

factors such as parental trait anxiety and social support provided by the father to the mother and by the extended family to the parents. The sample consists of 54 mothers and 54 fathers of children aged between 12 and 48 months old. A questionnaire including the Turkish version of the "Baby's Day Test" (Mertan, 1995) and the Turkish version of "Trait Anxiety Inventory" (Oner & Le Compte, 1985) was used in data collection. The findings of the study suggest that parental educative attitudes towards their children are related to the children's socioemotional responses towards their parents. In other words, positive socioemotional responses of children increase as the parents exhibit positive educative attitudes. In addition, the impact of maternal trait anxiety on socioemotional responses of children was mediated by mothers' educative attitudes.

608. Health care climate, posttraumatic stress disorder and mothers and fathers attachment to their baby

Rute Brites, Mónica Pires, Odete Nunes, João Hipólito, & Maria Lourdes Vasconcelos

CIP/UAL Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, Portugal

Post-natal attachment is relevant to future parent-child relationship and child development outcomes. Previous attachment research focus mainly on mother-child bonds and fathers'

perception is often excluded, thus, studies accessing both mothers and fathers variables enables a more complete perspective on family relationships. Previous research highlighted the PTSD negative effect on mothers' attachment. The objective of this cross-sectional study with 190 Portuguese couples, whose baby was born less than a year, is to explore the correlations and effects of health care climate and mothers' PTSD symptoms associated to childbirth, on mothers and fathers post-natal attachment to their baby. 190 couples aged from 19-47 ($M=32.11$; $SD=5.92$), mostly married, answered PPQ-Perinatal Posttraumatic Questionnaire, MHCCQ-Modified Health Care Climate Questionnaire, MPAS-Maternal Attachment Scale and PPA-Post-natal Attachment Scale. Results indicate that for mothers, age, education and climate predict PTSD symptoms; and age, PTSD symptoms and climate predict their attachment. For men, being a newly parent and perceived health care climate provided to the partner, act as predictors for Post-natal attachment. In summary, PTSD symptoms have a negative effect on mother's-baby attachment. Health care climate is a relevant variable with an impact on attachment for both parents; furthermore, mothers' and fathers' attachment scores are correlated. Future research should continue to address this interdependency. This study may contribute to deepen the knowledge on the impact of health care conditions and services during

pregnancy and following birth time, to the primary affective bond between parents and their new baby.

609. Parenting styles perceived by teenagers and school achievement

Telma Paz & Mónica Pires

CIP/UAL Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, Portugal

Parenting styles (PS) are parents' attitudes towards their child overall development and education. By setting family climate and parents' behaviors, PS have been a focus on development psychology and family studies, namely, in relation to child outcomes. This cross-sectional study analyzes the impact of perceived PS by adolescents on their school achievement. 110 boys and 118 girls from the 5th to 9th school level, ($M = 12.60$, $SD = 1.82$) from a public school in Lisbon, answered a demographic form and the Parental Authority Questionnaire for both parents. Their grades and the number of retentions were accessed. Results show that authoritative parenting correlates to higher grades and a better school achievement. Permissive and authoritarian styles correlate to worse school results (grades and number of years held back). Although, PS may vary according to cultural contexts, these results follow previous international research findings that consider parents' authoritativeness associated to better children outcomes and school achievement. Age, school level and family income, have a significant effect

on PS. Older and more educated parents are perceived as less permissive and authoritarian. No level of agreement between the PS of mother-father was found, suggesting that the parents may adopt opposite or complementary PS's. Results found contribute to parenting styles knowledge within Portuguese cultural context. They are also useful for organize future, evidence based, interventions regarding parenting programs and school underachievement and dropouts preventing programs.

612. Child face attractiveness and mother-child interaction

Galina Vilenskaya & Elena Nikitina

Institute of Psychology RAS, Russia

There are some evidence that mother's behavior relates to her baby's appearance (Langlois, 1995). Mothers were more affectionate and played longer with more attractive children. We studied video-fragments showing mother – child interaction while performing Bayley scales of infant development (2nd ed) at 4, 8, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months. Intensity of contacts relevant and irrelevant to test performance, emotional tone of interaction, mother-child physical proximity, features of verbal communication (intonation, directiveness, reciprocity) were evaluated by 2 experts. Mother-to-child responses correlate positively with intensity of verbal and non-verbal