross-culturally generalizable.

Each chapter provides evidence about which parenting style has optimum developmental outcomes in the region studied. Fernando Garcia asserted that collectively, evidence in this book suggests that “authoritative parenting is not always associated with optimum developmental outcomes and those relationships between parenting styles and developmental outcomes also depend on the ethnic, cultural and cultural-variations context where the socialization process takes place” (p. vii).

Chapter 1 begins with the intellectual foundation for describing authoritarian, authoritative, neglectful, and indulgent parenting styles. In this chapter, Fuentes explained that most studies that analyze the relationship between parenting styles and the developmental outcomes of children are conducted in the US. This has led to the common notion that the authoritative parenting style leads to optimum developmental outcomes. She continued to present emergent research demonstrating that other parenting styles lead to optimum developmental outcomes in contexts other than the US. This led to Garcia’s conclusion that “an optimal parenting style does not exist, but it is rather determined by the values implicit in each cultural and social context” (p. 8).

Exploring samples from different contexts in Southern Europe and Latin America, the next theme of the book outlined ways in which the indulgent style of parenting may lead to optimum developmental outcomes for adolescents. In Chapter 2, for example, Garcia, Fernandez-Domenech, Veiga, Bono, Serra, and Musitu analyzed current evidence between parenting styles and parenting practices in the Spanish context. Their findings indicated that adolescents from indulgent families (families high in warmth but not high in strictness) experience more granted autonomy and, consequently, better developmental outcomes when compared to authoritative families (families high in warmth but also high in strictness).
Utilizing a sample from Brazil, Martinez, Camino, Camino, and Madrid discussed the conceptualization of socialization and family socialization processes in Chapter 3. Their study shows that adolescents raised by indulgent and authoritative parents exhibited better psychological well-being than adolescents raised by neglectful (parents low in warmth and low in strictness) or authoritarian parents (parents low in warmth and high in strictness). Additionally, they discovered that adolescents in Brazil who were raised by indulgent parents scored similarly to adolescents raised by authoritative parents in measures of internalization of values. Transitioning to a Portuguese sample, Rodrigues, Fuentes, and Veiga reported similar findings in Chapter 4. They discovered that adolescents in Portugal from indulgent families scored the same or better than adolescents from authoritative families in measures of psychosocial adjustment. The authors posited that this may be a result of Portuguese culture being collectivist-horizontal instead of being collectivist-vertical (such as Asian or Arabic societies) or individualistic (such as the United States). Horizontal collectivism is based on making decisions collectively among equal individuals. Vertical collectivism relies on power, and conformity to social hierarchy. Individualism strives to place power within the individual to promote autonomy. Utilizing a Peruvian sample in a similar study, Alberti, Gabaldon, and Frias-Navarro also reported similar findings in Chapter 5, noting that adolescents in Peru from indulgent families scored equally or better than children in authoritative families on measures of self-esteem. They emphasized the importance of parental warmth and bidirectional communication for the positive development of adolescent self-esteem.

In addition to the indulgent parenting style leading to favorable developmental outcomes, the indulgent parenting style may also act as a protective factor against unfavorable developmental outcomes in the Spanish context. In Chapter 6, for example, Lorence, Hidalgo, and Menendez explored the connections between parenting styles and internalizing and externalizing problems in adolescents. The authors found that parenting styles were significantly related to externalizing problems. In this context, the indulgent parenting style “could be considered a protective factor for females and males of Spanish families, both at risk and not at risk” (p. 86). This reflects the fact that parental warmth does have an effect on how adolescents externalize problems.

Taking a generational approach, Queiroz, Camino, Garcia, and Zacares analyzed in Chapter 7 the way in which parenting styles affect psychological adjustment between different generations. In line with the previously presented studies, this study found that adolescents in indulgent families as well as elderly members of indulgent families were associated with the highest levels of self-esteem and self-concept. Moreover, this evidence further validates the assertion that the indulgent parenting style tends to produce optimum developmental outcomes in the Spanish context.

The next theme covered in this book is the connection between parenting style and violence/antisocial behavior as well as substance abuse. In Chapter 8, Garaigordobil, Martinez, and Fernandez focused on connections between antisocial behavior and parenting style, and between the degree of parenting acceptance/warmth and imposition/strictness. Results showed that a high level of acceptance/warmth and a low level of imposition/strictness was associated with low levels of antisocial behavior. This implies that the indulgent parenting style, which is characterized by high warmth and low imposition (strictness) is the parenting style that yields optimum developmental outcome in this sample. In a similar vein, Fuentes, Martinez, and Navarro discussed in Chapter 9 different personal, social, and contextual risk factors that predicted school violence developing during adolescence. As in previous studies, this study also found that the indulgent parenting style scored similarly or better than the authoritative parenting style as a prevention factor against perpetuating school violence or antisocial behavior. Adding to the previous two chapters, Suarez-Relinque, del-Moral-Arroyo, Martinez-Ferrer, and Musitu discussed in Chapter 10, child-to-parent violence, “a crime of assault against one parent or both, done intentionally to cause physical, psychological, or financial harm, in order to achieve power and control with respect to parental figures” (p. 144).
Rates of such violence were found to occur least often in indulgent families and most often in authoritarian families. Chapter 11 by Povedano, Monreal, Cuesta, Muniz, Moreno, and Musitu found that the indulgent parenting style was only weakly associated with teen dating violence, whereas the authoritarian parenting style was more strongly associated with teen dating violence. Most notable was the fact that as parental warmth increased, and parenting imposition decreased, teen dating violence also decreased. In Chapter 12, Calafat, Juan, Becona, and Garcia analyzed current research between substance use during adolescence and parenting styles across Sweden, the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic. Adolescents from indulgent families scored as low as adolescents from authoritative families on measures that observed substance use. As in previous studies, adolescents in this study who came from indulgent families scored higher than adolescents from other families on measures of positive self-esteem.

The final two chapters focused on implications for practice and intervention. Rique and da Silva proposed in Chapter 13 that the way in which parents socialize forgiveness in their children may affect adolescents’ sociomoral competence (i.e. ability to reconcile; positive engagement with peers; empathy). The authors posited that if parents focus on empathy and feelings of guilt when the child commits a moral transgression, that the child is more likely to take responsibility and seek reparation instead of avoiding consequence. Finally, Foster and Brouwer outlined in Chapter 14 an intervention created to reduce child maltreatment. The authors stressed that measures and interventions must grow and evolve within communities where they are implemented, and that there is no ‘one-size-fits-all’ intervention that will work in all contexts.

Measures used in this book to assess parenting style were not consistent across studies. Several different assessment tools were used. Consequently, different types of data were collected. Moreover, authors of the various chapters construed parenting styles slightly differently – the major distinction being between parenting strictness and imposition as a way to determine either an authoritative or authoritarian parenting style. Though both strictness and imposition are forms of behavioral control, they connote different levels of firmness and they have different operational definitions. These differences may have impacted the general conclusions drawn in the book. As a result, readers cannot be fully confident about the relative benefits of one style of parenting (e.g., indulgent) over other styles of parenting (e.g., authoritative).

Overall, the messages and themes contained within Parenting: Cultural Influences and Impact on Childhood Health and Well-Being work well within the constructs of interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTTheory). In IPARTTheory’s personality subtheory, for example, individuals who feel rejected are predicted “to develop feelings of impaired self-esteem and impaired self-adequacy,” among other dispositions (Rohner 2015, p. 10). As seen in the majority of articles in this book, adolescents from indulgent families, which are characterized by high levels of parental acceptance (low levels of rejection), appear to have the most positive levels of self-esteem when compared to adolescents from families with other parenting styles. Additionally, IPARTTheory asserts that “Once created, individuals’ mental representations of self…. tend to induce them to seek or avoid certain situations and kinds of people” (Rohner 2015, p. 11). Referencing the chapters of Parenting about violence and antisocial behavior, it can be inferred that individuals who feel rejected may be predisposed or prone to violence and antisocial behavior. Conversely, adolescents who feel the most warmth and least imposition—that is, those who are in indulgent families—may be the most protected from violence and antisocial behavior. In short, Parenting: Cultural Influences and Impact on Childhood Health and Well-Being fits comfortably within IPARTTheory’s framework, and provides contextual evidence that adds to the conversation about parenting styles and optimum developmental outcomes.

References


CONFERENCES AND PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

DIVISION 52/PSI CHI
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Call to students living outside the US who are interested in the field of international psychology and plan to attend the August 4-7, 2016 APA Convention in Denver, Colorado!

In 2015, APA Division 52, International Psychology and Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology, collaborated through the D52 Building Bridges Committee to offer the inaugural Division 52/Psi Chi International Conference Travel Grant. In 2016 the travel grant will continue to provide assistance with travel costs to Psi Chi students who live outside the US, are interested in international psychology, and plan to attend and present at the APA convention in Denver, Colorado August 4-7, 2016.

Eligibility:
1. Must be a current undergraduate psychology major or a student in a graduate psychology program outside the US or a recent graduate (defined as having completed an undergraduate psychology degree between November 1, 2015 and May 1, 2016).
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5. Must be able to cover any travel expenses beyond the $1,500 provided by the grant.
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7. Must attend at least one other D52 session.
8. May not win more than one D52 travel grant.
9. May not win more than one Psi Chi travel grant that can be used to attend APA.
10. Must provide proof of acceptance to present research at the 2016 APA convention in Denver, CO.
11. Acceptance of research for presentation in any format (poster, talk) and within any division or affiliated group (such as Psi Chi) program at the 2016 APA Convention.

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International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection (ICIAR)

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Program

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## Program

### 6th International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection

**Madrid, Spain**

**June 7-10, 2016**

**Tuesday, June 7th**

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11:00-12:30  
**Fear of Intimacy (Symposium 1, Part 1)**
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Kuyumcu, B., Ongider-Gregory, N., & Karadeniz, G.  
Association Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance in Childhood and Fear of Intimacy Among Young Turkish Adults: Mediating and Moderating Effects of Anxiety and Psychological Adjustment.

Glavak-Tkalić, R. Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Fear of Intimacy in Adulthood Among Croatian Young Adults: Moderating Effects of Anxiety and Psychological Adjustment.

Giovazolias, T. & Giotsa, A. The Mediating Effect of Psychological Adjustment and Anxiety in the Relationship Between Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Fear of Intimacy in Young Greek Adults.

Melendez-Rhodes, T., Plunkett, S. W., & Bakhtiari, F. Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Relation to Fear of Intimacy in Latino American University Students.

IPARTheory Issues (Paper Session 1)
Chair: Nevin Günaydin  
ROOM 1.26

Joyce, B., Peterson, K., Sievers, V., Brownrigg, V., & Hoener, V. Relationship Between Parental Acceptance and Rejection, Documented Health Status, and Lifetime Experiences of Violence Among Incarcerated Women.

Günaydin, N. & Kaşko, Y. Correlation Between Dimensions of Interpersonal Relationships and Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection in University Students.

Özen, S. Sart, Z. H., & Erkman, F. Maternal Acceptance and Rejection: How Does a Mother’s Own Maternal Acceptance and Rejection by Her Own Mother Influence Her Relationship With Her Own Child?


12:30-14:00  
Lunch

14:00-15:30  
**Fear of Intimacy (Symposium 1, Part 2)**
Chair: Behire Kuyumcu  
AUDITORIUM


Khan, S. & Lindsey, C. R. The Relationship Between Parental Acceptance, Psychological Adjustment, Anxiety, and the Fear of Intimacy Among African American College Students.

Roszak, J., Filus, A. & Izadikah, Z. Antecedents of the Fear of Intimacy Among Australian and Polish Adults: Remembered Parental Rejection in Childhood.

Chen, S. & Li, X. Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Fear of Intimacy Among Young Chinese Adults.

IPARTheory in Bulgaria (Symposium 2)
Chair: Nadia Koltcheva  
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Koltcheva, N. Perceived Rejection in Childhood and Risks of Depression and Anxiety in Adulthood.

Ilieva, L. & Koltcheva, N. Students’ Conduct and Perceived Teachers’ Acceptance-Rejection and Control.


Ervantyan, M. & Koltcheva, N. Translation and Adaptation of the Intimate Partner Attachment Questionnaire (IPAQ) in Bulgaria.
**Tuesday, June 7th**

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<td>Acceptance and Children’s Behavioral Problems.</td>
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<td>Rodríguez, M., Carrasco, M. A., &amp; Holgado-Tello, F. P. Contribution</td>
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<td>of Maternal and Paternal Acceptance-Rejection to Psychological</td>
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<td>Adjustment of Children: Discriminant Analysis Between General and</td>
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<td>Clinical Populations.</td>
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<td>18:30-19:30</td>
<td>Welcome Reception</td>
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Wednesday, June 8th

08:00-18:00  
Registration Check-in & ISIPAR Membership desk (no payments except online)

09:00-10:00  
**Keynote Speaker**  
Chair: Abdul Khaleque, Past President  
Kathleen M. Reay  
An Objective Measure of Splitting in Parental Alienation: The Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire

10:00-10:30  
Coffee/Tea Break

10:30-12:00  
**Poster Session 3**  
Main Hall

Knopp, K. A. Elementary School Students’ Intellectual and Temperamental Characteristics as Predictors of Their Acceptance by Peers.  

10:30-12:00  
**IPARTheory Research in Pakistan**  
(Symposium 3, Part I)  
Auditorium  
Chair: Fauzia Naz  
Introduction: Farah Malik  
Malik, F. & Rohner, R. P. Spousal Rejection as a Risk Factor for Parental Rejection of Children Among Pakistani Families in the U.S.  
Hassan, Z., & Butt, M. M. Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adjustment in Girls With and Without Male Siblings.

12:00-14:00  
Lunch  
Retiro Park
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td><strong>IPARTheory Research in Pakistan</strong> (Symposium 3, Part 2) Chair: Md. Mussaffa Butt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shuja, S. &amp; Malik, F. Parental Rejection and Psychological Adjustment Among Adolescents: Does Peer Rejection Mediate?</td>
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<td>Chauchdry, A. &amp; Butt, M. M. Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Alexithymia in Individuals With and Without Mental Health Issues.</td>
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td><strong>Ostracism</strong> (Symposium 5) Chair: Zhansheng Chen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Schade, H. M., Domachowska, I., Mitchell, A., &amp; Williams, K. For Better or Worse, I Just Want to Make an Impact: Reconciling Prosocial and Aggressive Responses to Ostracism.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yavuz Güzel, H. &amp; Şahin, D. N. The Influence of Ostracism on the Accessibility of Uncertainty-Related Thoughts.</td>
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<td>Abayhan, Y. Does Self-Awareness Affect How We Handle Ostracism? The Effects of Self-Awareness on Reactions to Ostracism.</td>
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<td>Chen, Z., Poon, K-T., DeWall, C. N., &amp; Ng, H. Ostracism Triggers Suicidal Thoughts.</td>
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td><strong>IPARTheory Research in Pakistan</strong> (Symposium 3, Part 3) Chair: Farah Malik</td>
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<td>Naz, F. &amp; Kausar, R. Translation and Validation of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ).</td>
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<td>Kausar, R., Malik, F., Rasool, F. &amp; Butt, M.M. Parental Power/Prestige and Acceptance as Predictors of Psychological Adjustment Among Children in Pakistan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td><strong>IPARTheory Research in Greece</strong> (Symposium 6) Chair: Akis Giovazolias</td>
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<td>Tsaousis, I. &amp; Giovazolias, T. An Item Response Theory Analysis of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ) in a Greek Student Sample.</td>
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<td>Giotsa, A. &amp; Mitrogiorgou, E. Adults’ Psychological Adjustment: The Role of Grandparental Acceptance and Rejection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Open Evening (city touring)</td>
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Thursday, June 9th

07:45-8:45  Executive Council Breakfast

08:00-9:00  Registration Check-in & ISIPAR Membership desk

09:00-10:00  Keynote Speaker
AUDITORIUM
Chair: Miguel Angel Carrasco
Marva Lewis
Colorism in Parent-Child Relationships: Translating Research Into Community-Based Interventions for Parents

10:00-10:30  Coffee/Tea Break

10:30-12:30  Poster Session 5
MAIN HALL
Palacios, M. D., Mora, C., Villavicencio, F., & Clavijo, R. Adaptation and Validation of the Parent PARQ/Control: Child in Cuenca, Ecuador.

10:30-12:30  Loneliness (Symposium 7)
AUDITORIUM
Chair: Ronald P. Rohner
Molaver, A., Rohner, R. P., & Adamsons, K. Psychological Adjustment Mediates the Relation Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and the Level of Adults’ Loneliness in the USA.
Gurmen, M. S. The Relationship Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Current Feelings of Loneliness and Psychological Adjustment of Turkish Adults.
Aurino, C. Auricchio, S., Senese, V. P., & Rohner, R. P. Emotional Instability Mediates the Relation Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and the Level of Adults’ Loneliness in Italy.
Blom, M.J.M. Loneliness in the Netherlands

10:30-12:30  Family and Social Interactions (Paper Session 3)
ROOM 1.26  Chair: Parminder Parmar
Finzi-Dottan, R. Parental Acceptance and Warmth: Gender or Responsibility?
Bugay, A., Karairmak, O., & Delevi, R. Predictors of attitudes toward women in Turkey: Sex roles, individualism-collectivism, and parenting style.
### Thursday, June 9th

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:30-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Antecedents to Mental Health Problems in Adulthood</strong></td>
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<td><strong>(Paper Session 4)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chair: Selenga Gürmen</strong></td>
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<td>Khan, S. Substance Use, Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection, and Psychological Adjustment of African American College Students.</td>
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<td>Koltcheva, N. Perceived Rejection in Childhood and Risk of Depression and Anxiety in Adulthood.</td>
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<td>Kokdemir, G. Y. &amp; <strong>Ozen, D. S. Rejection Sensitivity as a Mediator Link Between Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Adult Experiences in Close Relationships</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td><strong>ISIPAR Business Meeting</strong></td>
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<td>20:30</td>
<td><em><strong>Gala Dinner</strong></em></td>
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</table>
Friday, June 10th

08:00-9:00  Registration Check-in & ISIPAR Membership desk

09:00-10:30  Childhood to Adulthood (Paper Session 5)  Mental Health and Illness (Paper Session 6)

**Chair:** Tatiana Melendez  **Chair:** Elias Kourkoutas


Dedeler, M. & Batigün, A. Standardization of Parental Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire Short Form Adult in a Turkish Sample.


Clare, T. The Impact of Personal Development in Processing Perceived Parental Rejection in Childhood

Carrion, V. Empowering Through Enhancement of Executive Function and Emotion Regulation: Introducing Cue-Centered Therapy


Israel, U. Relationship Between Perceived Parental Rejection and Adjustment Disorders Among Adolescents in Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria.

10:30-11:00  Coffee/Tea Break  Poster Session 7

MAIN HALL

Izquierdo Sotorrio, E., Carrasco, M. A., & Gonzalez Romero, E. Adaptation of the Fear of Intimacy Scale in Spain

Tsaojusis, I. & Giovasolias, T. Parental Acceptance-Rejection Model and Psychological Adjustment: The Mediating Role of Fear of Intimacy

Giotsa, A. & Mitrogiorgou, E. Social Anxiety in Adults and Parental Acceptance-Rejection

Pajaziti, A., Blazevska Stoilkovska, B., & Fritzhand, A. Fostering Positive Emotions Toward Out-Group Members: Whether Social Network or Direct Communication Matters?

11:00-12:40  Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory in Early Childhood (Symposium 9)  IPARTheory in Adolescence and Youth (Paper Session 7)

**Chair:** Artemis Giotsa  **Chair:** Márcia Machado

**Discussant:** Ronald P. Rohner

Giotsa, A. & Theodoropoulos, C. Psychometric Properties of the Early Childhood Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (ECARQ) in Greece.

Koltcheva, N. & Djalev, L. Scale Structure and Reliability of Bulgarian Version of Early Childhood Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (ECARQ).


Theodoropoulos, C. & Giotsa, A. Children’s and Parents Perceptions About Parents’ Behavior in Early Childhood


González de la Cámara, M. & Osorio, A.: The Influence of Parental Acceptance and Control on Adolescent Children: Is Spain Different From Anglo-Saxon Countries?


## Friday, June 10th

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:40-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td><strong>Closing Ceremony</strong>&lt;br&gt;Chair: Artemis Giotsa, ISIPAR President&lt;br&gt;<em><strong>Preview of the 2018 International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection in Athens, Greece</strong></em></td>
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