Interpersonal Acceptance

ISIPAR

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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)

Inside this Issue

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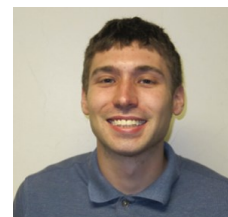
and

"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

*L*oneliness, 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).
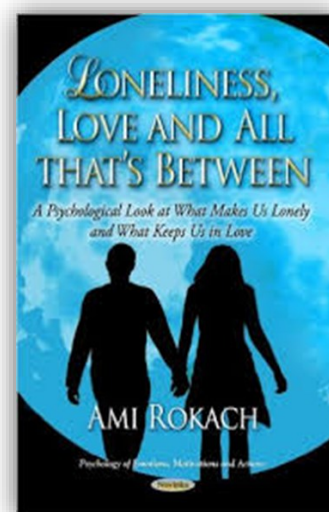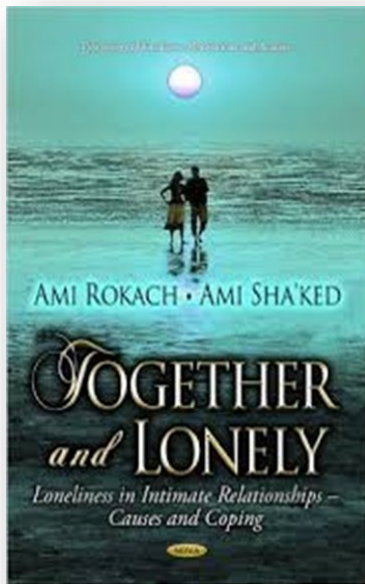
Rokach outlines a number of suggestions for improving the quality of couple relations and alleviating loneliness in intimate relationships. In addition to therapeutic intervention—which may take the form of couple or individual therapy, depending on whether transient or essential loneliness is at play—Rokach 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 (IPARTheory; 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 IPARTheory.

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.

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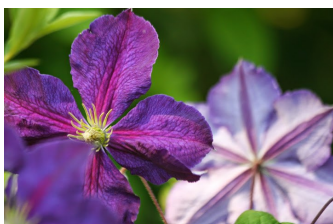
LOVE IS AN ENDLESS

ACT OF FORGIVENESS

- Jane Karon

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Ten years of bringing people together for *Caring and Acceptance*

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2006

2nd ICIAR (Crete-Greece)

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3rd ICIAR (Padova-Italy)

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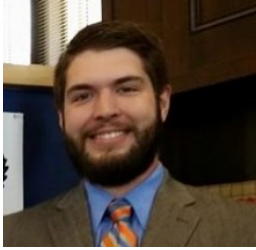2013

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

Fernando Garcia, Editor

Reviewed by Jason Meier
University of Connecticut
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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).
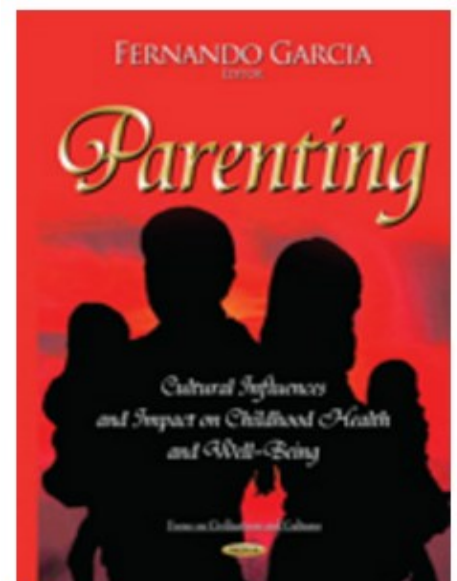
Utilizing a sample from Brazil, Martinez, Camino, Camino, and Madrid discussed the conceptualization of socialization and family socialization processes in Chapter 3. Their study shows that adolescents raised by indulgent and authoritative parents exhibited better psychological well-being than adolescents 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 perpetrating 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 (IPARTheory). In IPARTheory'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, IPARTheory 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 IPARTheory's framework, and provides contextual evidence that adds to the conversation about parenting styles and optimum developmental outcomes.

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DIVISION 52/PSI CHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TRAVEL GRANT $1,500

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6. Must agree to attend and talk for 5-10 minutes about personal interests in international psychology at the D52 Awards Ceremony/ Hospitality Suite Program at the 2016 APA convention.
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International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection (ICIAR)

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Program

6th International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection

Madrid, Spain

June 7-10, 2016

Tuesday, June 7th

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

09:00-09:30	**Opening Ceremony and Introductions**
AUDITORIUM	Ronald P. Rohner, ISIPAR Executive Director, Chair of Opening Ceremony
	Welcoming Remarks
	José Bermúdez, Professor, Faculty of Psychology and former Vice Chancellor, National University of
	Distance Education
	Artemis Giotsa, Program Chair & President-Elect
	Miguel A. Carrasco, Organizing Committee Chair

09:30-10:30	**President's Plenary Address**
AUDITORIUM	Karen J. Ripoll-Nuñez
	Relationship Quality: An Organizing Construct for Research on Adult Intimate Relations

10:30-11:00	Coffee/Tea Break
MAIN HALL	**Poster Session 1**

Besser, A., Weinberg, M., Zeigler-Hill, V., Ataria, Y., & Neria, Y. Benign Humor and Trauma-Related Psychopathology Among Survivors of Terror Attacks and Their Spouses.

González-Peña, P., Carrasco, M. A ., Gordillo, R., del Barrio, V., & Holgado, F. P. Pleasure-Inducing Attitude With Parenting Reduces Toddler Reactive Aggression.

Khan, S. Grandparental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adjustment of African American College Students.

Clare, T. The Effect of Perceived Parental Acceptance in Childhood on Self-Compassion, Self-Acceptance and Positive Self-Regard in Adult Offspring

Google images

11:00-12:30	**Fear of Intimacy (Symposium 1, Part 1)**	**IPARTheory Issues (Paper Session 1)**
	Chair: Ronald P. Rohner	**Chair: Nevin Günaydin**
	AUDITORIUM	ROOM 1.26

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.

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?

Angin, E. & Erden, G. Having Siblings With Autism or Learning Disability: Perceived Maternal Acceptance-Rejection, Psychological Adjustment, and Sibling Relationships

12:30-14:00	Lunch

14:00-15:30	**Fear of Intimacy (Symposium 1, Part 2)**	**IPARTheory in Bulgaria (Symposium 2)**
	Chair: Behire Kuyumcu	**Chair: Nadia Koltcheva**
	AUDITORIUM	ROOM 1.26

Machado, M., Machado, F., Neves, A. S. & Fávero, M. Fear of Intimacy Project: The Role of Interpersonal Acceptance in Portuguese Students' Fear of Intimacy.

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. & Izadikhah, 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.

Koltcheva, N. & Djalev, L. Scale Structure and Reliability of the Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire-Bulgarian Version.

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.

Koltcheva, N. & Djalev, L. Bulgarian Version of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire (PARQ/C, Adult): Scale Structure and Reliability.

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

15:30-16:00	Coffee/Tea Break

MAIN HALL	**Poster Session 2**

Akun, E. Direct and Indirect Influences of Psychological Adjustment and Current Psychological Symptoms in the Relationship Between Remembered Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Social Anxiety Symptoms in Adulthood: A Multiple Mediation Analysis.

Mendo, S., Leon, B., Polo, M.I., Felipe-Castaño, E., & Palacios, V. Parental Practice and Perception of Affection and Communication of Adolescents.

Sakiroğlu, M. O. & Erkman, F. (in absentia). The Relationship Between Psychological Adjustment, Best-Friend Acceptance-Rejection, and Peer Attachment During Late Adolescence.

Riaz, M.N. & Sajid, B. Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Maladjustment: Determinants of Criminal Behavior.

16:00-17:30	**Fear of Intimacy (Symposium 1, Part 3)**	**IPARTheory and Children (Paper Session 2)**
	Chair: V. Paolo Senese	**Chair: Miguel Angel Carrasco**
	AUDITORIUM	ROOM 1.26

Fear of Intimacy (Symposium 1, Part 3) — AUDITORIUM

Hussain, S., Zahra, S., & Gul, S. Perceived Childhood Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Current Fear of Intimacy in Married Adults in Gilgit-Pakistan.

Malik, F., Faran, Md., & Butt, M. Remembered Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Fear of Intimacy in Married and Unmarried Men and Women in Pakistan.

Uddin, Md. K., Khaleque, A., Aktar, R., Hossain, Md. A., & Roy, K. Parental Rejection in Childhood Predicts Fear of Intimacy in Adults of Bangladesh.

Senese, V. P. Miranda, M. C., Bacchini, D., De Filippo, V. & Rohner, R. P. Psychological Adjustment Mediates the Relation Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Adults' Fear of Intimacy in Italy.

IPARTheory and Children (Paper Session 2) — ROOM 1.26

Olgaç, D. & Ozen, D. The Relationship Between Father Acceptance-Rejection and Personality Dispositions of Children From Low Socioeconomic Families.

González-Calderón, M. J., Suárez, J. C., & Carrasco, M. A. Emotional Dependency, Perceived Parents' Acceptance, and Children's Psychological Adjustment.

Izquierdo-Sotorrío, E., Holgado-Tello, F. P., & Carrasco, M. A. A Multi-Informant Perspective on Relations Between Parental Acceptance and Children's Behavioral Problems.

Rodríguez, M., Carrasco, M. A., & Holgado-Tello, F. P. Contribution of Maternal and Paternal Acceptance-Rejection to Psychological Adjustment of Children: Discriminant Analysis Between General and Clinical Populations.

18:30-19:30	**Welcome Reception**

Google images

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

09:00-10:00	**Keynote Speaker**
AUDITORIUM	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

MAIN HALL	**Poster Session 3**

Brown, C. M. Why Do People Hoard? Perhaps Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory Can Help Explain.

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

Shurbanovska, O., Frichand, A., & Stoilkovska, B. B. Perceived Parental Styles, Friendship Quality, and Moral Emotions Among Adolescents.

10:30-12:00

IPARTheory Research in Pakistan

AUDITORIUM **(Symposium 3, Part I)**

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.

Naeem, S. & Butt, M.M. Perceived Acceptance-Rejection of Husband, In-Laws and Psychological Adjustment in Working and Non-Working Women of Pakistan .

Naz, F. & Kausar, R. Parental Neglect, Negative Self-Esteem, Emotional Instability, and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescents With Somatic Symptoms.

Hassan, Z., & Butt, M. M. Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adjustment in Girls With and Without Male Siblings.

Growing Carinho: Current Research on IPARTheory in Portugal (Symposium 4)

ROOM 1.26 **Chair: Márcia Machado**

Machado, F., Machado, M., & Silva, D. The Importance of Parental and Teacher Acceptance and Empathy in Portuguese Adolescents' Delinquent Behavior.

Pimenta, T., Machado, M., Neves, A.S. & Machado, F. Growing Carinho: Current Research on IPARTheory in Portugal, part 1
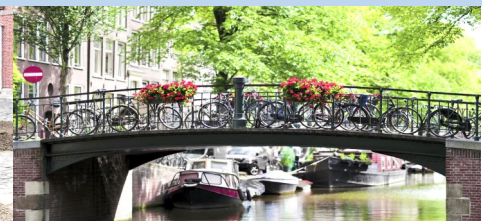
Andrade, R., Machado, F., & Machado, M. Growing Carinho: Current Research on IPARTheory in Portugal, part 2

Reboredo, A.R. & Monteiro, V. The Relationship Between Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Motivation for Learning in Portuguese

12:00-14:00	Lunch

retiro park

Wednesday, June 8th

14:00-15:30	**IPARTheory Research in Pakistan**	**Ostracism**

AUDITORIUM — **IPARTheory Research in Pakistan (Symposium 3, Part 2)** — Chair: Md. Mussaffa Butt

ROOM 1.26 — **Ostracism (Symposium 5)** — Chair: Zhansheng Chen

Shujja, S. & Malik, F. Parental Rejection and Psychological Adjustment Among Adolescents: Does Peer Rejection Mediate?

Chauchdry, A. & Butt, M. M. Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Alexithymia in Individuals With and Without Mental Health Issues.

Dawood, S. & Aziz, A. Parental Acceptance Rejection: A Factor for the Identification of Poly-Victimization. (presented by F. Naz)

Schade, H. M., Domachowska, I., Mitchell, A., & Williams, K. For Better or Worse, I Just Want to Make an Impact: Reconciling Prosocial and Aggressive Responses to Ostracism.

Yavuz Güzel, H. & Şahin, D. N. The Influence of Ostracism on the Accessibility of Uncertainty-Related Thoughts.

Abayhan, Y. Does Self-Awareness Affect How We Handle Ostracism? The Effects of Self-Awareness on Reactions to Ostracism.

Chen, Z., Poon, K-T., DeWall, C. N., & Ng, H. Ostracism Triggers Suicidal Thoughts.

15:30-16:00	Coffee/Tea Break

MAIN HALL — **Poster Session 4**

Garcia-Perez, O., Caro, M. I., López, S. A., Garcia, C.M.F., Rodriguez-Menendez, M. del C., & Peña Calvo, J. V. Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTheory) and Educational Stage: A Comparative Analysis in Spain.

Krajina, M., Dodaj, A., Sesar, K., & Simic, N. Relationship Between Childhood Maltreatment and Working Memory Deficits in Adulthood.

Baris, S. S., Erkman, F., & Hande, Z. S. The Relationship Between University Students' Remembrances of Parental Acceptance Rejection in Their Childhood and Their Rejection Sensitivity in Adulthood. (in absentia)

16:00-17:30	**IPARTheory Research in Pakistan**	**IPARTheory Research in Greece**

AUDITORIUM — **IPARTheory Research in Pakistan (Symposium 3, Part 3)** — Chair: Farah Malik

ROOM 1.26 — **IPARTheory Research in Greece (Symposium 6)** — Chair: Akis Giovazolias — Discussant: Artemis Giotsa

Naz, F. & Kausar, R. Translation and Validation of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ).

Qureshi, Z. J. & Malik, F. Temperamental Surgency, Perception of Parents, and Social Competence Among Early Adolescents.

Kausar, R., Malik, F., Rasool, F. & Butt, M.M. Parental Power/Prestige and Acceptance as Predictors of Psychological Adjustment Among Children in Pakistan.

Hassan, Z. & Butt, M. M. Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adjustment in Girls With and Without Male Siblings.

Tsaousis, I. & Giovazolias, T. An Item Response Theory Analysis of the Interpersonal Relationship Anxiety Questionnaire (IRAQ) in a Greek Student Sample.

Kourkoutas, E. & Papadaki, A. Resilience and Perceived Relationship with Parents and Teachers in Children and Adolescents With and Without Emotional, Behavioral, and Learning Problems (EBLP).

Giovazolias, T. An Explanatory Path Model on Relationship Between Remembered Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Psychological Adjustment: The Mediating Role of Rejection Sensitivity and Fear of Intimacy.

Giotsa, A. & Mitrogiorgou, E. Adults' Psychological Adjustment: The Role of Grandparental Acceptance and Rejection.

17:30	Open Evening (city touring)

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

MAIN HALL	**Poster Session 5**

Palacios, M. D., Mora, C., Villavicencio, F., & Clavijo, R. Adaptation and Validation of the Parent PARQ/Control: Child in Cuenca, Ecuador.

Paraskevoulakou, A. Mental Illness-Related Stigma: The Impact on Parenthood.

Senese, V. P., Bacchini, D., Miranda, M.C., Aurino, C., Somma, F., Amato, G., & Rohner, R. P. Measurement Invariance of the Italian and American Short Version of the Adult Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire.

10:30-12:30	**Loneliness (Symposium 7)**	**Family and Social Interactions (Paper Session 3)**
AUDITORIUM	**Chair: Ronald P. Rohner**	ROOM 1.26 **Chair: Parminder Parmar**

Loneliness (Symposium 7)

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.

Butt, M., Ali, S., & Rohner, R. P. Psychological Adjustment Mediates the Relation Between Remembrances of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and the Level of Adults' Loneliness in Pakistan.

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

Family and Social Interactions (Paper Session 3)

Finzi-Dottan, R. Parental Acceptance and Warmth: Gender or Responsibility?

Parmar, P. & Petren, R.: Grandparents' Acceptance and Grandchildren's Psychological Adjustment.

Etengoff, C. & Rodriguez, E. M. A Mixed-Methods Analysis of Lesbian Muslims' Depression & Familial Rejection .

Moldovan, V., Divale, W. T., Zagorodniuc, A., Rotari, E., Gutu, I., Lisnic, A., Sydorchuk, M., & Liria, N. Y.: Devouring mothers: The Intra-Family Competitive Dialectics and Psychological Impact on Daughters.

Bugay, A., Karairmak, O., & Delevi, R. Predictors of attitudes toward women in Turkey: Sex roles, individualism-collectivism, and parenting style.

Thursday, June 9th

12:30-14:00	Lunch

14:00-15:30   **Antecedents to Mental Health Problems in Adulthood**

AUDITORIUM   **(Paper Session 4)**

Chair: Selenga Gürmen

Khan, S. Substance Use, Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection, and Psychological Adjustment of African American College Students.

Khaleque, A., Uddin, M.K., Hossain, K. N., Nur-E-Alam, M., & Shirin, A. Rejection Sensitivity and Psychological Maladjustment in Young Adults: The Mediating Role of Remembered Parental Rejection in Childhood.

Koltcheva, N. Perceived Rejection in Childhood and Risk of Depression and Anxiety in Adulthood.

Kokdemir, G. Y. & Ozen, D. S. **Rejection Sensitivity as a Mediator Link Between Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Childhood and Adult Experiences in Close Relationships**

15:30-16:00	Coffee/Tea Break

MAIN HALL   **Poster Session 6**

Camden, A., Brown, C. M., Bronner, A., Zhang, X., & Carter, A. Evaluating Resilience's Association With Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Syndrome (in absentia)

Paraskevoulakou, A.: Exploring the Relationship Between Parental Acceptance/Rejection and the Need for Professional Child Care Among the Mentally Ill in Greece.

Senese, V. P., Miranda, M. C., Affuso, G., Esposito, C., & Bacchini, D. Relations Among Parental Acceptance, Emotional Self-Regulation, and Well-Being in Adolescence: A Three-Wave Longitudinal Study

Felipe-Castano, E., Carrero, J., del Barco, B. L., Mendo, S., Palacios, V., & Polo del Rio, M. I. Agreement/Disagreement Between Parental Child-Rearing Practices and School Behavior

16:00-17:30	**ISIPAR Business Meeting**
20:30	***Gala Dinner***

Google images

Friday, June 10th

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

09:00-10:30

Childhood to Adulthood (Paper Session 5)

AUDITORIUM **Chair**: Tatiana Melendez

Knopp, K. A.: Social Status and its Link With Social and Emotional Intelligence in Elementary School Students.

Günaydin, N.: The İmpact of Perceived Parental Acceptance/Rejection on the Interpersonal Dimension of University Students.

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

Akun, E. & Sahman, D. The Mediating Roles of Early Maladaptive Schemas and Responses to Dissatisfaction in the Relationship Between Remembered Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection.

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

Mental Health and Illness (Paper Session 6)

ROOM 1.26 **Chair: Elias Kourkoutas**

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

Pérez-Garin, Molero, F., & Bos, A.E.R. The Effect of Personal and Group Discrimination on the Subjective Well-Being of People With Mental Illness: The Role of Internalized Stigma and Collective Action Intention.

Stoilkovska, B. B., Frtitzhand, A. & Pajaziti, A.: Personal Relationships and Social Identity Inclusiveness as Predictors of Perceived Group Equality and Social Distance: Evidence from Macedonian Context.

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

10:30-11:00 — Coffee/Tea Break

MAIN HALL

Poster Session 7

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

Tsaousis, I. & Giovazolias, 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)

AUDITORIUM

Chair: Artemis Giotsa
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).

Okur, S. & Kazak Berument, S. School Readiness of 5-Year Old Children Living in Poverty: The Role of Perceived Parenting.

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

IPARTheory in Adolescence and Youth (Paper Session 7)

ROOM 1.26 **Chair: Márcia Machado**

Machado, F., Pimenta, T., Baptista, N. & Machado, M.: BeEqual Project: A New Approach in Promoting Interpersonal Acceptance, Empathy, and Equality Among Youth.

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

Nahar, N. & Uddin, M. K.: Parental Love and Well-Being of Young Adults: The Mediating Role of Optimism.

Fente, L.H.K. & Pachuau, L. Siblings of Substance Abusers: The Role of Parental Acceptance-Rejection in Adolescent Psychopathology.

Friday, June 10th

12:40-14:00	Lunch

14:00-16:00	**Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory Research in Turkey (Symposium 10)** AUDITORIUM **Chair: Behire Kuyumcu**	**Teachers, Schools, Academic and Methodology Issues (Symposium 11)** ROOM 1.26 **Chair: Nadia Koltcheva**

Isik, E. & Cetin, Z.: Examination of Parents' Acceptance-Rejection Attitude for Emotional and Physical Sibling Abuse for Students Continuing in Secondary School 7-8th Grade.

Inci, S. B., Altintoprak, A. E., Varan, A., Ipci, M., Ardic, Ü. A., & Ercan, E. S.: The Effects of Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection on Psychological Adjustment and Intimate Relationships in Adulthood in Cannabis Users.

Günaydin, N. & Kaşko Arici, Y.: Relationship Between the Family Burden and the Acceptance/ Rejection Levels of the Parents of Children with Mental Disability.

Kuyumcu, B. & Rohner, R. P.: The Relation Between Remembered Parental Acceptance in Childhood and Emotion Regulation in Young Turkish Adults.

Zergiotis, A., Giotsa, A., & Kyriazos, T. Teacher's Evaluation of Student's Conduct (TESC): Psychometric Properties of the Questionnaire, Greek Version.

Gama, A., Machado, F., & Machado, M. The Importance Of Teacher Acceptance in Students' and Teachers' Psychological Adjustment, Empathy, and Classroom Environment.

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

Freire, S., Aguiar, C., Vaz da Silva, F., Moreira, F., Anica, A., Lima-Rodrigues, L., & João Magerro, M. Patterns of Social Participation of Students With and Without Special Educational Needs.

Del Barrio, V. Spanish Adaptation of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire: Mother and Father versions

16:00	**Closing Ceremony** Chair: Artemis Giotsa, ISIPAR President ***Preview of the 2018 International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection in Athens, Greece***

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