

Toxic Waste

Höger, Rainer; Matthies, Ellen; Guski, Rainer

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Slovic et al., studies of this type can aid societal decision about GEC by: a) improving methods for eliciting views about risks; b) providing the basis for understanding and anticipating different responses to GEC issues; and c) improving the communication of risk information among laypeople, technical experts and policy makers.

IN119.5

Use and image of urban parks. *Galindo, P. M^a (2), Arias, A. M^a (1), & Castro, R. (1) (1) University of Sevilla, España; (2) Environmental Agency (Junta de Andalucía), Sevilla, España.* An empirical research was conducted in order to investigate human use and perception of residential parks in the city of Sevilla (Spain). Several parks were judged by 400 respondents older than 16, interviewed at home. The survey used five point semantic differential scales to measure the perceptions of the environmental quality of the parks, to explore the frequency and popularity of the activities carried out mostly in these places. A question concerned the overall impression of each park. Several data analyses were conducted and both practical and theoretical implications of the results were explored.

IN119.6

Cognitive maps of a known building. *Miguel, M., & García-Bajos, E. Basque Country University, San Sebastián, Spain.* The cognitive maps developed by university students of their study centre were analysed in three experiments by means of a reproduction task. They had a low performance in sketching the map of an area, except for a few of the most frequented rooms; an increase in spatial knowledge was observed when the map or the labels of the rooms were supplied. A more exact reproduction was achieved after intentional learning of the map and labels, or after a guided tour of the area. Cognitive maps should consist of the representation of the whole environment, with specifications only where the most representative elements are concerned.

IN119.7

Transpersonal psychology: theory and practice. *Harari, C. Humanistic Psychology Center of New York, USA.* Transpersonal psychology has been evolving under that name for approximately 25 years. It deals with what Maslow called "The farther reaches of human nature". It draws on ancient philosophies and Third World indigenous spiritual and healing approaches, as well as aspects of modern

science. It speaks to higher levels of consciousness than those ordinarily recognized and posits a unity of body, mind and spirit. A growing literature and field of applications reflect developments in psychotherapy, education, organization development and peacemaking.

IN119.8

Normative study to the elaboration of an inventory of ecological responsible behaviours. *Hess, S., & Ramírez Santana, G.M. Universidad de La Laguna, Canary Islands, Spain.* In this work we have carried out a normative study to elaborate an inventory of ecological responsible behaviours. The study consists in asking 150 university students to show both anonymously and in writing, the habitual actions that they considered to have a responsible ecological charge. Another 150 subjects, with the same characteristics as the previous ones, were asked to list the possible responsible ecological behaviours in their sociocultural environment. This study led to the elaboration of a first inventory, the results of which are presented in this report.

IN119.9

Toxic waste: psychological effect of living on contaminated ground. *Hoeger, R., Matthies, E., & Guiski, R. Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany.* The study evaluated the stress-related psychological effects associated with living on contaminated ground. 215 residents of the contaminated area were compared with the equivalent sample of 200 people. Results are based on a standardised interview investigating psychosomatic symptoms and life satisfaction. In addition the residents of the contaminated area were asked to report experienced threat, cognitive control, and coping strategies. The findings show that the residents reported significantly more psychosomatic symptoms and less life satisfaction than the control group.

IN119.10

Person-environment interaction: the development of place-identity. *Keller, H., Buch, B., & Biener, M. Universität Osnabrück, Department of Psychology, Germany.* The development of attachment relationship towards the physical surroundings is considered as an important aspect of the human-environment interaction. In order to conceptualise the concept of place-identity in psychological terms, the personal evaluation of places of children is assessed. The study reports the analyses of interviews which were conducted with children ranging from six to