

Paper number 1197 | Oral

Mediation: Transforming historical trauma through drama therapy

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Background: The “Healing the Wounds of History” approach, pioneered by Armand Volkas, integrates drama therapy with the exploration of historical trauma, creating transformative experiences. This workshop guides participants through understanding and healing their historical and cultural legacies. It is structured around Renee Emunah’s Five Phase Model of Drama Therapy, progressing from Dramatic Play, Scene Work, Role Play, and Culminating Enactments to Dramatic Ritual. The aim is to foster emotional healing, strengthen identity, and build community.

Key Points: The session begins with warm-up exercises involving sound, movement, and name activities to ground participants and establish group cohesion. This aligns with the Dramatic Play phase, easing participants into the therapeutic process. In the Scene Work phase, activities such as Fluid Sculpture and Sociometry allow participants to express their feelings and share historical legacies, fostering empathy and connection. Identity exploration follows, focusing on cultural, historical, and gender identities. Using Role Play, participants embody different aspects of their identities, gaining insight into internalized messages and narratives.

The workshop introduces Transactional Analysis to explore ego structures and behavioral scripts, leading to Culminating Enactments, where participants integrate insights into larger narratives. Personal and group work bring identity maps to life through psychodramatic techniques, culminating in Dramatic Rituals that provide symbolic closure and reinforce healing.

Conclusions: This workshop offers a unique blend of drama therapy techniques to address historical trauma and identity issues. Participants gain a deeper understanding of their histories and identities, along with practical tools for emotional healing and growth. The interactive nature fosters individual insight and group bonding, creating a powerful method for collective healing. By addressing intergenerational trauma in a group setting, the workshop provides a therapeutic model with significant implications for broader practice.

Papers session 24

Paper number 224 | Oral

El vs. AI: The relationship between emotional intelligence, social support, and parental engagement in adolescents' trust in Artificial Intelligence

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Introduction: The pervasive development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) are influencing many aspects of modern society, introducing new dimensions to adolescents’ interactions, learning environments, and identity formation. While AI-based technologies offer personalized learning experiences and social connectivity, they pose potential risks, including privacy concerns and increased reliance on digital interactions.

This study is part of PRIN 2022 (code: 2022KAEWYF_003), still ongoing, which explores these complexities by examining the personal, familiar, and community factors that impact children’s ability to navigate the opportunities

and challenges associated with AI responsibly. Specifically, it seeks to identify how parental engagement, trait emotional intelligence, and perceived social support influence adolescents' ability to use AI technologies conscientiously.

Methods: Data will be collected from over 100 adolescents aged 13-17 and 50 parents, using Qualtrics Survey Platform. Participants are recruited through local school networks and professional communities. The study employs standardized tools, such as Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire Adolescent short form, and a modified version of the Parental Involvement and Internet Use Scale that includes a new section for AI.

Preliminary Results: Our preliminary analysis reveal that trait emotional intelligence showed a significant positive relationship with perceived social support and a positive correlation with some aspects of parental engagement in digital usage and trust in AI. Moreover, a significant negative correlation was found between trait emotional intelligence and time spent online by the adolescents.

Conclusion: These preliminary results suggest that adolescents with higher trait emotional intelligence tend to report greater levels of social support, which may play a role in their adaptability and confidence in navigating digital environments. moreover, trait emotional intelligence may help adolescents self-regulate their online behaviors and manage screen time effectively. A deeper analysis will be presented at the conference regarding the role that these variables could have in terms of causation mediation and moderation.

Paper number 292 | Oral

Enhancing personality assessments with AI: Using generated images for accurate Big Five facet-level measurement

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Objectives. Recent studies indicate that it is possible to assess Big Five personality at the facet level using images (Kubiak et al., 2023). Kubiak and colleagues developed a five-minute, forced-choice, image-based assessment measuring the BFI-2 traits alongside three ad-hoc facets of Humility. However, their images were selected from publicly available datasets, which limited content specificity and potentially reduced the overall psychometric robustness. With advancements in AI-driven text-to-image generation, there is now the potential to create images with enhanced content validity, ultimately improving the psychometric qualities of such personality assessments.

Method. We adapted the assessment developed by Kubiak et al. (2023), consisting of 72 forced-choice items. Each item presents two proposals, each containing an image and a descriptive adjective. While maintaining the original adjectives, we recreated the 144 images using Midjourney V6.1, a leading text-to-image generator with an ELO score of 1093 and a 64% win rate. Three psychologists then evaluated the content validity of these images, achieving a Fleiss' Kappa of .91, indicating high agreement. To compare effectiveness, we conducted an A/B test between our modified assessment and the original Kubiak et al. (2023) version.

Results. Ongoing studies will yield results in time for the congress, providing insights into the comparative validity and effectiveness of the AI-generated images.

Conclusion. Preliminary findings suggest that AI-generated images may offer a promising alternative for personality assessment at the facet level, with potential improvements in content validity and psychometric strength. Further results are expected to clarify their impact on assessment quality and user experience.