

approach on the Arabic language. *Fourthly*, Fons van de Vijver will present a study on social desirability, a second wave of SAPI pilot data that was collected and analyzed. *Finally*, Deon Meiring will give a presentation on the development of the SAPI items and the results of factor analysis on a second SAPI pilot version. *In sum*, the SAPI project is the first study to be undertaken where an indigenous bottom up design is followed with the explicit aim to develop a personality measure that is relevant and culturally applicable in the South African context.

IS4 Development and validation of measurement scales for the SAPI

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This presentation provides an overview of the second stage of scale development and validation of the SAPI second pilot inventory. For each of the 9 clusters, scales were developed in English utilizing the original responses from the qualitative stage (53,000 personality-descriptive terms). Items were formulated as statements in the 1st person singular using both trait terms and concrete behaviors. A systematic approach (e.g., psychometric criteria, idiomatic expressions items removed, long items removed and "I" items) were followed to cull down the original 2,497 items to a manageable size of 263 items for the SAPI second pilot inventory. Self-rating data were obtained from a cross-cultural sample of N = 1,328 respondents. Data are analyzed with factor-analytic procedures (e.g., exploratory factor analyses (EFA), confirmatory factor analyses (CFA), exploratory SEM, bi-factor analyses and Bayesian factor analyses) making use of the Mplus 7 statistical program. The underlying structure of the inventory is explored and compared with the qualitative structure model in the first stage of the project.

PA14 Believing is seeing: ocular-sensory-motor embodiment of implicit associations

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Social information processing involves embodiment, i.e. thoughts comprise mental simulations of bodily experiences, and, at the same time, cognition directly affects the content of sensory-motor systems. We investigate whether it is possible to observe a top-down effect of implicit association on eye gaze behaviour by means of eye-tracking methods and techniques. We assume that if attitudes, social perception, and emotion are the outcome of embodied processes, then people with different kinds of mental attributes (e.g. racial prejudices) must perform different kinds of eye gaze movements when they explore the visual content of implicit association tasks. The relationship between the eye movements – recorded by the open-source ITU Gaze Tracker eye-tracking system – and implicit associations occurring during an Implicit Association Test (IAT) on hidden ethnic biases of 80 Caucasian participants was investigated in two experiments with the same experimental paradigm. Both total times of fixations and total number of fixations emerged as significant predictors of IAT scores. The analysis carried out on the number of fixations showed that subjects implicitly watch what they believe, i.e. the association according to their psychological attributes. Eye-tracking methodology hence seems to be a promising approach to obtain objective measures to investigate the unintended characteristics underlying behaviour in ecological settings and could be applicable to different research contexts such as studies on stereotypes, implicit attitudes, self-esteem, and self-concept.

PA10 The psychologists' functions in the assistive technology assessment

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The non-coding of personal factors in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health could be considered as one of the most influential causes of the scarcity of scientific literature on the role of the psychologist in the field of rehabilitation in general and in the assistive technology (AT) assignment process in particular. In order to overcome this cultural barrier, the professional functions of the psychologist in a centre for technical aid are described by categorising the necessary skills into two psychological dimensions: expertise on personal factors and ability in the field of human relationships and communication. The psychologist practises these competencies by pursuing three main aims: i) to empower the user/client to achieve a greater awareness of his or her own resources and to reach the optimum level of satisfaction by choosing and adopting the appropriate AT solution; ii) to support family members or caregivers in providing effective support to disabled people; and iii) to help the multidisciplinary teams' centre improve professional relationships and mutual communication and, consequently, the effectiveness and efficiency of the centre itself. The tools which the psychologist uses are not only the administration and interpretation of the main instruments for clinical and behavioural assessment, but also the ability to listen, receive and understand within the professional psychological relationships in which the psychologist himself or herself is involved in a centre for technical aid.

PO2-15 Safety leadership

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We discuss the concept of safety leadership, which has over the past few years gained increasing interest particularly among practitioners. The aim is to define the fuzzy concept and determine the key functions and outcomes of safety leadership, using the transformational-transactional leadership as a theoretical framework. Furthermore, the paper discusses the Regulatory Focus Theory, and proposes regulatory focus as a potential mechanism for transformational-transactional safety leadership. Safety leadership was evaluated within the domain of transformational-transactional