



SAVREMENI TRENDOVI U PSIHOLOGIJI 2019

CURRENT TRENDS IN PSYCHOLOGY 2019

Filozofski fakultet
Novi Sad

Faculty of Philosophy
Novi Sad

24-27. oktobar 2019.

October 24-27, 2019



KNJIGA SAŽETAKA BOOK OF ABSTRACTS





PLENARNA PREDAVANJA

PLENARY LECTURES

Elisabeth Meins

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Mind-reading for beginners: The role of caregiver mind-mindedness in predicting children's development

My talk will focus on the concept of mind-mindedness—parents' ability to 'tune in' to what their young babies are thinking and feeling. Numerous studies over the past 20 years have shown that mind-mindedness predicts wide-ranging positive aspects of children's development. I will talk about interventions we have developed to help teach parents to become more mind-minded. This research involves working with mothers hospitalised with their babies due to severe mental illness, and a community-based study testing the effectiveness of a smartphone app.

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Vincent Egan

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The importance of forensic individual differences

"Forensic" means to advise the court. As an expert witness psychologist, this requires one to conduct individual-based assessments not so different from a clinical psychology report. The questions asked by referrers - is this person fit to plead? Can this person respond to available treatment programmes? Are they safe to be released? - are all inherently individual difference based, and require a good grasp of the academic literature, as well as an ability to conduct individual assessments and formulate a person's history and difficulties in relation to legal issues, typically in a short period of time. Techniques such as personality, intelligence, and performance testing are all required, as is an awareness of the folkways which enable you to work constructively and affably with both the offenders and the care staff, and an ability to explain psychometric methods and concepts to a non-specialist audience. To be in court is to have another PhD viva, and like a PhD viva, knowing what you did and why is crucial to optimize one's delivery and reception. Individual differences models and skills thereby continue to contribute importantly to society.

Lidija Arambašić

Odsjek za psihologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu

Gubici kao mogući uzroci i/ili povodi agresije/nasilja?

Na svijetu ne postoji čovjek koji nije nekoga ili nešto izgubio i po tome smo svi jednaki. Naravno, ljudi se razlikuju po broju doživljenih gubitaka, prate li ih gubici od djetinjstva ili su im se počeli događati tek kasnije u životu, razlikuju se po trajanju oporavka od gubitka i po (trajnim) posljedicama gubitaka. Nekim je gubicima izložena većina ljudijer se događaju pri prijelazu s jedne razvojne stepenice na drugu. Oni su prirodan proces sazrijevanja i odrastanja i obično su predvidljivi. No, postoje i gubici koji su nepredvidivi, ne događaju se svim ljudima, a uzrokuju ih različiti stresni i traumatski događaji.

Uobičajen, prirodni proces koji slijedi nakon gubitka naziva se tugovanjem. U tome procesu moramo: 1) prihvatiti činjenicu da nekoga tko nam je bio važan više nema u našem životu i 2) naučiti živjeti s tom spoznajom. Tugovanje se događa svim ljudima i većina kroz njega prođe bez većih teškoća (pod uvjetom da postoji podrška bliskih ljudi).

Na gubitke reagiramo vrlo raznolikim stresnim i traumatskim reakcijama i često je potrebno puno vremena i strpljenja da bi količina i jačina tih reakcija postala podnošljivi. Gubici mogu imati dugotrajne posljedice, npr. ustaljeni oblici neprilagođenog ponašanja (npr. stalno povlačenje u sebe, agresivnost, nemir, noćne more), depresivnost, anksioznost, psihosomatski poremećaji ili oboljenja.

Dugotrajne posljedice gubitaka mogu se spriječiti/ublažiti djelotvornom podrškom bliskih ljudi –tugujućima je potrebno vrijeme, strpljenje, osjećaj da ih drugi razumiju, osjećaj da im drugi žele pomoći itd. Nažalost, okolina zbog različitih razloga, a u najboljoj namjeri, često puta čini ili govori stvari koje tugujućima ne pomažu, a katkada im čak i otežavaju stanje.

U predavanju će na brojnim primjerima iz prakse biti prikazano kako dolazi do toga da se nakon gubitka pojave ljutnja, bijes i agresija/nasilje te što možemo učiniti da to ublažimo i/ili spriječimo.

Nirvana Pištoljević

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Evidence-based approaches to early development support programs

Children's developmental trajectory can be greatly effected by the phylogenetic but also the environmental factors, like the effects of the poverty, different teratogens, unhealthy living conditions, toxic stress, and overall outdated systems of health and education in mid- and low-income countries (LMIC). The goal of any a healthy country is the advancement of early childhood development for children at risk and children with developmental delays and disorders. Good systems detect risk factors and any deviations from the typical development very early on, and support the individual needs of families and young children through parent education and direct early intervention in the first few years of the child's life. Such systems rely on science, data, and use validated measuring tools and evidence-based approaches. Through partnership with USAID and UNICEF I was able to work on developing and advancing whole systems of Early Detection and Intervention through evidence-based approaches across several countries. This included creating standardized screening and assessment tools for pediatricians and nurses to easier detect atypical development, protocols to aid professionals in easier and quicker detection and diagnosing of neurodevelopmental disorders like Autism, and designed trainings for professionals who were to deliver services to children identified as "at risk" and with developmental disorders. Professional staff in health clinics and governmental day-care programs with appropriate standardized tools and training became providers of early detection and intervention services throughout the countries with weak resources and services. I will share some of the experiences from the whole process and results of several major studies we have conducted in the process. I will try to outline some risk factors for healthy development from our research and data-driven possible solutions for minimizing them and supporting fulfillment of the full potential of each child.

Keywords: Early Childhood Development, Early Detection, Early Intervention, assessment, curricula



KARAKTERISTIKE ANTISOCIJALNIH PONAŠANJA MEĐU
RIZIČNIM GRUPAMA: DECA S PSIHOPATIJOM,
DELINKVENTI I OSUĐENICI

CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS AMONG
RISKY GROUPS: PSYCHOPATHY-LIKE CHILDREN,
DELINQUENTS, AND OFFENDERS

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The role of parental psychopathic in parenting practices, child psychopathic traits and problem behaviours

Using SEM, the current study investigated the relationship between parental and child psychopathic traits, parenting practices and child behaviour problems in three time points in a community sample (N= 175; 80 boys: MT1age = 5.28 years; MT2age = 6.39 years; MT3age = 7.47 years). Measures of parental (SRP-III) and child psychopathic traits (CPTI) and child problem behaviours (SDQ) were collected at baseline (T1), parenting practices (PARQ/Control) were measured at 12-month follow-up (T2), and child psychopathic traits and child problem behaviours were reassessed at 24-month follow-up (T3). Contrary to previous studies, the relationship between child psychopathic traits and parenting practices was not bidirectional. Although child psychopathic traits predicted negative parenting practices (beta= .28; $p < .01$), once parental psychopathic personality was entered into the model the relationship between the two became non-significant (beta= .05; $p > .05$). However, parents high on psychopathic traits reported more negative parenting behaviours, including hostile, aggressive and neglectful behaviours (beta= .40; $p < .001$). In addition, parental psychopathic personality prospectively predicted child psychopathic traits (beta= .24; $p < .01$), but not child problem behaviours (beta= .16; $p > .05$). In contrast, negative parenting practices predicted child psychopathic traits (beta= .25; $p < .01$). The results replicate previous studies regarding the association between quality of parenting and children's psychopathic traits, and provide initial evidence that parental psychopathic personality should be taken into account when studying parenting practices over time.

Keywords: child psychopathic traits, parenting practices, problem behaviours, parental psychopathy, longitudinal

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Schizotypal traits as predictors of criminal behavior in adolescents and adult convicts

Schizotypy is a disposition towards psychotic experiences; it represents subclinical levels of psychosis proneness and thus, exists not only in clinical but in a general population as well. Previous research showed that schizotypy can predict criminal behavior but two questions remain unanswered: 1) What specific schizotypal traits are the facilitators of criminal behavior? 2) Does the role of schizotypal traits in prediction of criminal behavior differ throughout developmental stages? We tried to provide the answers to these questions in two samples of convicted individuals. We measured schizotypy using the Disintegration construct which covers ten narrow modalities of schizotypal traits. We explored criminal behavior by measuring the onset of criminal activity, number of criminal offenses, convictions, and prison sentences, together with the general criminal recidivism variable.

In study 1 we explored the relations between schizotypy and criminal behavior in the sample of institutionalized male adolescents ($N=100$; $M_{age}=17.6$; $SD=1.49$). We found positive associations between Mania, General Executive Impairment, Flattened Affect, and the indicators of criminality; we also detected negative correlations between Magical Thinking and criminal behavior. We run a regression model where participants' age and the Disintegration modalities were entered as predictors while the general factor of criminal recidivism was set as the criterion variable ($R^2_{adj}=.23$; $F(11,89)=3.76$; $p<.001$). We found independent contributions of General Executive Impairment ($\beta=.29$; $p=.01$) and Mania ($\beta=.38$; $p=.001$) to the regression function. Study 2 was conducted in the sample of adult male convicts ($N=157$; $M_{age}=35.17$; $SD=10.08$). The results showed positive correlations between General Executive Impairment, Paranoia, Somatoform Dysregulation, Flattened Affect, Perceptual Distortions, Depression, Social Anhedonia, and the measures of criminal behavior. In the regression model which was identical to the one conducted in Study 1 ($R^2_{adj}=.08$; $F(11,89)=2.21$; $p=.017$) we found independent contributions only for General Executive Impairment ($\beta=.32$; $p=.019$) and Magical Thinking ($\beta=-.25$; $p=.017$).

The results of both studies are congruent in the finding that lower levels of executive functioning represent developmentally stable facilitator of criminal behavior. Furthermore, they open a possibility that differentially-diagnostic indicators of psychosis have more prominent role in the criminal behavior of adults: Paranoia, Somatoform Dysregulation (the impression of a change of internal organs) and Perceptual Distortions (depersonalization and derealization). Finally, schizotypy is much better predictor of criminal behavior in adolescents than in adults - a finding which may be explained by elevated activity levels and diminished attention in adolescents. In sum, obtained findings confirm the place of schizotypy in a psychological profile of a criminal offender.

Keywords: schizotypy, criminal behavior, executive functions, adolescents, adult convicts

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Distress, shame, and guilt in offenders

Most prisoners are exposed to numerous stressors and they experience elevated levels of distress. However, it is still underexplored how coping strategies relate to chronic and offence-related distress and responsibility in offenders. Moreover, previous studies yielded mixed findings regarding the relationship between distress and responsibility and different types of offences (i.e. violent or non-violent). Therefore, the aims of this study were to explore the relationship between coping strategies and distress and responsibility in offenders, and differences in distress, responsibility and coping strategies between offence-types. The research was conducted on a convenience sample of 674 adult prisoners from all penal institutions in the Republic of Croatia. Participants were divided into three offence types, depending on their self-reported current conviction: violent offenders (N=214), non-violent offenders (N=342), and mixed offenders (N=75). Chronic and offence-related distress and denial of responsibility in offenders were measured by Distress and Responsibility Scale (Xuereb, Ireland, & Davies, 2009), while coping strategies were measured with The Coping Strategies Inventory – short form (Addison et al., 2007). The results showed that offenders were generally more prone to disengagement strategies (avoidance) than to engagement strategies (confronting) when dealing with stressors ($t(670)=2.86$;

$p < .001$), regardless of the offence type ($F(4,1250) = 5.57, p = .68$). After controlling for social desirability, statistically significant differences were found in chronic-distress and low self-worth ($F(2,581) = 5.57, p = .004$) and chronic responsibility and self-blame ($F(2,581) = 4.25; p = .015$), where non-violent offenders showed less chronic-distress and lower self-worth than violent offenders, and less chronic responsibility and self-blame than violent and mixed offenders. Finally, participation in disengagement as well as engagement stress-coping strategies were positively related to chronic-distress and low self-worth, and chronic responsibility and self-blame, but also to offence specific distress and rejection, as well as acknowledging responsibility for committed offence.

Keywords: shame, guilt, offenders, responsibility, coping strategies

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Psychopathy among offenders

Psychopathy presents a controversial construct of a great significance in shedding the light upon criminogenic behavior. According to Hare, there are four facets of indicators that define Psychopathy – Interpersonal cluster (glib and superficial charm, grandiose self-worth, pathological lying), Affective cluster (lack of guilt, callousness and lack of empathy, shallow affect), Life style (need for stimulation, parasitic life style, lack of long-term goals) and Antisocial cluster (poor behavioral control, juvenile delinquency, criminal versatility). The aim of this research was to determine the differences in Psychopathy facets between the violent offenders and participants from the general, non-offenders population, as well as to determine the contribution of the psychopathy facets as a predictive and moderator variable in the prediction of violent offenders population. The sample included 200 male participants ($M_{age} = 34.6$), of which 100 are violent offenders and 100 are from the general non-offenders population. In order to examine dispositional variables, apart from the Psychopathy Assessment Questionnaire, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire was also used. The obtained MANOVA results show that there is a difference between the groups regarding the degree of expression of Psychopathy ($F = 10.43, df = 199, p < .001$). Univariate ANOVAs show that there are differences in Antisocial behaviour ($F = 40.05, df = 1, p < .001$), Life-style ($F = 6.46, df = 1, p < .001$), and Interpersonal relations ($F = 10.53, df = 1, p < .001$),

while there is no significant difference between the groups in Psychopathic affect ($F = 1.13$, $df = 1$, $p = .29$). However, the results of binary logistic regression showed that significant predictors of violent offenders population were only Antisocial behaviour ($B = .63$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$) and Extraversion ($B = .11$, $df = 1$, $p < .05$). Examining the interaction between basic personality traits and facets of Psychopathy showed that all facets of Psychopathy moderate the relation between Eysenck's dimensions and probability of predicting affiliation to a group of violent offenders. Examination of the interaction of predictors of violent behaviour contributes to better understanding of personality traits of violent offenders.

Keywords: Psychopathy, violent offenders, prediction, moderation

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Dark Tetrad and life events as predictors of offenders vs. general population

The aim of this research was to explore the effects of Dark Tetrad traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism), frequency of positive and negative life events, as well as their interaction in the prediction of belonging to the offenders population. The sample included 86 men convicted for violent criminal offenses and 608 men from the general population from Serbia. Short Dark Triad (SD3) and Comprehensive Assessment of Sadistic Tendencies (CAST) was used for measuring the Dark Tetrad traits, and Life events questionnaire (LEQ) was used for measuring the frequency of the positive and negative life events. Results of binary logistic regression analysis showed 88.5% of correct classification (explaining from 24.7 to 46.9% of criteria), with higher scores on psychopathy, positive and negative events, and lower scores on Machiavellianism and narcissism predicted belonging to the offenders sample, compared to the general population sample. The results revealed the significant role of life events among offenders sample (OR positive events = 1.39; OR negative events = 1.11), indicating unstable life and possibility that violence serves as a coping mechanism in frequent life

changes. The lower scores on Machiavellianism (OR = .86) and narcissism (OR = .83) and high on psychopathy (OR = 1.47) could be explained by the type of the offenders in this sample which comprises only of offenders convicted for the violent act (murder, severe murder, and rape), and not for economic crimes, fraud, etc. Moreover, positive events showed significant interaction with Dark Triad traits, with low Machiavellianism (OR = 1.02), low narcissism (OR = .98), and high psychopathy (OR = .97) in combination with more positive life events predicted belonging to the offenders population sample. On the other hand, negative events showed significant interaction only with sadism (OR = 1.01), with high sadism in combination with more negative life events predicted belonging to the offenders population sample. The results revealed the complex relationships between life events and personality dispositions for antisocial behavior in the prediction of serious violent offenses.

Keywords: violence, offenders, life events, Dark Triad, Dark Tetrad



MEĐUGRUPNI ODNOSI I SOCIJALNI IDENTITETI U
MULTIETNIČKIM I MULTIKULTURALNIM REGIONIMA

INTERGROUP RELATIONS AND SOCIAL IDENTITIES IN
MULTIETHNIC AND MULTICULTURAL REGIONS

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Coexistence or acceptance? Lay people definitions of reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Lay people definitions of reconciliation are gaining significance in the last few years, given their importance for the very process in question. It is lay people that are to reconcile, hence their perceptions are one of the major factors in this process. However, not many research has dealt with the subject so far.

In this study, we explored how lay people of Bosniak and Serbian ethnicity view reconciliation between the two groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Fifty six people participated in 8 focus groups in Sarajevo and Banja Luka, two groups in each city being of Bosniak or Serbian ethnicity, respectively. Bosniaks are a minority in Banja Luka, while Serbs are a minority in Sarajevo, therefore we will use the term local minority/majority to refer to these differences. They were asked to define reconciliation between the two groups, to explain what they think the outgroup (other ethnicity) views are and whether reconciliation is achieved in BH.

Focus groups have shown that the Bosniak understanding of reconciliation for Bosniaks in Banja Luka (local minority) includes possibilities of peaceful coexistence and resolving and accepting responsibilities for the misdeeds of the Serbian side. For Bosniaks from Sarajevo this definition includes ordinary life, including talking, working, spending time together with the outgroup. Although ordinary life was also an important part of definition by the Serbs too, this aspect was emphasized mostly by the local minority members in both cities. Also, Bosniaks from Sarajevo think reconciliation is unitary Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbian definition of reconciliation includes accepting each other regardless of religious and national affiliation, accepting freedom of religion and accepting differences between groups. All groups see political factor as one of the key factors for reconciliation. The majority of participants estimated that reconciliation is not achieved, although Serbian local minority from Sarajevo think it has been achieved in the terms of economic cooperation and shared ordinary life.

When it comes to estimations of the definition of the ethnic outgroup, Serbs think that the Bosniak definition is accepting the Bosniak narrative of the victim and perpetrator roles and uniting in Islam. Bosniaks assume that Serbian definition

would include keeping Bosnia and Herzegovina divided into entities, while Bosniak local minority in Banja Luka think that Serbs want the same as they-solving the same ordinary life problems. Generally, both local minorities have somewhat more positive perception of reconciliation. The first research in BH, presented here, about lay people's views on reconciliation has unveiled huge differences between the two groups, with unavoidable implications on future relations between them. This may pose a huge problem for BH in the future, which should be addressed and further explored.

Keywords: reconciliation, Bosnia and Herzegovina, intergroup conflict, focus groups

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Antigypsyism as the Obstacle to Roma Inclusion: The Last Acceptable Prejudice in Europe

Substantial efforts at national and European levels aim to improve the lives of Roma people. Yet Europe's largest ethnic minority group continues to be the target of severe discrimination. Because of the power asymmetry between majority and minority groups, acculturation outcomes are considerably determined by the preferences of the majority, therefore integration efforts can be hampered by prejudice against Roma people among national majority members. Despite the scale of the problem, mainstream social psychological research on antigypsyism remains relatively scarce compared to research on other forms of prejudice.

We conducted a cross-cultural study in six European countries (N = 2089; Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Norway, Italy, and Spain) to understand how antigypsyism among majority-group members predicts unfavorable acculturation preferences toward Roma people, hence become the obstacle to integration efforts. We collected survey data in community and student samples. Antigypsyism was measured by the 16-item Attitudes Toward the Roma Scale (ATRS) with three subscales (Blatant negative stereotyping, Undeserved benefits, Cultural differences). Using path-model analysis and multi-group comparisons, we found that blatant negative stereotypes predicted acculturation preferences most strongly across in all six countries. However, stereotypes about the Roma receiving

undeserved benefits were also relevant in East-Central Europe, implying that intergroup relations are framed there as realistic conflict. Stereotypes about traditional Roma culture did not play a central role in acculturation preferences. Our findings highlighted that antigypsyism may be an impediment to integration efforts, and these efforts should therefore be context-specific rather than pan-national.

Keywords: Acculturation, Antigypsyism, Cross-cultural research, Integration, Prejudice

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National Identity and Xenophobia - A meta-analytic approach

Literature in social identity theory has argued for a long time that identifying with one's nation is a strong predictor of negative attitudes toward out-groups. Although an important stream of research is dedicated to the theoretical and practical dissociation of different types of national identity (i.e. nationalism versus patriotism), most studies remain to investigate the nature of national identity by using single-item measures concerning the strength of identification rather than its actual content. Strong identification with one's nation has been successfully linked to ethnocentric behavior and higher levels of prejudice and discriminatory behavior in several studies. Similarly, based on the existing body of research, nationalism appears to be robustly correlated to negative out-group attitudes. However, to this date, research results on the role of patriotism do not provide a clear answer whether this otherwise distinguishable construct (see Davidov, 2010) has a different implication in terms of inter-group attitudes. Our study aims to investigate this problem based on the existing body of research using a systematic approach. To understand the difference between national identity, nationalism and patriotism in terms of their connection to xenophobia (as a prominent form of out-group rejection) we conducted a meta-analysis. We identified 40 articles and scientific papers (e.g. dissertations, conference papers) that used measures for both national identity and attitudes towards immigration (as a measure of xenophobia) to see whether there is a consistent pattern of correlation between these constructs, or whether patriotism does differ from the other constructs in

this regard. Preliminary analysis confirms the positive association between national identity and xenophobia, however more data is required to test the relationship between xenophobia and patriotism. In order to overcome this issue, we are currently (a) seeking additional (unreported) data from authors of relevant publications and (b) conducting a meta-analysis of cross-country representative data from different waves using relevant measures of either type of national identity. Additionally, geographical differences are also examined as moderators of this relationship, assuming differences across cultures in the meaning (content) of national identity.

Keywords: national identity; nationalism; patriotism; xenophobia; meta-analysis

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Attitudes towards multiculturalism and assimilationism among majority and minority adolescents in Serbia and Croatia

Multiculturalism and assimilationism as interethnic ideologies have important implications for integration processes of ethnic minorities and majorities in multiethnic societies. While assimilationism emphasizes that ethnic minorities should adapt and conform to the majority culture, multiculturalism supports ethnic diversity within the society by acknowledging and appreciating minority cultures. Recent research has shown that minorities generally hold more positive attitudes toward multiculturalism and less positive toward assimilationism compared to the majority. However, little is known about ideological attitudes when the same ethnic group holds different status (i. e. majority-minority status) in different countries. It could be predicted that the group status (and not ethnicity) per se is a key determinant of the attitudes towards multiculturalism and assimilationism.

The goal of this study was to explore differences in attitudes toward interethnic ideologies among ethnic majority and minority adolescents in Serbia and Croatia. Specifically, we explored whether ethnic groups having different status in different countries (Serbs as the majority in Serbia and minority in Croatia, Croats as the majority in Croatia and minority in Serbia and Hungarians as the minority in both

countries) differ in their attitudes toward multiculturalism and assimilationism. The participants were 1760 elementary and high school students who practice their schooling in their mother tongues in Serbia and Croatia.

Results of univariate analyses of variance revealed significant differences in attitudes toward multiculturalism ($F(2,1683)=18.23, p<.01$) and assimilationism ($F(2,1669)=74.62, p<.01$) depending on both the country and the language of schooling. When minority (i.e. Serbs in Croatia and Croats in Serbia), members of the same ethnic group generally held more positive attitudes towards multiculturalism and less positive towards assimilationism than when majority (i.e. Serbs in Serbia and Croats in Croatia). The only exception were attitudes towards multiculturalism which did not differ in Croatian samples regardless of their majority or minority status. As expected, Hungarians, as a minority group in both countries, did not differ in their attitudes towards assimilationism. However, Hungarians from Croatia held more positive attitudes towards multiculturalism than those from Serbia. With only few exceptions, we corroborated expectations that minority group members endorse multiculturalism more favorable and assimilationism less favorable than members of majority groups within each country. The results will be discussed by highlighting group status, as well as contextual differences between the two countries.

Keywords: multiculturalism attitudes, assimilationism attitudes, majority-minority differences



ŽIVOTI KOJE ŽIVIMO NA INTERNETU: PSIHOLOŠKE
DETERMINANTE I POSLEDICE ONLAJN PONAŠANJA

OUR LIVES LIVED ON THE INTERNET: PSYCHOLOGICAL
DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF ONLINE
BEHAVIORS

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Snapchat Selfies: Filter Use, Self-esteem, and Appearance Perfection

Many social media platforms rely heavily on sharing visual content. Snapchat is one such example, allowing users to directly communicate with each other through the use of 'selfies'. For many, the selfie has become integral to their social media experience. However, Snapchat is fairly distinctive in that its unique selling point focuses on the use of selfie filters, allowing users to morph their appearance in various ways: from airbrushing, to the addition of animal features. As of yet, there has been little research into the effect these filters have on the individual. The current study uses a 2 (filter vs. no filter) x 2 (before selfie vs. after selfie) x 2 (high social comparisons vs. low social comparisons) mixed design to compare the immediate impact of taking three Snapchat selfies on state appearance self-esteem and appearance perfectionism. One group were asked to take selfies using filters (n=40), whilst the other group were asked to take selfies without filters (n=40). Existing social comparison tendencies were also accounted for. The results found a main effect of time of measurement on state appearance self-esteem scores ($F(1,76)=30.37, p<.01$) and appearance perfectionism scores ($F(1,76)=8.69, p<.01$). However, there was also a significant interaction. Those taking selfies with filters had a stronger decline in state appearance self-esteem ($F(1,76)=23.66, p<.01$) and increase in appearance perfectionism ($F(1,76)=13.53, p<.01$). This effect holds true regardless of existing social comparison tendencies. It should be emphasised that the results are only focused on state effects, rather than any longitudinal impact. However, results support the need for further research to be conducted within more vulnerable populations as to any potential wellbeing effects of filter usage.

Keywords: Snapchat; Selfies; Filters; Social Media; Self-esteem

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The role of textspeak and attractiveness in perceived compatibility in online dating

Using online dating sites and apps is becoming an increasingly popular option for finding love. Despite the many benefits of using online services to initiate relationships, research suggests that online daters may stretch the truth and exaggerate certain aspects of their self-presentation in order to win favour with other singletons. Additionally, the profile photo is said to be the most important element of the profile in terms of influencing decisions about whether online daters make contact with other users. Further, profile pictures carry more weight for men in their decision-making than women. The current study was interested in investigating perceptions of compatibility of target daters and how this might be influenced by their level of attractiveness and the level of 'textspeak' used in their profile. Textspeak refers to a grammatically looser and more informal mode of communication which is common in many online environments (Drouin & Davis, 2009). For the purpose of this study, textspeak was used as a proxy for impression management as research suggests that those who use more textspeak tend to be perceived less favourably compared to individuals who communicate in standard, grammatically correct English. The study employed a 3 (textspeak: none, medium and high) x 3 (attractiveness: low, medium and high) x 2 (sex: male, female) between subjects design. Participants were each shown a dating profile consisting of a profile picture and an "about me" section. Each of the "about me" sections contained the same content but profiles varied in terms of the level of textspeak used and the photo of the target dater, who varied in attractiveness level. Participants rated the target dater on a number of measures relating to physical and personal attractiveness, compatibility and personality perceptions. It was expected that males would be more forgiving of attractive targets who used textspeak and that overall there would be a preference for more attractive targets who communicated in Standard English. Data were collected from 184 heterosexual participants (71 male, 113 female). Results indicate main effects for textspeak and attractiveness levels, insofar as that high levels of textspeak and less attractive targets were perceived less favourably overall. Men also generally held more favourable attitudes towards the target daters overall than females. In addition, data suggests that straight men are likely to be fussier about choosing

online daters who use grammatically correct language than straight females are, and this was contrary to our expectations. The implications of these results for the online dating experience will be discussed.

Keywords: Online dating, compatibility, textspeak, attraction

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Characteristics of cyber-violence - an overview of seven years of research

Since 2012 a small research team from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Osijek, along with associates and graduate students, explores peer cyber-violence. The general description of this phenomenon is violence among children via the Internet and by information-communication technology. Initial researches were carried out using the scales of Cetin, Yaman, and Paker (2011). We developed The Committing and Experiencing Cyber-Violence Scale to overcome the perceived shortcomings of the scale developed by Cetin et al. (2011) like including outdated behaviours or too general descriptions. In the fall of 2015, the data were obtained from 5776 sixth and eighth-grade primary school students and second and fourth-grade secondary school students (quota sampling of Republic of Croatia, 52% females, age: $M=14,8$, $SD=2,25$). Data gathered from earlier researches, from grand national survey, as well as data from recent, smaller researches, indicate that more than a quarter of children and youth are involved in cyber-violence, while this percentage is significant decreases in young adult age. More than half of participants (55,2%) admit that they have gossiped another person via Internet, while only 4,8% said that they have sent purposely virus via e-mail at least once. Those involved in cyber-violence have more unfavorable features in terms of social support, perceived parental warmth, strategies of dealing with stress and empathy, and are more involved in traditional peer violence (bullying). Children and youth categorized as perpetrators/victims have shown the most unfavorable developmental outcomes (compare to children uninvolved in cyber-violence) – they showed higher levels of depression, anxiety and stress and lower levels of self-esteem. Considering personality traits, Psychopathy from the

Dark Triad Model has shown to have an important role in explained variance of the committing of cyber-violence. Also, psychopathy has shown to be a mediator between conscientiousness (from the HEXACO personality model) and the committing of cyber-violence. Data were analysed with t-test, ANOVA and HRA.

Another research on adolescents' cyber-violence is still underway (data collected online, 584 adolescents, of which 50.7% are girls). Committing of cyber-violence will be explained according to Jessor's Model of Problematic Behavior. Preliminary data of this research will, also, be presented (relation with problematic gaming and sexting, and individual and family factors according to Jessor's model).

Collected data indicates that cyber-violence is associated with other risky behaviors, and with numerous factors and outcomes that are commonly associated with risky (especially violent) behaviors. It is important to implement prevention programs (e.g. program in fifth grades of elementary school in Osijek developed by authors and their colleagues) as a way of reducing cyber-violence.

Keywords: cyber-violence, risky behavior, adolescents, young adults

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Aspects of life satisfaction and tendency towards problematic internet use in students population

With rapid growth of Internet use in various areas of everyday life of modern man, the number of debates about potential influence of this form of behaviour upon mental health is constantly increasing. According to preliminary discussions, problems and dissatisfaction present in everyday life of an individual may lead to problematic Internet use. Such use thereof frequently makes users overly preoccupied with one or more online activities, driven by an uncontrollable urge to perform those activities, thus they devote time and effort, which impairs other important areas of life.

The aim of this part of the study is to analyse a potential relation between aspects of personal life satisfaction with indicators of problematic Internet use in student population.

The sample has been stratified according to the distribution quotas of educational profiles, year of study and sex. The final sample included 1025 students of the University of Kragujevac (male 42%, female 58%), aged $M=21.01\pm 1.75$. The following instruments were used: a sociodemographic questionnaire (sex, faculty, year of study, average marks, economic status etc), a questionnaire about satisfaction with different aspects of life (satisfaction with health, physical appearance, social relations, faculty and the like) and Problematic Internet use scale (PIU).

There were no differences in the PIU score in relation to demographic variables. The participants best estimated (a range from 1 to 5) satisfaction with physical health ($M=4.19\pm .808$) and faculty ($M=4.20\pm .955$), as well as with social life, i.e. social interaction and activities ($M=4.17\pm .931$). The lowest number was reported on the subscale of satisfaction with intimate relationships ($M=3.69\pm 1.103$). Similar to research in adolescents, the tendency towards problematic Internet use is positively correlated with low life satisfaction ($r=.171$, $p=.040$). With regard to individual aspects, positive correlations with a lower satisfaction with one's mental state ($r=.181$, $p=.029$) and physical appearance ($r=.213$, $p=.010$) were detected.

Despite the low correlations, it is essential to underline that individuals dissatisfied with their physical or mental state (currently or over a longer period) are more inclined to use the Internet in a dysfunctional way. Similar results are reported in individuals who conscientiously use the Internet as a means of enhancing their mood and stress reduction. Recent studies conducted on adolescent population have also shown that individuals less satisfied with their physical appearance tend to turn to certain forms of online communication and interaction, which might open a potential important area of further research in the fields of developmental psychology, social psychology etc.

Keywords: students, problematic Internet use, aspects of life satisfaction

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How to battle false beliefs online? An experimental comparison of two interventions

False beliefs, often defined as beliefs that are not consistent with objective evidence, are a growing problem of modern society, with one of the most notable and recent examples being the rise of the anti-vaccination movement. Although the occurrence of false beliefs is not problematic per se, they can – due to their relationship with behavior – have serious detrimental effects on individuals as well as the society at large. While such beliefs can generally emerge and spread via different offline and online channels, recent literature has often outlined the important and interesting role of social media. Paradoxically, social media websites such as Facebook are often highlighted as an environment that facilitates the spread of false beliefs, but the more recent literature emphasizes the great potential of social media to reduce this problem as well. In the present study, we investigated the effectiveness of two different interventions which could reduce false beliefs on Facebook. The first intervention consists of simple and implicit messages which employ the “Related Articles function”. In contrast, the second intervention consists of slightly more information-rich, complex (e.g. elements of scientific jargon), and explicit messages which employ the “Sponsored Post function”. Content-wise, the aim of both interventions was to reduce false beliefs regarding the health risks of consuming genetically modified organisms (GMO) and to reduce false beliefs regarding climate change, with both of these topics exhibiting high consensus among scientists, while the public is still uncertain or holds beliefs that directly contradict the existing evidence. In the short term (N = 206), both interventions significantly reduced false beliefs regarding GMOs. In the long term (approximately two weeks later; N = 109), however, only participants in the “Related Articles” intervention still exhibited significantly lower levels of false beliefs regarding GMOs. Overall, the effects on climate change beliefs were less prominent, possible due to their initial low baseline (most respondents did not exhibit false beliefs regarding climate change) and due to these beliefs, when present, being more resistant to change. The role of perceived credibility of news was also investigated. The study offers useful insight into how online interventions

with a goal of reducing false beliefs should be designed, highlighting the importance of simple and implicitly communicated scientific messages.

Keywords: False beliefs, online interventions, science communication, Facebook

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Is level of engagement with travel photos posted by Facebook friends related to the frequency of travelling?

Travel photos posted by Facebook (FB) friends are considered one of the main channels of electronic word of mouth (eWOM) and people often rely on them during the travel information seeking phase. Travelling frequency is commonly used in tourist segmentation and understanding peculiarities of this factor can be of use to destination marketing and management organisations.

Therefore, the goal of this study was to compare and describe groups of people who typically have different travelling frequency in terms of their activities related to other peoples' travel photos on FB and personality characteristics. Sample consisted of 804 active users of FB (79.2% female, M(age)=24.4) gathered using snowball sampling technique on FB and also as part of university course requirements.

The questionnaire measured: sociodemographic characteristics, different personality traits: Big Five - BFI, Sensation Seeking - BSSS and Social Anxiety - FNE, travel behaviour in general: frequency of travelling and money spent on travelling per annum, travel behaviour on FB: engagement with travel photos (active following of close others, passive following of close others and following acquaintances) and motivation for it (boredom, liking the person, interesting destination) - developed by authors.

Canonical discriminative analysis was used to discriminate four groups of people with different travelling frequency (never, once every couple of years, once a year, several times a year) based on the set of described variables. Two statistically significant discriminative functions were extracted. First discriminative function ($R(F1)=.475$, $\lambda(F1)=.714$, $p<.01$) differentiates group which is travelling several times

a year from those who travel once every couple years or never, based on the money they spent on travelling per annum, following others' travel photos out of interest in the destination or good photos, higher scores on Extraversion and Sensation Seeking. Second function ($R(F_2) = .240$, $\lambda(F_2) = .922$, $p < .01$) differentiates those who typically travel once a year from those who don't travel at all based on higher Agreeableness, active and passive following of close others' travel photos, but not necessarily because they care about these people.

To sum up, people travelling most often (more than once a year) can be described as active travelers who probably engage in other's travel photos to find out about new interesting destinations and are generally open for novel experiences. However, people who don't travel at all are usually disengaged from others' travel photos on FB. FB travel photos of close others are the most important eWOM to those for whom travel is probably their only, once a year leisure activity and are therefore more engaged in finding the most adequate destination. We can conclude that other's travel photos posted on FB can be important source of information, but have different reach and impact on people with different travelling habits.

Keywords: FB travel behavior, FB photos engagement, eWOM, travel frequency, Serbia



SIMPOZIJUM U ČAST MARVINA ZAKERMANA
SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF MARVIN ZUCKERMAN

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Latentni prostor psihobioloških dimenzija ličnosti: poređenje Zuckermanovog i Grejovog modela

Alternativni petofaktorski model je razvijen u pokušaju odgovora na pitanja koliki je broj i kakva je struktura bazičnih osobina ličnosti, primenom različitih kriterijuma, kao što su psihometrijski, bihejvioralno genetički, psihobiološki. Model pretpostavlja postojanje pet takvih dimenzija, koje se u najnovijoj reformulaciji nazivaju: Agresivnost (AG), Aktivitet (AC), Ekstraverzija (EX), Neuroticizam (NE) i Traženje senzacija (SS). Reformulisana Teorija osetljivosti na potkrpeljenje pretpostavlja postojanje tri sistema reagovanja na stimulse iz okruženja: Sistem bihejvioralne aktivacije (BAS) zadužen je za reagovanje na sve apetitivne draži, Sistem bihejvioralne inhibicije (BIS) reguliše reakcije na potencijalnu opasnost i konfliktne uslove, dok Borba/Bežanje/Blokiranje sistem omogućuje različite reakcije na stvarnu opasnost. U ovom istraživanju ispitivana je latentna struktura zajedničkog prostora ova dva modela, primenom upitnika Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire (ZKA) i Reinforcement Sensitivity Questionnaire (RSQ) na uzorku od 1313 ispitanika (645 muškog i 668 ženskog pola), prosečne starosti 40,06 godina (SD 14,98). Rezultati zajedničke faktorske analize na nivou supskala oba upitnika pokazuju da, iako pet faktora ima karakteristični koren iznad 1, ako se uzmu u obzir Scree test i rezultati paralelne analize, trofaktorsko rešenje deluje najoptimalnije. Ono obuhvata 68,47% zajedničkog varijabiliteta, sa Varimax faktorima imenovanim kao Neuroticizam (NE-ZKA; BIS-RSQ; Bežanje-RSQ i Blokiranje-RSQ), koji obuhvata 33,12% varijabiliteta, Ekstraverzija (AC-ZKA; BAS-RSQ; SS-ZKA i EX-ZKA), koja obuhvata 22,77% varijabiliteta i Agresivnost (AG-ZKA i Borba-RSQ), koja obuhvata 12,57% varijabiliteta. Ovakvi rezultati ukazuju na činjenicu da na najvišem nivou hijerarhije psihobiološki modeli reprodukuju trofaktorsku strukturu, blisku PEN modelu Hansa Ajzenka.

Ključne reči: Alternativni petofaktorski model, Reformulisana Teorija osetljivosti na potkrepljenje, faktorska analiza

The latent space of psychobiological dimensions of personality: comparison of Zuckerman's and Gray's models

The Alternative Five-Factor model was developed in an attempt to answer questions about the number and the structure of the basic personality traits,

applying different criteria, such as psychometric, behavioral genetic and psychobiological criteria. The model assumes the existence of five basic dimensions, in the latest reformulation called Aggressiveness (AG), Activity (AC), Extraversion (EX), Neuroticism (NE) and Sensation Seeking (SS). The revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory propose the existence of three system responses to the stimulus from the environment: The Behavioral Activation System (BAS), in charge of responding to all appetitive stimuli, the Behavioral Inhibition system (BIS) regulates reactions to potential danger and conflict conditions while Fight/Flight/Freeze system allows different reactions on the real danger. In this study, the latent structure of the common space of these two models was examined using the Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire (ZKA) and Reinforcement Sensitivity Questionnaire (RSQ). The participants were 1313 adults (645 males and 668 females), the average age 40.06 years (SD 14.98). The results of the joint factor analysis at level of subscales of both questionnaires show that although the five factors have a characteristic root above 1, if the Scree test and parallel analysis are taken into account, the three factorial solution is most optimal. It includes 68.47% of the common variance, with Varimax factors named Neuroticism (NE-ZKA; BIS-RSQ; Flight-RSQ and Freeze-RSQ; 33.12% variability), Extraversion (AC-ZKA; BAS-RSQ; SS-ZKA and EX-ZKA; 22.77% variability) and Aggressiveness (AG-ZKA and Fight-RSQ; 12.57% variability). These results point to the idea that, at the highest level of the traits hierarchy, psychobiological models reproduce the three factorial structures, close to the PEN model of Hans Eysenck.

Keywords: Alternative Five-Factor model, reformulated Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory, factor analysis

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Effects of gender and Alternative Five-factor model traits on alcohol use

The aim of this research was to evaluate the contribution of gender and dimensions of the Alternative five-factor model of personality, as well as the interactions between them in the prediction of alcohol use. The sample consisted of 1023 participants (44.8% man) from the general population from Serbia, of which 65.3% use alcohol. Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire (ZKA-PQ-SF)

was used for measuring the Alternative Five-Factor model traits. Results of hierarchical binary logistic regression analysis showed that predictor variables and their interactions can explain 39.4% of belonging to the group of alcohol use. The model has accurately classified 82.5% individuals who drink alcohol and 57.2% individuals who don't drink alcohol (overall accuracy was 73.7%). Alcohol use was significantly predicted by male gender, lower Aggressiveness, lower Activity, higher Sensation Seeking, and higher Extraversion. There were significant interactions between gender and three traits. Among men, belonging to the alcohol use group was increased with a decrease of both Aggressiveness and Activity scores and increase of the Sensation Seeking scores. Among women, belonging to the alcohol use group was increased with an increase of both Aggressiveness and Sensation Seeking, while changes in Activity had no effects. Results will be discussed in the context of gender roles, with women and men who expressed characteristics opposite to their gender role are more prone to risky behaviors, including alcohol consumption.

Keywords: ZKA-PQ-SF, Zuckerman's Alternative Five-factor personality model, gender differences, alcohol use.

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Emotional competence and Alternative Five Factor model personality traits

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between emotional competence and dimensions of the Alternative Five Factor model of personality. Also, based on the revision of the Alternative Five Factor model, this paper aims to update and reconsider findings from previous studies on the relationship between AFFM personality traits and emotional intelligence.

The whole sample included 316 participants (64% woman), between 18 and 23 years old ($M=19.91$, $SD=1.17$). Personality traits were estimated using the Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire Short Form (ZKA-PQ-SF) that consists of five scales: Neuroticism, Extraversion, Sensation Seeking, Aggressiveness, and Activity. Three dimensions of emotional competence (the ability to perceive and understand emotions; the ability to express and label emotions; and the ability to

regulate emotions) were measured using the the Emotional Competence Questionnaire (UEK-45).

Correlation analysis, that was conducted first, shows that Emotional competence achieves significant correlations ($p < .01$) with Activity (.53), Extraversion (.43) and Sensation Seeking (.30). Correlations between three aspects of Emotional competence and personality facets show the same, therefore shedding more light on the nature of the registered relationship. Personality traits and socio-demographic variables (gender, age, birth order and economic status) were involved as predictors within the hierarchical multivariate regression analysis ($R = .620$; $F(9,175) = 12.749$; $p = .000$). None of the socio-demographic variables were found significantly related to the Emotional competence. On the other hand, relationship with personality traits suggests that higher Activity and Extraversion, as well as lower Neuroticism, predict higher Emotional competence.

Overall findings indicate that Activity, followed by Extraversion, have the highest correlations with Emotional competence. Obtained results will be discussed and compared with findings from previous studies on personality traits and emotional intelligence. Results will also be considered in accordance to the revision of the AFFM.

Keywords: Emotional competence, personalty traits, AFFM, multiple regression

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The position of the Dark triad personality measures in a space defined by the personality traits of the Alternative Five-Factor Model

This paper discusses the relationship between the Dark triad personality traits and the traits of the Alternative Five Factor Model of personality. The primary aim of the research was to analyze the position of the Dark triad in the personality space described by the traits and facets of personality.

The overall sample consisted of 236 respondents (135 female), aged between 19 and 66 ($M = 27.09$, $SD = 10.55$). In assessing the Dark triad personality traits (Machiavellism, Narcissism and Psychopathy), the Dark Triad Dirty Dozen (DTDD) and the Short Dark Triad (SD3) questionnaires were used. Zuckerman-Kuhlman-

Aluja Personality Questionnaire-Short Form (ZKA-PQ-SF) was used to estimate basic personality traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Sensation Seeking, Aggressiveness and Activity).

Pearson's correlation coefficients between the Dark triad and personality measures were analyzed first. Of all the personality traits, the total measure of Aggressiveness has the highest registered correlation with all the measures of the Dark triad. Using the factor analysis of the personality space of the Dark triad and personality facets, two important factors were identified, that explain 42% of the variance. The first factor is defined by the measures of Machiavellianism and Narcissism from both questionnaires and facets of Sensation Seeking, Activity and Extraversion. The second factor brought together Psychopathy, Neuroticism and Aggressiveness facets, and a negative pole of Extraversion facets.

The obtained results will be discussed and compared with the findings of the study on the relationship between the Dark triad personality traits and the traits from other models of personality.

Keywords: Dark triad; DTDD, SD3, personality traits, AFFM.



PODRŠKA RANOM RAZVOJU DECE U SRBIJI
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN SERBIA

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Aktuelno stanje i kontekst podrške ranom razvoju dece u Srbiji - uvodno izlaganje

U Srbiji se aktuelno u značajnoj meri radi na unapređenju uslova za podršku razvoju male dece. Pre svega, ovo se odnosi na pilotiranje modela sistema rane intervencije, čemu je prethodila Situaciona analiza usluga za bebe i malu decu sa smetnjama u razvoju, a zatim i dubinska analiza resursa za pokretanje usluge rane intervencije na dve lokacije. Oslonjeno na aktuelni regulatorni okvir koji usmerava na građenje sistema podrške roditeljstvu, ranom učenju, zdravlju i ishrani male dece, sistema rane intervencije i obezbeđivanje bezbednog okruženja za rast i razvoj dece, priprema za mogućnost realizacije bilo kakvog modela rane intervencije započela je unapređivanjem znanja stručnjaka (patronažna služba, pedijatri, zdravstvene medijatorke, defektolozi, praktičari iz sistema ranog obrazovanja) o razvoju i učenju u ranom detinjstvu, a zatim i kreiranjem visoko kvalitetnog okvira za predškolsko obrazovanje. Značajan napor uložen je u oblast dosezanja i to kroz kampanje koje su za cilj imale podizanje svesti o značaju ranog razvoja, ali i kroz standardizaciju instrumenta Uzrast i razvoj deteta i izradu Stručnog uputstva za njegovu upotrebu i uspostavljanje redovnog skrininga razvoja. Dati su temelji i za jačanje veština u oblasti funkcionalne procene razvoja, građenja jedinstvenog plana podrške detetu i porodici, kao i modeli univerzalne podrške porodicama u lokalnim zajednicama (npr. Škole roditeljstva pri domovima zdravlja), odnosno intenzivnijih oblika podrške, pre svega u sistemu socijalne zaštite (npr. Porodični saradnik, Urgentno, Specijalizovano, Povremeno hraniteljstvo i sl). Istovremeno, obimna istraživanja (poput Studije negativnih iskustava u detinjstvu za Srbiju, ili Evaluacije usluga za porodice sa decom sa smetnjama u razvoju) snažno argumentuju značaj podizanja svesti i nivoa kompetentnosti stručnjaka za podršku ranom razvoju, ali i značaj kontinuiranog informisanja javnosti ranom detinjstvu i kvalitetnoj podršci razvoju. Jednako tako, ovi rezultati zahtevaju značajno više angažovanja na građenju održivih i dostupnih, na rezultatima istraživanja temeljenih, oblika podrške porodicama kako bi deci od prvog dana pružili kvalitetno i podsticajno okruženje.

Ključne reči: rani razvoj, rana intervencija, podsticajna nega

State and context of ECD support in Serbia - introductory note

In Serbia, significant improvement is currently being made to improve conditions for supporting the development of young children. First of all, this refers to piloting an early intervention system model, preceded by a Situational Analysis of Services for young children with disabilities, followed by an in-depth analysis of resources to launch an early intervention service at two sites. Based on the current regulatory framework that focuses on building a support system for parenting, early learning, health and nutrition for young children, early intervention system and providing a safe environment for the growth and development of children, preparation for the possibility of realizing any model of early intervention began by improving the knowledge of professionals (home visiting nurses, pediatricians, health mediators, defectologists, early childhood educators) on early childhood development and learning, and then by creating a high quality framework for early childhood education.

Significant effort has been made in reachout through campaigns aimed at raising awareness of the importance of early development, but also through standardizing the Ages and Stages instrument, developing Guidelines for its use and establishing regular development screening.

The foundations are also given for strengthening skills in the field of functional developmental assessment, building a plan for child and family support, as well as models of universal support for families in local communities (e.g. parenting schools in health centers), or more intensive forms of support, primarily in the social welfare system (e.g. Family Associate; Emergency, Specialized, Occasional Foster Care, etc.).

At the same time, extensive research (such as the Adverse childhood experiences for Serbia or the Evaluation of Services for Families with Children with Disabilities) strongly argues for the importance of raising awareness and competence of early childhood development professionals, as well as the importance of continuing to inform the public on early childhood and quality support for development.

Equally, these results require significantly more engagement in building sustainable and accessible, evidence-based forms of family support to provide children with a nurturing and supportive environment from day one.

Keywords: early childhood development, early intervention, nurturing care

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Skrining razvoja dece ranog uzrasta u Srbiji

Skrining razvoja je naučno dokazan preduslov adekvatne brige o razvoju deteta u ranom detinjstvu (Macy, 2012) i ima za cilj da ukaže da li je potrebna dalja procena, kako bi se identifikovale eventualne teškoće koje zahtevaju intervencije. Cilj istraživanja je bio da se u okviru skrininga dece u Srbiji, identifikuje broj dece koja napreduju i razvijaju se očekivano, broj dece kojoj je potrebno praćenje i broj dece kojoj je potrebno dalje upućivanje na procenu. U ukupnom uzorku je bilo 1388 roditelja dece od 2 do 60 meseci. Korišćen je upitnik Uzrast i razvoj deteta (Ages & Stages Questionnaires® (ASQ-3)-skraćeno URD). Upitnicima je obuhvaćeno 13 uzrasta- od 2 meseca do 60 meseci, i na svakom se opisuju veštine u domenima: komunikacije, krupne motorike, fine motorike, rešavanja problema i ličnih/društvenih sposobnosti. Domeni su opisani preko šest aktivnosti. Za svaku aktivnost roditelj označava da li je dete obavlja redovno (10 poena), ponekad (5 poena) ili je još ne (0 poena). Poeni za svaki domen se sabiraju i dobija se profil deteta. Odnosno ukupan broj poena u svakom domenu ukazuje na očekivan razvoj, na potrebu za praćenjem ili potrebu za daljim upućivanjem na procenu. Dobijeni rezultati, u oblasti komunikacije pokazuju da u ukupnom uzorku 8.45% dece spada u grupu onih kojima je potrebno praćenje, dok 4.95% dece spada u grupu kojoj je potrebno dalje upućivanje. Najveći procenat dece kojoj treba dalje praćenje je bio na uzrastu od 24 meseca, na kom se javljaju aktivnosti koje se odnose na pokazivanje i imenovanje objekata u okruženju, reagovanje na jednostavne naloge i korišćenje zamenica, dok je najveći procenat dece kojoj je potrebno upućivanje na uzrastu od 2 meseca. U domenu grube motorike 9.8% dece ima potrebu za praćenjem, dok 4.87% dece ima potrebu za daljim upućivanjem. Javljaju se skokovi u procentima dece kojoj je potrebno praćenje na uzrastima od 6 meseci (17%), 30 meseci (15.4%) i 48 meseci (16.5%). U domenu fine motorike 12.78% dece ima potrebu za praćenjem, a 4.68% dece ima potrebu za daljim upućivanjem. Najveći procenat dece kojoj treba praćenje bio je na uzrastu od 24 meseca (17%), na kom se javljaju aktivnosti kao što su nizanje perli ili makarona na kanap, što je potencijalno aktivnost koju nema svako dete u iskustvu, i na uzrastu od 30 meseci (18.4%), gde se javljaju aktivnosti vezane za crtanje i povlačenje linija olovkom. Kada je u pitanju

domen rešavanja problema, 11.78% dece spada u grupu za praćenje, a 4.65% dece u grupu za dalje upućivanje. Na kraju, u domenu ličnih/društvenih sposobnosti, 11.52% dece ima potrebu za praćenjem, a 4.35% ima potrebu za daljim upućivanjem.

Najveći procenat dece koja spadaju u grupu za praćenje je na uzrastu od 30 meseci, na kom se javljaju aktivnosti koje se odnose na samostalnost – hranjenje, oblačenje i sl. U odnosu na dobijene rezultate diskutovane su smernice za jačanje kapaciteta roditelja da podstiču razvoj deteta u navedenim domenima.

Ključne reči: rani razvoj, skrining, praćenje razvoja

Early childhood development screening in Serbia

It is scientifically proven that developmental screening improves care quality of an infant in early childhood (Macy, 2012). The aim of this research was to identify the number of children in Serbia who are developing typically, the number of children who need monitoring and the number of children who need further referral to the assessment. The total sample consisted of 1388 parents of children from 2 to 60 months. The Ages and Stages Questionnaire was used. The questionnaire covers 13 ages - from 2 months to 60 months, and each describes the skills in the following domains: communications, gross motor, fine motor, problem solving and personal/social abilities. Each domain consists of six activities. For each activity, the parent assessed whether the child is performing regularly (10 points), sometimes (5 points) or not yet (0 points). The child's profile is obtained by summarizing points for each domain. Total number of points in each domain, indicates the typical development, the need for monitoring or the need for further referral to the assessment. The results obtained in the communication domain showed that 8.45% of the children in the total sample are those who need monitoring, while 4.95% of the children belong to the group that needs further referral. The highest percentage of children who need further monitoring in the communication domain was at the age of 24 months, where there are activities related to showing and naming objects in the environment, responding to simple tasks and using pronouns, while the highest percentage of children who need referral to was at the age of 2 months. In the domain of gross motor, 9.8% of children have need for monitoring, while 4.87% of children have need for further referral. The highest percentages of children who need monitoring were at the age of 6 months (17%), 30 months (15.4%) and 48 months (16.5%). In the domain of fine motor, 12.78% of children have a need for monitoring, and 4.68% of children have a need for further referral. The highest percentage of children who need monitoring was at the age of 24 months (17%), where there are activities such as stringing of pearls or macaroni on the rope, which is a potential activity that does not have every child in the experience, and at the age of 30 months (18.4%), where activities are related to

drawing and pulling lines with a pen. When it comes to problem solving, 11.78% of children belong to the monitoring group, and 4.65% of children in the group for further referral. Finally, in the domain of personal/social abilities, 11.52% of children have a need for monitoring, and 4.35% have the need for further referral. The highest percentage of children in the monitoring group was at the age of 30 months, where there are activities related to independence - feeding, dressing, etc. According to the obtained results, the guidelines for strengthening the capacities of parents to encourage child development in these domains were discussed.

Keywords: early childhood development, screening, monitoring

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Koliko je sredina u kojoj odrastaju deca ranog uzrasta u Srbiji podsticajna?

Kapacitet roditelja da kreira prilike za učenje i podstiče razvoj deteta danas se smatra jednim od ključnih činilaca kvaliteta brige. Cilj ovog rada je da se ispita u kojoj meri roditelji dece ranog razvoja u Srbiji kroz svakodnevne aktivnosti podstiču njihov razvoj. U ukupnom uzorku bilo je 1388 roditelja dece uzrasta od 2 do 60 meseci. Instrument Skala roditeljske podsticajnosti je konstruisan je za 8 uzrasta (od 2 do 60 meseci) na osnovu Skale standarda ranog razvoja (Baucal i saradnici, 2012), odnosno na osnovu sadržaja ajtema preko kojih su operacionalizovani standardi ranog razvoja i učenja. Formulirana su pitanja o tome koliko se roditelji, ili druge osobe koje brinu o detetu, u svojim svakodnevnom aktivnostima sa detetom uključuju sa detetom u interakciju, odnosno u određene aktivnosti za koje se pretpostavlja da su razvojno podsticajne. Pouzdanost ovih skala, izražena Kronbahovim alfa koeficijentom, od 0.77, što se smatra prihvatljivom vrednošću, do 0.97 što se smatra odličnim pokazateljem pouzdanosti instrumenta. Minimalan skor na Skali roditeljske podsticajnosti na iznosio je 0.96, a maksimalan 5. Aritmetička sredina (M) je bila relativno visoka i za ukupan uzorak je iznosila 4.10 (SD= 0.55). Aritmetička sredina je bila najniža kada su u pitanju uzrasti od 14 meseci (M=3.76, SD=0.40), 18 meseci (M=3.76, SD=0.46), 48 meseci (M=3.76, SD=0.50) i 60

meseci ($M=3.76$, $SD=0.42$). Pojedinačne stavke sa niskim vrednostima su bile: “Koliko često ste sa bebom u poslednjih 15 dana listali slikovnice”; “Koliko često ste u poslednjih 15 dana pokazali bebi kakve zvukove prave uobičajeni predmeti iz domaćinstva (kašike, šolje i sl.) i dozvolili bebi da ih proučava, lupka ili tresе” (na uzrastu od 6 meseci) kao i “Koliko često ste u poslednjih 15 dana podsticali dete da koristi bojice i da švrlja po papiru” (na uzrastu od 10 do 14 meseci) i igranje uloga na uzrastu od 12 do 18 meseci. Najviše aritmetičke sredine dobijene su na uzrastima od 4 meseca ($M=4.65$, $SD=0.34$) i 2 meseca ($M=4.44$, $SD=0.42$). Ovakva, ka visokim skorovima, zakrivljenost distribucije verovatno je posledica karakteristika samog uzorka, budući da je relativno visoka zastupljenost roditelja sa višom i visokom stručnom spremom, što se verovatno odražava i na način na koji oni podržavaju rani razvoj dece. Medjutim, nije dobijena korelacija sa obrazovanjem roditelja i socioekonomskim statusom. Oko 14% ispitanice dece se nalazi ispod jedne standardne devijacije u odnosu na aritmetičku sredinu, dok je ispod dve standardne devijacije svega 2.5% ispitanika. Dobijeni podaci ukazuju na relativno mali broj dece koja žive u nepodsticajnoj sredini, mada ne treba zanemariti podatak da se svako četrnaesto dete nalazi u sredini u kojoj bi odrasli mogli da na optimalniji način podstiču njegov razvoj.

Ključne reči: roditeljska podsticajnost, rani razvoj, kvalitet brige

How much is environment supportive for early childhood development in Serbia?

The capacity of parents to create learning opportunities and stimulate the development of a child is now considered as one of the key factors of care quality. The aim of this paper is to examine the extent to which parents of children in Serbia support and stimulate their development through everyday activities. The total sample consisted of 1388 parents of children aged 2 to 60 months. Parents' encouragement scale was designed for 8 ages (from 2 to 60 months) based on the Early Learning and Developmental Standards (Baucal et al., 2012), precisely based on the content of the items. Questions have been formulated about how many parents, or other adults taking care of the child, engage with the child in interaction in their daily activities, or in certain activities that are assumed to be developmentally stimulating. The reliability of these scales, expressed by Cronbach's alpha coefficient was from 0.77, which is considered to be an acceptable value, up to 0.97 which is considered to be an excellent indicator of the reliability of the instrument. The minimum score on the Parents' encouragement scale was 0.96, and the maximum 5. The mean (M) was relatively high and was 4.10 ($SD = 0.55$) for the total sample. The mean was the lowest when it comes to the age of 14 months ($M = 3.76$, $SD = 0.40$), 18 months ($M = 3.76$, $SD = 0.46$), 48 months

($M = 3.76$, $SD = 0.50$) and 60 months $M = 3.76$, $SD = 0.42$). Individual items with lower means were: "How often have you checked the picture books with the baby in the last 15 days"; "How often have you, in the past 15 days, shown the baby what kind of sounds are common household items (spoons, mugs, etc.) and allowed the baby to study, cuddle or shake" (at the age of 6 months) and "How often are you in for the last 15 days, has encouraged the child to use crayons and wrap around paper" (at the age of 10 to 14 months) and playing roles at the age of 12 to 18 months. The highest means were obtained at 4 months ($M = 4.65$, $SD = 0.34$) and 2 months of age ($M = 4.44$, $SD = 0.42$). The distribution being curved towards higher scores is probably due to the characteristics of the sample itself, since it was relatively high number of parents with a high education, which is probably reflected in the way they support the early development of children. However, there was no correlation with parents' education and socioeconomic status. About 14% of the children surveyed were below one standard deviation compared to the mean, while under 2 standard deviations were only 2.5% of the respondents. The obtained data indicate a relatively small number of children living in nonstimulative environment, although one should not ignore the fact that every fourteenth child is in the environment in which adults could support their development in a better way.

Keywords: Parents' encouragement, early childhood development, care quality

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“Poseta Mede čitača” - implementacija programa podrške ranom razvoju u okviru poseta patronažnih sestara

Istraživanja dosledno ukazuju na to da programi podrške ranom razvoju temeljeni na čitanju sa detetom od najranijih dana imaju snažne i trajne efekte na celokupan razvoj deteta, kao i na kvalitet brige o detetu u porodici (Khandekar, Lee Sanders & Zuckerman, 2011; Zuckerman et al, 2018).

Istraživanje prikazano ovim radom, iznosi rezultate pilot studije rađene sa ciljem monitoringa implementacije programa Posete Mede čitača u posete patronažnih sestara porodicama dece do 12 meseci starosti. Ovaj program podrške ranom razvoju temeljen je na podacima iz naučnih istraživanja, a razvijen u saradnji Odseka za psihologiju Filozofskog fakulteta, patronažne službe Doma zdravlja Novi Sad i Centra za podršku ranom razvoju i porodičnim odnosima „Harmonija“, a temelji se na informisanju porodica o značaju i načinima čitanja sa detetom od rođenja, te modelovanju roditeljskog ponašanja tokom ove interakcije sa bebom. Zajedno sa programom, razvijene su i obuke, koje se u okviru projekata UNICEFa u Srbiji, realizuju za patronažne sestre, romske zdravstvene medijatorke i druge organizacije koje rade sa porodicama dece uzrasta od rođenja do tri godine na teritoriji Srbije.

Sa ciljem obezbeđivanja dostupnosti programa i davanja smernica za uvođenje u sistem podrške ranom razvoju, u Novom Sadu je pilotirana je implementacija programa kroz redovne posete 14 obučениh patronažnih sestara u 60 porodica čija su deca od novorođenačkog uzrasta do uzrasta 12 meseci. Implementacija programa praćena je kvalitativnom analizom Dnevnika Mede čitača- zapisa sa poseta koji se koriste kao priprema za superviziju, a obuhvataju strukturane refleksije realizatora programa i zapise porodice o oseti.

Rezultati kvalitativne analize ukazuju na to da roditelji bolje razumeju način na koji će čitati sa detetom i većim procenjuju značaj ove aktivnosti za razvoj dece, nakon što im se predoče dokazi iz istraživanja i sa njima analiziraju informacije o značenju čitanja sa detetom, odabiru knjiga za dete, stilovima čitanja i efektima na razvoj deteta. O najvećoj promeni, u smislu uvođenja čitanja sa detetom kao rutine u porodici, izveštavaju porodice dece uzrasta od 3-6 meseci. Roditelji ovo povezuju sa svojom veštinom da prepoznaju i podrže detetovo učenje i učešće u komunikaciji koja u tom periodu, prema njihovoj proceni, raste, a na koju se oslanja uključivanje deteta u aktivnost čitanja. Osim toga, patronažne sestre izveštavaju o tome da govor sa detetom nije praksa svih porodica, pogotovu sa decom mlađom od 6 meseci, te da se deci knjige čitaju (češće na starijim uzrastima), ali da ni ovde dete nije uključeno u interakciju tokom čitanja, te da su ređe uključena mlađa deca. Patronažne sestre opažaju najviše promena u porodicama u kojima su, tokom posete, prisutna oba roditelja. Iskustvo svih patronažnih sestara je da program značajno doprinosi kvalitetu njihovih poseta usmerenih na procenu i podršku kvalitetu podsticaja razvoju u porodicama.

Ključne reči: rani razvoj, čitanje sa detetom, stimulacija razvoja, programi podrške razvoju u ranom detinjstvu, posete patronažnih sestara

“Teddy bear home visit” - implementation of early childhood development support program in patronage nurse home visitation

Research indicate that early childhood development programs, based on reading with a child, have strong and lasting effects on quality of childcare as well as on developmental outcomes (Khandekar, Lee Sanders & Zuckerman, 2011; Zuckerman et al, 2018).

This research presents the results of a pilot study aimed at monitoring implementation of the “The Teddy Bear Reading visit” program in the regular patronage nurses’ home visitation to the families of children age 0-12 months. This early childhood development support program is based on research data, developed in cooperation between Department of psychology, Faculty of Philosophy Novi Sad, Helth care center Novi Sad, and Center “Harmonija”, Novi Sad. The program provides families with information on the significance of reading and talking to the baby, but also offers modeling of parenting behavior during the parent-child reading interaction. The training is developed together wih the program, and is currently offered to patronage nurses, roma health mediators, and different organizations that work with families with young children, as a part of UNICEF funded activities.

In order to insure availability of the program to all families, implementation of the program within regular home visits done by patronage nurses is piloted in Novi Sad. The program was implemented in 60 families (with children age 0-9 months) by 14 trained patronage nurses. The implementation was monitored by Teddy bear’s diary- preparation for supervision that consists of structured notes by patronage nurses and family evaluations of the home visit.

The results of a qualitative analysis indicate that parents are better able to understand the way and the reason they can read with the child after they have been provided with evidence from the research and information on the importance of reading with the child, the selection of books for the child, reading styles and effects on the child's development. Families of children aged 3-6 months report the biggest change in terms of introducing reading with the child as a routine in the family. Parents associate this change with the growth within their own skills to recognize and support child's learning and participation in communication with the adult. Parent’s ability to enable child's involvement in reading activity is based on this skill.

In addition, patronage nurses report that speaking to a child is not the practice of all families, especially with babies under the age of 6 months, and that books are read more often at older ages. The younger the child, the less he or she is

participating in the interaction with adult during reading. Nurses describe more change in families in which both parents are present during the visit. Overall experience of patronage nurses is that implementing of the program strongly contributes to the quality of their work in assessing and supporting the quality of early childcare.

Keywords: early childhood development, reading with a child, stimulative activities, childhood development support programs, home visitation programs

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Potrebe za programima podrške ranom razvoju u hraniteljskim porodicama: perspektiva hranitelja i savetnika za hraniteljstvo

Istraživački podaci o efektima toksičnog stresa u ranom detinjstvu argumentuju značaj podizanja kompetencija staratelja za građenje okruženja koje pruža kvalitetnu i podsticajnu brigu o detetu. Podrška hraniteljskim porodicama da odgovore na potrebe dece važna je kako bi se obezbedilo sigurno okruženje, ali i podsticaj razvoju dece na smeštaju, čija su rana iskustva zasićena toksičnim stresom.

Cilj istraživanja predstavljenog ovim radom bilo je ispitivanje potreba za dodatnom podrškom hraniteljima za kreiranje stimulativnog okruženja za decu na smeštaju, i to iz perspektive hranitelja i savetnika za hraniteljstvo.

Kvalitativno istraživanje sprovedeno je kroz dve fokus grupne diskusije. U prvoj je učestvovalo pet hraniteljica koje pružaju urgentni smeštaj deci od rođenja do tri godine, a u drugoj osam savetnika za hraniteljstvo. Analizirana su iskustva i doživljaj potreba za dodatnim oblicima podrške u sledećim aspektima kvalitetne brige: zdravlje deteta, odgovorno hranjenje, prilike za učenje i istraživanje.

Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju na to da i hranitelji i savetnici za hraniteljstvo percipiraju da deca koja se urgentno smeštaju u hraniteljske porodice često imaju lošije zdravstveno stanje, te da je briga o zdravlju i nezi zahtevnija u smislu posvećenosti (iz ugla hranitelja), odnosno stresa i čestih smeštaja u bolnice (iz ugla savetnika). U oblasti odgovornog hranjenja, hranitelji naglašavaju značaj informacija o ishrani dece pre smeštaja kako bi obezbedili kontinuitet i laganiji prelaz ka drugačijoj ishrani. Savetnici za hraniteljstvo izdvajaju da deca često imaju

loše navike u ishrani i odbijaju hranu, razvijajući različite oblike ponašanja probirljivosti. U susretu sa ovim izazovima hraniteljima je potrebna dodatna podrška. U domenu prilika za učenje, i hranitelji i savetnici doživljavaju da su hraniteljima potrebne dodatne kompetencije u oblasti igre, čitanja sa detetom i drugih oblika stimulacije razvoja u ranom detinjstvu.

Hranitelji i savetnici za hraniteljstvo ističu značaj poseta patronažne službe. Posete patronažne službe su primer dobre prakse samo u Novom Sadu, budući da hraniteljske porodice nisu obuhvaćene uslugama patronaže. Programi u zajednici koji odgovaraju na potrebe ovih porodica nisu prepoznati, ili nisu dostupni. Savetnici za hraniteljstvo i hranitelji procenjuju da ove teme nisu zastupljene u pripremi hranitelja, te da je ona daleko više usmerena na teme trauma i efekata trauma na razvoj dece.

Rezultati ukazuju na značaj revidiranja programa pripreme hranitelja tako što se veći značaj posvetiti temama koje su, prema aktuelnim konceptima, ključni aspekti kvalitetne, podsticajne brige-jedinstvo kompetencija za staranje o zdravlju, ishrani, sigurnosti i pružanje prilika za učenje i istraživanje kroz igru. Jednako tako, rezultati ukazuju na neophodnost građenja sistema kontinuirane dostupne podrške hraniteljima kako bi pružali ne samo bezbedno, već kvalitetno i stimulatívno okruženje za dete.

Ključne reči: urgentno hraniteljstvo, programi podrške hraniteljima, priprema hranitelja, rani razvoj

Needs for ECD support programs in alternative childcare: perspective of foster parents and foster family councilors

Research data on the effects of toxic stress in early childhood underline the importance of building competencies of caregivers for quality and stimulating care for the child. Supporting foster families to respond to the needs of children is important in order to ensure a safe environment and to encourage the development of children whose early experiences are saturated with toxic stress.

The aim of this research was to examine the need for additional support for foster families to create a stimulating environment for children, from the perspective of foster parents and foster care councilors.

Qualitative research was conducted through two focus group discussions: one with five foster parents who provide emergency placement for children from birth up to three years, and another with eight foster care councilors. Perceived need for support was analyzed in the following aspects of quality care: child health, responsible feeding, opportunities for learning and exploration through play.

The results suggest that both foster parents and counselors perceive that children who are urgently placed in foster families often have significant health issues so that health care is more demanding in terms of commitment (from the perspective of foster parents), that is, stress and frequent hospitalizations (from the counselor's point of view). In the area of responsible feeding, foster parents emphasize the importance of information eating habits of children before placement in order to ensure easier transition to a different diet. Counselors point out that children often have poor eating habits and refuse food, developing various forms of picky-eaters behavior. In meeting these challenges, foster families need additional support. In the domain of providing learning opportunities, both foster parents and counselors experience that foster families need additional competencies in the field of play, reading with the child, and other forms of stimulation. Both foster parents and counselors emphasize the importance of home visitation by patronage nurses. However, patronage nurses' visits are an example of good practice only in Novi Sad, since foster families are not covered by these services. Support programs that respond to the needs of these families are not recognized or are not available. Counselors and foster parents estimate that these topics are not represented in the preparation of foster families, and that initial training is far more focused on effects of trauma on the development of children.

The results point to the importance of revising the foster care training program by focusing more on topics that, according to current concepts, are key aspects of nurturing care - the unity of competencies for care about health, nutrition, safety and the opportunities to learn through play. The results also point to the necessity of building a system of available support to foster parents to provide not only a safe, but also a stimulating environment for the child.

Keywords: urgent foster care, foster care programs, foster families, early childhood development



KAKO JE BITI LGBT OSOBA?
ŠTA KAŽE NAUKA

WHAT'S IT LIKE TO BE LGBT?
WHAT THE SCIENCE HAVE TO SAY

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Menstruacija i ostale muške stvari

Zadnjih godina je zabeležen ubrzan porast broja transmuškaraca u gotovo svim zapadnim zemljama, pa tako i u Hrvatskoj. Do unazad nekoliko godina odnos između broja transžena i transmuškaraca je bio 3: 1, da bi se u zadnjih dve godine ovaj odnos gotovo izjednačio. O uzrocima ovog povećanja se još uvek samo nagađa, pri čemu se postavlja čitav spektar hipoteza koje se kreću od isključivo bioloških do isključivo socijalnih etioloških faktora. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitati način prilagođavanja transmladića na fizičke i emocionalne promene koje dolaze sa feminiziranjem tela usled puberteta. Korišten je paralelni kvantitativni i kvalitativni nacrt istraživanja. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 15 transmladića u dobi od 14 do 24 godine, svi sa izraženom rodnom disforijom i željom za usklađivanjem tela rodnom identitetu. Upitničkim merama smo ispitali prva iskustva i stavove prema menstruaciji (Expected / Experienced Emotions related to menarche Scale; Emo-M; Nakić Radoš i sur., 2019; Adolescent Menstrual Attitude Kuestionnaire; AMAK; Morse, Kieren, & Bottorff, 1993), te stepen depresivnosti, anksioznosti i stresa (DASS-21; Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995). Pitanjima otvorenog tipa smo prikupili podatke o doživljaju menstruacije, izvorima stresa u vezi menstruacije i doživljaja sopstvenog tela, održavanju higijene, načinima na koji ublažavaju stres, izvorima socijalne podrške, prilagođavanjima u odevanju i ponašanju i željama u vezi telesnog izgleda. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da učesnici imaju uglavnom negativne stavove prema menstruaciji, no kod nekih (kod 4 učesnika) se javljaju i neki pozitivni osećaji koji se odnose na "osećaj olakšanja" i doživljaj "da sam zdrav i nisam trudan". Kod većine je već prva menstruacija izazivala neprijatne emocije (frustracija, nelagodnost, sram), a kod 14 od 15 učesnika svaka menstruacija izaziva neprijatne osećaje kao što su tuga, nervoza, nelagodnost, sram. Svi izražavaju pozitivan stav prema supresiji menstruacionog ciklusa. Izvori stresa u vezi menstruacije se grupišu u pet kategorija: stresogena iskustva prve menstruacije; "tabuiziranje" menstruacije; osećaj srama; korišćenje javnih toaleta; i higijena tokom tog perioda. Zanimljiv je podatak da svi učesnici u istraživanju izražavaju stav da ne žele s nikim razgovarati o menstruaciji. Što se tiče prilagođavanja na druge telesne promene dojke su glavni izvor stresa, snažniji od menstruacije. Odevanjem se dojke pokušavaju prikriti, što postaje novi izvor stresa i dovodi do usmeravanja pažnje na telo, visokog nivoa psihološke uznemirenosti i preterane osetljivosti na socijalnu evaluaciju. Stepenn anksioznosti je povišen kod tri učesnika, dok se depresivnost i stres kreću u okviru klinički neznačajnog raspona. Glavni

izvori socijalne podrške su prijatelji, druge trans * osobe i psiholog. Ovi nalazi pružaju smernice za buduća istraživanja, te za klinički rad sa transmuškarcima.

Ključne reči: transmen, menstruacija, distres, kvaliteta života, psihosocijalna prilagodba

Menstruation and other men's issues

In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the number of trans-men in almost all Western countries, including Croatia. Until a few years ago the ratio between the number of trans women and transmen was 3: 1, to almost equalize in the last two years. The causes of this increase are still speculated, with the whole spectrum of hypotheses ranging from purely biological to purely social etiological factors.

The study aimed to examine how transmen adapt to the physical and emotional changes that come with the feminization of the body due to puberty. A parallel quantitative and qualitative research design was used. Fifteen young transmen between 14 and 24 years of age participated in the study, all with marked gender dysphoria and a desire to reconcile the body with gender identity. Questionnaire measures assessed the emotional experiences of menarche and attitudes toward menstruation (Expected / Experienced Emotions related to Menarche Scale; Emo-M; Nakić Radoš et al., 2019; Adolescent Menstrual Attitude Questionnaire; AMAQ; Morse, Kieren, & Bottorff, 1993), and degree of depression, anxiety, and stress (DASS-21; Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995). With open-ended questions, we collected information on menstruation experiences, sources of stress about menstruation and experiencing one's body, maintaining hygiene, coping strategies, sources of social support, adjustments in dress and behavior and wishes regarding one's physical appearance.

The results of the study showed that participants generally had negative attitudes towards menstruation, but some (4 participants) had positive attitudes related to "feeling relieved" and experiencing "that I am healthy and not pregnant". The menarche caused negative emotions, and in 14 out of 15 participants, each menstruation caused unpleasant emotions such as sadness, nervousness, discomfort, shame. Everyone expresses a positive attitude towards the suppression of the menstrual cycle. The five main sources of stress related to menstruation were highlighted: the first period as a very distressful event; menstruation as a "taboo" subject; feelings of "menstruation shame"; hygiene during menstruation; and use of public toilets. Interestingly, all participants reported that they did not want to speak to anyone about menstruation. In regard to other bodily changes, breast growth was reported as a significant source of

stress, even stronger than menstruation. Participants reported making adaptations to the way they dressed in an attempt to conceal their breasts, which in turn became a new source of stress and led to body fixation, high levels of psychological distress and excessive sensitivity to social evaluation. Anxiety levels were elevated in three participants, while depression and stress were in a clinically insignificant range. The main sources of social support are friends, other trans* persons and a psychologist.

The findings may give guidance for future research and clinical work.

Keywords: transman, menstruation, distress, quality of life, psychosocial adaptation

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Neke porodične i individualne karakteristike gej mladića

Istraživanja već nekoliko decenija konzistentno govore o tome da su gej mladići u većem riziku za mentalne poremećaje (anksiozni poremećaj, depresivni poremećaj, zloupotreba PAS, suicidalno ponašanje). Jedan od faktora rizika za suicidalno ponašanje i mentalne poremećaje homoseksualno orijentisanih osoba jeste porodična disfunkcionalnost. U Srbiji ima veoma malo istraživanja na temu mentalnog zdravlja homoseksualno orijentisanih mladih osoba. Cilj ovog istraživanja jeste utvrđivanje stepena izraženosti psiholoških teškoća kod gej mladića, kao i ispitivanje povezanosti stepena porodične funkcionalnosti i depresivnosti/samopoštovanja kod homoseksualno orijentisanih mladića. Uzorak je prigodan, a su činile 2 grupe ispitanika muškog pola, uzrasta 18 do 26 godina, 55 ispitanika homoseksualne orijentacije, i kontrolna grupa koju je činilo 67 ispitanika heteroseksualne orijentacije. Dve grupe ispitanika su ujednačene po uzrastu i po polu. Primenjeni su sledeći instrumenti: Bekova skala za procenu depresivnosti, BDI; skala za procenu porodične funkcionalnosti, SFI; Rosenbergova skala za procenu samopoštovanja i upitnik o sociodemografskim karakteristikama, suicidalnom i seksualnom ponašanju. Gej mladići opažaju svoje porodice kao manje funkcionalne, na dimenzijama Zdravlje ($t=4.451$, $df=117$, $p=.000$), Konflikta ($t=3.287$, $df=117$, $p=.001$), Kohezija ($t=6.267$, $df=117$, $p=.000$) i Ekspresivnost ($t=2.933$, $df=117$, $p=.004$). Roditelji gej mladića imaju statistički značajno više mentalnih poremećaja ($\chi^2(1) = 5.009$, $p = .02$), i više problema sa zakonom, (Fišerov egzaktni test je pokazao da su ove razlike su statistički značajne, $p = .008$). Više od polovine (56%) ispitanika se

nisu autovali roditeljima. Dva poduzorka se statistički značajno razlikuju po prisustvu suicidalnih razmišljanja tokom čitavog života ($\chi^2(3) = 24.359, p = .000$). Mladići homoseksualne orijentacije su depresivniji ($t=3,297, df=119, p=.001$) i imaju niže samopoštovanje ($t=-3,319, df=119, p=, 001$) u odnosu na mladiće heteroseksualne orijentacije. Dobijene su statistički značajne korelacije između stepena samopoštovanja i sledećih dimenzija porodičnog funkcionisanja, mereno SFI upitnikom: Zdravlje ($r = -.489, p < . 01$), Konflikti ($r = -.502, p < . 01$), Kohezija ($r = -.356, p < . 01$) i Ekspresivnost ($r = -.333^*, p < . 05$). Dobijene su statistički značajne korelacije između stepena depresivnosti i sledećih dimenzija porodičnog funkcionisanja mereno SFI upitnikom: Zdravlje ($r = .562, p < . 01$), Konflikti ($r = .559, p < . 01$), Kohezija ($r = .391, p < . 01$) i Ekspresivnost ($r = .314, p < . 01$).

Rezultati ukazuju da su gej mladići depresivniji, imaju niži stepen samopoštovanja i veći rizik za suicidalno ponašanje, te da opažaju svoju porodicu kao manje funkcionalnu. Takođe se pokazalo da postoji povezanost između stepena depresivnosti/samopoštovanja i porodične funkcionalnosti.

Ključne reči: porodične karakteristike, depresivnost, samopoštovanje, gej, suicidalno ponašanje

Some family and individual characteristics of young gay man

For decades research for several decades has consistently been saying that gay men are at greater risk of mental disorders (anxiety disorder, depressive disorder, substance abuse, suicidal behavior). One of the risk factors for suicidal behavior and mental disorders is family dysfunction. In Serbia there is very little research on the mental health of homosexual young people. The aim of this research is to explore psychological difficulties in gay men, as well as to examine the correlation between the degree of family functionality and depression / self-esteem in gay young men. The sample consisted of 2 groups of male respondents aged 18 to 26 years, 55 homosexual homosexuals, and a control group consisting of 67 heterosexual people. The groups were matched for age and gender. The following instruments were applied: Beck's scale for depression assessment, BDI; scale for assessment of family functionality, SFI; Rosenberg's self-esteem assessment scale and a questionnaire on socio-demographic characteristics, suicidal and sexual behavior. Gay young man perceive their families as less functional in terms of Health ($t = 4.451, df = 117, p = .000$), Konflikti ($t = 3.287, df = 117, p = .001$), Cohesion ($t = 6.267, df = 117, p = .000$) and Expression ($t = 2.933, df = 117, p = .004$). Parents of gay men have more mental disorders ($\chi^2(1) = 5.009, p = .02$), and more problems with the law (Fischer's exact test showed that these differences are statistically significant, $p = .008$). More than half (56%) of respondents did not out to their parents. The two groups statistically significantly differ in the presence of suicidal

thinking throughout their lives ($\chi^2(3) = 24.359, p = .000$). Homosexual homosexuals are more depressed ($t = 3,297, df = 119, p = .001$) and have lower self-esteem ($t = -3,319, df = 119, p = .001$) compared to control group. Statistically significant correlations were obtained between the degree of self-esteem and the following dimensions of family functioning, measured by the SFI questionnaire: Health ($r = -.489, p < .01$), Conflicts ($r = -.502, p < .01$), Cohesion ($r = -.356, p < .01$) and Expression ($r = -.333^*, p < .05$). Statistically significant correlations were obtained between the degree of depression and the following dimensions of family functioning measured by the SFI questionnaire: Health ($r = .562, p < .01$), Conflicts ($r = .559, p < .01$), Cohesion ($r = .391, p < .01$) and Expression ($r = .314, p < .01$). The results indicate that gay men are more depressed, have a lower self-esteem and a greater risk for suicidal behavior, and perceive their family as less functional. It has also been shown that there is a correlation between the degree of depression / self-esteem and family functionality.

Keywords: family characteristics, depression, self-esteem, gay, suicidal behavior

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Pokazivanje ljubavi u predikciji zadovoljstva u homoseksualnim partnerskim relacijama: dijadni pristup

Uvod: Blisko povezano zadovoljstvu partnerskom relacijom, jeste pokazivanje ljubavi. Doživljaj ljubavi, prihvaćenosti, mogućnosti iskazivanja ljubavi su značajni u životu svake osobe, nezavisno od njenog pola, starosti ili zdravlja. Svakodnevna podrška partnera, koja spada većim delom u instrumentalne načine pokazivanja ljubavi, igra posebno važnu ulogu u homoseksualnim partnerskim relacijama jer ovi parovi imaju manju socijalnu podršku iz drugih izvora, što je posebno izraženo kod onih osoba homoseksualne orijentacije čije porodice porekla ne prihvataju seksualnu orijentaciju osobe. Vremenom ponašanje jednog partnera postaje ogledalo ponašanja drugog. Razmena ponašanja je jedino moguća opservacija direktnog ponašanja partnera. Ono što je veoma važno je da se pokazalo da implikacije određenih obrazaca ponašanja i pokazivanja ljubavi na zadovoljstvo relacijom mogu biti različite u zavisnosti od toga kako ih partner interpretira. Da li ih interpretira kao načine pokazivanja ljubavi ili ne. U ovom istraživanju pokušali smo da proverimo ovu pretpostavku na muškim i ženskim parovima homoseksualne orijentacije.

Metod: Načini pokazivanja ljubavi i percepcija pokazane ljubavi izučavani su na 50 muških i 50 ženskih homoseksualnih partnerskih dijada. Skala pokazivanja ljubavi, koja se sastoji od 49 stavki kojima su opisani različiti načini na koje se može pokazati ljubav. Skala je korišćena u dve forme: Kako ja iskazujem ljubav i Kako partner iskazuje ljubav (čime je operacionalizovana percepcija načina pokazivanja ljubavi od strane partnera). Pouzdanost ukupne skale u obe forme na uzorku i poduzorcima je visoka. Druga skala korišćena u istraživanju je Skala zadovoljstva u partnerskoj relaciji. Ova skala je jednoajtemska mera procene sveukupnog zadovoljstva partnerskom relacijom.

Rezultati i zaključak: Za proveru efekata ličnog i partnerovog pokazivanja ljubavi koji procenjuju oba člana para primenjen je APIM model. Na oba uzorka zadovoljstvo u relaciji predviđa pored percepcije svog ($Beta_m=.210$; $Beta_z=.190$) i partnerovog načina pokazivanja ljubavi ($Beta_m=.121$; $Beta_z=.137$) i percepcija drugog partnera o pokazanoj ljubavi ($Beta_m=.181$; $Beta_z=.190$). Ovim je potvrđen značaj interakcije u partnerskim relacijama i akcentovan značaj percepcije pokazane ljubavi u odnosu na zadovoljstvo u partnerskoj relaciji i na uzorku parova homoseksualne orijentacije.

Ključne reči: Pokazivanje ljubavi, zadovoljstvo u partnerskoj relaciji, seksualna orijentacija, dijadni pristup

Does showing love determine satisfaction in homosexual relationships: A dyadic approach

Problem and aim: Closely associated with relationship satisfaction is the expression of love. The perception of love, acceptance, and being able to show love are all significant in any person's life, regardless of gender, age or health status. Day-to-day support from one's partner which is by the most part classified in instrumental ways of showing love, plays an especially important role in homosexual romantic relationships since these couples have less social support from other sources, which is particularly prominent in persons of homosexual orientation whose families of origin do not accept their sexual orientation. In time, one partner's behavior becomes a mirror of the other partner's behavior. The only possible way to directly observe partner's behavior is through behavioral exchange. What has proven to be very significant is that the implications of certain behavioral patterns and ways of showing love on relationship satisfaction can vary depending of the partner's interpretation thereof, whether he/she interprets them as ways of showing love. In this study, we tried to check this assumption on male and female couples of homosexual orientation.

Method: The ways of showing the love and perception of the shown love were studied on 50 male and 50 female homosexual dyads. Ways of showing love scale

which consists of 49 items which describe different ways in which love can be shown was used in this research. The scale was used in two forms: How I show love and How my partner shows love (which enabled the operationalization of the perception of the partner's expression of love). The reliability of the entire scale in both forms on the entire sample as well as on subsamples is high. Second was Scale of General Relationship Satisfaction. This is a single-item measure of assessment of general satisfaction with a romantic relationship.

Results and conclusion: The effects of one's own and the partner's expression of love were tested using the APIM model. Satisfaction in the homosexual relationship can be predict by the perception of her ($\beta_m=.210$; $\beta_f=.190$) and partner's way of showing love ($\beta_m=.121$; $\beta_f=.137$) and the perception of another partner about the shown love ($\beta_m=.181$; $\beta_f=.190$). This confirms the importance of interaction in partner relations and emphasizes the importance of perceived love shown in relation to satisfaction in a partner relationship and on a sample of couples of homosexual orientation.

Keywords: Showing Love, Relationship Satisfaction, Sexual Orientation, Dyadic Approach

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LGBT dete u porodici: integracija detetovog identiteta u identitet porodice

Izraz coming aut ili autovanje koristi se u označavanju procesa saopštavanja seksualne orijentacije ili rodnog identiteta (Arnold, 2012). Autovanje porodici smatra se najznačajnijim izazovom u životu LGBT osoba (Savin - Williams, 2003), a autovanje porodici ima karakteristike porodične krize (La Sala, 2000). Reakcije roditelja mogu značajno varirati, od poricanja i besa, do prihvatanja (Ben - Ari, 1995; DeVine, 1984). Stepem prihvatanja detetovog identiteta u porodici značajan je korelat mentalnog zdravlja LGBT osoba i smatra se najznačajnijim zaštitnim faktorom za mentalno zdravlje ovih osoba (D'Augelli, 2002).

Istraživanje je deo šireg istraživanja koje je imalo za cilj da, korišćenjem interpretativne fenomenološke analize (Smith, 2012) kao kvalitativne metode za prikupljanje i analizu podataka, ispita iskustvo majki LGBT dece na teritoriji Vojvodine. U ispitivanju je učestvovalo 8 majki. Korišćen je polustruktuiran intervju

kreiran za potrebe istraživanja. Razgovor je sniman, transkribovan i potom analiziran kako bi se ekstrahovale glavne teme i podteme. Proces analize uključivao je incijalno čitanje teksta i hvatanje beleški, zatim analiziranje prvog intervjuja u kom su uočene podteme koje su se koristile u analizi ostalih intervjuja uz ciklično kretanje kroz intervjuje (Vilg, 2016). Cilj ovog istraživanja je ispitivanje procesa integracije detetovog identiteta u identitet porodice.

Analizom narativa izdvojene su sledeće teme: kontinuitet u odnosu, očekivanja od deteta, koroditeljski odnos, sagledavanje uloge roditelja i integracija sa prošlim iskustvima. Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su da majke nakon autovanja svog deteta svoju roditeljsku ulogu sagledavaju na drugačiji način, iznalazeći osnovne ciljeve koje imaju kao majke, kao porodica i kao koroditelji. Ponovno definisanje ovih ciljeva ili vraćanje ovim ciljevima nakon krize nastale prilikom autovanja omogućavali su majkama da jasnije sagledaju svoje zadatke kao roditelja u vaspitanju deteta. U odnosu na kvalitet koroditeljskog odnosa, neke majke su strahovale od reakcije očeva. Neki roditelji su redefinisali i očekivanja koja su imali od deteta, što im je omogućavalo da razreše krizu i prilagode se detetovim potrebama. Ispitanice su sagledavale i kvalitet odnosa koji imaju sa detetom u odnosu na kvalitet pre autovanja, te su mogle da identifikuju i nastale promene u odnosu, ali i segmente odnosa koji su ostali isti. Sagledavanje kontinuiteta odnosa kod različitih ispitanica razlikovalo se u odnosu na način saznavanja i početne reakcije majki. Ispitanice su, govoreći o prethodnom iskustvu porodice, mogle da sagledaju sličnost izazova i kriza sa kojima su se suočavale i krize nastale nakon autovanja deteta. Naime, majke su detetov drugačiji identitet od očekivanog i izazove sa kojima se suočava ili sa kojima će se suočavati tokom života povezivale sa izazovima porodice, te definisale ove sličnosti kao snagu deteta i kao pokazatelji da se detetov život ne razlikuje od života porodice.

Ključne reči: autovanje; LGBT; proces prihvatanja; porodice LGBT dece;

LGBT child in a family: integration of the child's identity in family identity

Coming out is a term used to describe the process of disclosing one's sexual orientation or gender identity (Arnold, 2012). Coming out to the family is considered most stressful experience in life of LGBT persons (Savin-Williams, 2003), and it has characteristics of the family crisis (LaSala, 2000). Parent's reactions can vary from denial and anger to acceptance (Ben-Ari, 1989; DeVine, 1984). Family acceptance of child's identity is significant correlat and protective factor of LGBT persons' mental health (D'Augelli, 2002).

This research is a part of the wider project that had a goal to understand the experience of LGBT children's mothers, using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis as a qualitative method for collecting and analyzing the data (Smith, 2012). Subjects in the research were 8 mothers from Vojvodina. Semi-structured interview, created for the research, was used. Interviews were recorded, and then transcribed and analyzed in order to extract themes and subthemes. Analysis of the text included initial reading and making initial notes, after which the first interview was analyzed. Emerged themes from first interview were used in the analysis of other interviews using cyclic reading of interviews in the light of the newly emerged themes (Wilig, 2016). The goal of this research was to investigate the integration process of child's identity in family identity.

Themes that emerged from narratives are: relationship's continuity, expectations of the child, co-parent relationship, reviewing parent's role and integration with past experiences. Results have shown that mother review their role as a parent after child's coming out, looking for new main goals as parents, as family and as co-parents. Redefining these goals or going back to them after the coming out crisis helps mothers to make more clear tasks they have as parents in child's upbringing. Some mother feared of father's reactions, which was in relation with the quality of co-parent's relationship. Some mothers redefined expectations they had of their children in order to resolve the crisis and to adapt to child's needs. They also reviewed the quality of current relationship with the one they had with the child before coming out, which enabled them to identify changes and similarities in their relationship. The reviewing of relationship's quality varied across cases in respect to initial reactions of mothers and the way they found out. Remembering the past family experiences, mothers could see the resemblance of the crisis and challenges they encountered in the past with the current crisis and challenges. In this sense, they saw child's identity and it's challenges as similar to family challenges in the past, and saw it as a proof that the child's life does not differ from the life of the family.

Keywords: coming out; LGBT; process of acceptance; families of LGBT children;

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Skrivanje seksualne orijentacije i mentalno zdravlje LGB osoba u Hrvatskoj - provjera modela manjinskog stresa

Lezbijke, gejevi i biseksualne osobe (LGB osobe) svakodnevno su u društvu izložene negativnim iskustvima – stigmati, predrasudama, diskriminaciji – koje predstavljaju značajan izvor stresa i mogu narušiti njihovo mentalno zdravlje, što je detaljno objašnjeno u Meyerovom modelu manjinskog stresa. Čak i ako nisu same objekt diskriminacije, svjedoci su uvjeta u društvu, kulturnih normi i javnih politika koje stigmatiziraju i naglašavaju nejednakost temeljenu na seksualnoj orijentaciji pojedinca/ke. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je provjeriti hoće li percepcija strukturalne stigme (stigme osoba manjinske seksualne orijentacije na razini društva u kojem žive) lezbijki, gejeva i biseksualnih osoba u Hrvatskoj djelovati na njihovo skrivanje vlastite seksualne orijentacije, te time, preko manjka socijalne podrške, i na njihovo lošije mentalno zdravlje. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo ukupno 410 lezbijki, gejeva i biseksualnih osoba iz različitih dijelova Hrvatske, u dobi od 15 do 53 godine, koji su elektroničkim putem ispunili sljedeće mjerne instrumente: Skalu percipiranog statusa LGB osoba u hrvatskom društvu, Skalu prikrivanja vlastite seksualne orijentacije, Multidimenzionalnu skalu percipirane socijalne podrške, Skalu zadovoljstva životom i mjeru anksioznosti, depresivnosti i stresa DASS-21. Postavljene hipoteze provjerene su medijacijskom analizom uz upotrebu bootstrap metode. Sveukupno, rezultati su potvrdili predviđanja modela manjinskog stresa i za gejeve i za lezbijke i za biseksualne osobe. Neovisno o kojoj skupini se radi, pokazao se direktan efekt skrivanja seksualne orijentacije na lošije mentalno zdravlje i manje zadovoljstvo životom LGB osoba. Pokazao se i indirektan efekt skrivanja seksualne orijentacije na iste negativne ishode preko snižene socijalne podrške. S druge strane, percepcija nepovoljnog položaja u društvu nije imala direktan efekt na lošije mentalno zdravlje, međutim vodila je većem prikrivanju, koje je bilo vezano uz manju socijalnu podršku, smanjeno zadovoljstvo životom i više rezultate na mjeri anksioznosti, depresivnosti i stresa. Dobiveni nalazi pokazuju kojim psihološkim procesima percepcija strukturalne stigme može djelovati na lošije mentalno zdravlje i sniženu kvalitetu života LGB osoba. Taj se učinak ostvaruje posredno preko prikrivanja vlastite seksualne orijentacije i time smanjene

možnosti dobivanja socijalne podrške, što ukazuje na mogućnost praktičnog rada, edukacije i osnaživanja LGB osoba u pogledu važnosti otvorenosti oko vlastite seksualne orijentacije.

Ključne reči: skrivanje seksualne orijentacije, manjinski stres, mentalno zdravlje, percepcija položaja u društvu, LGB osobe

Structural stigma, concealment of sexual orientation and mental health of LGB persons in Croatia

Lesbians, gays and bisexual persons (LGBs) experience on a daily basis adverse social reactions - stigma, prejudice, and discrimination - which represent a source of social stress and lead to their poor mental health, as it is explained in the Meyer's minority stress model. Even if they are not the object of discrimination themselves, they could perceive societal-level conditions, cultural norms, and institutional policies that constrain the opportunities, resources, and well-being of the people with non-normative sexual orientation. This study examined the tenants of this model in Croatia, a country with relatively negative attitudes and a relatively high incidence of discrimination against LGBs. Based on the Meyer's minority stress model, we posited that the perception of structural stigma of LGBs in the Croatian society will lead to more concealment of one's sexual orientation, which will in turn lead to less social support and to poorer mental health. A total of 410 lesbians, gays and bisexuals (aged 15-53) participated in the online study. Participants filled out several questionnaires (Perception of LGB status in Croatian society; Concealment of Sexual Orientation Scale; Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support; Satisfaction with Life Scale; Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale – 21). Hypotheses were tested with the mediation analysis using the bootstrap method. In general, results support the paths of the minority stress model for LGBs in Croatia. Even when controlling for different sexual identities, concealing one's sexual identity had a direct effect on poorer mental health and less life satisfaction. It also had an indirect effect leading to the same negative outcomes through less social support. Perceiving one's status in a society as disadvantaged did not directly lead to poor mental health. However, it did lead to more concealment of one's sexual orientation which in turn led to less social support and in the end to less life satisfaction and more depression, anxiety and stress. These results explain the psychological processes through which stigma at a societal level affects quality of life and mental health of LGB persons and may be applied as useful evidence based directions in psychological counseling and support to LGB persons.

Keywords: concealment of sexual orientation, minority stress, mental health, perception of structural stigma, LGB persons



AKO NISAM NAJBOLJI, NISAM DOVOLJNO DOBAR -
MITOVI I ISTINE O PERFEKCIONIZMU U SPORTU

IF I AM NOT THE BEST - I AM NOT GOOD ENOUGH:
THE MYTS AND TRUTHS ABOUT PERFECTIONISM IN SPORTS

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The relationship between athletes' perfectionism and coach-created motivational climate

Perfectionism is commonly viewed as precondition for significant sport achievement. However, depending on the underlying motivation, perfectionistic tendencies might have beneficial or detrimental effect on both athletes' well-being and sporting performance (Sagar & Stoeber, 2009). The purpose of the study was to explore whether different aspects of coach-created motivational climate are distinctly related to athletes' adaptive and maladaptive perfectionism. A total of 161 athletes (69% male) from a variety of sports, who ranged in age from 20 to 25 years ($M=20.6$ years, $SD = 0.95$) completed the Perceived Motivational Climate in Sport Questionnaire (Newton, Duda & Yin, 2000) and Multidimensional Inventory of Perfectionism in Sport (Stoeber et al., 2007). The results showed that adaptive form of athletes' perfectionism is positively correlated with mastery (or task-oriented) motivational climate subscales namely, cooperative learning ($r=.24$, $p<.01$), important role ($r=.18$, $p<.05$), and effort/improvement ($r=.28$, $p<.01$). In contrast, maladaptive form of athletes' perfectionism is positively correlated with performance (or ego-oriented) motivational climate subscales i.e., punishment for mistakes ($r=.30$, $p<.01$), unequal recognition ($r=.28$, $p<.01$), and intra-team member rivalry ($r=.27$, $p<.05$). A median split on perfectionism scores was used to further explore the differences in perceived coach-created motivational climate among athletes who obtained lower and those who obtained higher scores on adaptive and maladaptive perfectionism, respectively. Athletes with higher results on adaptive perfectionism obtained higher results on cooperative learning ($t(157)=-2.10$, $p<.05$) and effort/improvement ($t(158)=-2.62$, $p<.01$) scales, while athletes with higher results on maladaptive perfectionism achieved higher results on punishment for mistakes ($t(158)=-3.00$, $p<.01$) and unequal recognition ($t(157)=-2.22$, $p<.05$) scales. A solid body of empirical evidence has confirmed that parental behaviour is one of the key factors in the development of perfectionism. The results of this study provide additional knowledge about potential origins of different forms of perfectionism indicating that sport coaches may also have an important role in shaping adaptive and maladaptive perfectionistic tendencies among athletes.

Keywords: perfectionism, athletes, coach, motivational climate

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Perfectionism, competitive anxiety, success and satisfaction with success in adolescent athletes

Perfectionism can be defined as striving for being flawless in all aspects of life. Contemporary literature defines perfectionism as multidimensional construct with two main dimensions: adaptive and maladaptive perfectionism. Research shows that perfectionism is more prevalent in athletes than in general population, and in athletes it is correlated with negative consequences such as competitive state and trait anxiety, but also with lower athletic accomplishments and satisfaction with the accomplished. With this research we wanted to explore expressions of particular dimensions of perfectionism in athletes and non-athletes, and to investigate the connection of these dimensions in athletes, as well as different dimensions of competitive anxiety, competitive success and satisfaction with the success. Subjects in this research were high school students (N=202) from the Zagreb city area of which 52.5% were athletes and the remaining 47.5% were non-athletes. For measuring different dimensions of perfectionism we used the Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale (PNPS; Terry-Short, Owens, Slade & Dewey, 1995), for measuring competitive anxiety we used CSAI-2 questionnaire (Martens, Vealey, Burton, Bump, & Smith, 1990), and for competitive anxiety as personality trait we used a Sport Competition Anxiety Test (Martens, 1977). With athletes we also measured level of satisfaction with athletic accomplishments (subjective measure based on one question), and athletic success (objective measure of last year ranking at national championship). The results showed that athletes have stronger expression of adaptive dimension of perfectionism than non-athletes. Maladaptive perfectionist athletes have higher competitive state anxiety, including the lower self confidence as a measure of competitive state anxiety. Maladaptive perfectionism dimension has been found to be positively correlated with competitive state and trait anxiety, adaptive dimension with self confidence, and competitive trait anxiety is negatively correlated with satisfaction with accomplished success.

Keywords: perfectionism, competitive anxiety, competitive success, satisfaction with accomplished success

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Perfekcionizam - (ne)prijatelj izvrsnosti sportaša - prikaz slučaja ritmičke gimnastičarke

Unatoč tome što je riječ o osobini koja znatno utječe na različite aspekte psihičkoga zdravlja i psihosocijalne prilagodbe pojedinca, još uvijek ne postoji suglasnost oko jedinstvene definicije perfekcionizma. Ovaj pojam prvi se put spominje prije nepunih sto godina, a od devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća intenzivno se istražuje. Prema dominantnom suvremenom shvaćanju perfekcionizam je višedimenzionalna osobina koja posjeduje i adaptivan i neadaptivan aspekt. Međutim, u literaturi postoje nekonzistentni i neočekivani nalazi koji su barem dijelom uvjetovani neadekvatnom operacionalizacijom adaptivnog perfekcionizma. Pregled literature o pozitivnim aspektima perfekcionizma pokazuje da adaptivni perfekcionista teže ostvarenju visokih, ali realnih i dostižnih ciljeva. Riječ je o sportašima koji uživaju u svojim uspjesima te nakon ostvarenoga cilja osjećaju sreću i zadovoljstvo. Adaptivni perfekcionista osobnu vrijednost ne procjenjuju ovisno o ishodu neke aktivnosti, stoga neuspjeh ne smatraju indikatorom svoje neadekvatnosti, već pokazateljem potrebe za povećanim zalaganjem i/ili promjenom strategije rada. U istraživanjima je utvrđeno da je adaptivni perfekcionizam u pozitivnoj korelaciji sa zadovoljstvom životom, akademskim postignućem te s procjenama samokompetentnosti i samoefikasnosti. Neadaptivni perfekcionizam pozitivno je povezan s anksioznošću, depresijom i simptomima depresivnosti, poremećajima prehrane, negativnim afektom, izbjegavanjem i privatnom svijesti o sebi, osjećajem usamljenosti, samootežavanjem te s neskladom između stvarnoga i idealnoga ja. O nekim od ovih povezanosti bit će riječ u usmenom izlaganju u okviru prikaza slučaja ritmičke gimnastičarke. Ovaj prikaz slučaja je proveden kako bi utvrdili utjecaj KBT strategija u promjeni negativnih vjerovanja koja posljedično uzrokuju anksioznost i neprikladna ponašanja. Sudionica prikaza je četrnaestogodišnja ritmička gimnastičarka koja se priprema za svjetsko juniorsko prvenstvo. Podaci su prikupljeni kroz uvodne razgovore, opažanja, domaće zadaće i evaluaciju izvođenja. Razina (ne)adekvatnog perfekcionizma izmjerena je pomoću Višedimenzionalnog inventara perfekcionizma u sportu (Stöber i sur., 2007). Rezultati su uspoređeni s ostalim sportašima iz individualnih sportova. U procesu psihološke pripreme sportašica je upoznala KBT model i utjecaj neadekvatnog perfekcionizma na smanjenje kvalitete

izvedbe. Sportašica je na treningu vježbala rutine prije izvođenja, pozitivan samogovor, naučila kako usmjeravati fokus na ključne elemente za optimalnu izvedbu, postavljanje ciljeva i neke biheviornalne tehnike (relaksacija, vizualizacija, izlaganje natjecateljskom pritisku).

Ključne reči: perfekcionizam, samoeifikasnost, psihičko zdravlje

Perfectionism - friend or enemy of excellence in sport - a case study of rhythmic gymnastics

Despite the fact that it has a significant effect on the various aspects of the psychological health and psychosocial adaptation of the individual, there is still no consensus about the unique definition of perfectionism. This term is mentioned for the first time about a hundred years ago, and since the nineties of the last century, has been intensively explored. According to the dominant contemporary perception, perfectionism is a multi-dimensional trait that possesses an adaptive and nonadaptive aspect. However, research and literature suggests that there are inconsistent and unexpected findings that are at least partly conditioned by inadequate operationalization of adaptive perfectionism. A review of literature on the positive aspects of perfectionism shows that adaptive perfectionists strive to achieve high, but realistic and achievable goals. It is about athletes who enjoy their successes and are happy and satisfied after their goals have been achieved. Adaptive perfectionist personal values are not evaluated depending on the outcome of some activity, so failure is not considered an indicator of their inadequacy, but an indicator for the need to increase efforts and / or change of work strategy. Research has found that adaptive perfectionism is positively correlated with life satisfaction, academic achievement, self-competence and self-efficacy estimates. Nonadaptive perfectionism is positively associated with anxiety, depression and symptoms of depression, eating disorders, negative effects, avoidance, loneliness, self-confusion, and disagreement between the actual and the ideal self. More information will be provided on some of these integrations in the oral presentation where a case study of rhythmic gymnastics, based on the individual sport spectrum, will be presented. This case study was conducted in order to determine the effects of CBT strategies applied for changing negative beliefs which cause anxiety and maladaptive behavior. The participant was 14 year old rhythmic gymnastics, preparing for World junior championship. The data derived from initial data collection process (interview), observations, athlete's homework and her evaluations of performances. The level of (mal)adaptive perfectionism was measured with Multidimensional Inventory of Perfectionism in Sport (MIPS - Stöber et al., 2007). Results are compared with other athletes in

individual sport. In psychological preparation process the athlete was introduced about CBT model and effects of maladaptive perfectionism on her underperformance. In training sessions she practiced pre-performance routines, positive self-talk, learned how to focus on cues for optimal performance, she was taught goal setting techniques and some behavioral techniques (relaxation, visualization, exposure to competitive pressure).

Keywords: perfectionism, psychological health, psychosocial adaptation, relaxation, visualization, exposure to competitive pressure

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How to train hard and play hard: Mental training in sport

Mental Training is a unique training technology, based on psychology findings, created to help develop mental capabilities for those who want to achieve their full potential.

Mental Training represents the psychology of excellence that with its simple and scientifically based techniques works on the development of personal excellence regardless of context.

Our goal is to take full advantage of the potential of the individual and help him to be the best that he or she can be. It is created for people who want to make a difference and leave a trace.

Techniques that we use can be divided into 3 categories:

Emotional stability: i.e. anchoring, biofeedback and neurofeedback training.

Focus: i.e. focus points, mental simulation, Senaptec Sensory Station training.

Motivation: i.e. goal setting, engagement measuring system.

Emotional stability, focus and motivation are chosen according to the work of Igor Čerenšek, Mag. psych. explained and described in his handbook "Mental training: a handbook for athletes and coaches" (2017.; Zagreb; Mental Training Center d.o.o.; <https://www.amazon.com/Mental-training-handbook-athletes-coaches-ebook/dp/B07J1Y6ZYP>).

Individualised approach gives us the opportunity to use variety of methods because not all of them have the same effect on all athletes that we work with.

We will present the case study and the principles that we used in working with soccer player in the season 2017/2018. and the effect that Mental training had on him, according to initial tests.

Keywords: mental training, sport, sport psychology, emotional stability, focus, motivation

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Pefekcionistačka težnja ka postignuću, takmičarska anksioznost i odustajanje od sporta

Na godišnjem nivou između 15% i 35% mladih, uzrasta 13 do 16 godina, odustane od sporta. Teorija ciljeva (Achievement Goal Theory – AGT) pokazala se kao najznačajnija za razumevanje procesa odustajanja od sporta. AGT postulira da ponašanje osobe zavisi od njene ciljne orijentacije, koja može biti usmerena na učenje ili postignuće. Sportista koji je usmeren na učenje usmerava svoje aktivnosti ka razvoju, vrednuje trud i učenje. Za ovakvog sportistu bi se reklo da poseduje motiv za ličnim razvojem i zadovoljstvom, perfekcionistačku težnju ka učenju. Sa druge strane, sportista koji je usmeren na postignuće vođen je potrebom da bude najbolji po svaku cenu, nadmaši druge, a cilj aktivnosti je da se izbegne neuspeh. Za ovakvog sportistu bi se reklo da poseduje motiv da se izbegne neuspeh i socijalno odbacivanje, perfekcionistačku težnju ka postignuću. Perfekcionistačka težnja uslovljena je ciljnom orijentacijom osobe tj. vrsta perfekcionista je povezana sa načinom na koji se osoba orijentiše ka zadatku, stoga se u ovom istraživanju ciljna orijentacija posmatra i ispituje kao konstrukt usko povezan sa perfekcionistačkom težnjom sportiste. Pored ciljne orijentacije koja usmerava ponašanje sportiste, takmičarska anksioznost u velikoj meri utiče na ponašanje sportiste, kao i na samu odluku o nastavku bavljenja sportom. Takmičarska anksioznost se može posmatrati kao dvodimenzionalni konstrukt – kognitivna (uverenja, brige koja sportista ima pred utakmicu) i somatska anksioznost (telesni simptomi anksioznosti). Budući da su ranija istraživanja pokazala da usmerenost na postignuće dovodi do većeg

stepena anksioznosti, koja utiče na odluku o daljem bavljenju sportom, ovo istraživanje bavi se ispitivanjem relacija ciljne orijentacije i takmičarske anksioznosti mladih sportista i namere da se odustane od sporta. Uzorak se sastojao od 66 rukometaša, različitih klubova u Vojvodini, prosečnog uzrasta od 13,73 godina, koji treniraju rukomet u proseku 54 meseca. Ispitanici su tokom 2016. godine popunjavali skraćen upitnik The Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2 (CSAI-2, Martens, Vealy, & Burton, 1990) – subskale kognitivna i somatska anksioznost, i Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire (TEOSQ, Duda 1989). Na petostepenoj skali procenjivali su u kojoj meri razmišljaju o odustajanju od bavljenja rukometom. Rezultati regresione analize pokazuju da ciljna orijentacija i takmičarska anksioznost predstavljaju značajan prediktorski model $F(4,65)=4.178$, $p=.005$) koji objašnjava 21.5% varijanse namere da se odustane od sporta. Somatska anksioznost se izdvojila kao značajan individualni prediktor ($\beta=.381$, $p=.006$). Rezultati analize korelacije pokazuju da je usmerenost na postignuće statistički značajno povezana sa somatskom anksioznošću ($r=.238$, $p=.027$). Teorijske i praktične implikacije rezultata razmatrane su u radu.

Ključne reči: odustajnje od sporta, ciljna orijentacija, takmičarska anksioznost, omladinski sport, rukomet

Perfectionist pursuit of achievement, competitive anxiety and dropping out of youth sports

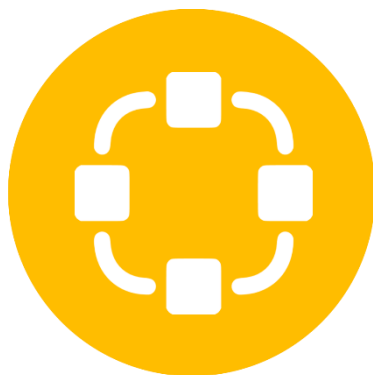
Annually, between 15% and 35% of athletes aged 13 to 16, drop out of sports. One of the commonly used theories for understanding dropping out of sports is Achievement goal theory (AGT). AGT postulates that the behavior depends on goal orientation that can be ego or task oriented. A task goal oriented athlete guides his activities towards development, is driven by the desire to improve; has positive evaluation of effort and learning. For such an athlete, we could say he has a motive for personal development and satisfaction, type of adaptive perfectionism. On the other hand, an ego goal oriented athlete is driven by the need to be the best at all costs, to outperform others, the goal of the activity is to avoid failure. For such an athlete we could say he has maladaptive perfectionism - a motive to avoid failure and social rejection. The perfectionist tendency is conditioned by the goal orientation of the individual, i.e. the type of perfectionism is related to the way a person orientates himself towards the task.

In addition to the goal orientation, competitive anxiety greatly influences athlete's behavior, as well as the decision to continue sports. Competitive anxiety can be seen as a two-dimensional construct - cognitive (thoughts, beliefs, worries before

the game) and somatic anxiety (physical symptoms of anxiety). The competitive anxiety and athletes goal orientation are interconnected. Research has shown that ego goal orientation leads to a greater degree of anxiety due to pressure of the imperative of victory and avoidance of failure.

This research examines relations between goal orientation and the competitive anxiety of young athletes and the intention to drop out of sports. The sample consisted of 66 male handball players from different clubs in Vojvodina, an average age of 13.73 years, who have been training handball for an average of 54 months. During 2016, participants completed The Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2 (CSAI-2, Martens, Vealy, & Burton, 1990) - subscales Cognitive and Somatic anxiety, and Task and Ego Orientation in Sport Questionnaire (TEOSQ, Duda 1989). On a five-point scale, they assessed the intention to drop out of handball. The results of the regression analysis show that the goal orientation and competitive anxiety represent a significant predictive model $F(4,65) = 4.178, p = .005$, which explains 21.5% of the variance of the intention to drop out of sports. Somatic anxiety singled out as a significant individual predictor ($\beta = .381, p = .006$). Also, the correlation shows that the ego goal orientation is statistically significantly related to somatic anxiety ($r = .238, p = .027$). Theoretical and practical implications of the results are further discussed.

Keywords: dropping out of sports, goal orientation, youth sports, competitive anxiety, handball



MREŽNI PRISTUP U PSIHOPATOLOGIJI

NETWORK APPROACH TO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

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Struktura simptoma kliničke i nekliničke depresivnosti

Prema mrežnom pristupu, mentalni poremećaji predstavljaju interakcije simptoma koji su cirkularno-kauzalno povezani. Patološku, kao i vulnerabilnu populaciju u odnosu na nepatološku, karakteriše prisustvo jače povezanih simptoma, koji lakše aktiviraju jedan drugog (Fried et al., 2017). Jedan cilj ovog rada je da uporedimo jačinu povezanosti simptoma depresivnosti u uzorcima iz kliničke i opšte populacije, pri čemu očekujemo da će simptomi na kliničkom uzorku demonstrirati jače povezanu strukturu. Drugi cilj je da se, shodno dimenzionalnom pristupu depresiji, proveri da li će isti simptomi imati centralu ulogu u obe mreže. U skladu sa savremenim dijagnostičkim kriterijumima, može se očekivati da će tuga i anhedonija predstavljati simptome sa najvećim uticajem u mrežama. Centralnost istih simptoma u obe mreže govorila bi u prilog slične dinamike simptoma nezavisno od intenziteta depresije, odnosno o nepostojanju kvalitativnih razlika između depresije u opštoj i kliničkoj populaciji.

Uzorak je činilo 662 ispitanika ($N_{\text{klinički}} = 287$, $N_{\text{studentski}} = 375$), od toga 71.75% ženskog pola. Analizirane su mreže parcijalnih korelacija simptoma depresije merenih upitnikom BDI-II. Podaci su obrađeni u R okruženju, paketima bootnet, qgraph, NetworkComparissionTest i NetworkTools. Kako podaci nisu zadovoljavali uslov multivarijatne normalnosti, mreže su procenjene „huge“ estimatorom (Jiang et al., 2019).

Poređenje globalne snage mreža ukazuje da su veze simptoma značajno jače ($S = 1.772$, $p = .000$) na kliničkom uzorku u odnosu na studentski uzorak. Na kliničkom uzorku najveću snagu imaju stavke koje se odnose na tugu, neodlučnost, osećanje bezvrednosti, iscrpljenost, dekoncentrisanost i gubitak zadovoljstva. Pri tome, stavka tuga ima značajno veću snagu od svih preostalih pa možemo zaključiti da se izdvaja kao centralni simptom u mreži. Na studentskom uzorku stavke sa najvećom snagom su tuga, nezadovoljstvo sobom, iscrpljenost, samokritičnost, dekoncentrisanost i osećaj bezvrednosti. Testovi značajnosti sugerišu da se tuga i u ovom uzorku izdvojila kao najcentralniji simptom.

Rezultati sugerišu da su u kliničkoj populaciji veze između simptoma jače, što omogućava održavanje depresivnog stanja kroz lakše uzajamno dejstvo simptoma. Slabije veze između simptoma u opštoj populaciji su, sa druge strane, faktor otpornosti na spoljašnje uticaje jer teže aktiviraju jedan drugog pod dejstvom spoljašnjih faktora, npr. stresa. U oba uzorka zajednička je najveća centralnost

emocije tuge, kao i još nekoliko simptoma koji ulaze u kriterijume za veliku depresivnu epizodu (bezvrednost, iscrpljenost, dekoncentrisanost), sugerišući sličnost njihove mrežne strukture. Ipak, gubitak zadovoljstva, jedan od dva nužna simptoma kliničke depresije, spada među one sa najvećom centralnošću u kliničkom, ali ne i studentskom uzorku sugerišući da klinički kvalitet depresije počiva, između ostalog, na snazi kojom anhedonija privlači i/ili biva privučena drugim simptomima.

Ključne reči: depresivnost, mrežni pristup, klinički uzorak, studentski uzorak

Structure of clinical and non-clinical depression symptoms

According to network approach, mental disorders follow network structure. Clinical and vulnerable populations, in comparison to normal population, are characterized by more strongly connected symptoms, which, in turn, activate each other more easily (Fried et al., 2017). One aim of this study is to explore the strength of association between the depressive symptoms within a clinical and nonclinical sample. We expect that within the clinical sample (CS) in comparison to the student sample (SS), the depressive symptoms would demonstrate more densely organized structure. Another aim, inspired by the dimensional approach to depression, is to test whether the same symptom(s) would play the central role within both networks. In agreement with the contemporary diagnostic systems, one can expect that sadness and anhedonia would have the strongest influence within the networks. Centrality of the same symptoms within both networks would support the idea that depression within clinical and non-clinical populations has the same qualitative features.

The sample consisted of 662 individuals ($N_{\text{clinical}} = 287$, $N_{\text{student}} = 375$), of which 72% were females. Partial correlations between the depressive symptoms, measured via the BDI-II, were assessed. Network characteristics were explored using bootnet, qgraph, NetworkComparisonTest & NetworkTools packages within the R environment, using „huge“ estimator (Jiang et al., 2019).

The global network strength was stronger within the CS than the SS ($S = 1.772$, $p = .000$). Within the CS, the following items demonstrated the greatest strength: sadness, indecisiveness, worthlessness, tiredness, concentration difficulty, and loss of pleasure. Additionally, the item Sadness had the greatest strength in comparison to all other items, supporting its dominant position within the network. Within the SS, sadness, self-dislike, tiredness, self-criticalness, concentration difficulty, and worthlessness had the greatest strength. Tests of statistical significance suggested that the item Sadness was the most central item within this network, as well.

Our results showed that the depressive symptoms within the CS are more densely organized, leading to an easier spread of activation among the symptoms and maintenance of depression. Weaker links among the symptoms within the SS might represent a resilience factor (i.e. activation of one symptom under stress cannot spread easily to another). The most central symptom within both networks is sadness. The networks also share worthlessness, fatigue, and concentration difficulties. It is noteworthy, that these symptoms constitute diagnostic criteria for major depressive disorder. However, loss of pleasure, one of the two necessary criteria for major depression, seems to be central only within the CS, suggesting that a different quality of depression seen in clinical populations might stem from interactions of loss of pleasure with the other symptoms within the network.

Keywords: depressiveness, network structure, clinical sample, student sample

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The bridges of depression and anxiety county – which features connect dysphoria and anxiety within a student sample?

Introduction: Epidemiological studies report a notably high comorbidity between anxiety and depression, which raises several conceptual and practical questions. Network model (e.g. Cramer & Borsboom 2014, Beard et al., 2016; Heeren, Jones & McNally, 2018) proposes that comorbidity can partially be explained by the fact that some symptoms of disorders are directly connected to the symptoms of a comorbid disorder. Thus, one disorder can potentially lead to another via those related symptoms (e.g. feelings of worthlessness are connected to some symptoms of social anxiety even though worthlessness is a symptom of depression). In literature these symptoms are called “bridge” symptoms. Aim of this study is to examine which features of anxiety and depression have these properties within a student sample.

Method: 1437 ($M_{age} = 19.69$, $SD_{age} = 1.23$, 471 male) students from the University of Serbia have filled out the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale-21 (DASS- 21, Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) ($\alpha = .92$). For the purpose of this study we have used the Depression and Anxiety scales. A Graphical Gaussian Model was fitted to construct a network of symptoms using the Extended Bayesian Information Criterion as a network estimator. To detect bridge variables, we have used the “networktools” package (Jones, 2018). Indices of centrality and stability were also plotted.

Results: Results suggest that the symptoms of depression and anxiety cluster within the disorders they belong to at the level of statistical significance. Furthermore, results suggest that “Down hearted and blue” and “Panic sensations” represent statistically significant “bridges”, (Spearman correlation coefficients of 0.65 and 0.74, respectively). Analyses of centrality and edge stability yielded satisfactory indices.

Discussion: It seems that features such as dysphoric affect and sense of looming panic are strongly correlated with features of the other disorder within the student sample. Contrary to the recent network studies in which the cognitive factors featured as bridge symptoms, our results supported the role of affect. Differences in registered bridges can potentially be explained by specific stressors in our student sample. These findings can potentially improve prevention and treatment of emotional disorders within student population by targeting the bridge symptoms in the context of specific stressors common to students.

Keywords: Dysphoria, anxiety, comorbidity, network analysis

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Gender differences in the structure of schizotypy indicators

Introduction: Network models have been used to examine the relations between symptoms of mental disorders. General proposition of these models is that symptoms of mental disorders, or indicators of latent constructs, have direct associations. Examining the indicators of schizotypy (across theoretical models), it seems parsimonious to expect that indicators have direct relations (for example suspiciousness towards acquaintances -> few close friends). Several studies have shown that network models are suitable for the construct of schizotypy. Literature also suggests important gender differences in the expression of schizotypy – for example, women tend to score higher on positive, while men mostly score higher on negative symptoms (Miettunen & Jääskeläinen, 2010). The aim of this study is to explore potential gender differences using network models.

Method: 775 ($M_{age}= 20.49$, $SD_{age}= 2.35$, 125 male) students from the University of Novi Sad, Serbia, filled out, as a part of a larger questionnaire battery, the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire – Brief Revised (SPQ-BR: Cohen, Matthews, Najolia, & Brown, 2010). A Graphical Gaussian Model was fitted for male and female

participants. Several statistical analyses were carried out to estimate network aspects in both groups. Additionally, differences between networks in terms of important network indices were also estimated.

Results: The results suggest that the network for female participants is denser, with 172 non-spurious associations, in contrast to 148 for the male participants. However, this difference is not significant. Estimators of network differences reveal statistically insignificant difference, ($p = .41$ and $p = .31$) between the groups on two indices – overall number of associations and positions of variables, respectively. Variables that are most connected in the male subsample are “I am an odd, unusual person”, “I often feel that others have it in for me” and “I feel very uncomfortable in social situations involving unfamiliar people”. In the female network, most connected variables are “I am an odd, unusual person”, “Do you feel that you cannot get “close” to people?” and “I often hear a voice speaking my thoughts aloud”. Both networks show stability of important indicators tested with several bootstrapping techniques.

Discussion: The non-significant gender differences might be due to the younger age of participants, as some studies have shown that differences (e.g. on some aspects of positive symptoms) are more prominent in non-student and older samples. Yet, it seems that for males, suspiciousness towards others and social anxiety are of greater importance, while for the female subsample difficulties in emotional/interpersonal closeness and unusual perceptual experiences might be of higher significance.

Keywords: Schizotypy, network analysis, gender differences

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Network approach to psychosis symptoms during the first hospitalization

Network models have gained empirical support in contemporary psychosis research (e.g. Isvoranu, 2016). This approach conceptualizes psychosis as a system of symptoms which have potential causal relations (e.g. Persecutions-Hostility). Aim of this study is to examine how symptoms of psychosis are connected at the

beginning of a psychiatric treatment in a hospital setting, and at six weeks, for the purpose of registering symptom dynamic effected by early treatment.

Data is from a prospective, rater-blind, and randomized controlled trial - “Study of Cognitive Reality Alignment Therapy” (SoCRATES, Lewis et al., 2002), purporting to evaluate effects of cognitive therapy with psychotic patients. The sample was of consisted out of patients with diagnosis from the schizophrenia spectrum. y. We analyzed the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS, Kay, Opler & Fiszbein, 1987) data from 198 first episode patients ($M_{age} = 30.03$, 137 male) whose symptoms were assessed at the beginning of hospitalization and at six weeks. For the purpose of this study, we fitted Gaussian Graphical Models to data. Network differences were registered with the paired Network Comparison Test.

Network of positive symptoms at admission is sparse, with average of 0.44 connections per variable. At six weeks, all positive symptoms are interconnected with an average connectivity of 2.68 connections per variable. Network comparison test showed significant difference between two positive symptom networks in terms of global connectivity and individual symptom connectivity ($p = .008$ and $p < .001$). As for negative symptoms, both networks show high levels of connectivity at two time points (3.25 and 3.21 average connections). However, results suggest insignificant differences on the two comparison indices between two networks ($p = .40$ and $p = .87$).

Results suggest that connectivity of positive symptoms increases during the six-week period. One potential interpretation for this is that psychiatric assessment in the first days of hospitalization can be difficult and imprecise due to acute psychotic disorganization. Additionally, during hospitalization as patients potentially gain insight their positive symptoms become more connected (e.g., voices about infidelity – delusions of jealousy). Results also suggest that negative symptoms do not vary in connectedness over time, supposedly because they can be more detectable even during the first assessment, but also, they might be phenomenologically closer. Similarity of negative symptom structures in two assessments can potentially be explained by the effects of early treatment on positive versus negative symptoms. These results are comparable with the previous study in the context of high positive and negative symptom grouping. However, different symptoms mediate the relations between the clusters. Network approach can be useful in the context of treatment prognosis and psychoeducation, which will be discussed further.

Keywords: Psychosis, network analysis, network comparison test



IZGARANJE, ANGAŽOVANJE I SUBJEKTIVNO
BLAGOSTANJE STUDENATA U JUGOISTOČNOJ EVROPI -
SAVREMENI TRENDOVI

BURNOUT, ENGAGEMENT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING
AMONG STUDENTS IN THREE TRANSITIONAL
COUNTRIES - CURRENT TRENDS

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A validation of the Maslach Burnout Inventory Student Survey in three transitional countries

Recent studies suggested that burnout is not limited only to employees in human services, but occurs in a broad range of professional roles including students. Analogous as for employees, burnout among students is characterised by feelings of exhaustion and incompetence because of study demands, and a cynical and detached attitude toward one's studies. To assess burnout among students, researchers usually use the student version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-SS) which has previously been shown to capture three factors: exhaustion, cynicism and (in)efficacy in student accomplishments. Our goal in this study was to check if the construct and criterion validity of the MBI-SS replicates in transitional countries whose educational systems and labor markets are significantly different that the one where the instrument was originally developed.

We collected large samples of students from Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia, both at the beginning of the semester (N = 391 - 580) and during the exam period (N = 272 - 569). Multigroup confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs) showed that, unlike in the original context, scores on MBI-SS were best described by four factors (CFI = 0.91, RMSEA = 0.09 at the beginning of semester and CFI = 0.92, RMSEA = 0.09, during the exam period). In line with the previous research, two factors consisted of items reflecting a feeling of exhaustion and a sense of professional (in)efficacy. However, the original cynicism factor split into two factors. One factor consisted of two items reflecting cynical attitude toward usefulness and significance of one's studies. The other factor consisted of two items reflecting reduced enthusiasm and interest in one's studies. Regarding criterion validity, we showed that across the countries, the professional efficacy subscale scores predicted GPA better than the other subscales ($r = .39 - .43$ at the beginning of semester and $r = .39 - .49$ during the exam period, all $p < 0.01$). At the same time, the exhaustion subscale exceeded the other subscales in predicting psychophysical symptoms ($r = .60 - .67$ at the beginning of semester and $r = .62 - .71$ during the exam period, all $p < 0.01$). In total, in the three transitional countries the exhaustion and professional (in)efficacy

factors of the original MBI-SS were replicated. However, the items measuring the cynicism factor from the original instrument were better explained by two factors: the one capturing a cynical attitude toward studies, and the other one reflecting lack of enthusiasm. As for the correlations with the criteria, the sense of professional efficacy was most strongly related to academic success, while the feeling of exhaustion had the strongest correlations with current psychophysical health levels.

Keywords: burnout, students, MBI-SS, transitional countries

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Does Utrecht Work Engagement Scale for Students function differently in transitional countries?

In line with positive psychology movement in W/O psychology, there has been a shift towards exploring the construct of work engagement, the opposite of the much researched burnout construct. Work engagement is usually described by three persistent and pervasive states one experiences while working: vigour (high levels of energy and mental resilience), dedication (feelings of significance, enthusiasm, inspiration, pride and challenge), and absorption (being fully concentrated during work, and feeling that time passes by quickly; Schaufeli et al., 2002). Besides the working population, work engagement has also been investigated on student populations, usually through the use of student version of Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES-S). Our goal in this study was to check if the structure and predictive validity of UWES-S replicates in transitional countries, characterised by different educational system and labor market than Western countries. In line with our goal, we collected large samples of students from Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia, both at the beginning of the semester (N = 422 - 648) and during the exam period (N = 272 - 653). Multigroup confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) showed that, unlike in the original context, scores on UWES-S were best described by two factors (CFI = .90, RMSEA = .10). One consisted of items reflecting experiences of vigour and absorption, and the other of items reflecting

the experience of dedication. Regarding predictive validity, we showed that across all countries and both times of measurement, the vigor/absorption subscale scores predicted GPA better than dedication subscale scores ($r = .33 - .36$ at the beginning of the semester and $.24 - .33$ during exam period, all $p < .01$), while both correlated equally high with fewer number of psychophysical symptoms ($r = .32 - .38$ at the beginning of the semester and $.23 - .43$ during exam period, all $p < .01$). Our findings indicate that, though somewhat different than the factor structure of the original instrument, UWES-S items in our sample(s) grouped in a meaningful way. In the three transitional countries, student engagement is best captured by two factors, with dedication factor reflecting a cognitive aspect, while vigor/absorption factor reflecting affective aspect of engagement. Based on the correlation with the criteria, it seems that in this context the affective aspect is somewhat better at predicting student success at their studies, while both cognitive and affective aspects of engagement seem to be equally important predictors of psychophysical health.

Keywords: work engagement, students, UWES-S, transitional countries

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Satisfying student's basic psychological needs increases engagement in studies and decreases burnout

While enrollment in tertiary education continues to increase worldwide, the dropout rates in some countries remain high, which rises the importance of cross-national comparison of factors contributing to engagement and burnout of students. Basic psychological needs (BPN) theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000) supposes that each student needs to satisfy three basic psychological needs to maintain their growth, integrity and health. These needs include need for autonomy, relatedness and competence, and their satisfaction contributes to greater energy and internal integratory processes, which in turn contribute towards health and psychological well-being. The goal of our study was to investigate whether the satisfaction and

frustration of basic psychological needs will be related to engagement and burnout in students in three transitional countries. We collected large samples of students from Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia, both at the beginning of the semester (N = 422 - 648) and during the exam period (N = 272 - 653). Our results showed that across all countries and both times of measurement satisfaction of the BPN was positively related with student engagement, while the opposite was the case for frustration of BPN. More specifically, both satisfaction and frustration of the needs for autonomy and relatedness were most strongly related to dedication component of engagement ($r = |.21| - |.72|$, all $p < .01$) while satisfaction and frustration of need for competence was most strongly related to vigor/absorption ($r = |.29| - |.62|$, all $p < .01$). Conversely, satisfaction of BPN was related to lower levels of burnout, and frustration to higher burnout levels. Specifically, satisfaction of need for autonomy correlated most strongly with reduced enthusiasm component of burnout ($r = -.57 - -.66$, all $p < .01$), and relatedness and competence with sense of professional efficacy ($r = .33 - .76$, all $p < .01$). The frustration of needs for autonomy and relatedness was most strongly related to exhaustion ($r = .20 - .69$, all $p < .01$), while the frustration of need for competence correlated mostly with sense of low professional efficacy ($r = .32 - .67$, $p < .01$). In total, we showed that in three transitional countries it seems important to provide students a way to satisfy their basic psychological needs in order to increase their well-being and engagement in studies. Interestingly, it seems that this increases well-being regardless of the stressfulness of the situation, since the results replicated in both low-stress beginning of semester and high-stress exam period.

Keywords: basic psychological needs, students, work engagement, burnout, transitional countries

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Relations between workaholism, perfectionism, health, life satisfaction, and academic success among students of University of Novi Sad

This research is based on the conceptualization of workaholism in terms of excessive and compulsive labor, followed by extremely negative consequences (Schaufeli, Taris, & Bakker, 2008). Current trends dictated by the labor market and

employers, require from potential candidates a demonstration of knowledge gained during formal education, but often also practical skills and competencies that can be acquired by engagement in certain extracurricular activities. In order to increase their chances for employment, a non-trivial number of students take part in scientific conferences, seminars and volunteer projects. Bearing this in mind, it is justified to further investigate construct of workaholism on student sample.

The goal of this research was to examine the relationship between perfectionism and workaholism, on the one hand, and indicators of psychophysical health, life satisfaction and academic success among students of University of Novi Sad, on the other. The sample consisted of 217 students of undergraduate and master academic studies of all of the Faculties of University of Novi Sad (47% male and 53% female), with an average age of 22 years. The following instruments were used for data collection: The Dutch Work Addiction Scale (DUWAS, Schaufeli & Taris, 2004), The Almost Perfect Scale - Revised (APS-R, Slaney, Rice, Mobley, Trippi, & Ashby, 2001), Psychophysical Health Scale (SPFZ- 2; Majstorović, 2011), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) and Questionnaire on Demographic Characteristics. Average grades in studies, as well as participation in extracurricular activities, such as seminars, scientific conferences and volunteer engagements, were used as a measure of academic success.

The results of structural equation modeling (SEM) indicated that tested model fitted the data (Sattora Bentler $\chi^2(86)= 136.95, p<.01, CFI=.95, NNFI=.94, RMSEA=.05$). Standards and order, as perfectionist components, represent a positive significant predictor of workaholism, operationalized as working excessively and working compulsively. Also, perfectionism was a significant positive predictor of satisfaction with life in students. Furthermore, workaholism increased the number of psychophysical symptoms, which in turn negatively predicted satisfaction with life. On the other hand, workaholism did not prove to be a direct predictor of satisfaction with life and academic success. Academic success was eventually excluded from the model in the final iteration. Contrary to expectations, discrepancy, a dimension of perfectionism, behaved as a component of psychophysical health, arguably distress. The findings are discussed in the direction of theoretical and practical implications.

Keywords: workaholism, psychophysical health, life satisfaction, perfectionism, students



INDUSTRIJSKA I ORGANIZACIJSKA PSIHOLOGIJA
INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Prediktori potencijalne fluktuacije kod zaposlenih u IT sektoru

Fluktuacija u sektoru informacionih tehnologija je problem koji sve više zaokuplja pažnju kako istraživača tako i poslovnih ljudi koji nastoje da zadrže neophodne ljudske resurse u svojim kompanijama. Neke procene govore da je globalna stopa fluktuacije u ovom sektoru između 15 i 20% (Paré et al., 2000). Otuda, problem ovog istraživanja predstavljaju faktori koji doprinose razvoju motivacije napuštanje organizacije kod inženjera u IT sektoru. Cilj istraživanja je utvrditi koji aspekti rada IT inženjera i kakvi uslovi u kojima oni rade prognoziraju potencijalnu fluktuaciju kod ovih kadrova.

Podaci su prikupljeni putem on-line ankete na uzorku od 141 ispitanika (116 muškaraca) prosečne starosti 32 godine, zaposleni u nekoliko IT kompanija na teritoriji Republike Srbije. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 73 softverska inženjera, 21 menadžer, 31 zaposlen u marketingu prodaje i 16 dizajnera. U svrhu ankete kreiran je Upitnik fluktacije u IT (FLK-IT) koncipiran na osnovama Herbergove dvo-faktorske teorije radne motivacije, po kojoj, zadovoljstvo/nezadovoljstvo higijenskim faktorima može dovesti do potencijalne fluktuacije. Upitnik sadrži 25 stavki Likertovog tipa u vezi sa zadovoljstvom različitim aspektima posla koju ovi zaposleni obavljaju kao i pitanja u vezi sa radnim uslovima. Formulirana su i tri stop pitanja koja direktno mere nameru ostanka ili napuštanja kompanije. Na osnovu ovih mera izračunat je skor sklonosti zaposlenih ka ostanku u kompaniji, umesto sklonosti ka odlasku (potencijalna fluktuacija). Statistička obrada podataka je sprovedena putem višestruke regresione analize u IBMovom programu SPSS 23.0.

Rezultati su pokazali da stavke FLK-IT tvore 4 latentne strukture imenovane na sledeći način: 1. bazične potrebe, razvoj i lične potrebe, 2. proaktivnost na poslu, 3. modeliranje ponašanja i 4. komfor i materijalne prilike. Dobijen je statistički značajan regresijski model ($R^2 = .41$, $F(4,136) = 24.01$, $p < .001$) po kome 41% varijanse mera sklonosti ka ostanku u kompaniji predviđa nivo zadovoljenosti bazičnih potreba i mogućnosti razvoja ($\beta = .32$, $t(138) = 3.99$, $p < .01$), zadovoljstvo mogućnošću da se bude proaktivan na poslu ($\beta = .23$, $t(138) = 3.01$, $p < .01$) i zadovoljstvo komforom i materijalnim prilikama na poslu ($\beta = .24$, $t(138) = 3.24$, $p < .01$). Utvrđeno je i to da je najveći broj ispitanika koji su učestvovali u studiji (njih 67) promenilo radnu organizaciju od 2 do 4 puta.

Zaključeno je da zadovoljenje bazičnih potreba i potreba za ličnim i profesionalnim

razvojem, učestvovanje u definisanju organizacijskih ciljeva kao i udobno radno okruženje predviđaju nameru uposlenika da ostane u radnoj organizaciji. Ovakvi nalazi predstavljaju osnovu za intervenciju u IT kompanijama koje žele da povećaju predanost kompaniji i time kontrolišu i smanje potencijalnu i realnu fluktuaciju svojih zaposlenih.

Ključne reči: fluktuacija, IT sektor, zadovoljstvo poslom, uslovi rada

Predictors of potential turnover among employees in the IT sector

Employee turnover in the information technology sector is a problem that is increasingly interesting to academics and, especially, business people who are trying to maintain qualified human resources in their companies. Some estimates indicate that the global turnover rate in this sector is between 15 and 20% (Paré et al., 2000). The research topic here are factors that contribute to the development of motivation to leave the organization or to stay in it. Therefore, the aim of the research is to determine which aspects of work and working conditions can predict potential turnover among IT engineers.

The data was collected through an online survey of 141 respondents (116 males) aged 32 in average, employed in several IT companies in the Republic of Serbia. The research sample included 73 software engineers, 21 managers, 31 sales people and 16 designers. For the purpose of this research, the FLK-IT survey was created based on Herzberg's two-factor theory of work motivation, according to which satisfaction/dissatisfaction with hygienic factors can lead to potential turnover. The questionnaire contains 25 Likert-type items regarding satisfaction with various aspects of the work that these employees do, as well as with working conditions. Three stop questions were formulated that directly measure the intention of staying or leaving the company. Based on these measures, a score of employee inclination towards staying in the company was calculated, as opposed to the tendency towards departure (potential turnover). To analyze data a multiple regression analysis was carried out within the IBM SPSS program (Version 23.0).

Results shown that FLK-IT items form four latent structures named as follows: 1. basic needs, developmental and personal needs, 2. being proactive at work, 3. modeling work behavior, and 4. comfort and material circumstances at work. A statistically significant regression model was obtained ($R^2 = .41$, $F(4,136) = 24.01$, $p < .001$), according to which 41% of the variance of the preference to stay score is explained by the level of satisfaction of basic and developmental needs ($\beta = .32$, $t(138) = 3.99$, $p < .01$), satisfaction with the opportunities given to be proactive at work ($\beta = .23$, $t(138) = 3.01$, $p < .01$) and satisfaction with comfort and material

conditions at work ($\beta = .24$, $t(138) = 3.24$, $p < .01$). It was also found that the majority of study respondents (67 of them) changed working organizations from 2 to 4 times.

It was concluded that meeting basic, personal and professional development needs, participating in the definition of organizational goals and a comfortable working environment predict the intention of employees to stay in their present company. These findings represent the basis for interventions in IT companies that strive to increase commitment, control and reduce turnover intentions among their employees.

Keywords: turnover intentions, employees, IT sector, working conditions

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Da li pokretanje sopstvenog posla ostavlja posledice po psihofizičko zdravlje i izgaranje preduzetnika?

Preduzetništvo predstavlja proces započinjanja sopstvenog poslovnog poduhvata i ono se u svojoj suštini razlikuje kako od "tradicionalnog" zaposlenja u kompaniji, tako i od tzv. freelance angažovanja. Brojne dosadašnje studije koje su ispitivale psihološke karakteristike uspešnih preduzetnika, pokazale su da su potreba za autonomijom, inovativnost, samoeфикаsnost i motiv za postignućem neke od osobina koje se češće sreću kod uspešnih preduzetnika u poređenju sa „tradicionalno“ zaposlenima. Međutim, do sada ima malo radova koji su ispitivali efekte preduzetništva na mentalno zdravlje i blagostanje samozaposlenih osoba. Stoga, cilj ovog istraživanja je da (1) ispita eventualne razlike između preduzetnika i „tradicionalno“ zaposlenih u pogledu psihofizičkog zdravlja i izgaranja, kao i da (2) ispita neke od mogućih faktora koji doprinose eventualno dobijenim razlikama.

Kako bismo odgovorili na postavljena pitanja, sproveli smo studiju na 220 ispitanika sa validno popunjenim upitnicima, od kojih su 63 suosnivači najmanje jednog sopstvenog biznisa (29% ukupnog uzorka). Prosečna starost ispitanika u uzorku bila je 31.4 (SD=7.48), od čega je 91 muškarac (41.4%). Ispitanici su popunili skalu Individualne preduzetničke orijentacije (IEO; Bolton & Lane, 2012), skalu izgaranja na radu iz Kopenhagen inventara izgaranja (WB; Borritz & Kristensen, 1999), Inventar strategija prevladavanja (CSI; Amirkhan, 1991), Skalu psihofizičkih

simptoma (SPFZ-2; Majstorović, 2011), kao i listu demografskih pitanja. Rezultati multivarijatne analize kovarijance (MANCOVA) pokazali su da se preduzetnici statistički značajno razlikuju od „tradicionalno“ zaposlenih po merenim varijablama (Wilks' Lambda (12,182)=.87, $p < .05$), kada se statistički kontroliše starost. Nasuprot polaznim pretpostavkama, jedina univarijatna razlika između dve grupe otkrivena je na varijabli izgaranje, na kojoj su zaposleni pokazali značajno više skorove (AS=48.48) u odnosu na preduzetnike (AS=34.29). Rezultat je još više iznenađujuć uzimajući u obzir činjenicu da preduzetnici, očekivano, beleže više radnih sati nedeljno u poređenju sa tradicionalno zaposlenima ($\chi^2(2)=19.41$, $p=.00$). Konačno, hijerarhijskom regresijskom analizom je pokazano da postoji različit obrazac povezanosti strategija prevladavanja i izgaranja između preduzetnika i "tradicionalno" zaposlenih. Tako je utvrđeno da je na poduzorku zaposlenih, izbegavajuća strategija značajan prediktor izgaranja ($\beta=.41$), dok na poduzorku preduzetnika nijedna od tri strategije prevladavanja (rešavanje problema, traženje socijalne podrške i izbegavanje) se nije pokazala kao statistički značajan prediktor izgaranja.

Dobijeni rezultati su prodiskutovani u kontekstu sveobuhvatnog psihološkog modela preduzetništva. Takođe, pobrojana su ograničenja sprovedene studije, kao i smernice za buduća istraživanja.

Ključne reči: preduzetništvo, izgaranje, psihofizičko zdravlje, strategije prevladavanja, preduzetnička orijentacija

Does starting one's own business leave consequences on psychophysical health and burnout in entrepreneurs?

Entrepreneurship represents the process of starting one's own business venture, and it is essentially different, compared to the “traditional” employment and freelancing. Numerous studies have been examining psychological traits and competencies of successful entrepreneurs, showing that the need for autonomy, innovativeness, self-efficacy and need for achievement are some of the traits more often found in successful entrepreneurs, compared to “traditionally” employed ones. Nevertheless, there are very few studies exploring the effects of entrepreneurship on mental health and overall well-being of entrepreneurs. The objectives of our study were to (1) explore potential differences between entrepreneurs and employees when it comes to their psycho-physical health and burnout, and (2) identify some of the possible factors contributing to those differences.

The study was conducted on 220 respondents, from which 63 are co-founders of at least one business (29% of the complete sample). The average age of all

respondents is 31.4 (SD=7,48), 91 of which are males (41.4%). Participants completed the following instruments: Individual Entrepreneurial Orientation scale (IEO; Bolton & Lane, 2012), Work Burnout scale from the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (WB; Borritz & Kristensen, 1999), Coping Strategy Indicator (CSI; Amirkhan, 1991), Scale of Psycho-physical Symptoms (SPFZ-2; Majstorovic, 2011), as well as a list of relevant demographic questions.

Results of the Multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) showed that entrepreneurs and “traditionally” employed significantly differ across a set of dependent variables, namely entrepreneurial orientation, burnout, coping strategies, and psycho-physical symptoms (Wilks’ Lambda(12,182)=.87, $p < .05$), when age was statistically controlled for. Contrary to our expectations, the only univariate difference between the two groups was found on burnout - employees achieved significantly higher scores (AS=48.48) in comparison to entrepreneurs (AS=34.29). The result is even more surprising considering the fact that entrepreneurs, as expected, have a longer working week compared to employees ($\chi^2(2)=19.41$, $p=.00$). Finally, hierarchical regression analysis showed a different pattern of a relationship when it comes to coping strategies and burnout in entrepreneurs and employees. In the subsample of employees, avoidance significantly predicted burnout ($\beta=-.41$), while none of the three coping strategies (problem-solving, seeking social support, and avoidance) proved to be a significant predictor of burnout in the entrepreneurial subsample.

The results were discussed in the context of a comprehensive psychological model of entrepreneurship. Limitations of the study were listed, as well as recommendations for further research.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, burnout, psychophysical health, coping strategies, entrepreneurial orientation

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How coping mechanisms improve job satisfaction of the flight attendants

Interactive service work, such as flight attendant role produces high levels of work stress, due to constant interaction with people and “surface acting” (Hochchild,

2012). Stressors in this job role include jet lag, shift work, fatigue, workload and extended absences from close ones. There is no consensus if coping strategies can decrease negative effects of stress on job satisfaction (Chan, 2007). It also seems reasonable that there is specificity in the way that coping mechanisms improve job satisfaction depending on the vocation. The aim of this study is to examine how coping mechanisms improve job satisfaction of flight attendants under different degrees of general stress. The research methodology included qualitative and quantitative survey. Convenience sample for the cross-sectional study consisted of 51 flight attendants (61% females, 95% in the range of 26 to 45 years), working for the international airlines located in the Middle East. We used Job satisfaction survey (JSS, Spector, 1994) for measuring job satisfaction, The Brief COPE scale for measuring coping mechanisms focused on problems, emotions, and dysfunctions and lastly, Perceived stress scale (PSS, Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein, 1983) for measuring general psychological stress. The lowest Cronbach's alpha was 0.68 for PSS. The regression model was significant only in the group with lower stress (Adj. $R^2=.26$, $F(3,23)=4.06$, $p<0.05$). The significant predictors of job satisfaction were dysfunctional coping mechanisms ($\beta=-.51$, $p<.01$) and coping mechanisms focused on emotions ($\beta=.45$, $p<.05$). Multiple regression analysis showed different results in the groups with high and low perceived stress, suggesting its moderator role. Interviewees coped with stress in life by socializing with people close to them, planning the future and doing various activities. Their coping mechanisms were mainly focused on the present problem and sense of gratefulness of having the job. Results indicated that in the group of employees with lower levels of perceived life stress, coping mechanisms focused on emotions enhance job satisfaction, while dysfunctional ones diminish it. Coping mechanisms did not explain job satisfaction in the group with higher levels of perceived stress. All four interviewees recognized job satisfaction in the lifestyle that their job offers. They reported that they often feel the job stress, because the amount of work and fear of mistakes. They described reaction on the job stress as feeling clumsy, easily agitated, anxious, having sleeping disturbances, becoming antisocial or smoking. This study contradicts the applicability of the coping hypothesis (Bakker et al., 2007) on high-stress jobs by showing that coping mechanisms do not alter job satisfaction under high level of stress. The results showed that educating employees to use constructive coping techniques, especially to explore and manage their emotions could increase their job satisfaction.

Keywords: flight attendants, stress, coping mechanisms, job satisfaction

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Stereotipi o preduzetnicima i njihova relacija sa direktivnim stavom

Preduzetništvo se u okviru tranzicije sve više razvija u našoj zemlji, ali se usled koruptivne klime više percipira kao mehanizam kršenja ekonomske etike, nego kao odraz hrabrosti i inovativnosti. Ovim radom se nastojao istražiti srž stereotipa o preduzetnicima u našem društvu. Namera je bila i da se proveru u kojoj meri orijentacija ka usmeravanju i kontroli radnji kao i načina doživljavanja drugih osoba prema sopstvenim predstavama određuje izraženost stereotipa prema preduzetnicima. Uzorak je prigodan i čini ga 296 ispitanika (57% ženskog pola). Prosečna starost ispitanika iznosila je 39.55 godina (SD=14.53 godina). U uzorku dominiraju osobe sa završenom srednjom školom (58%) dok je udeo osoba sa osnovnom i visokom školom bio ujednačen (po 21%). Direktivni stavovi su operacionalizovani istoimenom subskalom Testa direktivnih stavova (DS, Hadžiselimović, Bele-Potočnik i Hruševar, 1979), a stereotipi preduzetnika modifikacijom Šajnovog deskriptivnog indeksa (SDI, Schein, 1973). Rangiranje aritmetičkih sredina deskriptora SOP-a pokazuje da su stereotip preduzetnika dominantno odredili želja za kontrolom, traženje rupa u zakonu, ambicioznost, snalažljivost, neautoritarnost, prepoznavanje prilika, komunikativnost, nepoverenje prema zaposlenima, pohlepa, rad u stresnim uslovima i eksploatacija radnika. Varijable su redukovane metodom glavnih komponenti uz kosoglu rotaciju. Za oba instrumenta se pokazala prihvatljiva dvofaktorska struktura sa izdvojenim pozitivnim i negativnim ajtemima. Faktori DS skale Direktivni i Nedirektivni stav su obuhvatili 51% ukupne varijanse, a pri tom su bili međusobno negativno korelisani ($r=-.27$). Faktori skale SOP nazvani Pozitivni i Negativni stereotip preduzetnika su nekorelisani ($r=-.04$), a zajedno su obuhvatili 34% ukupne varijanse. Pouzdanost svih supskala izražena Krombahovom alfa je preko 0.80. Spirmanovom korelacijom utvrđena je najjača povezanost između Direktivnog stava i Pozitivnog stereotipa preduzetnika ($\rho=.23$, $p<.01$). Veoma slabe korelacije su utvrđene za Direktivni stav i Negativni stereotip preduzetnika ($\rho=.12$, $p<.05$) kao i Nedirektivan stav i Pozitivni stereotip preduzetnika ($\rho=.13$, $p<.01$). Deskriptivni rezultati ukazuju da u stereotipu preduzetnika dominiraju negativne karakteristike. Stvarne karakteristike kao što su inovativnost, stručnost i posvećenost nisu deo

srži stereotipa. Ispitanici su u ocenjivali da preduzetnicima najviše odgovara težnju ka kontroli dok se u prethodnim istraživanjima pokazalo da je za bavljenje preduzetništvom ključna težnja ka ličnoj autonomiji. Pozitivna povezanost direktivnog stava sa obe dimenzije stereotipa preduzetnika ukazuje da viši direktivni stav prati i razvijanje ekstremnijih stereotipa o preduzetnicima što može biti posledica nedovoljne informisanosti o preduzetništvu i autoritarne rigidnosti. Istraživanje pokazuje potrebu da se u cilju podsticanja na preduzetništvo javnost više upozna sa pozitivnim karakteristikama uspešnih preduzetnika.

Ključne reči: stereotipi o preduzetnicima, direktivni stav

Stereotypes about entrepreneurs and their relation to directive attitude

Entrepreneurship is increasingly developing in our country as a consequence of transition economy. Due to the corruptible environment, we perceive it rather as mechanisms of making economic offenses than as a reflection of courage and innovation. We explored the core of stereotypes about entrepreneurs in our society and its relationships with the orientation to direct control of others ie directive attitude. The sample is convenience and consists of 296 employed respondents (57% females). The average age of the respondents was 39.55 years (SD = 14.53 years). The sample is dominated by persons with completed secondary education (58%) and the share of persons with elementary and higher education was equal (21%). Stereotypes about entrepreneurs are operationalized with the modification of the Schein's descriptive index (Schein, 1973) and Directive Attitude scale (Hadžiselimović, Bele-Potočnik, & Hruševar, 1979). Variables are reduced using the principal component analysis with oblique rotation. Both scales were well represented by the two-factor structure in which the positive and negative entities were distinguished. Factors of DS scale, Directive and Indirective attitude explained 51% of the total variance and were mutually negative correlated ($\rho = -.27$). Factors of scale SOP, called Positive and Negative stereotypes about entrepreneurs, were unrelated ($\rho = -.04$) and together accounted for 34% of the total variance. The reliability of all scales expressed by Cronbach's alpha is over .80. Rankings of the SOP's descriptors' means shows that need for control, search for loopholes, ambition, ruthlessness, intolerance of the authorities, opportunism, communication, distrust in employees, greed, stressful work conditions and exploitation of workers dominantly determine the stereotype. Spearman's correlation showed the strongest connection between the Directive attitude and Positive stereotype about entrepreneurs ($\rho = .23$, $p < .01$). Weaker correlations were determined for the Directive attitude and Negative entrepreneurs' stereotype ($\rho = .12$, $p < .05$) as well as the Indirective attitude and the Positive perception of the

entrepreneurs ($p = .13$, $p < .01$). Descriptive results indicate that the stereotype about entrepreneurs is dominated by negative characteristics. Real characteristics such as innovation, competence and dedication are not included in the stereotype's core. Respondents assessed that entrepreneurs have tendency to control, while previous research has shown that entrepreneurs' crucial characteristic is need for personal autonomy. A positive links between the directive and both dimensions of stereotypes about entrepreneurs suggest that higher directive attitude increase extreme stereotypes about entrepreneurs, which may be due to insufficient information or authoritarian rigidity. The survey shows the need for the public to familiarize with the positive characteristics of successful entrepreneurs in order to encourage entrepreneurship.

Keywords: stereotypes about entrepreneurs, directive attitude

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Self-regulacija i makijavelizam kao personalni faktori u rešavanju organizacijskih etičkih dilema

Sa unapređivanjem zakonskih regulativa kojima se štite prava zaposlenih kao i sa povećavanjem očekivanja klijenata od proizvoda i usluga koje kupuju na tržištu roba, etičke dileme su sve prisutnije u radu menadžmenta bilo koje organizacije. Etička dilema, za razliku od etičke teme, obično se određuje kao stanje koje je izazvano prisustvom alternativnih rešenja neke etičke situacije koja su donosiocu odluke podjednako privlačna ili odbojna, kao i postojanjem pritiska da se takva etička dilema razreši kako bi odluka mogla biti doneta. Postoje brojne etičke dileme u radu ali bi se njihova klasifikacija mogla svesti na četiri glavne: istina nasuprot lojalnosti, pravda nasuprot samilosti, kratkoročno nasuprot dugoročnom i lično nasuprot zajedničkom (Kidder, 1995). Problem ovog istraživanja je fokusiran na značaj nekih personalnih karakteristika za preferenciju polova u rešavanju ovakvih dilema. Osnovni cilj istraživanja je da se utvrdi da li način self-regulacije svakodnevnog ponašanja (integrisani self, ego-investirani self i impersonalni self) i faceti makijavelizma (makijavelistička radna etika, makijavelističke racionalizacije i upravljanje i kontrola drugima) objašnjavaju preferenciju polova u rešavanju etičkih dilema u radu.

Uzorak je činilo 197 zaposlenih oba pola, različite starosti, nivoa obrazovanja i sa radnim iskustvom od najmanje godinu dana. Podaci su prikupljeni on-line anketom

primenom kreiranog upitnika etičkih dilema u radu (E-DIL), upitnika ego funkcionisanja (EFQ) za procenu tipa self-regulacije i upitnika nivoa makijavelizma (ENM-2).

Rezultati pokazuju da tri tipa selfa, kao i tri komponente makijavelizma prognoziraju preferencije za neke od polova u rešavanju etičkih dilema. Regresionom analizom utvrđeno je da makijavelistička radna etika pozitivno predviđa preferenciju lojalnost grupi ($\beta = .32$, $t(195) = 3.62$, $p < .01$), preferenciju ličnog interesa ($\beta = .42$, $t(195) = 5.05$, $p < .01$), sklonost samilosti za one koji krše pravila ($\beta = .26$, $t(195) = 2.69$, $p < .01$), kao i preferenciju kratkoročnog planiranja ($\beta = .40$, $t(195) = 4.54$, $p < .01$). Isti facet makijavelizma negativno prognozira preferenciju istine ($\beta = -.29$, $t(195) = 3.05$, $p < .01$) i dugoročnog planiranja ($\beta = -.24$, $t(195) = 2.46$, $p < .01$). Ego-investirani (veštački) self pozitivno prognozira sklonost ličnom interesu ($\beta = .21$, $t(195) = 2.65$, $p < .01$) i dugoročnom planiranju ($\beta = .23$, $t(195) = 2.54$, $p < .01$). Analize pokazuju da ne postoje polne, kao ni razlike u nivou obrazovanja u načinu rešavanja etičkih dilema u radu, dok su zaposleni sa radnim stažom od 26 do 40 godina u odnosu na one sa stažom od 1 do 10 godina skloniji polu pravda ($F(2,196) = 3.99$, $p < .05$). Zaključeno je da postoji značajan uticaj merenih personalnih faktora na preferenciju pojedinih polova etičkih dilema u radu kao i da ovi nalazi mogu da ukažu na osobine na osnovu kojih se može sprovoditi selekcija zaposlenih koji će tipične etičke dileme rešavati na način prihvatljiv sa stanovišta organizacijske etike.

Ključne reči: Etičke dileme, self, self-regulacija, makijavelizam, zaposleni

Self-regulation and Machiavellianism as personal factors in resolving ethical dilemmas at work

Ethical dilemma, unlike ethical theme, is usually defined as a state caused by the presence of alternative solutions to an ethical problem that are equally attractive or repulsive to the decision maker. It also includes the existence of pressure for such a dilemma to be resolved so that a certain decision can be made. Numerous ethical dilemmas arise at work, but they can be categorized into four types: truth versus loyalty, justice versus mercy, short-term versus long-term and individual versus community (Kidder, 1995). This research focuses on certain personal characteristics and their importance for alternative preference in solving ethical dilemmas. The main goal of the research is to determine whether the way of self-regulation of everyday behavior (integrated self, ego-invested self and impersonal self) and the facets of Machiavellianism (Machiavellian work ethics, Machiavellian rationalizations and guiding and controlling others) explain the preference for alternatives in solving ethical dilemmas at work.

The sample consisted of 197 employees of both genders, different ages and levels of education, and work experience of at least one year. The data were collected through an online questionnaire about ethical dilemmas at work (E-DIL), created for this occasion, and an ego-functioning questionnaire (EFQ) for estimating the type of self-regulation and level of Machiavellianism (ENM-2).

Results show that the three types of self, as well as three components of Machiavellianism, predict preference of some of the alternatives for solving ethical dilemmas. The regression analysis found that the Machiavellian work ethic positively predicted loyalty to the group ($\beta = .32$, $t(195) = 3.62$, $p < .01$), the preference of personal interests ($\beta = .42$, $t(195) = 5.05$, $p < .01$), the preference of compassion for those who violate the rules ($\beta = .26$, $t(195) = 2.69$, $p < .01$), as well as the short-term planning preference ($\beta = .40$, $t(195) = 4.54$, $p < .01$). The same facet of Machiavellianism negatively predicts the preference of truth ($\beta = -.29$, $t(195) = 3.05$, $p < .01$) and long-term planning ($\beta = -.24$, $t(195) = 2.46$, $p < .01$). The ego-invested (artificial) self positively predicts the propensity for personal interest ($\beta = .21$, $t(195) = 2.65$, $p < .01$) and long-term planning ($\beta = .23$, $t(195) = 2.54$, $p < .01$). Analyses show that gender and level of education do not play a role in choosing the way of solving ethical dilemmas at work. However, employees with a working experience of 26 to 40 years, in comparison with those with 1-10 years of service, prefer justice significantly more ($F(2,196) = 3.99$, $p < .05$). It was concluded that measured personal factors have a significant impact on the preference of particular solutions of ethical dilemmas at work, and that based on these findings employees can be selected who would prefer to solve ethical dilemmas at work in a manner acceptable from the point of view of organizational ethics.

Keywords: Ethical dilemmas, self, self-regulation, Machiavellianism, employees

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Vitamin "G": Da li zelenilo na radnom mestu ima efekta na izgaranje i radnu angažovanost zaposlenih?

U dosadašnjim istraživanjima pokazano je da prirodno okruženje ima povoljan efekat na zaposlene, tako što snižava stres, povećava zadovoljstvo poslom i smanjuje nameru za napuštanjem organizacije. Ipak, neke od navedenih studija kritikovane su zbog svojih metodoloških slabosti, što ostavlja mogućnost izvlačenja

nejasnih, ili čak suprotnih zaključaka. Osim toga, prema našim saznanjima, relativno mali broj studija se do sada bavio efektima zelenila na izgaranje i radnu angažovanost zaposlenih. Stoga je glavni cilj sprovedene studije da ispita efekat unutrašnjeg i spoljašnjeg zelenila na radnom mestu na izgaranje i radnu angažovanost, kada se pri tome statistički kontrolišu izvori stresa. U ovoj neeksperimentalnoj studiji učestvovao je ukupno 191 ispitanik sa validno popunjenim upitnicima, od kojih je u finalnom uzorku zadržano njih 156, koji su na poslu angažovani najmanje pola radnog vremena (71 muškarac, 45.5%; prosečna starost = 38 godina; prosečan broj radnih sati nedeljno = 41). U istraživanju su korišćeni sledeći upitnici: Skala zahteva posla iz Upitnika karakteristika posla, Skala izgaranja na radu iz Kopenhagen inventara izgaranja, Utreht skala radne angažovanosti, Skala tendencije ka opažanju prirodnih lepota, a ispitanicima su postavljena još četiri pitanja u kojima se od njih tražilo da procene prisustvo zelenila na svom radnom mestu. Nad podacima je primenjena tehnika multivarijatne analize kovarijanse (MANCOVA), u kojoj su kao zavisne varijable korišćene izgaranje i radna angažovanost, kao nezavisna varijabla je korišćeno prisustvo/odsustvo zelenila na radnom mestu, a kovarijati su bili zahtevi posla i tendencija ka opažanju prirodnih lepota. Rezultati su pokazali da zaposleni koji imaju mogućnost da gledaju kroz prozor na zelenilo pokazuju manje izgaranja ($F(1,152)=6.23, p<.05$) i više radne angažovanosti ($F(1,152)=5.30, p<.05$) od svojih kolega koji nemaju tu mogućnost. Takođe, utvrđen je i značajan glavni efekat mogućnosti korišćenja pauze u zelenom okruženju, kako na izgaranje ($F(3,150)=5.91, p<.01$), tako i za radnu angažovanost ($F(3,150)=4.44, p<.01$). Sa druge strane, prisustvo biljke u radnoj prostoriji nije ostvarilo značajan efekat na nivo izgaranja ($F(1,152)=3.23, p=.07$), niti na nivo radne angažovanosti ($F(1,152)=0.27, p=.60$). Generalno govoreći, rezultati su dali ograničenu podršku tzv. hipotezi biofilije koja ukazuje na urođenu tendenciju ljudi da se povezuju sa prirodom i na pozitivne efekte koje priroda ima na čoveka. U istraživanju je kao koravijak kontrolisan efekat zahteva posla na izgaranje i radnu angažovanost, što pojačava snagu dobijenih efekata prirodnih elemenata na merene indikatore blagostanja zaposlenih. Budućim istraživačima preporučujemo da se studija ponovi na većem uzorku, kao i da se obrati pažnja na druge potencijalne moderator/medijator varijable u ovom procesu.

Ključne reči: zelenilo na radnom mestu, izgaranje, radna angažovanost, biofilija

Vitamin G: Does the workplace greenery affect employees' burnout and work engagement?

Previous research has demonstrated that the natural environment has a beneficial effect on employees, by reducing stress, increasing the job satisfaction and even decreasing turnover intentions. However, some of the studies have been criticized for their methodological weaknesses, thus failing to exclude confounding effects

or reverse causality. In addition, to the best of our knowledge, only few studies so far have been investigating the effect of workplace greenery on burnout and work engagement in employees. Therefore, our main goal was to explore the effect of internal and external greenery on burnout and work engagement, while controlling for job demands. A total of 191 participants participated in this non-experimental study, of which 156 were retained in final sample who spend at least 21 hours per week at work on average (71 men, 45.5%; age = 38 years, average work hours per week = 41). Following questionnaires were used in the study: Job demands scale from the Job Characteristics Questionnaire, Work Burnout Scale from the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, and Engagement With Natural Beauty Scale. Respondents were asked four more questions with the aim to assess the presence of greenery in their workplace. The data was processed using the technique of multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA). Work burnout and work engagement were used as dependent variables, the presence/absence of greenery was used as independent variable, and job demands and the tendency to perceive natural beauty were covariates. Results have shown that employees with the possibility to look at greenery through window show less burnout ($F(1,152)=6.23, p<.05$), and more work engagement ($F(1,152)=5.30, p<.05$) compared to those who don't have that possibility. Also, results revealed the significant main effect of the possibility of taking a break in natural environment, on both burnout ($F(3,150)=5.91, p<.01$), and work engagement ($F(3,150)=4.44, p<.01$). On the other hand, the presence of an indoor plants in the workplace did not show a significant effect on the burnout ($F(1,152)=3.23, p=.07$), nor it did on the work engagement ($F(1,152)=0.27, p=.60$). In general, the results gave limited support to the so called biophilia hypothesis, which represents the human's innate tendency to seek connection with nature, and the positive effects that the nature has on humans. Through the MANCOVA model, the effect of job demands on burnout and work engagement was controlled for, which strengthens the obtained effect of natural elements on measured indicators of employee's well-being. In the future research it would be recommended to repeat the study on a larger sample, as well as to pay attention to other potential moderator/mediator variables in this process.

Keywords: workplace greenery, burnout, work engagement, biophilia

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Differences in the experience of self-concept between workers who have lost their jobs and employees

Self-concept is a psychological structure that includes perception, thoughts and feelings about one's own personality, formed under the influence of one's own experience and feedback that we receive from the social environment.

Performance at work and professional career has a significant impact on self-awareness, which is confirmed by the fact that people who do not have a job or lost it, as a rule, change their concept about themselves. Since professional activity is a significant factor affecting the self-concept, we have tried to check the general assumption that losing a job negatively affects the image of oneself, which is in accordance with the literature findings (Pajević, 2006).

Starting from this, the main aim of this research was to answer the main research question: What is the experience of a self-concept of workers who have lost their jobs and whether there are significant differences in the perception of self-concept in relation to employees? The survey was conducted on a sample of 200 respondents (100 employees and 100 unemployed). Two instruments were used in the research: Self-concept questionnaire (Opačić, 1995) and Questionnaire designed for the purpose of this research for the registration of basic socio-demographic variables - gender, age, previous work experience, degree of education and marital status. The results showed that unemployment has an effect on the experience of the self-concept. Furthermore, results indicated that this effect is dependent on demographics features such as gender, age, education, etc. This research supported the conclusion that unemployment directly affected changes in some important domains of self-concepts such as emotionality ($F=7.17$; $p=.08$), morality ($F=5.37$; $p=.02$), mizantropy ($F=6.45$; $p=.01$), locus control ($F=16.75$; $p=.00$), and global self-esteem ($F=23.73$; $p=.00$). Not only were there statistically significant differences between the sample of employed and unemployed respondents in several dimensions of the self-concept, but these differences clearly show that workers who have lost their jobs have a negative experience of self-concept than employees. The survey shows that job loss and unemployment have a greater effect on the deterioration of the subjective experience of self-concept in men, older people, while people with higher education appear to be more responsive to unemployment emotionally, rather than the suspicion of their intellectual abilities. The limitations of this study should also be taken into account,

since the way in which this research is conceptualized does not allow us to conclude with complete justification that unemployment, or the loss of work, directly affects changes in some important domains of the self-concept in the respondents. In order to make such a conclusion valid, it would be necessary to use longitudinal studies that follow unemployed persons for a long time.

Keywords: workers, unemployment, job loss, self-concept



KLINIČKA PSIHOLOGIJA

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Trening samo-fokusirane pažnje: efekti na emocionalno i kognitivno funkcionisanje

Samo-usmerena pažnja se definiše kao svesnost o unutrašnjim sadržajima, kao što su telesne senzacije, kognicije i emocionalno stanje (Ingram, 1990). Najčešća disfunkcionalna forma samofokusiranja jeste ruminiranje, repetitivno razmišljanje o simptomima, uzrocima i njihovim negativnim posledicama, koje prolongira i intenzivira negativno raspoloženje, te se smatra i jednim od ključnih faktora vulnerabilnosti na depresiju (Nolen-Hoeksema, Wisco, & Lyubomirsky, 2008). U vezi je i sa kognitivnom kontrolom, koja uključuje egzekutivne procese rukovođenja obradom informacija i ponašanjem zavisno od trenutnih ciljeva (Koster et al., 2016). Teškoće u kognitivnoj kontroli nad negativnim informacijama dovode do njihovog zadržavanja u radnoj memoriji i do njihovog repetitivnog analiziranja. U našem istraživanju proveravali smo efekte Treninga samo-fokusirane pažnje na ruminiranje, egzekutivne funkcije, psihološku fleksibilnost i depresivne simptome. Reč je o programu samopomoći koji je kreirao Klinički tim Odseka za psihologiju u Novom Sadu, sa fokusom na izgrađivanje neprocenjivačkog i prihvatajućeg stava prilikom usmeravanja pažnje na unutrašnje sadržaje (Kabat-Zinn, 1990).

Trening se sastojao od 8 susreta, tokom 4 sedmice, 2 susreta nedeljno. Svaki susret je podrazumevao slušanje i praktikovanje jedne vežbe i popunjavanje upitnika. Dve vežbe su podrazumevale usmeravanje na telo, dve na emocije, sledeće dve su se odnosile na misli, a poslednje su obuvatale fokusiranje na sva tri segmenta: telo/misli/emocije.

Učesnici su bili 18 studenata sa blago do umereno izraženim depresivnim simptomima, bez indikatora drugih mentalnih poremećaja. Nivo depresivnosti, ruminacije, psihološka fleksibilnost i egzekutivne funkcije su proveravani na početku i na kraju treninga, kao i mesec i 3 meseca posle završetka treninga.

ANOVA za ponovljena merenja je pokazala da je odmah nakon 8. susreta došlo do značajnog povećanja psihološke fleksibilnosti, $F(3,15) = 6.23$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .55$, i do značajnog smanjenja ruminativnih obrazaca razmišljanja, $F(3,15) = 3.39$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .40$, što se održalo i u periodu od mesec dana i tri meseca nakon treninga. Takođe, ispitanici su značajno bolje vršili premeštanje pažnje sa jednog sadržaja na drugi, $F(3,15) = 7.57$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .60$, i značajno bolje vršili ažuriranje informacija, $F(3,16) = 3.79$, $p < .05$, $\eta^2 = .41$, u svakom narednom merenju. Ipak, došlo je do povećanja

broja depresivnih simptoma na kraju programa, što se održalo i mesec dana i tri meseca nakon treninga, $F(3,15) = 15.09$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .75$.

Trening pažnje se pokazao uspešnim sredstvom redukovanja ruminacija, povećanja prihvatanja svesnih sadržaja i manjeg izbegavanja (psihološka fleksibilnost), te efikasnijeg kognitivnog funkcionisanja. Buduća istraživanja bi trebalo da provere da li je povećanje depresivne simptomatologije potencijalno posledica manjeg izbegavanja emocija, kao neophodnog dela promene ili, pak, rezultat životnih događaja koji nisu u vezi sa intervencijom.

Ključne reči: trening pažnje, ruminacije, psihološka fleksibilnost, kognitivna kontrola

Self-focused attention training: Effects on emotional and cognitive functioning

Self-focused attention is defined as awareness of internal contents, such as body sensations, cognitions, and emotional states (Ingram, 1990). The most common dysfunctional form of self-focused attention is rumination, repetitive thinking about symptoms, their causes and negative consequences, which prolongs and intensifies negative mood. Hence, it is considered as one of the key vulnerability factors for depression (Nolen-Hoeksema, Wisco, & Lyubomirsky, 2008). It is also associated with cognitive control, which includes executive control of allocation of mental resources in the service of current goals (Koster et al., 2016). Difficulties in cognitive control over negative information lead to their retention in the working memory, to their repetitive analysis i.e. ruminating. In our research, we examined the effects of Self-focused attention training on ruminating, executive functions, psychological flexibility, and depressive symptoms. It is a self-help program created by the Clinical Team of the Department of Psychology in Novi Sad, with a focus on building a non-judgmental and accepting attitude while directing attention to internal content (Kabat-Zinn, 1990).

The training consisted of 8 group meetings, over 4 weeks, with 2 meetings per week. Each meeting involved listening to and practicing one audio exercise, and filling out the questionnaires. The two exercises directed attention towards the body, the two were focused on emotions, the next two on thoughts, and the last two involved focusing on all three segments: body/thought/emotion.

Participants were 18 students with mild to moderate depressive symptoms, without indicators of other mental disorders. The level of depression, ruminations, psychological flexibility, and executive functions were observed at baseline, after the last group meeting, one-month and three-month follow-ups.

ANOVA for repeated measures showed that immediately after 8th meeting, there was a significant increase in psychological flexibility, $F(3,15) = 6.23$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .55$,

and a significant reduction in ruminative patterns of thinking, $F(3,15) = 3.39$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .40$, which lasted for a period of one month and three months after training. Also, participants significantly improved shifting their attention from one content to another, $F(3,15) = 7.57$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .60$, and information updating, $F(3,16) = 3.79$, $p < .05$, $\eta^2 = .41$, in each subsequent measurement. However, there was an increase in depressive symptoms at the end of the program and the follow-ups, $F(3,15) = 15.09$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .75$.

Self-focused attention training is effective in reducing ruminations and avoidance, increasing acceptance of conscious content, and fostering better cognitive functioning. Future research needs to explore whether the observed increase in depressive symptoms resulted from a less avoidant attitude towards emotions, whether it is a prerequisite of change or a result of life events unrelated to the self-help intervention.

Keywords: attention training, ruminations, psychological flexibility, cognitive control

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The network structure of anxiety symptoms in a sample of anxious individuals

There are some notions that anxiety symptoms (AS) are multidimensional and that they may be differentially related to the development of different forms of psychopathology. However, little research has examined the structure and dynamics of AS within different diagnostic groups from the perspective of the network approach. Studies that focused on the latent structure of the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) suggest that we can make coarse-grained distinctions between AS. Whereas some studies have found somatic and subjective (cognitive) symptom clusters, others gave support to four clusters: subjective aspects of anxiety, neurophysiological aspects, autonomic aspects and symptoms typically present in panic. Aim of this study was to see how anxiety symptoms are interconnected within the symptom network in anxious individuals, and whether they will form clusters within the network that resemble four-factor structure of the BAI.

Sample of 649 people ($M_{\text{age}} = 32.61$, $SD = 1.56$) were recruited via Anxiety and Behavioral Health Clinic to participate in a larger study. Based on their SCID data, all of them met criteria for at least one of the following anxiety disorders: panic disorder, agoraphobia, social phobia, OCD, PTSD and GAD. To answer research questions for this study we ran network analysis with EBICglasso estimation using their scores on the BAI ($\alpha = .92$; 21 items). The overall network of anxiety symptoms is sparse with an average of 0.37 significant connections per symptom. Centrality measures yielded that symptoms “unsteady” and “terrified” have greatest betweenness, “unsteady” and “heart pounding” had greatest closeness, and “shaky” had the strongest average connectivity with other symptoms. By examining the graphical representation of the network, it seems that cognitive symptoms formed a cluster within the network, holding “fear of worst happening” – symptom with the highest clustering coefficient, while the rest of the network resemble somatic anxiety. However, within the rest of the network it is noticeable that symptoms typically present in panic tend to stick together, while autonomic symptoms are closer to each other. Additionally, common panic symptoms (i.e. racing heart) seem to be the closest to the cognitive cluster. Finally, bootstrap results suggest high stability of the presented network structure.

The obtained results show that even when considered from the network perspective, anxiety can be divided into its cognitive and somatic aspects. For sake of better understanding of nature of a certain disorder it may be important to understand the interplay of these two clusters. Results are also suggestive of the central role of somatic symptoms in the obtained network which can have further practical implications. Future studies should look at the network structure of AS within specific diagnostic groups.

Keywords: anxiety symptoms, The Beck Anxiety Scale, network analysis

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Latent structure and validity of the Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale

Secondary traumatization is a condition that mimics symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) which results from being engaged in helping professions especially working with traumatized individuals. Practitioners providing services to refugees are on a daily bases faced with persons who have suffered multiple

traumas and postmigration stressors, and as such are highly exposed to risks of secondary traumatization. The current study aimed to examine the latent structure and validity of the Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale (STSS). 270 practitioners (43% males) working with refugees passing through the Balkan route, from 18 to 67 years old ($M = 33.66$, $SD = 9.58$) completed STSS, assessing symptoms of secondary trauma (19 items), Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25 (HSCL-25) assessing symptoms of anxiety (10 items) and depression (15 items), and Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (MANSA), assessing satisfaction with various life domains (12 items). STSS showed to have good psychometric properties, with satisfactory values of sampling adequacy (KMO intrusions = .91, KMO avoidance = .92, KMO arousal = .93, KMO stss = .98), internal consistency (α intrusions = .77, α avoidance = .81, α arousal = .82, α stss = .92), and homogeneity for the three subscales and the total score (average inter-item correlations of .41, .38, .48, .39 for intrusion, avoidance, arousal subscales, and STSS total score, respectively). A series of confirmatory factor analysis conducted following prominent PTSD conceptualizations showed that the model of three relatively distinct but highly correlated factors had the best fit: intrusions, avoidance, and the blend of negative alterations in cognition, mood, and reactivity (NACMR) [$\chi^2(116) = 270.60$, $p < .001$; TLI = .91; CFI = .92; RMSEA = .070]. All three factors – NACMR, intrusions, avoidance, and STSS total score showed high positive correlations with symptoms of anxiety ($r = .718$, $p < .001$; $r = .551$, $p < .001$; $r = .468$, $p < .001$; $r = .706$, $p < .001$, respectively) and depression ($r = .753$, $p < .001$; $r = .490$, $p < .001$; $r = .471$, $p < .001$; $r = .711$, $p < .001$, respectively), and moderate negative correlations with the quality of life ($r = -.456$, $p < .001$; $r = -.302$, $p < .001$; $r = -.326$, $p < .001$; $r = -.438$, $p < .001$, respectively). Results provide evidence on the latent structure of the STS which partially deviate from the prominent models of PTSD questioning isomorphism of the two constructs on the empirical level. Evidence on the relationship between secondary traumatic stress and depression, anxiety, and quality of life point to the broader impact of STS-specific symptomatology on the mental health and well-being of practitioners working with refugees. Results, together with practical implications will be discussed.

Keywords: Secondary traumatization, STSS, PTSD, refugees, factorial structure

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Does psychological (in)flexibility moderate the association between functional status and quality of life in breast cancer patients?

Facing the breast cancer diagnosis, and often highly demanding oncological treatment, brings forth not only intensive emotional stress, but also a number of post-therapeutic functional limitations and sometimes even disabilities, which change drastically the quality of life of patients. Some of the most common functional complications after breast cancer treatment are reduction in the range of motion in the shoulder joint, lymphedema of the arm and nerve or brachial plexus damage. Consequently, patients might experience difficulties in everyday activities such as housework, dressing, activities at workplace, hobbies etc. Literature suggests that psychological flexibility might have the buffering role in the context of a wide range of physical conditions, including the breast cancer. While psychological flexibility refers to a readiness to experience unpleasant inner contents in an accepting and nonjudgmental manner, psychological inflexibility implies an excessive negative evaluation of unwanted sensations, unwillingness to experience these contents, and increased efforts to control or avoid them. The aim of this study was to explore if psychological (in)flexibility has a moderating role in the relationship between functional status and quality of life in breast cancer patients.

The study was conducted on 64 women while undergoing adjuvant radiotherapy for breast cancer at Oncology Institute of Vojvodina (M age = 58,36; SD = 11,30). Psychological inflexibility was assessed with Serbian adaptation of Acceptance and Action Questionnaire II (AAQ II), functional status was evaluated with The Upper Extremity Functional Index (UEFI), while quality of life was measured with The Quality of Life Instrument – Breast Cancer Patient Version (QOL-BC).

The moderation analysis was performed using the Process macro for SPSS, with functional status as predictor, quality of life as criterion, and psychological inflexibility as a moderator. The analysis yields statistically significant model, $F(3, 60) = 13.87, p < .001$, where both direct effect of functional status, $b = 2.42, p < .01$ and interaction effect, $b = -.06, p < .05$ were identified as significant.

Obtained results demonstrate that the presence of functional difficulties differently affects patients' quality of life on various levels of psychological flexibility. The more psychologically flexible the patients are, the better is their quality of life, when functional difficulties are low to moderate. Our findings suggest that those patients, who are willing to nonjudgmentally face their functional difficulties, are more likely to live their lives with fulfillment and satisfaction. These results not only illuminate the resilient potential of psychological flexibility in oncology population, but they also might be the promising ground for implementing the interventions aimed at strengthening psychological flexibility in breast cancer patients suffering from post-therapeutic functional complications.

Keywords: breast cancer, psychological flexibility, quality of life, functional status

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Doživljaj kvaliteta bračnog odnosa i zdravstveni problemi kod žena

Cilj ovog rada predstavlja utvrđivanje razlika u doživljaju kvaliteta bračnog odnosa između žena koje su izvestile o postojanju zdravstvenih problema u proteklih godinu dana od trenutka ispitivanja i žena kod kojih zdravstveni problemi, u istom periodu, nisu registrovani. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćen uzorak od 246 žena (123 žene sa zdravstvenim problemima i 123 žene bez zdravstvenih problema), starosti između 20 i 63 godine ($AS=39.99$, $SD=8.68$), različitog obrazovnog, radnog i socio-ekonomskog statusa, koje su u bračnoj relaciji od 11 meseci do 40 godina ($AS=14.51$, $SD=9.28$). Za ispitivanje doživljaja kvaliteta bračnog odnosa primenjena je DAS skala (Dyadic Adjustment Scale – DAS: Spanier, 1976, 1989), sa dimenzijama Konsenzus, Zadovoljstvo brakom, Afektivno-seksualna usaglašenost i Kohezivnost. Rezultati jednosmerne multivarijatne analize kovarijanse (MANCOVA), pokazuju da su glavni efekti, nakon statističkog uklanjanja uticaja dužine bračne relacije, značajni na multivarijatnom nivou ($F(4, 205) = 3.57$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .07$), pri čemu se kod ispitanica koje su izvestile o postojanju zdravstvenih tegoba registruje niže Zadovoljstvo brakom i Kohezivnost, u odnosu na ispitanice koje nisu izvestile o postojanju zdravstvenih tegoba. Dobijeni rezultati su u skladu sa rezultatima većeg broja prethodno sprovedenih studija, uključujući i meta-studije, koji ukazuju na

značajne relacije zdravstvenog statusa i percepcije kvaliteta bračnog odnosa, a naročito zadovoljstva brakom. Rezultati mogu ukazivati na to da niže zadovoljstvo brakom i manji stepen bliskosti i kvaliteta komunikacije među supružnicima može doprinosti lošijem zdravstvenom statusu, ali isto tako i da lošiji zdravstveni status može delovati kao faktor vulnerabilnosti koji doprinosi padu zadovoljstva brakom i stepena bliskosti i kvaliteta komunikacije među supružnicima. S obzirom na to da između dve grupe ispitanica nisu registrovane razlike na svim dimenzijama kvaliteta bračnog odnosa, ovim istraživanjem je prepoznata važnost ispitivanja doživljaja kvaliteta bračnog odnosa kao višedimenzionalnog konstrukta. Rezultati dobijeni ovim istraživanjem mogu imati važne praktične implikacije u kontekstu individualnog i/ili bračnog savetodavnog rada.

* Istraživanje prikazano u ovom radu predstavlja deo projekta "Efekti egzistencijalne nesigurnosti na pojedinca i porodicu u Srbiji", koji finansira Ministarstvo prosvete i nauke Republike Srbije (DN 179022).

Ključne reči: zdravstveni problemi, kvalitet bračnog odnosa, zdravstveni status

Perception of marital quality and health problems in women

The aim of the present study was to determine the differences in perception of marital quality among women who reported the existence of health problems in the past year and women without health problems in the same period of time. The study included a sample of 246 women (123 women with health problems and 123 women without health problems), aged between 20 and 63 years ($M = 39.99$, $SD = 8.68$), with different educational, employment and socio-economic status, and marriage duration from 11 months to 40 years. The Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS; Spanier, 1976, 1989) was used to examine the quality of the marital relationship, with dimensions Dyadic Consensus, Dyadic Satisfaction, Dyadic Affectional Expression, and Dyadic Cohesion. The results of one-way multivariate covariance analysis (MANCOVA) show that the main effects, after statistically eliminating the influence of marriage duration, are significant ($F(4, 205) = 3.57$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .07$), with women who reported existence of health problems achieving lower scores on Dyadic Satisfaction and Dyadic Cohesion compared to women without health problems. The obtained results are consistent with the results of previously conducted studies, including meta-analysis, which indicate significant relations between health status and perception of marital quality, and especially marital satisfaction. These results may indicate that lower marital satisfaction and lower degree of closeness and quality of communication among spouses can contribute to poorer health status, but also that poorer health status can act as a vulnerability factor that contributes to a decline in marital satisfaction and the degree of closeness and quality of communication between spouses, therefore, the obtained

results can have important practical implications in the context of individual and/or marital counseling. Given the fact that between the two groups of respondents were not registered differences in all dimensions of marital quality, this study also recognized the importance of examining the marital quality as a multi-dimensional construct.

* This work was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia (Grant No. 179022)

Keywords: health problems, marital quality, health status

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Povezanost komponenata samosaosećanja i percipirane socijalne podrške

Pretpostavke određenih autora upućuju na to da samosaosećanje, definisano kao set veština otvorenog, brižnog i odmerenog samoposmatranja sa stavom univerzalizacije sopstvenih iskustava nasuprot samoizolaciji, valorizacije i prekomernog vezivanja za sopstvene utiske potencijalno može imati značajnu ulogu u međuljudskim odnosima. U cilju detaljnijeg ispitivanja povezanosti komponenata samosaosećanja i percipiranim podržavajućim interpersonalnim odnosima primenjena je Skala samosaosećanja (SCS) sa subskalama Samonegovanje, Zajednička iskustva, Mindfulness, Samoosuđivanje, Izolacija, i Prekomerna identifikacija i ispitana je povezanost sa subskalama Multidimenzionalne percipirane socijalne podrške (MSPS) socijalne podrške partnera, porodice i prijatelja na uzorku od 111 studenata (ženski=78, muški=33). Sve primenjene subskale pokazale su zadovoljavajuće i visoke pouzdanosti. Percipirana socijalna podrška porodice i prijatelja pozitivno su korelirali sa Samonegovanjem (podrška porodice $r(109)=.25$, $p=.008$; podrška prijatelja $r(109)=.20$, $p=.035$), kao i sa Zajedničkim iskustvima (podrška porodice $r(109)=.23$, $p=.015$; podrška prijatelja $r(109)=.32$, $p<.001$) i Mindfulness-om (podrška prijatelja $r(109)=.29$, $p=.002$), i negativno sa Samoosuđivanjem (podrška porodice $r(109)=-.20$, $p=.034$), Izolacijom (podrška prijatelja $r(109)=-.32$, $p<.001$) i Prekomernim identifikovanjem (podrška prijatelja $r(109)=-.22$, $p=.017$). Rezultati su tumačeni u skladu sa pretpostavkama da podržavajući odnosi mogu da konstituišu samonegujući odnos, kao i da su samonegujući odnos, utisak o zajedničkim

iskustvima i svesniji pristup osobe o sopstvenim doživljajima relevantni u kontekstu prepoznavanja dobijene podrške ali i za prisutnost, sadržajnost, posvećenost i otvorenost u komuniciranju sa drugima. Nalazi pružaju detaljnija razumevanja interpersonalnih odnosa zasnovanih na podršci kao i potencijalne ideje za razvijanje interpersonalnih strategija koje konstituišu sadržajnije i kvalitetne odnose, međutim potrebna su dodatna longitudinalna istraživanja zarad preciznijeg utvrđivanja smera uticaja.

Ključne reči: Samosaosećanje, Socijalna podrška, Interpersonalni odnosi

Connection between components of self-compassion and perceived social support

It has been hypothesized by a number of authors that self-compassion, defined as a skill-set of open, kind and non-judgemental self-observation with a impression of commonality of personal experiences in contrast to self-isolation, valorization and over-identifying with one own impressions could potentially have an important beneficial role in interpersonal relationship. In order to investigate closely the connection between components of self-compassion and percieved social support the Neff's Self-compassion (NSCS) scale has been aplied along with its subscales Self-kindness, Common humanity, Mindfulness, Self-judgement, Isolation and Over-identification and the connection with subscales of Multidimensional's Scale of Percieved Social support subscales was examined on a sample of 111 students (female=78, male=33). The applied subscales demonstrated satisfying and high reliabilities. Percieved social support of family and friend correlated positively with Self-kindness (family support $r(109)=.25$, $p=.008$; friends support $r(109)=.20$, $p=.035$) as well with Common humanity (family support $r(109)=.23$, $p=.015$; friends support $r(109)=.32$, $p<.001$) and Mindfulness (friends support $r(109)=.29$, $p=.002$) and negatively with Self-judgement (family support $r(109)=-.20$, $p=.034$), Isolation (friends support $r(109)=-.32$, $p<.001$) and Over-identification (friends support $r(109)=-.22$, $p=.017$). Results are interpreted in concordance with assumptions that supporting relations might constitute the self-caring relation, as well as that self-caring relation, impression of a common experience, and mindfulness are relevant in a context of recognizing of a given support, as well as to a attendance, substantiality, devotion and openness in communicating with others. These findings add to a better understanding of interpersonal support-based relations as well as a potential ideas for a context of developing strategies that might constitute more contentful and high-quality relations, however the additional longitudinal studies are needed in order to determine the direction of effect.

Keywords: Self-compassion, Social support, Interpersonal relations

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Predictors of subjective well-being in adolescents

The adolescent subjective well-being is a multidimensional construct involving an affective and a cognitive component and has long-term effects on the quality of life and health in adulthood. This paper examines the importance of individual (gender, school success, religiousness, self-esteem, values, identity style), relational (quality of relationships with parents and peers) and contextual (parental education, material situation, school climate) characteristics for the well-being of adolescents .

The survey was conducted on a sample of 406 Belgrade high school students from 13 schools. Respondents were predominantly (79.1%) eighteen-year-olds of which 52.3% were female. The education of their parents is dominantly middle and high, and the material status of their families for most of them (77.4%) is similar to that in most other families. The well-being of adolescents was measured by the Survey of Life Satisfaction, the PERMA questionnaire, and the EPOCH questionnaire with five subscales (E - engagement, P - perseverance, O - optimism, C - connectedness and H - happiness).

In order to determine the importance of individual, relational and contextual characteristics in the prediction of well-being, separate regression analyzes were carried out with individual well-being measures as criteria variables and all individual, relational and contextual characteristics as predictors. On the basis of standardized regression coefficients and coefficients of linear correlation of each predictor with the criterion variable, Pratt's indexes for each predictor were calculated.

Pratt's indexes (PI) show that individual (self-esteem - PI from 0.07 to 0.32, hedonism as a value - PI from 0.06 to 0.16 and diffuse identity style - PI from 0.06 to 0.32) and relational (quality of relationship with mother - PI of 0.07 up to 0.17 and peers - PI from 0.06 to 0.47) characteristics of young people are more important predictors of well-being than contextual factors. Relevant contextual factors were some aspects of the school climate i.e. those of relational nature (school connectedness - PI from 0.06 to 0.08 and positive relationships between teachers and pupils - PI from 0.07 to 0.09). We find the results optimistic, because they show that adolescent well-being could be addressed on different levels

(individual, relational and contextual) and from different psychological perspectives (developmental, educational, social and clinical).

* Project of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Serbia, no. 179018

Keywords: subjective well-being, adolescents, predictors

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Psychometric analysis of the EPOCH questionnaire for measuring adolescent well-being

There are few questionnaires designed specifically for measuring non-pathological characteristics of adolescents. The EPOCH questionnaire, constructed in 2016 examines 5 positive characteristics of adolescents which are assumed to be the basis for well-being in adulthood: Engagement, Perseverance, Optimism, Connectedness and Happiness.

The aim of the research was to check the factor structure of the EPOCH questionnaire, as well as the reliability and convergent and divergent validity of its subscales on the sample of Serbian adolescents.

The sample consisted of 810 adolescents (82% eighteen-year-olds, 55.3% female). Confirmatory factor analysis (using the Asymptotically distribution-free estimation method in AMOS v.22) tested the fit of the four-factor (suggested by the exploratory factor analysis) and the originally assumed five-factor model of the correlated factors. The reliability was estimated by the congeneric reliability indicator (CR). The convergent and divergent validity of well-being components was assessed by the average variance extracted (AVE), the relationship of AVE with the maximal shared variance (MSV) and correlations of subscales with other measures of well-being, self-esteem, school success and material status of the family.

Confirmatory factor analysis shows that the model with five correlated factors fit better than the one with four correlated factors (the five-factor model: chi-square/df = 2.88, GFI = .900, RMSEA = .048, 90% CI [.043, 053], PCLOSE = .712; four-factor model: chi-square/df = 3.48, GFI = .875, RMSEA = .055, 90% CI [.051, .060], PCLOSE = .035). Reliability of the results on the subscales is satisfactory (E: .80; P: .71; O: .83; C: .82; H: .82). All well-being components, apart from perseverance, have AVE greater than .5 (perseverance: AVE = 0.41), which speaks in favor of

convergent validity. The components of optimism and happiness do not have satisfactory divergent validity because MSV is noticeably larger than AVE. Linear correlations with the measure of well-being from the PERMA questionnaire, life satisfaction and self-esteem for the O, C and H subscales range from .32 to .63 and for the E and P they range from .06 to .41. In accordance with expectations, correlations with the PERMA measure of well-being are mostly higher than the corresponding correlations with life satisfaction and self-esteem. Subscale P correlates with success in school ($r = .26$) and subscales P ($\eta = .09$), C ($\eta = .14$) and H ($\eta = .10$) correlate with the material status of the family.

The EPOCH questionnaire meets minimum psychometric standards in terms of reliability and validity and can be used to estimate the well-being of adolescents for research purposes. Before its wider practical application, further research is needed in order to improve the reliability of the perseverance scale and to determine if the existence of separate optimism and happiness subscales is justified.

* Project of the Ministry of Education no. 179018

Keywords: EPOCH questionnaire, adolescent well-being, reliability, validity, CFA

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Korelati sekstinga kod mladih odraslih osoba: samopoštovanje i percepcija vlastitog tijela

Mali je broj istraživanja koja su ispitala ulogu samopoštovanja, percepcije tijela i zadovoljstva tijelom u predviđanju sekstinga. Stoga je cilj ovog istraživanja bio ispitati odnos između sekstinga, samopoštovanja i percepcije vlastitog tijela. Istraživanje je provedeno na prigodnom uzorku studenata i studentica iz Bosne i Hercegovine (N=395) te Republike Hrvatske (N=294), prosječne dobi 21.66 godina. Razina sudjelovanja u sekstingu procijenjena je pomoću Modificirane skale sekstinga (Dir, 2012). Skala trenutnog samopoštovanja (Heatherton i Polivy, 1991) primijenjena je kako bi se dobila višedimenzionalna mjera trenutnog samopoštovanja. Zadovoljstvo i stavovi u svezi tijela i izgleda procijenjeni su pomoću Upitnika zadovoljstva tjelesnim izgledom (Mendelson, Mendelson i White,

2001). U obradi rezultata korišteni su hi-kvadrat test, Mann-Whitney U test i binarna logistička regresija. Dobiveni rezultati pokazali su da se mladi upuštaju u seksting, posebice učestalije mladići u odnosu na djevojke ($p < .01$). Oni koji se upuštaju u različite oblike seksting ponašanja postižu niže rezultate na skali samopoštovanja ($p < .05$) i više na subskali tjelesnih atribucija ($p < .01$). Na temelju dobivenih rezultata možemo zaključiti da varijabla statusa veze značajno pridonosi objašnjenju primanja polugolih ili golih fotografija ($\beta = .40$; $p < .05$), a spola primanju polugolih fotografija ($\beta = -.53$; $p < .01$) i videozapisa ($\beta = -.83$; $p < .01$) te prosljeđivanju seksualno eksplicitnog sadržaja putem fotografija ($\beta = -.77$; $p < .01$) i videozapisa ($\beta = -1.32$; $p < .01$). Varijabla samopoštovanja pokazala se značajnim u predikciji slanja polugolih ili golih fotografija ($\beta = .01$; $p < .05$), dok se varijabla tjelesnih atribucija pokazala značajnim prediktorom svih oblika sekstinga ($p < .05$). Dobiveni rezultati upućuju da bi preventivne intervencije usmjerene prema jačanju pozitivne slike o sebi mogle utjecati na sudjelovanje u sekstingu.

Gljučne reči: seksting, samopoštovanje, percepcija vlastitog tijela, tjelesne atribucije, mladi odrasli

Correlates of sexting in young adults: self-esteem and body perception

There are a small number of studies that examined the role of self-esteem, body perception and body satisfaction in predicting sexting. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the relationship between sexting, self-esteem and body perception. The study was conducted on a sample of students from Bosnia and Herzegovina ($N = 395$) and the Republic of Croatia ($N = 294$), with an average age of 21.66 years. Sexting prevalence was assessed using modified Sexting Scale (Dir, 2012). A measure of state self-esteem (Heatherton & Polivy, 1991) was used to obtain multidimensional aspects of self-esteem. Individual's attitudes and satisfaction with body image and appearance were assessed by Body Image Satisfaction questionnaire (Mendelson, Mendelson and White, 2001). The hi-square test, Mann-Whitney U test, and binary logistic regression were used in the data analysis. Obtained data showed that youth do engage in sexting, especially young boys compared to girls ($p < .01$). Those who engaged in different forms of sexting behaviour achieved lower results on a self-esteem scale ($p < .05$) and higher on the subscale of body attribution ($p < .01$). Relationship status has been significantly contributed to the explanation of receiving sexts as photos ($\beta = -.53$; $p < .001$), while gender has been shown to be significant predictor of receiving sexts as photos ($\beta = -.53$; $p < .001$) and videos ($\beta = -.83$; $p < .01$) as well as forwarding sexts as photos ($\beta = -.77$; $p < .01$) and videos ($\beta = -1.32$; $p < .01$). Furthermore, the self-esteem variable proved to be significant in the prediction of the sending of half-naked or naked

photos ($\beta = .01$; $p < .05$), while the variable of the body attribution proved to be a significant predictor of all sexting forms ($p < .05$). The results suggest that preventive interventions aimed at strengthening positive image of individuals could have influence on participation in sexting.

Keywords: sexting, self-esteem, body perception, body attribution, youth

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Turning to the virtual world: the role of attachment in problematic use of pornography

Online pornography use is highly prevalent in modern day society and its consumption rate has been steadily increasing. In most cases, viewing pornography has little or no negative impact on one's psychological well-being and has even shown some positive effects (e.g. normalizing sexuality, increased sexual knowledge). However, engaging in sexually explicit Internet content can become problematic among some individuals, marked by a loss of control over its use and functional impairments (e.g. relationship difficulties or even losing a job). Studies on problematic use of pornography are scarce, but some of them, including case studies, suggest attachment might play a role in explaining this phenomenon. The aim of this study was to assess the relationship of anxious and avoidant attachment dimensions and problematic pornography consumption on both female and male participants of different sexual orientations (heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual). In addition, various factors were taken into account, including relationship status and duration, while also controlling for the variance explained by mental health indicators (depression and anxiety). The study was conducted online among young adults in Croatia and Serbia. Problematic use of pornography was measured using the Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale (PPCS; Bøthe et al., 2017). The results suggest that attachment avoidance and anxiety have significant predictive value in explaining problematic use of pornography and will be discussed in the context of current research on this topic. Gender differences in relation to the model will also be addressed. The implications for treatment and directions for future research are considered.

Keywords: problematic use of pornography attachment gender PPCS

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Samopovređivanje kod adolescenata u korektivnim institucijama: Uloga emocionalne disregulacije

Istraživanja ukazuju na visok stepen samopovređivanja u korektivnim institucijama, te sugerišu da je samopovređivanje naročito često među mladim osuđenima. Razumevanje samopovređujućeg ponašanja, rad sa zatvorenima koji se samopovređuju i smanjenje stope samopovređivanja su izazovi sa kojima se suočava veliki broj korektivnih institucija u svetu. Ipak, o samopovređivanju mladih osuđenika u Srbiji još uvek malo znamo. Stoga, cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitivanje učestalosti i dominantnih metoda samopovređivanja mladih koji se nalaze na službenju kazne u Vaspitno-popravnom domu (VPD-u) u Kruševcu ili Kazneno-popravnom zavodu za maloletnike (KPZ-u) u Valjevu (n=192). Ispitivana je i povezanost samopovređivanja i emocionalne disregulacije, kao i povezanost samopovređivanja i psiholoških teškoća osuđenika. Takođe, ispitana je medijatorska uloga emocionalne disregulacije u relaciji teškoća i samopovređivanja. Rezultati pokazuju da se 57% ispitanih osuđenika samopovredilo barem jednom, dok se 38.7% samopovredilo više puta. Najčešće metode samopovređivanja osuđenika su udaranje glave ili drugih delova tela, zasecanje kože ili urezivanje oblika, grebanje i gašenje cigareta o kožu. Takođe, pokazano je da samopovređivanje ostvaruje pozitivnu povezanost sa različitim psihološkim teškoćama osuđenika (hiperaktivnost, emocionalni problemi i problemi u ponašanju), kao i sa različitim aspektima emocionalne disregulacije (identifikacija, neprihvatanje emocija, ciljevi, kontola impulsa i strategije). Dimenzija emocionalne disregulacije koja ostvaruje najvišu povezanost sa samopovređivanjem, a ujedno je i jedini značajan parcijalni medijator relacije psiholoških teškoća i samopovređivanja, je kontrola impulsa. Značaj ovog istraživanja ogleda se pre svega u dobijanju epidemioloških podataka. Pored toga, dobijeni podaci mogu biti od značaja za bolje razumevanje samopovređivanja osuđenika, i posledično, kreiranje efikasnog tretmana. Naime, rezultati ovog istraživanja sugerišu da bi efikasan tretman samopovređivanja, između ostalog, trebalo da uključi rad na unapređenju sposobnosti emocionalne regulacije – pre svega sposobnosti kontrole impulsa.

Ključne reči: samopovređivanje, funkcije samopovređivanja, emocionalna disregulacija, osuđenici

Self-harm in young offenders: The role of emotional dysregulation

Previous studies have shown a high prevalence of self-harm in correctional facilities, particularly in young offenders. Understanding self-harm, working with offenders who harm themselves, and reducing rates of self-harm are challenges faced by a majority of correctional facilities. However, we hardly know anything about the self-harm of young offenders in Serbia. Thus, this study aimed to examine the frequency of self-harm, as well as the frequency of various self-harm methods. This study also aimed to provide a better understanding of the role of emotional regulation in self-harm. Specifically, the mediation role of emotional regulation in the relations between psychological difficulties and self-harm was examined. Participants were 192 young offenders, who were serving their sentence in two correctional facilities in Serbia. Results have shown that 57% of young offenders engaged in self-harm at least once in their life, whereas 38.7% reported self-harming more than once or many times. Cutting, punching self, banging their head and burning themselves with a cigarette were the most frequently endorsed methods of self-harm. Besides, results have shown significant positive correlations between self-harm and psychological difficulties (hyperactivity, emotional problems, and conduct problems), as well as between self-harm and all five aspects of emotional dysregulation (identification, non-acceptance of emotions, goals, impulse control, strategies). Out of the five aspects of emotional regulation, impulse control was most highly correlated with self-harm. In addition, only impulse control was shown to mediate the relations among offenders' difficulties and self-harm. A significant contribution of this study is that it provided us with epidemiological data on self-harm. Moreover, this study contributed to a better understanding of the role of emotional dysregulation in self-harm, which could lead to the more effective treatment of young offenders. The significant mediating effect of emotional regulation suggests that effective treatment of self-harm should not be focused solely on reducing psychological difficulties. Instead, in order to be effective, the treatment should incorporate the development of adaptive emotional regulation skills, especially the skills related to impulse control.

Keywords: self-harm, emotional dysregulation, young offenders, impulse control

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Relationships between self-liking, self-competence, optimism, and life goals

Self-esteem has an essential role in a person's life as it affects how person sees himself and his future (Taylor and Brown, 1988). It also includes beliefs about whether one can expect success or failure (Coopersmith, 1981). Optimism is a general tendency to believe that one will experience positive versus adverse outcomes in life (Scheier and Carver, 1985). Goals are internal representations of desired outcomes, events, and processes (Austin and Vancouver, 1996). The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between self-esteem (self-competence and self-liking), optimism, and life aspirations (life goals), and to investigate whether the relationship between self-esteem and life aspirations is mediated by optimism. The data were obtained from 390 undergraduate students (273 females) at the University of J. J. Strossmayer in Osijek, Croatia. The mean age of participants was $M=20.5$ ($SD=1.4$). Participants completed three questionnaires: The Self-liking/Self-competence Scale-Revised (SLCS-R; Tafarodi and Swann, 2001), Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R; Scheier, Carver and Bridges, 1994) and Aspiration Index (Kasser and Ryan, 1996). With the Aspirations Index questionnaire, intrinsic and extrinsic aspirations were examined. Also, filling out the Aspiration Index questionnaire participants rate the importance of each aspiration to them, their beliefs about the likelihood of attaining it, and the degree to which they have already attained it. Two distinct correlation analyses were performed. One including intrinsic aspiration, optimism, self-liking, and self-competence. And, on the other, intrinsic aspirations were replaced by extrinsic aspiration variables. In both analysis correlations between life goals (beliefs and likelihood of attaining it) and other variables were positive. However, optimism has been shown to be a mediating variable between self-liking and the likelihood of attaining intrinsic goals. There was a significant indirect effect of self-liking on the likelihood of attaining intrinsic goals through optimism, $b= 0.20$ BCa CI [0.14, 0.28]. Also, optimism was a partial mediator variable between self-liking and achieved intrinsic goals ($b=0.19$, BCa CI [0.12, 0.28]). Similar results were found with optimism as a mediation variable between self-competence and judgment of the likelihood of attaining intrinsic goals on the one hand, and the perception of achieved intrinsic goals on the other. Interestingly, optimism was not a mediator in

the analyses with the perception of achieved extrinsic goals. Optimism contributes to the judgment about the likelihood of attaining goals and the degree to which one perceives that goal is already attained. The drawn conclusion is that the optimism contributes to the explanation of the relationship between self-esteem and intrinsic aspirations specifically, for judgments of the likelihood of attaining goals and perception about the degree that one has accomplished the goals.

Keywords: self-liking, self-competence, optimism, life goals



KOGNITIVNA PSIHOLOGIJA

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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Testing the influence of the auditory perceptual modality on the word processing

According to embodiment theories, knowledge is grounded in the sensory motor system: the representations of concepts could be considered as the simulation of perceptual experience. Historically, the first measure of perceptual experience was word concreteness, which represents the degree to which the concept could be perceptually experienced. Lately, the modality specific perceptual rating has been proposed (visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory and tactile specific ratings). Based on these specific scores, the integrative measures, analogue to concreteness, were calculated. They captured either multimodality (for example, the number of perceptual modalities through which an object denoted by word could be experienced - NoM) or the intensity of perceptual experience (for example vector length - VL, which is based on the Euclidean distances of each separate scale). In this research we wanted to explore the relevance of NoM while controlling for VL and the presence of auditory modality. Namely, we were interested in exploring the status of the auditory modality, since there are inconsistent findings: some showed no influence on word processing, and in others, the inhibitory effect was recorded. Two visual lexical decision task experiments were run (E1 and E2).

In the E1 we varied the NoM, while keeping the VL constant. Thirty-two participants were presented with 120 Serbian nouns (and 120 pseudo-words), grouped according to NoM through which the object denoted by that word could be experienced (40 words with two, 40 words with three and 40 words with four modalities). All groups of nouns were matched for concreteness, familiarity, word length, emotional valence, arousal and age of acquisition. We applied linear mixed effect regression to processing latencies and observed that concepts that could be experienced with three/four modalities took more time to process than concepts experienced with two modalities: $\beta=12.5$, $t(118.96)=2.03$, $p < 0.05$. This result was not in accordance with previous findings, where NoM speeded the word processing. Since some previous papers found the inhibitory effect of auditory modality on the word processing, we conducted the E2 with 32 participants. We presented two groups of nouns which were matched for VL and none of which denoted concepts that could be auditorily experienced: 50 nouns denoted object that could be experienced with two modalities and 50 denoted object that could

be experienced with three modalities. This time, the inhibitory effect of NoM was marginal: $\beta=23.8$, $t(93.96)=1.9$, $p=0.06$.

We demonstrated the relevance of the perceptual information in the word processing. In the E1 the diversity of perceptual experience affected processing over and above the intensity of the same experience. However, the control of auditory modality reduced and almost cancelled out the NoM effect. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first explicit demonstration of processing inhibition by the auditory component.

Keywords: embodiment theories, perceptual richness, auditory modality, lexical decision task

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Testing semantic settling dynamics model predictions – homonym meaning uncertainty

Most of the semantic ambiguity research resulted in inconsistent findings. In order to account for those variations, Armstrong and Plaut (2016) suggested Semantic Settling Dynamics (SSD) model which predicts the dependence between ambiguity effects and time spent in semantic processing. Therefore, compared to the processing of unambiguous words, isolated polysemous words (multiple related senses) should show large facilitatory effect in early processing, which would decrease and eventually disappear. On the other hand, homonymous words (multiple unrelated meanings) should show no early effects, whereas inhibitory effect should appear later and increase during the course of processing. The model was tested behaviorally by comparing tasks with different processing demands. Typically, visual lexical decision task (LDT) was used to show effects expected in early processing, whereas some modification of this task was applied to prolong processing and reveal effects from later phases. Initial model testing in Serbian focused on polysemy described by a continuous measure – entropy (low entropy: a few senses, unbalanced sense probabilities; high entropy: many senses, balanced sense probabilities; Filipović Đurđević 2007, 2015). In this case, the model successfully predicted effect change in later processing (auditory LDT, compared to visual).

The aim of this research was to test model prediction regarding homonymy by using the same design and same prolonging method. Furthermore, we tested two additional measures, components of entropy – number of meanings (NoM) and redundancy (low: balanced meaning probabilities; high: highly unbalanced probabilities). We presented 52 homonyms (2-5 meanings listed by native speakers) to 141 participants in two conditions, visual (baseline) and auditory (experimental) LDT.

The results revealed that processing in the experimental condition (auditory LDT) was significantly longer as compared to the baseline condition (visual LDT). We observed the predicted interaction of task and redundancy: in visual LDT, there was no effect of redundancy ($\beta = .021$; S.E. = .012; $df = 27.067$; $t = 1.661$; $p = .11$), whereas facilitatory effect of redundancy was found in auditory LDT ($\beta = -.052$; S.E. = .019; $df = 31.892$; $t = -2.785$; $p = .01$). Consistent with previous results in Serbian (Filipović Đurđević, 2015) no entropy and no NoM effects were found. Crucially, the observed redundancy effects were completely in line with model prediction – no early effects (visual LDT), and facilitatory effect later in processing (auditory LDT). This facilitation stems from the fact that low redundancy homonyms are the polar opposite of unambiguous words. With an increase in redundancy, i.e. one of the meanings becoming more probable, a word will be processed more like an unambiguous word.

Keywords: homonymy, semantic ambiguity, Semantic Settling Dynamics mode, redundancy

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Lying and cognitive biases: Conscious cognitive deception and unconscious cognitive illusions

Lying has been hypothesized to induce a greater cognitive load in comparison to truth-telling, due to the fact that the person has to simultaneously inhibit a truthful version of the story and produce a convincing lie instead. As cognitive biases have been shown to occur in the state of cognitive load, in the present study we propose an alternative paradigm for lie detection that is based on the likelihood of resorting to heuristic processing. The present study employs a repeated factorial design with one within-subject factor (cognitive load with three levels: lying, truth-

telling, verbal series). During the lying task, participants were asked to describe the same fictitious event as it had really happened, the truth-telling task required them to retell a previously read story, while the verbal series task (Stevanović et al., 1988) was used as a reference point, to induce cognitive load that is not saturated with social requirements (e.g. the pressure to be credible). Cognitive biases were operationalized through two types of syllogisms: logically valid, but implausible, and logically invalid, but plausible syllogisms. The dependent variable in this study were accuracy scores for syllogisms. Total of 77 participants were recruited to complete all three tasks in a randomized order, during which they were interrupted in irregular intervals to solve syllogisms that were constructed to be semantically related to the content they were producing. No differences in accuracy scores were observed between the three conditions ($F(2,116) = .096, p = .909$). Subsequent analysis on an independent sample ($N=55$) showed that, even though the syllogisms followed the same logical structure, the variation of content led to them not being equally complex ($F(2,108) = 5.838, p < .01$), with syllogisms associated with truth-telling condition being significantly less demanding compared to the other two conditions ($p < .05$). For this reason, the demonstrated results should be taken with caution and future researchers should seek to further explore lie detection in this paradigm. Ecological validity should be taken into account in future studies, with special attention devoted to the participants' motivation while lying. This could potentially be improved by employing different audio-visual recording techniques, or by having an unfamiliar person present during the experiment itself. Finally, in order to test the entire scope of belief bias, additional two types of syllogisms (logically valid and plausible; logically invalid and implausible) should also be used in future studies.

Keywords: cognitive biases, lying, syllogisms, heuristics

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Mathematical reasoning in the Even-Odd task: Bolstering mindware through strategy training

Recently, we introduced the Even-Odd task within the dual-process approach to reasoning. In this task participants are simply asked to judge, as fast as possible, whether the sum of two presented numbers is even or odd. The task has three main conditions; the even-even, odd-odd and even-odd combinations. It was proposed that the task cues different rapid processes in parallel with congruent or

conflicting outputs. In the even-even (e.g. 2+6) condition both mathematical processing and simple matching indicate that the sum is even, however, in the odd-odd combination (e.g. 5+3) a matching bias would lead to the conclusion that the sum is odd, while it is in fact even. Our previous experiment confirmed that the influence of this conflict is clearly measurable both through accuracy and response time, and that the effect is stronger in more complex versions of the task (double-digit when compared to single digit numbers). In this experiment we introduce training with an additional strategy in order to strengthen what Stanovich (2018) would refer to as mindware and bolster mathematical processes. Participants (N=59) were given explicit instructions that the even-even, as well as the odd-odd combinations always result in an even sum, while the even-odd combination is the only one resulting in an odd sum. They then completed trials with textual combinations (e.g. “even + even”) for further training. After the training they completed 128 trials in a 2 (single- vs double-digit numbers) × 3 (even-even vs odd-odd vs even-odd) experiment. We analyzed the results by comparing them to our previous experiment. The results showed that introducing the additional strategy training eliminated the decrease in accuracy due to digit number which was reflected in an experiment by digit number interaction ($F(1, 113) = 5.58, p < .05$). The same finding was present for response times as well ($F(1, 113) = 10.44, p < .01$), the difference in response times between single- and double-digit versions of the task was significantly smaller in this when compared to our previous experiment. This effect was particularly stronger in the odd-odd condition reflected in a three-way interaction ($F(2, 226) = 7.26, p < .01$). However, introducing the strategy did not reduce the effect of heuristic reasoning through the matching bias. Participants were still less accurate and slower in the odd-odd and even-odd when compared to the even-even condition. The result is interesting because we expected the additional strategy to improve performance and reduce the impact of conflicting processes. This may be due to the new strategy not being fully incorporated and practiced. It also may be the case that the strategy simply produced responses in parallel rather than in conjunction with other mathematical processing. These and other considerations will be discussed within the dual-process approach to reasoning while demonstrating the robustness of the new task in differentiating between competing processes.

Keywords: mathematical reasoning, dual-process theory, mindware, matching bias, Even-Odd task

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Eksperimentalna provera konceptata teorije izgleda – zone dobitka i gubitka u rizičnom odlučivanju

Teorija izgleda (TI) Kanemana i Tverskog je prvi psihološki deskriptivni model odlučivanja u uslovima rizika i pretpostavlja da ljudi donose odluke na osnovu subjektivne vrednosti (i verovatnoće) određenog ishoda – donosilac odluke (DO) će istu “objektivnu” vrednost drugačije doživljavati u zavisnosti od referentne tačke, što se najjasnije manifestuje u averziji prema gubitku. Teorija izgleda pretpostavlja dve zone odlučivanja: zonu gubitka i zonu dobitka u kojima se intenzitet averzije prema gubitku i posledična sklonost ka riziku razlikuju. U eksperimentalnoj situaciji, zonama gubitka i dobitka se manipuliše jezičkim uokviravanjem. U ovom istraživanju, cilj je bio da proverimo, ako u zoni gubitka ljudi jesu skloni riziku, kao što TI pretpostavlja, da li važi i obrnuto, tj. da kada ljudi biraju rizičnu opciju zaista jesu bili u zoni gubitka, i analogno za zonu dobitka i sigurnu opciju.

Uzorak je sačinjavalo 84 studenta (uzrasta $M = 21.32$, $SD = 7.477$), od čega su oko 70% činile žene, oko 30% muškarci. Stimulusi su bili specijalno konstruisani zadaci u kojima je opisana situacija u kojoj su fiktivni donosioci odluke bili suočeni sa rizičnim izborom, zatim koju su opciju izabrali fiktivni DO i kakav je ishod te odluke bio.

Nacrt je bio dvofaktorski i ponovljen, sa šest situacija nastalih ukrštanjem tri nivoa okvira i dva nivoa ishoda, sa procenom kvaliteta odluke i procenom stanja DO na semantičkom diferencijalu kao zavisnim varijablama. Zadatak ispitanika je bio da procene kvalitet odluke na sedmostepenoj Likertovoj skali, te da procene stanje DO u trenutku donošenja odluke na sedmostepenom semantičkom diferencijalu od 10 parova prideva.

Po pitanju kvaliteta odluke, pored toga što nije bilo interakcije faktora ($p > .05$), odluke sa lošim ishodom su dosledno procenjivane kao manje kvalitetne od onih sa pozitivnim ishodom ($F(2, 78) = 22.338$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.364$). Kada govorimo o procenjeni stanja DO na skali semantičkog diferencijala, ispostavilo se da su donosioci odluke čiji su izbori rezultovali negativnim ishodom dosledno ocenjivani kao da su bili u gorem emotivnom stanju, tj. u zoni gubitka, od onih koji su donosili odluke koje su rezultovale pozitivnim ishodom (tj. bili u zoni dobitka) ($F(2, 78) = 10.472$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.211$). Takođe, najniže procene i kvaliteta odluke i stanja DO

registrovane su u situacijama kada je rizik rezultovao totalnim gubitkom, i da su najviše procene dobijali pozitivni ishodi rizičnih odluka.

Dobijeni rezultati su, shodno tome, opravdali pretpostavke teorije izgleda, tj. smeštanje donosioca odluke u zonu gubitka ili dobitka u skladu sa rizičnošću njegovih izbora. Dvostruka posrednost merenja – procena fiktivnog donosioca odluke, kroz indirektnu meru semantičkog diferencijala – ograničava izvedene zaključke, te naredne studije na ovu temu moraju prioritizovati formiranje mere koja će zonu gubitka i dobitka detektovati na direktniji način.

Ključne reči: Teorija izgleda, averzija prema gubitku, zona gubitka, zona dobitka, ishod, semantički diferencijal

The Experimental verification of the concepts of the Prospect Theory - the gain and loss zones in risky decision-making

Prospect theory (PT), conceptualized by Kahneman and Tversky, the first descriptive model of risky decision-making, posits that people make decisions based on the subjective value (and probability) of a certain outcome: the decision maker (DM) will perceive the same “objective” value differently depending on his or hers reference point; which results in specific pattern of loss aversion. PT assumes the existence of two decision-making zones: the loss zone and the gain zone, in which the intensity of loss aversion and the DM’s subsequent risk-proneness differ. In an experimental setting, these zones are manipulated through linguistic framing. The goal of this study was to ascertain that, if DMs in the loss zone are more risk-seeking, as PT postulates, the opposite also stands – people who choose risky options really are in the loss zone, as well as that sure choices mean that the DM’s in the gain zone.

The sample were 84 students (age $M = 21.32$, $SD = 7.477$), of which around 70% was comprised of women. The materials were vignettes - specially constructed tasks consisting of a description of the situation in which fictional DMs were faced with a risky choice, the option they chose, and the resulting outcome.

In a two-factor repeated design, six situations were made by intersecting three levels of framing and two levels of outcome, with the estimation of decision quality and the estimation of the DMs state on a semantic differential as the dependent variables. The subjects’ task was to estimate decision quality on a seven-degree Likert scale, as well as to estimate the DM’s state in the moment of decision-making on a seven-degree semantic differential comprised of 10 pairs of adjectives.

When it comes to decision quality, aside from no factor interaction ($p > .05$), decisions with a poor outcome were consistently deemed to be worse than those

which resulted in a positive outcome ($F(2, 78) = 22.338, p < .001, \eta^2 = 0.364$). As for the assessment of the DM's state on a semantic differential, it turned out that the DMs whose choices resulted in a negative outcome were consistently thought to be in a worse emotional state, i.e. in the loss zone, than the DMs who made decisions resulting in positive outcomes (i.e. the gain zone) ($F(2, 78) = 10.472, p < .001, \eta^2 = 0.211$). Also, the lowest estimates of both decision quality and the DM's state were recorded in the situations where risk resulted in total loss, as well as that the highest estimates were reserved for the positive outcomes of risky choices.

The results justify the assumptions of PT, i.e. the placement of a DM into either the loss or gain zone depending on the riskiness of his choices. The double indirectness of measurement – judging a fictional decision-maker through the indirect measure of semantic differential – limits the conclusions drawn and therefore the following studies on this subject must prioritize the development of a measure which will pinpoint the loss and gain zones clearly.

Keywords: Prospect theory, loss aversion, loss zone, gain zone, outcome, semantic differential

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Kreativnost i učinak u Simonovom zadatku

U većini kognitivnih modela kreativnosti je istaknuto da su procesi različitog stupnja inhibitorne kontrole korisni u različitim fazama kreativnosti. Njihova fleksibilna izmjena se čini ključnom za kreativnost, no nalazi empirijskih istraživanja o odnosu inhibitorne kontrole i kreativnosti su nekonzistentni. Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio ispitati učinak inhibitorne kontrole mjerene Simonovim zadatkom s obzirom na individualne razlike u kreativnom ponašanju mjenom Inventarom kreativnih aktivnosti i postignuća (The Inventory of Creative Activities and Achievements – ICAA; Diedrich i sur., 2017). U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 105 studenata i 57 osoba iz mlade radne populacije. Provedene su trosmjerne analize varijance za ispitivanje vremena reakcije u Simonovom zadatku s obzirom na kongruentnost prethodnog i trenutnog pokušaja i rezultat na skalama kreativnih aktivnosti i postignuća. Značajnim su se pokazali glavni efekti kreativnih aktivnosti ($F(1,160)=6, p<.05$), kongruentnosti prethodnog ($F(1,160)=28.6, p<.01$) i kongruentnosti trenutnog

pokušaja ($F(1,160)=91.6, p<.01$) te interakcija kongruentnosti prethodnog i trenutnog pokušaja ($F(1,160)=220.6, p<.01$). Vrijeme reakcije u Simonovom zadatku u prosjeku je bilo kraće u kongruentnim nego u nekongruentnim pokušajima. Kada se u obzir uzme i kongruentnost prethodnog pokušaja, taj efekt je bio prisutan samo kada je prethodio kongruentni pokušaj, dok je u pokušajima koji su slijedili nakon nekongruentnih vrijeme reakcije bilo kraće u nekongruentnim nego u kongruentnim pokušajima. Taj efekt nije bio izraženiji kod kreativnijih u odnosu na manje kreativne sudionike, ali su sudionici natprosječnog rezultata na skali kreativnih aktivnosti u prosjeku reagirali sporije od pojedinaca ispodprosječnog rezultata. Učinak u zadatku se nije razlikovao s obzirom na rezultate na skali kreativnih postignuća. Moguće je da su u ovom istraživanju pojedinci iznadprosječnog rezultata na skali kreativnih aktivnosti reagirali sporije, jer im je, budući da se radilo o zadatku koji je zahtijevao inhibiciju interferirajućih informacija, fokus pažnje bio proširen. Također je moguće da se podjelom sudionika prema rezultatu na skali kreativnih aktivnosti postigla veća diferenciranost sudionika, zbog toga što se čestice na toj skali odnose na svakodnevne aktivnosti kojima se ne bave samo eminentni umjetnici. S obzirom na malen broj istraživanja o odnosu inhibitorne kontrole i kreativnog ponašanja, te njihove kontradiktorne nalaze, potrebno je još istraživanja kojima će se pokušati replicirati nalazi, posebno vezano uz Simonov zadatak.

Ključne reči: Kreativnost; Simonov zadatak; Inhibitorna kontrola

Creativity and the Simon task performance

Most cognitive models of creativity postulate that different degree of controlled processing is required at different stages of creativity. Although flexible shifting between different processing types seems to be the most beneficial for creativity, results of empirical studies on the relation of inhibitory control and creativity are quite inconsistent. The aim of this study was to examine performance in the Simon task, which is considered to reflect inhibitory control, with regard to individual differences in creative behaviour measured by The Inventory of Creative Activities and Achievements (ICAA; Diedrich i sur., 2017). The study included 105 students and 57 younger working-age people. Three-way analyses of variance were carried out to investigate the reaction time in Simon's task given the congruence of the previous and current attempts and the results on the scales of creative activities and achievements. Statistically significant were the main effects of creative activity ($F(1,160) = 6, p <.05$), the congruency of the previous ($F(1,160) = 28.6, p <.01$) and congruency of the current attempt ($F(1,160) = 91.6, p <.01$) and the interaction of the congruency of the previous and current attempts ($F(1,160) = 220.6, p <.01$). The reaction time in Simon's task was on average shorter in congruent than in non-

congruent attempts. When considering the congruence of the previous attempt, this effect was only present when it was preceded by a congruent attempt, while in the attempts that followed after incongruous reaction times were shorter in non-congruent than in congruent attempts. This effect was not more pronounced in terms of more or less creative participants, but the participants of the above-average results on the scale of creative activities reacted on average more slowly than individuals below the average score. The task performance did not differ in view of the results on the scale of creative achievements. It is possible that in this research, individuals with above-average results on the scale of creative activity were slower because the focus of their attention was widened, since this was a task that required inhibition of interfering information. It is also possible that dividing participants according to the result on the scale of creative activities differentiates them better, because the items on this scale are related to everyday activities of not only eminent artists. Given the small number of researches on the relationship between inhibitory control and creative behavior and their contradictory findings, further research is needed to try to replicate the findings, particularly with regard to Simon's task.

Keywords: Creativity; Simon's task; Inhibitory control



PSIHOLOGIJA LIČNOSTI

PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY

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Collective creativity and emphatic concern

Results show that collective creativity can vary depending on the quality of collaboration during generative processes, while the collaboration itself could be conditioned by the level of interpersonal reactivity of participants, more than by their individual abilities of creative thinking. Therefore, we have examined whether certain dimensions of interpersonal reactivity, especially Emphatic Concern, influence the collective creativity, and in what way. The research was carried out within two experimental sessions, with 28 students of the Faculty of Dramatic Arts in Belgrade. During first session, students filled out the questionnaire composed of Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) for measuring four sub-dimensions (Perspective Taking, Fantasy, Emphatic Concern and Personal Distress), and also the Consequences Test for measuring the abilities of divergent thinking. During second session, students were divided into the 4-members groups, varied by interpersonal reactivity and divergent thinking abilities. They were exposed to 6 images, one at a time, selected from the Nencky Affective Picture System. For each image, the groups were asked to generate as many creative titles as they can, within time limitation of 10 minutes. After each image cycle, students rotated among themselves, so total number of groups was 24. All titles were categorized and assessed by the creativity coefficient, based on their originality. ANOVA confirmed main effect of Emphatic Concern to the level of collective creativity: groups with medium level of Emphatic Concern were more creative than low and high level groups [$F(2,21)=4,85$; $p<.05$]. Surprisingly and beyond all expectations, the effect of individual members' creativity has been also confirmed: groups with higher average score of individual creativity achieve less in terms of collective creativity [$F(2,21)=4,97$; $p<.05$]. The results unambiguously show that the quality of relations determines a reach of creative collaboration, far more than individual abilities, so further examination of collective creativity should be focused to the dynamic (emergent) aspects of generative processes.

Keywords: creativity, collective, interpersonal reactivity, empathy, generative process

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Childhood poverty and pregnancy planning moderate the link between personality and fertility

In answering one of the most puzzling questions of personality, existence of inter-individual variance in personality traits, behavioral ecology provides several theoretical frameworks - one of them is the state-dependent behavior model. A state can be any condition which influences the fitness outcomes of behavior; e.g. aggressive behavior may be adaptive in individuals with high body mass, but cooperative behavior can provide fitness benefits in low body mass individuals. Hence, the states may maintain behavioral variation on the population level. States can be internal (body size, metabolic rate, sex etc.) and external (resource availability, social competition etc.). In this study, we explored the link between personality and fertility (number of children) as a crucial fitness component; furthermore, we tested whether economic poverty in childhood, as an external state variable, and pregnancy planning as an internal state variable, can moderate this link. Respondents were asked to provide the number of children they have, the extent to which they planned having children and the level of childhood poverty. Personality traits were explored using the Mini IPIP-6 which assesses Honesty-Humility, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness. Previous research indicated that lower Honesty-Humility, Neuroticism, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness should have higher adaptive potential in a harsh environment and among persons who do not plan children. The sample (n=994) was gathered via an on-line panel by Deep-Dive agency in June 2018; the sample is nationally representative by gender (female 52%), age (18+, M=40.1, SD=12.8) and regions in Serbia.

First we set a regression model with personality traits, childhood poverty, pregnancy planning and demographic variables (sex, age and education) as the predictors while reproductive success was set as the criterion variable. The results of regression analysis ($R^2=.35$; $F(11,983)=26.79$; $p<.001$) showed that number of children is associated with elevated Extraversion ($\beta=0.06$; $p<0.05$) and lower scores on Openness ($\beta=-0.06$; $p<0.05$). Furthermore, two interactions were detected. The first one described the moderation role of childhood poverty in the link between Honesty-Humility and reproductive success - honest individuals had elevated fertility in beneficial environment while dishonest ones had increased reproductive

success in the conditions of economic poverty. The second interaction captured the interplay between pregnancy planning, Conscientiousness and fertility: conscientious individuals had higher number of offspring if they planned their pregnancies while individuals with low Conscientiousness had elevated number of children if they did not planned reproduction. The results show explanatory potential of the state-dependent models in human personality ecology: in this case the states succeeded in explaining the variation in Honesty-Humility and Conscientiousness traits.

Keywords: state-dependent behavior models, personality traits, reproductive success, childhood poverty, pregnancy planning, human behavioral ecology

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Elevated body mass as a morphological indicator of fast life history trajectory

Previous research showed that body mass is an important morphological trait for fitness optimization, both in humans and other animals. However, the associations between body size and the broader set of life history parameters are rarely explored. Here, we propose that body mass is a part of fast life history trajectory – the fitness optimization pattern which emerges from harsh environment with a function to maximize reproductive output. To test this prediction we measured body mass (operationalized as a body mass index – BMI) and a set of life history indicators (family dysfunctions and childhood poverty as the indicators of environmental harshness; self-reported physical health, age of first menarche, the onset of sexual behavior, planned and observed timing of reproduction, total desired number of children, economic fear as a reason against having children, short-term mating success and reproductive success) in a large sample of reproductive individuals (N=1504; 32% males; $M_{age}=27.20$; MD=9.2). The data were collected via online survey.

Bivariate correlations showed that BMI was positively related to reproductive success ($r=.19$; $p<.01$), childhood poverty ($r=.10$; $p<.01$), and the short-term mating success ($r=.23$; $p<.01$); furthermore, it was negatively associated to physical health ($r=-.11$; $p<.01$), age of first menarche ($r=-.11$; $p<.01$), and the economic reasons against reproduction ($r=-.15$; $p<.01$). Inverse quadratic relations are found between

BMI, short term mating success ($\beta_{\text{quadratic}}=-.07$; $p<.01$) and the observed age of first reproduction ($\beta_{\text{quadratic}}=-.14$; $p<.05$): individuals with average body size had the highest short-term mating and age of first reproduction. The Network Analysis (network edges were estimated via partial correlations between the variables; adaptive lasso optimization was implemented to buffer spurious associations) confirmed that BMI is positively related to the short-term mating success, reproductive success and negatively with physical health and the economic fear as a reason against reproduction. Furthermore, centrality metrics showed that BMI has low centrality indices and thus, is a peripheral node in the network.

The present data are one of the first to confirm that body size is a morphological trait which participates in the fast life history trajectory of fitness optimization. Higher body size represents an adaptive response to depriving economic conditions in the childhood and contributes to maximization of the reproductive output. Body size may increase short-term mating success as well, but this may not be adaptive since it may lead to delaying of reproduction. Centrality analysis suggests that elevated body mass is a morphological correlate of fast life history, not an indicator of life history itself. However, all of these findings stand only for normal range of body mass because the number of underweight and overweight participants in the present sample was very low.

Keywords: body mass; life history theory, harsh environment; fitness; Network Analysis

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Odnos fizičkog vežbanja, fizičkog self-koncepta i psihološkog dobrostanja

Prethodna istraživanja su pokazala da je fizičko vežbanje (FV) povezano sa pozitivnim psihološkim ishodom. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je proveriti odnos između učestvovanja u organizovanom i samostalnom FV i psihološkog dobrostanja, pozitivnih i negativnih emocionalnih stanja, kao i različitih aspekata fizičkog samopoimanja.

Uzorak se sastojao od 74 ispitanika ($\bar{z}=59$) prosečnog uzrasta $M = 31.63$. Za procenu psihološkog dobrostanja korišćen je upitnik Psychological Wellbeing (Ryff, 1989) sa

šest subskala: Autonomija, Usaglašenost sa okolinom, Lični rast, Pozitivni odnosi sa drugima, Smisao života i Samoprihvatanje. Pozitivna i negativna emocionalna stanja merena su upitnicima Depression, Anxiety & Stress Scale – DASS-21 (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) i PANAS-10 (Thompson, 2007). Upitnik za procenu fizičkog self-koncepta, Physical self-description questionnaire – PSDQ-S (Marsh et al., 2010) sastoji se od 11 subskala: zdravlje, koordinacija, fizička aktivnost, telesna debljina, sportska kompetentnost, izgled, snaga, fleksibilnost, izdržljivost, opšti fizički self-koncept i samopoštovanje. Dodatno, ispitanici su odgovarali na pitanja da li se, koliko često i u kom trajanju bave organizovanim i samostalnim FV. Na osnovu odgovora formirane su dve varijable sa po tri nivoa: ne bavi se, umereno se bavi, intenzivno se bavi organizovanim odnosno samostalnim fizičkim vežbanjem.

Za obradu podataka korišćena je ANOVA. Kada je u pitanju organizovano bavljenje FV, razlike između grupa na upitniku psihološkog dobrostanja se javljaju na subskalama Usaglašenost sa okolinom ($F(2,71)=5.33, p<.01$), Lični rast ($F(2,71)=6.49, p<.01$) i Samoprihvatanje ($F(2,71)=3.76, p<.05$), kao i na merama pozitivnog afekta ($F(2,71)=7.80, p<.01$), depresivnosti ($F(2,71)=3.29, p<.05$) i stresa ($F(2,71)=4.67, p<.05$). Dodatno, postoje značajne razlike na svim aspektima fizičkog samopoimanja osim zdravlja i telesne debljine (najmanje na subskali koordinacija, $F(2,71)=4.14, p<.05$, najveće na skali fizička aktivnost, $F(2,71)=17.11, p<.01$). U pogledu samostalnog bavljenja fizičkim vežbanjem, na merama psihološkog dobrostanja razlike se javljaju na subskalama Usaglašenost sa okolinom ($F(2,71)=6.97, p<.01$), Pozitivni odnosi sa drugima ($F(2,71)=4.38, p<.01$) i Smisao života ($F(2,71)=6.17, p<.01$), dok se na merama pozitivnih i negativnih emocionalnih stanja razlike javljaju samo na pozitivnim emocijama ($F(2,71)=4.29, p<.05$). Na upitniku fizičkog samopoimanja, značajne razlike se javljaju na subskalama fizička aktivnost ($F(2,71)=3.27, p<.01$) i izdržljivost ($F(2,71)=3.78, p<.05$). Post hoc analize ukazuju na tendenciju da osobe koje se učestalije bave fizičkim vežbanjem imaju bolje skorove na svim merama na kojima postoje značajne razlike.

Dobijeni rezultati potvrđuju prethodne nalaze o povezanosti fizičkog vežbanja i pozitivnih psiholoških ishoda. Dodatno, u ovom istraživanju je pokazano da je organizovano bavljenje fizičkim vežbanjem povezano sa širim skupom mera pozitivnih ishoda naspram samostalnog.

Ključne reči: fizičko vežbanje, psihološko dobrostanje, fizički self-koncept

The relationship between physical exercise, physical self-concept, and psychological well-being

Previous studies show that physical exercise (PE) is related to various positive psychological outcomes. The goal of this study was to examine the relationship

between participating in both organized physical training and free physical exercise (i.e. doing exercise on your own) and psychological well-being, positive and negative emotional states, as well as different aspects of physical self-concept.

The sample consisted of 74 participants ($F=59$, $M_{age} = 31.36$). Well-being was assessed with Psychological Wellbeing questionnaire (Ryff, 1989), consisting of six domains: Autonomy, Environmental Mastery, Personal Growth, Positive Relations with Others, Purpose in Life, and Self-acceptance. Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale – DASS-21 (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) and PANAS-10 (Thompson, 2007) were used for positive and negative emotional states measurement. Participants also completed Physical self-description questionnaire – PSDQ-S (Marsh et al., 2010), which covers 11 domains: Health, Coordination, Physical Activity, Body Fat, Sport Competence, Appearance, Strength, Flexibility, Endurance, Global Physical Self-concept, and Self-esteem. Additionally, participants reported on their involvement and frequency and duration of involvement in both organized and free PE. The answers were combined to create two variables with three levels: not involved, moderately involved, and intensively involved in organized/free PE.

ANOVAs were used for data analysis. Regarding organized PE, there were significant differences between groups in three domains of well-being (Environmental Mastery, $F(2,71)=5.33$, $p<.01$; Personal Growth, $F(2,71)=6.49$, $p<.01$; and Self-acceptance, $F(2,71)=3.76$, $p<.05$), as well as on positive affect ($F(2,71)=7.80$, $p<.01$), depression ($F(2,71)=3.29$, $p<.05$) and stress measures ($F(2,71)=4.67$, $p<.05$). In addition, the groups differed in all aspects of physical self-concept except Health and Body fat (the smallest for Coordination, $F(2,71)=4.14$, $p<.05$, the largest for Physical activity scale, $F(2,71)=17.11$, $p<.01$). With respect to free PE, differences between groups were significant in three wellbeing aspects: Environmental Mastery ($F(2,71)=6.97$, $p<.01$), Positive Relations with Others ($F(2,71)=4.38$, $p<.01$) and Purpose in Life ($F(2,71)=6.17$, $p<.01$), while among positive and negative affect measures differences were significant only for positive affect ($F(2,71)=4.29$, $p<.05$). However, only Physical Activity ($F(2,71)=3.27$, $p<.01$) and Endurance ($F(2,71)=3.78$, $p<.05$) scores from the PSDQ-S differed among groups. Post hoc analyses reveal that people involved in physical exercise more frequently have better scores on all measures where there was a statistically significant difference.

Study results support previous findings on the relationship between physical exercise and positive psychological outcomes. Moreover, this study shows that involvement in organized physical activity is related to a wider set of positive outcomes as compared to free exercise.

Keywords: physical exercise, psychological wellbeing, physical self-concept

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Polne razlike u usamljenosti, samopouzdanju i zavisnosti od društvenih mreža između pojedinaca koji igraju i koji ne igraju video igre

Već duži vremenski period istraživači nastoje da odgovore na pitanje da li osobe koje igraju video igrice poseduju specifičan sklop ličnosti, odnosno da li se po nekim karakteristikama razlikuju od onih koji ih ne igraju. Međutim, s obzirom na to da je tržište gejming industrije veliko i da je populacija gejmera veoma heterogena, potrebno je uzeti u obzir veliki broj specifičnih promenljivih iz domena sredine, karakteristika individue, ali i samih igrica. Kako raste broj gejmera iz populacije adolescenata, pogotovu onih ženskog pola, odlučili smo da ispitamo postoje li polne razlike u usamljenosti, samopouzdanju i zavisnosti od društvenih mreža kod onih koji igraju video igre i onih koji ne igraju video igre, s obzirom na to da se društveni odnosi i slika o sebi često ističu kao važni konstrukti u ovom razvojnom periodu.

Na uzorku od 601 ispitanika (57,4% žene, 31,6% igra video igre), starosti od 13 do 25 godina, primenjene su prevedena Current Thoughts Skala samopouzdanja, prevedena UCLA skala usamljenosti i skala Zavisnosti od društvenih mreža.

Sprovedena je dvofaktorska MANOVA gde su usamljenost, samopouzdanje i zavisnost od društvenih mreža bile u svojstvu zavisnih varijabli. Kada je u pitanju multivarijantni odnos tri varijable, nije dobijen statistički značajan interakcijski efekat pola i onih koji igraju ili ne igraju video igre. Statistički značajna interakcija je dobijena kod univarijantnog testa samo za samopouzdanje ($F(2, 513)=5.18, p<.05$). Post hoc LSD analiza na marginalnim aritmetičkim sredinama je pokazala da postoje značajne razlike u odnosu na pol samo na poduzorku onih koji igraju igre, i to u korist muškaraca ($F(1, 513)=6.4, p<.05$). Kako bi se preciznije analizirale dobijene razlike u samopouzdanju, sprovedena je još jedna dvofaktorska MANOVA, gde su zavisne varijable bile tri komponente samopouzdanja: uspeh, socijalni odnosi i izgled. Nije dobijena značajna interakcija kod multivarijantnog testa, ali je dobijena kada je u pitanju samopouzdanje zasnovano na izgledu ($F(1, 593)=4.08, p<.05$). Žene imaju značajno niže skorove od muškaraca i to isključivo kod onih koji igraju igre ($F(1, 593)=4.35, p<.05$).

Jedno od potencijalnih objašnjenja dobijenih rezultata bi moglo da bude da žene koje imaju niže samopouzdanje po pitanju izgleda koriste video igrice kako bi

pridobile mušku pažnju, koju su nesigurne da traže u realnom svetu. Pored toga, video igrice neretko omogućavaju igračima da kreiraju avatare po svojoj meri čime mogu da kompenzuju svoju nesigurnost, tako što će stvoriti i biti lik koji direktno oslikava njihove ideale lepote. Treba napomenuti da ovakav oblik istraživanja ne govori ništa o uzročno-posledičnim vezama i stoga je neophodno dodatno istražiti i produbiti ovu temu.

Ključne reči: video igre, usamljenost, samopouzdanje, društvene mreže

Gender differences in loneliness, self-esteem, and social media addiction between subjects who play video games and those who do not

For a long period of time, many researchers are trying to answer a question, is there any specific personality type of people who play video games. However, since video game market is huge and population of gamers is very heterogeneous, it is necessary to take into account large number of specific independent variables such as environment, individual characteristics and the very games they play. Since the number of adolescent gamer is growing every day, especially female gamers, we decided to analyze and establish if there are gender differences in loneliness, self-esteem and social media addiction between subjects who play video games and those who do not, considering that social relations and self-image are often asserted as important factors in this development stage.

On a sample of 601 participants (57.4% female, 31.6% play video games), age 13 to 25, we used a translated version of Current Thoughts scale for self-esteem, a translated version of UCLA scale for loneliness and a Social Media Addiction scale.

We conducted a two-way MANOVA, in which Loneliness, Self-esteem and Social media addiction were used as dependent variables. When it comes to the multivariate relations between the three variables, there were no statistically significant interaction effects of gender and participants who do or do not play video games. On the other hand, a statistically important interaction was found on a univariate test, but only for self-esteem ($F(2, 513)=5.18, p<.05$). Post hoc LSD analysis on marginal mean values showed measurable differences regarding gender. However, it was only within the subsample of participants who play video games, and it was in favor of the male participants ($F(1, 513)=6.4, p<.05$). In order to analyze the gathered data for self-esteem more thoroughly, we conducted another two-way MANOVA. This time the dependent variables were three components of self-esteem: success, social relations and physical appearance. Even though no crucial interactions appeared after the multivariate test, it did appear with self-esteem based on physical appearance ($F(1, 593)=4.08, p<.05$). Female subjects

scored much lower than male subjects, exclusively the males who do play video games ($F(1, 593)=4.35, p<.05$).

One of many possible explanations for the results could be that the females who have lower self-esteem (regarding physical appearance) tend to use video games as a way of getting males' attention, for which they do not feel comfortable to ask in the real world. Furthermore, video games make it possible for the players to create avatars according to their preferences so that they can compensate their lack of self-esteem as well as become the character which represents their own aesthetic ideals. It should be noted that this type of research does not provide conclusion on casual links and further research is necessary.

Keywords: video games, loneliness, self-esteem, social media



PSIHOLOGIJA PERCEPCIJE I STATISTIKA

PSYCHOLOGY OF PERCEPTION AND STATISTICS

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A Neural Network Model of Illusory Line Motion

Illusory line motion (ILM) refers to the perception of motion in a bar that is presented all at once next to an inducing stimulus. There are several versions of the ILM. In a polarized gamma motion the bar is adjacent to only a single inducer. In a flesh ILM, the bar appears between two inducers and one of them is briefly flashed. In this work, a recurrent competitive map is developed to simulate the dynamics of ILM. The model is based on a winner-take-all (WTA) circuit with linear-threshold units. In addition, the model contains two novel computational elements: dendritic non-linearity that acts on the excitatory units and activity-dependent modulation of synaptic transmission between excitatory and inhibitory units. In the model, local excitation opposes global inhibition and enables enhanced activity to propagate on the path offered by the bar. Previously, the model was successfully applied in simulating the properties of attentional selection in the posterior parietal cortex. Here, computer simulations showed that the same model is capable of generating activity spreading away from the inducing stimulus. Activity spreading occurred either passively from the existing inducer or actively from the flesh. Therefore, polarized gamma motion and flesh ILM may share a common neural mechanism related to attentional selection. Moreover, the model exhibits sensitivity to the temporal relationship between flesh and the presentation of the bar. If the bar is presented simultaneously with the flesh, the ILM is abolished. In addition, activity enhancement in the model is consistent with cortical traveling waves observed in the visual cortex during perception of the ILM. However, important limitation of the model is that it cannot account for transformational apparent motion (TAM) where ILM is induced by matching the bar to an attribute of the inducing stimuli. Further modeling work is needed to capture the properties of TAM.

Keywords: Attention, Illusory Line Motion, Neural Network Model

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Color naming in Serbian language

The aim of this study was to further explore the basic color term (BCT) inventory in the Serbian language. Previous results obtained with the color-eliciting task (Jakovljević & Zdravković, 2018) suggested that Serbian BCT inventory might be expanding to include more than Berlin and Key's 11 universal terms (1969), which is a tendency that has been observed for several other modern languages.

In this study, participants (19) performed a constrained naming task in which they were instructed to use monolexemic color terms to describe 367 colors from the Munsell Mercator projection. Each color was presented twice on the computer screen, in random order, and participants used the keyboard to type their answers. Participants' reaction time (RT) was measured. For each color term, we calculated typical measures of basicness: frequency of occurrence, consistency (in naming one stimulus in two presentations) and consensus (inter-individual agreement in naming a single color stimulus). Within color categories with a perfect consensus, we determined focal colors (stimuli with the shortest RTs).

After we excluded terms that were not monolexemic like *plavozeleno/bluegreen* and non-color adjectives like *tamna/dark* the total of 79 different monolexemic color terms were used with average of 22.7 terms per participant. 11 universal BCTs (*crvena/red*, *plava/blue*, *zelena/green*, *žuta/yellow*, *ljubičasta/purple*, *narandžasta/orange*, *crna/black*, *bela/white*, *siva/gray*, *roze/pink*, *braon/brown*) showed frequency between 90% and 100% suggesting their basic status in the Serbian language. However, additional five terms showed remarkably high frequency of occurrence – *tirkizna/turquoise*: 84.2%, *lila/lilac*: 78.9%, *bordo/bordeaux*: 73.7%, *oker/ochre*: 73.7% and *teget/darkblue*: 63%. In 8 out of 11 universal BCTs, consistency in naming was found among all participants, high consistency was observed for terms *braon/brown*: 94.7%, *narandžasta/orange*: 94.7%, *bela/white*: 84.2%, but also for terms *bordo/bordeaux*: 73.7%, *lila/lilac*: 73.7% and *tirkizna/turquoise*: 63.2%. Perfect consensus in naming a single color stimulus with the same color term was found for stimuli within 11 universal BCTs but also for the term *bordo/bordeaux*.

Results of our study suggest that beside 11 universal BCTs, Serbian speakers frequently and consistently use at least four additional terms: bordo/bordeaux, lila/lilac, tirkizna/turquoise and oker/ochre. This finding puts the Serbian language into the group of modern languages whose color vocabularies are expanding due to communication needs, which makes the Serbian language suitable for the further investigation of the color-vocabulary evolving process in general.

* The research was supported by Ministry of education, science and technological development of Republic of Serbia, project: 179033.

Keywords: basic color terms, Serbian language, color naming

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Tačnost klasifikacije pojmova različitih afektivnih valenci u zavisnosti od tipa vizuelne prezentacije i vrste emocije

Dosadašnje studije su pokazale da na efikasnost obavljanja zadatka može uticati emocionalni sadržaj koji je prikazan pre njega. Tačnije, prikazivanje uplašenog lica pozitivno utiče na egzekutivnu pažnju i povećava efikasnost izvršavanja zadatka koji ne zahteva veliko kognitivno angažovanje. Pretpostavlja se da preteći stimulusi angažuju adaptivne reakcije organizma. Cilj ovog istraživanja je ispitati da li prikazivanje facijalne ekspresije emocija (FEE) utiče na efikasnost klasifikacije pojmova po valenci. U istraživanju je korišćena tehnika primovanja u kojoj je prim stimulus prikaz facijalne ekspresije sreće ili straha (vrsta emocije) na fotografiji ili skici (tip vizuelne prezentacije) u kongruentnom ili inkongruentnom kontekstu sa metom. Stimulusi mete su pojmovi sa pozitivnom i negativnom emocionalnom valencom. Posle sukcesivnog izlaganja prima (1000ms) i mete, zadatak ispitanika je bio da klikom na taster miša klasifikuju pojam koji vide na ekranu kao prijatan ili neprijatan. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 26 studenata, uzrasta 18-25 godina, oba pola. Trofaktorskom analizom varijanse za ponovljena merenja utvrđeno je da je značajan efekat faktora kontekst ($F(1,25)=6.299, p=.019$), kao i interakcija faktora kontekst, tip prezentacije i vrsta emocije ($F(1,25)=7.129, p=.013$). Iako generalno postoji tendencija da je broj tačnih odgovora viši u kongruentnim kontekstima, interakcija pokazuje da su takve razlike značajne samo u nekim slučajevima. Rezultati naknadnih Sidakovih testova ukazuju da je broj tačnih odgovora viši ako je kao prim korišćena emocija sreće u kongruentnoj situaciji, ali samo na skici lica.

Nasuprot tome, kada je kao prim korišćena emocija straha, broj tačnih odgovora je viši u kongruentnoj situaciji samo na fotografiji lica. Najvišu tačnost ispitanici su pokazali u kongruentnim situacijama, kada su primovi bili fotografije obe FEE ili skica FE sreće. Ubedljivo najnižu tačnost pokazuje inkongruentna situacija sa primom fotografije FE straha, dok u istoj situaciji prim skice FE straha pokazuje prilično visok nivo tačnih odgovora. Na osnovu rezultata možemo da zaključimo da FEE pokazuju efekat primovanja, pojačavajući efikasnost klasifikovanja pojmova po valenci u kongruentnim i smanjujući efikasnost u inkongruentnim situacijama. Međutim, ovaj efekat zavisi od načina prikaza konkretne emocije, jer su neki prikazi verovatno informativniji za određene emocije. Tako je za emociju sreće efekat izraženiji na skici, a za emociju straha na fotografiji lica.

Ključne reči: afektivno primovanje, kontekst, sreća, strah, fotografija, skica

Classification accuracy of the verbal material related to different affective valences in dependence of type of the visual presentation and kind of emotion

Previous studies showed that the efficiency in performing tasks can be affected by the emotional content shown before. More precisely, showing the scared face positively influences the executive attention and increases the efficiency in performing task that does not require much cognitive engagement. It is assumed that the threatening stimulus engages the adaptive reactions of the organism. The aim of this study is to examine whether presenting of different facial expression of emotion (FEE) influences the efficiency of classification of word by valence. In this research we used a technique of priming in which the prime stimulus is used to depict facial expression of happiness or fear (type of emotion) in a photograph or sketch (type of visual presentation) in a congruent or incongruent context with a target. Stimulus targets are words with a positive and negative emotional valence. After a successive exposition of prime (1000ms) and target, the task of the respondent was to classify the word on the screen as pleasant or unpleasant by clicking on the mouse button. The research involved 26 students, ages 18-25, both genders. Tri-factor variance analysis for repeated measurements showed that classification accuracy of the words is influenced by context ($F(1,25)=6.299$, $p=.019$, $\eta^2 = .201$), as well as interactions of context, visual presentation type and type of emotion ($F(1,25)= 7.129$, $p = .013$, $\eta^2 = .222$). Although there is generally a tendency that the number of accurate responses is higher in congruent contexts, the interaction showed that such differences were significant only in some cases. The results of subsequent Sidak post hoc tests indicate that the number of correct answers were higher when the emotion of happiness was used in the congruent situation, but only on the sketch of the face. By contrast, when the emotion of fear

was used as a prime, the number of correct responses was higher in the congruent situation, but only on the photographs of the face. Respondents showed the highest accuracy in congruent situations, when the primes were photographs of both FEE or sketch of FE happiness. The convincingly low accuracy was showed in incongruent situation when prime photograph of FE of fear was presented, while in the same situation, the prime sketch of FE of fear showed a fairly high level of accurate responses. Based on the results, we can conclude that the FEE show the effect of priming, increasing the efficiency of classifying words by valence in congruent and decreasing efficiency in incongruent situations. However, this effect depends on the way in which the particular emotions are shown, because some presentations are probably more informative for certain emotions. Therefore, for the FE of happiness, the effect is more pronounced on the sketch, and for the FE of fear in photograph of the face.

Keywords: affective priming, context, happiness, fear, photograph, sketch

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Application of artificial neural networks in psychology

The area of artificial neural networks (ANN) has a vivid development and significant contribution to various scientific and technological areas. Psychology had some influence in early development of basic ideas of this technique, mainly because of ANN analogy with learning processes. Considering that ANN method enables learning information and prediction of outcomes as well as dealing with self-assessment data, it is potentially suitable for using in various psychology issues, such as clinical diagnostics and professional selection. However, it seems that those potentials of applications of ANN in psychology are insufficiently used. The aim of this research was to explore the usage of ANN in psychology by using bibliographic mapping technique.

Data were collected from the articles published in psychology' journals indexed in Scopus database. The sample of 503 articles was selected using query criteria that article must contain term artificial neural network, or terms which describe different types or technical procedures of ANN (like deep or ReLU) in their titles, articles or authors' keywords. The information about the journals which those articles cited and descriptors of their content represented by keywords and terms

derived from titles and abstracts was extracted. The base knowledge on which researches presented in the sample of the articles relied on was explored using co-citation relations among cited journals, which were visually represented on a co-citation map of journals. The main research topics are investigated using co-occurrence of descriptors, which were also visually represented on a map of terms. VOSviewer software (<http://www.vosviewer.com/>) was used for construction of bibliographic maps.

The co-citation map of journals shows that appliance of ANN in psychology is based mostly on cooperation with other fields, especially neurosciences and brain research, computer sciences including human-computer interaction, and expert systems applications. The map of terms has unclear structure and is generally saturated with terms which describe methodological ANN's concepts. Although it is hardly to identify research topics related to particular psychological problems, two areas are appeared to be those that recognize the benefits from using ANN. The first one is cognitive psychology, particularly issues of visual perception and language, which is connected to ANN by their common subject of information processing. The second one includes areas with practical needs for diagnostics and risk assessment, such as appearance of diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), traffic safety, insurance risk analysis, and sale forecasting, which are linked to ANN by their methodological solutions for prediction and classification.

The results demonstrated the importance of interdisciplinary approach in application of ANN. The constructed maps indicated their relatively limited use in psychology, but also revealed some possible directions of its development.

Keywords: artificial neural networks, Scopus database, co-citation analysis, co-occurrence analysis, bibliographic mapping

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Provera konstrukt validnosti koeficijenta izuzetnosti

Koeficijent izuzetnosti (KI) je izvedena mera kreativnosti produkta zasnovana na statističkoj proceni originalnosti. Postupak njegove konstrukcije zasniva se na kategorizaciji produkata po sličnosti, uz proveru intencionalnosti, nakon čega sledi

izvođenje mere kreativnosti pojedinačnih produkata ili odgovora kao količnika broja 1 i broja ispitanika koji su dali isti odgovor. Ako ispitanik ne produkuje ni jedan odgovor KI jednak je 0. U dosadašnjim validacionim studijama potvrđene su dobre metrijske karakteristike u proceni verbalnih i likovnih produkata. Cilj ovog rada je da testira konstrukt validnost koeficijenta izuzetnosti poređenjem sa merama izvedenim iz standardnog načina obrade testova divergentnog mišljenja. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na prigodnom uzorku ($N=64$) koji je sastavljen od poduzorka umetničke populacije studenata FDU ($n_1=33$), i poduzorka opšte populacije studenata FFKMS Univerziteta Singidunum ($n_2=31$). Studenti su rešavali zadatak iz Testa posledica predviđenog za merenje različitih sposobnosti divergentnog mišljenja, odnosno dobili su instrukciju da produkuju što više kreativnih odgovora na pitanje „Šta bi se desilo kada više niko nikada ne bi spavao?“. Za svakog ispitanika po standardnoj proceduri obrade izvedeni su skorovi: fluentnosti (ukupan broj ideja), fleksibilnosti (broj korišćenih kategorija), originalnosti (broj jedinstvenih ideja u odnosu na sve produkovane u uzorku ispitanika, gde se jedinstven odgovor ocenjuje sa 2, odgovor koji se javlja samo 2 puta sa 1 a svi ostali odgovori koji se javljaju više od 2 puta sa 0). Izveden je i korigovan skor originalnosti zasnovan na količniku originalnosti i fluentnosti (KO). Primenom KI izračunata je kreativnost svakog pojedinačnog odgovora i ukupan skor kreativnosti ispitanika kao suma KI svih odgovora koje je ispitanik produkovao. Korelacionom analizom utvrđena je visoka pozitivna korelacija KI sa fluentnošću ($r=0.81$; $p<0.01$), fleksibilnošću ($r=0.84$; $p<0.01$), originalnošću ($r=0.98$; $p<0.01$), kao i sa KO ($r=0.87$; $p<0.01$). KO pozitivno korelira sa fluentnošću ($r=0.53$; $p<0.01$), fleksibilnošću ($r=0.67$; $p<0.01$) i originalnošću ($r=0.92$; $p<0.01$). Rezultati potvrđuju konvergentnu validnost KI, koji omogućuje objektivno procenjivanje kreativnih produkata. S obzirom na to da postoji visoka korelacija sa merom originalnosti, divergentna validnost KI je upitna. Ipak mera originalnosti odgovora može imati samo tri vrednosti, dok KI ima opseg od 0-1 što pruža mogućnost za viši stepen preciznosti i diskriminativnosti. Ovo potvrđuju i rezultati deskriptivne statističke analize, gde prema spljoštenosti originalnost značajno odstupa od normalne raspodele ($RKU=1.34$, $SE\tau=0.56$) za razliku od KI ($RKU=0.86$, $SE\tau=0.56$). Na osnovu korelacione analize može se zaključiti da se KI pokazao i kao bolji reprezent sposobnosti divergentnog mišljenja spram KO. Ipak, kao i standardan način izračunavanja skorova na testovima divergentne produkcije, KI se ne može koristiti za poređenje uzoraka različite veličine.

Ključne reči: kreativnost, originalnost, divergentno mišljenje, koeficijent izuzetnosti, konstrukt validnost

Testing a construct validity of the uniqueness coefficient

The Uniqueness Coefficient (UC) is a derived measure of product creativity based on statistical assessment of originality. The construction starts with categorization of products by similarity, with the test of intentionality, followed by the calculation of UC for individual products or answers as the quotient of 1 and the number of same answers. In case that the respondent does not produce a single answers, the UC is equal to 0. In the previous validation studies with drawings and verbal products, good metric characteristics of UC were verified. The aim of this paper is to test the construct validity of a UC by comparing it with measures derived from the standard way of processing divergent thinking tests. The research was conducted with the sample of students (N=64) composed of a sub-sample of the artistic population (n1=33), and a sub-sample of the general students population (n2=31). Task for students was derived from the Test of Consequences for measuring different abilities of divergent thinking: the students were instructed to generate as many creative answers as they can to the question "What would happen when no one ever sleep again?". The answers were categorized, and then standard procedure was applied: measures for divergent thinking abilities for each respondent were calculated for fluency (total number of ideas), flexibility (number of categories used), originality (number of unique ideas versus all produced in the sample, where a unique response is evaluated with 2, an answer that only occurs twice with 1 and all the other answers that occur more than twice with 0). Corrected score of originality (CO) based on the ratio of originality and fluency was also calculated. The creativity of each individual answer was calculated by applying the UC, while total score of creativity for individual respondent was calculated as the sum of UC of all answers generated by the respondent. Analysis showed high correlation of UC with fluency ($r=0.81$; $p<0.01$), flexibility ($r=0.84$; $p<0.01$), originality ($r=0.98$; $p<0.01$), and CO ($r=0.87$ $p<0.01$). CO correlates with fluency ($r=0.53$; $p<0.01$), flexibility ($r=0.67$; $p<0.01$) and originality ($r=0.92$; $p<0.01$). The results confirm the convergent validity of UC. Since there is a high correlation with the degree of originality, the divergent validity of the UC is questionable. Since originality can only have three values, while the UC has a range of 0-1 it enables a higher degree of accuracy and discrimination. This is confirmed by the results of descriptive statistical analysis: according to kurtosis the originality deviates significantly from the normal distribution (RKU=1.34, SE=0.56) opposed to the UC (RKU=0.86, SE=0.56). According to correlation analysis, UC has proved to be a better representative of the abilities of divergent thinking comparing to CO, but it is not adequate for comparing samples of different sizes, as well as standard procedure for calculating scores in divergent thinking tests.

Keywords: creativity, originality, divergent thinking, Uniqueness Coefficient, construct validity



RAZVOJNA I PEDAGOŠKA PSIHOLOGIJA

DEVELOPMENTAL AND EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY

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Dečja tumačenja fobija

Iako je razumevanje tuđih uverenja jedna od ključnih oblasti u proučavanju socijalne kognicije (teorije uma), pažnja istraživača dosad je zaobišla jednu klasu uverenja – iracionalna uverenja. Zato smo, na uzorku dece iz Beograda (po 20-oro dece od 5, 7 i 9 godina), ispitivali razumevanje tuđih iracionalnih strahova (fobija). Deci su čitane 3 priče u kojima se osoba koja ima neku fobiju (klaustrofobiju, akrofobiju ili agorafobiju) susreće sa objektom fobije, doživljava strah pa napušta situaciju. Zatim smo im postavljali pitanja da bismo utvrdili kako tumače fobiju kod lika iz priče. Iz statističkih analiza isključeni su neodređeni odgovori (“ne znam”, “ne mogu da kažem” i sl.) na svako pitanje.

Rezultati pokazuju da deca uglavnom smatraju da lik iz priče ima (pogrešno) uverenje da će mu se desiti nešto što zaista može da se desi (npr. da se zaglavi u liftu) a ne (iracionalno) uverenje da će mu se desiti nešto što (skoro nikad) ne može da se desi (npr. da se uguši u liftu). Većina odgovora dece na svim uzrastima (78.26% na uzrastu od 5 godina ($\chi^2(1, N = 46) = 14.696; p = .000$), 68.63% na uzrastu od 7 godina ($\chi^2(1, N = 51) = 13.889; p = .000$) i 67.27% na uzrastu od 9 godina ($\chi^2(1, N = 55) = 6.564; p = .01$) upućuje na to da je mala verovatnoća da se desi to čega se lik iz priče plaši. Nastanak fobija je u značajnoj većini odgovora dece od 7 (81.58%; $\chi^2(1, N = 38) = 15.158; p = .000$), i 9 godina (68.09%; $\chi^2(1, N = 47) = 6.149; p = .013$) objašnjavan sa “bihejviorističkog” stanovišta. Na pitanje kako da strah bude trajno prevaziđen, odgovor je dalo tek 31.7% dece od 5 godina (70% na uzrastu od 7 i 56.7% na uzrastu od 9 godina), dok su ostali predlagali da lik iz priče treba da izbegava objekat fobije, da primeni postupke za samoregulaciju straha itd. Među predlozima za trajno prevazilaženje strah, na uzrastu dece od 7 (88.1%; $\chi^2(1, N = 42) = 24.381; p = .000$) i 9 godina (94.1%; $\chi^2(1, N = 34) = 26.471; p = .000$) najviše je onih koji upućuju na “bihejviorističke” metode.

Dobijene rezultate protumačili smo kao pokazatelj toga da deca na ispitivanim uzrastima ispoljavaju „objektivizam“ u tumačenju fobija: liku iz priče pripisuju pogrešno uverenje da će mu se desiti nešto što objektivno može da se desi, verovatnoću za to ocenjuju kao malu (što takođe jeste objektivno tačno), nastanak fobije tumače kao posledicu realnog negativnog iskustva sa objektom fobije, a za prevazilaženje fobije predlažu da lik iz priče bude dovoljno dugo izložen objektu fobije a da se ne desi ništa loše. Deca na ovim uzrastima, dakle, pokazuju

ograničeno razumevanje fobija, i u svojim tumačenjima ne približavaju se poimanju iracionalnih uverenja.

* Rad je nastao u okviru rada na projektu Identifikacija, merenje i razvoj kognitivnih i emocionalnih kompetencija važnih društvu orijentisanom na evropske integracije– 179018

Ključne reči: socijalna kognicija, razumevanje tuđih uverenja, iracionalna uverenja, fobije, teorija uma

Children's interpretation of phobias

The understanding of other people's beliefs is one of the key areas in the studies of social cognition (theory of mind). Despite of that, one kind of beliefs - irrational beliefs, has not attracted the attention of the researchers so far. That is why we examined the understanding of irrational fears (phobias) on the sample of children from Belgrade (20 children aged: 5, 7 and 9 years). The children heard 3 stories in which a person with a phobia (claustrophobia, acrofobia or agoraphobia) encounters the object of phobia, gets scared and leaves the situation. Then we asked them questions to determine how they interpret phobia of the character from the story. Undefined answers (I don't know, I can't say etc.) were excluded from the statistical analysis.

The results show that children generally think that the character has a (wrong) belief that something that could really happen (eg. to get stuck in the elevator) will happen to him and not (irrational) belief that something that almost never could happen (eg. to suffocate in the elevator) will happen. Majority of answers at all ages (78.26% at the age of 5 ($\chi^2(1, N = 46) = 14.696; p = .000$), 68.63% at the age of 7 ($\chi^2(1, N = 51) = 13.889; p = .000$), and 67.27% at the age of 9 ($\chi^2(1, N = 55) = 6.564; p = .01$) suggests that it is low probability to happen that what is the character afraid of. Majority of children aged 7 (81.58%; $\chi^2(1, N = 38) = 15.158; p = .000$) and 9 years (68.09%; $\chi^2(1, N = 47) = 6.149; p = .013$), interpreted the emergence of phobia in the "behaviouristic" way. When asked how to permanently overcome the fear, only 31.7% of children aged 5 years gave an answer (70% at the age of 7 and 56.7% at the age of 9), while the rest of them suggested that the character from the story should avoid the object of phobia, apply self-regulation procedures etc. The majority of children at the age of 7 (88.1%; $\chi^2(1, N = 42) = 24.381; p = .000$) and 9 years (94.1%; $\chi^2(1, N = 34) = 26.471; p = .000$) suggested "behaviouristic" ways for permanent overcoming of fear.

The results were interpreted as indicating that children at these ages manifest "objectivism" in interpretation of phobias: to the character they attribute wrong belief that something that can really happen will happen to him, the probability for

that rate as a small (which is also true), the emergence of phobia interpret as a consequence of a real negative experience with the object, and for overcoming the phobia suggest that the character should be exposed to the object for a long time while nothing bad happens. They, therefore, manifest a restricted understanding of phobias, and do not approach the concept of irrational beliefs in their interpretations.

* This paper is prepared as a part of the project Identification, measurement and development of the cognitive and emotional competences important for a Europe-oriented society, No. 179018 funded by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia

Keywords: social cognition, understanding other people's beliefs, irrational beliefs, phobias, theory of mind

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Regulacija emocija kod djece predškolske dobi – uloga nekih osobnih i obiteljskih čimbenika

Učinkovito reguliranje emocija ključno je za uspješan razvoj djece te psihološku i socijalnu dobrobit. Regulacija emocija povezana je sa socijalnom kompetentnošću dok su teškoće u regulaciji emocija povezane s problemima u ponašanju. Čimbenici povezani s regulacijom emocija su osobne karakteristike djeteta kao što je temperament, ali i obiteljski čimbenici, npr. nizak socioekonomski status, obiteljski stres, zlostavljanje i slično. Stoga je cilj ovog istraživanja bio ispitati ulogu nekih osobnih (spol, temperament djeteta) i obiteljskih čimbenika (obrazovanje roditelja, roditeljsko ponašanje, roditeljska kompetentnost) u regulaciji emocija djece predškolske dobi.

U istraživanju je sudjelovao 391 roditelj djece u dobi od 5 do 7 godina. Roditelji su procjenjivali svoja ponašanja prema djetetu, roditeljsku kompetentnost, ali i temperament i regulaciju emocija svoje djece. Primijenjeni su sljedeći mjerni instrumenti: Upitnik roditeljskog ponašanja (Keresteš i sur. 2012), Skala osjećaja roditeljske kompetentnosti (Gibaud-Wallston i Wandersman, 1978), Upitnik dječjeg ponašanja (Rothbart, 1996) i ček lista emocionalne regulacije (Shields i Cicchetti, 1995).

Rezultati su pokazali da su temperament djeteta, roditeljska ponašanja i doživljaj roditeljske kompetentnosti povezani s emocionalnom regulacijom kod djece. Temperament je najsnažniji prediktor emocionalne regulacije (samostalni doprinos osobnih čimbenika u objašnjenju labilnosti je 46% a regulacije emocija 27%). Obiteljski čimbenici objašnjavaju dodatnih 7% varijance u oba slučaja. Emocionalna labilnost/negativnost povezana je s većom negativnom afektivnošću, višom razinom aktivnosti i impulzivnosti te slabijim ulaganjem napora. Također je povezana sa slabijom roditeljskom podrškom, manjom popustljivošću roditelja i slabijim zadovoljstvom roditeljskom ulogom. Emocionalna regulacija povezana je s nižom razinom negativne afektivnosti, većim ulaganjem napora i većom roditeljskom podrškom.

Ključne reči: regulacija emocija, temperament, roditeljska ponašanja, predškolska dob

Regulation of emotions in preschool children - the role of some personal and family factors

Effective emotion regulation is crucial to the successful development of children and their psychological and social well-being. Emotion regulation is associated with social competence, while emotional regulation difficulties are associated with behavioral problems. Factors related to emotion regulation are the personal characteristics of a child such as temperament along with family factors such as low socioeconomic status, family stress, abuse and similar. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the role of some personal (gender, temperament of the child) and family factors (parenting, parental behavior, parental competence) in the regulation of emotions of preschool children.

The study included 391 parents of 5-7 year old children. The parents evaluated their behavior toward the child, parental competence, and their child's temperament and regulation of emotions. The following measuring instruments were applied: Parental Behavior Questionnaire (Keresteš et al., 2012), Parent Competency Skill (Gibaud-Wallston and Wandersman, 1978), Children's Behavior Questionnaire (Rothbart, 1996) and Emotion Regulation Checklist (Shields and Cicchetti, 1995).

The results showed that the temperament of the child, parental behavior and sense of parental competence are related to emotion regulation in children. Temperament is the most powerful predictor of emotion regulation (the independent contribution of personal factors in the explanation of lability is 46% and emotional regulation 27%). Family factors explain an additional 7% of the variance in both cases. Emotional lability / negativity is associated with greater negative affectivity, higher levels of activity and impulsiveness, and less effortful

control. It is also associated with poorer parenting support, lower parental permissiveness, and less satisfaction with the parental role. Emotion regulation is associated with a lower level of negative affectivity, greater effortful control, and greater parental support.

Keywords: emotion regulation, temperament, parental behavior, preschool age

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Bazične psihološke potrebe igrača video igara

Video-igre već duže vreme ne predstavljaju samo adolescentnu zabavu, a savremeni trendovi psiholoških istraživanja video-igara, osim bavljenja negativnim efektima prekomerne upotrebe video-igara uključuju i ispitivanje pozitivnih efekata igranja. Postojeći statistički podaci iz 2019. godine, prikupljeni na američkom uzorku, pokazuju da je prosečan uzrast igrača 34 godine, 45% su žene, a 70% igrača ima preko 18 godina. Takođe, dosadašnja ispitivanja pozitivnih efekata igranja pokazuju da se deo privlačnosti video-igara u izvesnoj meri može objasniti time što iskustvo igranja video-igara dovodi do zadovoljenja bazičnih potreba, odnosno do doživljaja autonomije, kompetencije i povezanosti, te shodno tome impliciraju da igranje video-igara može doprineti psihološkom blagostanju. S obzirom na to da su u našoj zemlji ispitivanja video-igara još uvek malobrojna, prikazano istraživanje je sprovedeno sa namerom da doprinese proširenju znanja o relevantnim psihološkim faktorima igranja video-igara, a osnovni cilj je bilo ispitivanje bazičnih psiholoških potreba igrača video-igara i njihove relacije sa demografskim faktorima, frekvencijom i načinom igranja. Uzorak je uključivao 484 odrasle osobe, 306 (63.2%) igrača video-igara (54.2% žena) i 178 (36.8%) neigrača video-igara. Prosečna starost igrača je bila 31 godinu. Najveći procenat igrača (41,8%) svakodnevno igra video-igre. 56% ispitanika na skali procene stepena prijatnosti tokom igranja izjavljuje da se za vreme igranja oseća veoma dobro ili dobro. Bazične psihološke potrebe su ispitivane Skalom bazičnih potreba - BPNS (Basic Psychological Needs Scale) Ryan-a i Deci-ja koja obuhvata tri supskale: Autonomija, Kompetentnost i Povezanost, a demografski i podaci o igračkim navikama upitnikom konstruisanim za potrebe istraživanja. Rezultati pokazuju statistički značajnu razliku između igrača i neigrača

u nivou Povezanosti ($t(482,484) = 2.406, p < .05, \eta^2 = 0.01$) - neigrači video-igara su ispunjeniji svojim bliskim odnosima ($MD = 32.65, SD = 4.22$) od igrača video igara ($MD = 31.67, SD = 4.48$). U nivou Autonomije i Kompetentnosti nisu utvrđene statistički značajne razlike. Dalje analize su vršene samo na poduzorku igrača video-igara. Ispitivanje relacija demografskih varijabli i bazičnih psiholoških potreba je pokazalo da nema efekta pola, bračnog stanja i nivoa obrazovanja na Autonomiju, Komepetenciju i Povezanost. Na Autonomiju efekat imaju radni status ($F(2,306) = 3.53, p = 0.03, \text{parc. } \eta^2 = 0,03$) i interakcija pola i bračnog stanja ($F(2,306) = 4.749, p = 0.009, \text{parc. } \eta^2 = 0,03$). Frekvencija igranja video igara ima značajan efekat na Povezanost ($F(2,306) = 5.973, p = 0.003, \text{parc. } \eta^2 = 0,04$), dok efekat načina igranja nije utvrđen. Na osnovu prethodnih rezultata možemo reći da u celokupnom uzorku igranje video-igara ima efekat samo na nivo Povezanosti, pri čemu su u poduzorku igrača oni koji umereno igraju video-igre najispunjeniji svojim bliskim relacijama.

Ključne reči: bazične psihološke potrebe, video-igre, odrasli

The video games players' basic psychological needs

For quite some time now, playing video games isn't considered a mere adolescent pastime, while modern trends in psychological video games research, besides addressing the negative effects of video games overuse, also include examining the positive effects of playing games. 2019 US data show that the average player is 34 years old, 45% are women, and 70% of players are over 18 years old. Previous studies show that part of the video games attractiveness can to some extent be explained by the fact that the experience of playing leads to the satisfaction of basic needs - Autonomy, Competence and Relatedness, and accordingly, implies that playing video games can contribute to psychological well-being. The presented research intended to contribute to the broadening of knowledge about the relevant psychological factors of video game playing in Serbia. The main objective was to examine the basic psychological needs of video games players, and their relationship with demographic factors, frequency and mode of play. The sample included 484 adults, 306 (63.2%) video games players and 178 (36.8%) video games non-players. The average age of video games players was 31 years. The highest percentage of players (41.8%) play video games daily. 56% of respondents on the scale of assessment of the level of comfort during play state that they feel very good or good. Basic psychological needs were assessed by the Basic Psychological Needs Scale (Ryan and Deci), which includes three subscales: Autonomy, Competence and Relatedness. Demographic and data on game habits were assessed with a questionnaire designed for research purposes. The results show a statistically significant difference between players and non-players at the

level of Relatedness ($t(482.484) = 2.406, p < .05, \eta^2 = 0.01$). Non-players were more fulfilling with their close relationship ($MD = 32.65, SD = 4.22$) than video games players ($MD = 31.67, SD = 4.48$). At the level of Autonomy and Competence, no statistically significant differences were found. Further analyses were carried out only on the sub-sample of video game players. There was no statistically significant effect of gender, marital status, and level of education on Autonomy, Competence and Relatedness. Working status ($F(2.306) = 3.53, p = 0.03, \text{part. } \eta^2 = 0.03$) and the interaction of sex and marital status ($F(2.306) = 4.749, p = 0.009, \text{part. } \eta^2 = 0.03$) had statistically significant effect on the Autonomy. The frequency of playing video games has a significant effect on Relatedness ($F(2.306) = 5.973, p = 0.003, \text{part. } \eta^2 = 0.04$) - the players who play video games moderately are more fulfilled with their close relationships. The effect of playing mode has not been established. To sum up, results show that in the whole sample playing of the video games effect only on Relatedness, while in players subsample, participants with moderate video games use have the most fulfilling close relationship.

Keywords: video games, basic psychological needs, adults

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Matematika u osnovnoj školi: visoko odricanje, dosada i anksioznost

Matematička pismenost predstavlja jednu od ključnih kompetencija za opšte akademsko i profesionalno postignuće (Garon-Carrier, et al., 2016) kao i za celoživotno učenje (Videnović i Radišić, 2011). Ona se definiše kao sposobnost razvijanja i primene matematičkog mišljenja u cilju rešavanja niza problema u svakodnevnim situacijama (Baucal i Pavlović-Babić, 2011). Rezultati PISA testiranja pokazuju da naši učenici postižu oko 449 poena na testu iz matematike, što je za polovinu standardne devijacije slabiji rezultat u odnosu na OECD prosek. Da bismo bolje razumeli takve rezultate, u ovom istraživanju smo se fokusirali na motivaciju i akademske emocije u vezi sa učenjem matematike, učenika osnovne škole.

Cilj istraživanja bio je da se ispitaju odnosi i prediktivna vrednost motivacije za učenje matematike i akademskih emocija učenika osnovne škole za postignuće iz

matematike. Motivacija za učenje matematike je operacionalizovana u skladu sa osnovnim postavkama Teorije vrednosti i očekivanja Ekelseve i Vigfilda, a od akademskih emocija uključene su zadovoljstvo, dosada i anksioznost. Poseban cilj istraživanja je bio da se utvrdi kako se taj odnos između učeničkog postignuća, motivacije i emocija menja sa uzrastom, od trećeg do šestog razreda.

Uzorak je činilo 817 učenika, od trećeg do šestog razreda osnovnih škola (48.7% devojčica). Varijabla Motivacija za učenje matematike, obuhvatala je četiri dimenzije: zainteresovanost, vrednost, procena sposobnosti i odricanje (Eccles & Wigfield, 2002); od akademskih emocija obuhvaćene su osećanja zadovoljstva, anksioznosti i dosade u vezi sa tri situacije učenja matematike: na časovima, pri izradi domaćih zadataka i tokom provere znanja. Kao mera postignuća uzeta je ocena iz matematike zaključena na polugodištu tekuće godine. Nakon dobijanja saglasnosti za učešće u istraživanju od direktora škola, roditelja i učenika, učenici su na času popunjavali papir-olovka upitnik, koji se sastojao od: Skale motivacije (Expectancy-value motivational scale (EVMS)) i Upitnika o akademskim emocijama (Achievement Emotions Questionnaire (AEQ)).

Rezultati su pokazali da je postignuće iz matematike u pozitivnoj korelaciji sa dimenzijama motivacije zainteresovanost, vrednost i procena sposobnosti, kao i sa emocijom zadovoljstva, dok je u negativnoj korelaciji sa dimenzijom motivacije odricanje i emocijama dosade i anksioznosti. Sa uzrastom opada postignuće učenika iz matematike, motivacija za učenje i zadovoljstvo. Istovremeno, učenje matematike kod učenika sve više izaziva dosadu i anksioznost. U ovom istraživanju nisu utvrđene polne razlike ni na jednoj od ispitivanih varijabli. Regresiona analiza je kao značajne prediktore postignuća iz matematike izdvojila procenu sopstvenih sposobnosti, odricanje i anksioznost ($R=.554$; $R^2=.307$, $p=.000$). Na osnovu klaster analize mogu se razlikovati tri grupe učenika, uzimajući u obzir različitost dimenzija motivacije i emocija.

Ključne reči: matematika, odricanje, samoprocena sposobnosti, anksioznost, dosada

Mathematics in elementary school: high cost, boredom and anxiety

Mathematic Literacy is one of the key competences for general academic and professional achievement (Garon-Carrier, et al., 2016) as well as for lifelong learning (Videnović and Radišić, 2011). It is defined as the ability to develop and apply mathematical thinking in order to solve a number of problems in everyday situations (Baucal and Pavlović-Babić, 2011). The results of the PISA survey show that our students score about 449 points on the math test, which is half the

standard deviation less than the OECD average. In order to better understand this result, in this research we focused on motivation and academic emotions related to the learning of mathematics of elementary school students.

The aim of the research was to examine the relationships and the predictive value of motivation for learning mathematics and academic emotions of the primary school pupils for achievement in mathematics. The motivation for learning mathematics has been operationalized in accordance with the basic assumptions of the Expectancy-Value theory (Eccles & Wigfield, 2002), while academic emotion involved pleasure, boredom and anxiety. A particular aim of this investigation was to determine how this relationship between student achievement, motivation and emotions changes with age, from the third to the sixth grade.

The sample consisted of 817 pupils, from the third to the sixth grade of elementary schools (48.7% of girls). Variable Motivation for learning mathematics included four dimensions: interest, value, perceived competence and cost (Eccles & Wigfield, 2002); while academic emotions included feelings of satisfaction, anxiety and boredom in relation to three situations of learning mathematics: in classes, doing homework, and test situations. As a measure of achievement pupils' midterm score was obtained. After securing participation consent by the school principals, parents and pupils, participating pupils completed a paper-pen questionnaire, which consisted of Expectancy-value motivational scale (EVMS) and Achievement Emotions Questionnaire (AEQ).

The results showed that achievement in mathematics is in a positive correlation with the motivational dimensions of interest, value and perceived competence, as well as with the emotion of satisfaction, while negative correlation was registered with the cost dimension and emotions of boredom and anxiety. With grade, the pupils' achievement in mathematics decreases, as well as their motivation for learning and perceived satisfaction. At the same time, learning of mathematics is related with an increase in anxiety and boredom. In this study no gender differences were found regarding achievement, motivation or emotions. Regression analysis singled out the perceived competence, cost and anxiety as important predictors of achievement in mathematics ($R = .554$; $R^2 = .307$, $p = .000$). Cluster analysis revealed three student groups which can be differentiated as to the diverse dimensions of motivation and emotion.

Keywords: Key words: mathematics, cost, perceived competence, anxiety, boredom

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Parent math self-efficacy: Structure and relations with math achievement and math anxiety in early elementary school children

Parents often report that they do not possess sufficient knowledge in the field of math to help the child learn math at home or do math homework. This can lead to lower math achievement and higher math anxiety in children, but the previous research did not directly examine these relations. Therefore, it seems that recognizing the involvement of parents in the process of math teaching at home is of great importance for the process of reducing the child's math anxiety. Additionally, gender differences studies indicate that the father's characteristics and behavior less contribute to the child math anxiety, but more to the child math achievement, compared to the characteristics of the mother. The aims of this research were to examine the factor structure of self-efficacy in parents and to investigate relations of parent math self-efficacy and child math anxiety and achievement in the early elementary school stage. Math Self-Efficacy Scale (MSES) and Modified Abbreviated Math Anxiety Scale (mAMAS; with the Math Evaluation and Math Learning Anxiety dimensions) were applied on a sample of 176 early elementary school-aged children (Mean age = 8.76), their mothers (Mean age = 37.20) and fathers (Mean age = 40.27). Children math achievement was calculated for every student by applying the average of math grades at half-term and the end of the school year. Results of the parallel analysis suggest unidimensional structure (61.23% explained variance for fathers and 67.63% for mothers) of MSES ($\alpha = .88$ for fathers and $.91$ for mothers). Multiple regression analysis indicate that mother's math self efficacy negatively contribute to math evaluation anxiety in children ($\beta = -.23$, $t = -2.72$, $p < .01$), and that father's higher math self-efficacy contribute to higher children's math achievement ($\beta = .22$, $t = 2.60$, $p < .01$). It seems that mother's math self-efficacy, and probably related behaviors, is more oriented to the children's math learning process itself, giving support for decreasing anxiety in the field of math evaluation, while the math self-efficacy of fathers is focused on the expectations of the child and on the learning outcomes and achievement. This result could have strong practical implications for parents involved in teaching math at home: the adaptive combination of the mother's and father's

manifestation of math self-efficacy could lead to higher math achievement and lower math anxiety in early elementary school children.

Keywords: early elementary school stage, math achievement, math anxiety, math self-efficacy, parents

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Relations between empathy and bystanders attitudes toward bullying in upper elementary school stage

According to some contemporary research results between 10% and 90% of students are in some way involved in the process of violent peer interaction during elementary school education. Although the percentage varies depending on the culture and type of violence, it is a worrying fact that a large number of adolescents (approximately 50-60%) do not report school violence or take part in as a passive observer – bystander, which contributes to the development of peer violence as a dysfunctional and repetitive form of conflict resolution among students. Previous results indicate that empathy is a significant determinant of different types of behavior in peer violence. A large number of studies show that bullies are characterized with low affective and cognitive empathy in relationships with others during early and middle adolescence, but the results are not so unambiguous in the case of other roles in violent interaction, especially in the case of bystanders. The aim of this research is to examine the relations between empathy and different motives of bystanders for non-participation in the process of peer violence. Bullying-Related Beliefs Scale (B-RBS; with the dimensions: Bullying as a Personal Matter, Non-possession of Conflict Resolution Skills, and Bullying as a Victims Responsibility) and Adolescent Measure of Empathy and Sympathy (AMES; with the dimensions: Cognitive Empathy, Affective Empathy, and Sympathy) were applied on a sample of 326 (42.9% boys) upper elementary school-aged children ($M = 13.68$ years). The results of multiple regression analysis indicate that cognitive empathy significantly and negatively contributes to the student attitude that the bullying is a personal matter ($\beta = -.20, p < .01$), and to believe that lack of conflict resolution skills determine non-participation in the process of peer violence ($\beta = -.21, p < .01$). On the other hand, higher affective empathy contributes negatively to the attitude that being bullied is only victims responsibility ($\beta = -.32, p$

< .01), while sympathy has a positive contribution to attitude about non-participation due to lack of conflict resolution skills ($\beta = .12, p < .05$). The research findings can be used in the development of bullying prevention and intervention programs through reinforcing those kinds of beliefs that increase the individual's willingness to intervene in bullying situations, but also through interventions which promote different kinds of empathy in bystanding students.

Keywords: bullying, bystanders, empathy, upper elementary school stage

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Kriza srednjih godina: mit ili realnost

Cilj predstavljenog istraživanja je eksploracija fenomena krize srednjih godina. Pored same izraženosti indikatora krize srednjih godina, ispitano je da li postoje razlike između ispitanika koji smatraju da su iskusili znakove krize i onih koji nisu, u generalnom zadovoljstvu životom, odnosno stepenu subjektivnog blagostanja, kao i u pokazateljima opšteg zdravlja. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 350 ispitanika, od čega je 45% muškog i 55% ženskog pola, starosti 35-55 godina. Istraživanje je bilo anonimno, a sprovedeno je na teritoriji Srbije. Korišćeni su sledeći instrumenti: modifikovana i prilagođena Kineska skala krize srednjih godina (Shek, 1996); modifikovana skraćena Skala za procenu opšteg zdravlja (General health questionnaire, Goldberg, 1992) koja se sastoji od četiri supskale – somatski simptomi, anksioznost, socijalna disfunkcionalnost i depresivnost; Skala subjektivnog blagostanja (Diener et al., 1985); kao i upitnik osnovnih demografskih podataka. Pored toga, ispitanici su odgovarali na pitanje da li su kod sebe primetili neke promene koje smatraju znakom krize srednjih godina. Spram odgovora na ovo pitanje, uzorak je podeljen na dve grupe ispitanika – oni koji smatraju da jesu iskusili znakove krize srednjih godina (N=129) i oni koji nisu (N=221). Rezultati pokazuju da između ove dve grupe postoje statistički značajne razlike u izraženosti indikatora krize srednjih godina ($t(293)=2.240, p \leq .05$), kao i na tri od četiri supskale opšteg zdravstvenog stanja: somatski simptomi ($t(339)=2.293, p \leq .05$), anksioznost ($t(343)=2.24, p \leq .001$), socijalna disfunkcionalnost ($t(342)=3.065, p \leq .01$). Nisu dobijene statistički značajne razlike na supskali koja meri depresivnost, kao ni u opštem blagostanju. Dakle, grupa ispitanika koja za sebe smatra da je iskusila neke znake krize srednjih godina postiže više skorove na skali koja meri različite aspekte srednjih godina – zabrinutost zbog starenja, manje zadovoljstvo slobodnim

vremenom, brakom, poslom, slabljenje zdravlja i sl. Takođe, izveštavaju o prisutnijim somatskim problemima, višem stepenu anksioznosti i socijalne disfunkcionalnosti.

Dobijeni rezultati se diskutuju u svetlu pitanja o normativnosti krize srednjih godina. Postoje autori koji tvrde da je zabrinutost povodom mogućnosti da se doživi kriza srednjih godina zapravo zastupljenija nego samo iskustvo krize. Kros-kulturna istraživanja takođe ne pružaju podršku ideji da su srednje godine posebno stresan i težak period. Prikazani rezultati ukazuju na potrebu daljeg ispitivanja problematike razvoja u odraslom dobu, na našim prostorima. Naši rezultati pokazuju da ispitanici koji kod sebe prepoznaju nekakve znakove krize srednjih godina zaista postižu više rezultate na merama indikatora same krize, kao i njenim korelatima.

* Istraživanje je sprovedeno u sklopu projekta br. 179022 „Efekti egzistencijalne nesigurnosti na pojedinca i porodicu u Srbiji“, podržanog od strane Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije

Ključne reči: kriza srednjih godina, subjektivno blagostanje, opšte zdravlje

Midlife crisis: myth or reality

The aim of the presented study was the exploration of midlife crisis in our culture. We explored the presence of indicators of midlife crisis and analyzed differences in subjective well-being and general health between subjects who reported to have experienced signs of crisis and those who did not. The sample consisted of 350 subjects (45% male and 55% female), aged 35-55. The data was collected anonymously, using the following instruments: modified and adapted Chinese midlife crisis scale (Shek, 1996); modified short version of General health questionnaire (Goldberg, 1992), which includes four subscales – somatic symptoms, anxiety, social dysfunction and depression; Satisfaction with life scale (Diener et al., 1985) and sociodemographic questionnaire. Subject also answered whether or not they have experienced any signs of midlife crisis. According to their answers, the sample was divided into two subsamples. The first group consisted of subjects that have experienced signs of midlife crisis (N=129) and the second group consisted of subjects who report no signs of midlife crises (N=221). The results show that there are significant differences between these two groups in presence of indicators of midlife crisis ($t(293)=2.240, p \leq .05$), as well as in three subscales of general health: somatic symptoms ($t(339)=2.293, p \leq .05$), anxiety ($t(343)=2.24, p \leq .001$), social dysfunction ($t(342)=3.065, p \leq .01$). No differences were found in depression and general life satisfaction. Subjects that reported experiencing signs of midlife crisis achieve higher scores on scales that measure various areas of

midlife crisis – worrying about aging, lower satisfaction with leisure time, marriage and work, health deterioration, etc. These subjects also reported more somatic symptoms and higher levels of anxiety and social dysfunction.

Our results are discussed in terms of the question of whether midlife crisis is a normative developmental phenomenon. Previous research suggests that concerns about the possibility of midlife crisis are actually more prevalent than the experience of crisis. Cross-cultural studies also lack support for the idea that middle life is a particularly stressful and difficult period. Presented study indicates the need for further research of development in adult age in our culture. Our results implicate that people who do recognize some symptoms as a sign of midlife crisis do achieve higher results on scales that measure indicators of midlife crisis and its correlates.

* This study is a part of the project no. 179022 "Effects of existential insecurity on individuals and families in Serbia" supported by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia.

Keywords: Midlife crisis, satisfaction with life, general health

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Da li su žene u Srbiji srećne? Zadovoljstvo životom kod žena srednjeg životnog doba

Žene u srednjim godinama čine veliki deo populacije, one izvršavaju brojne i važne uloge, a pritom su izložene mnogim životnim promenama. Većina promena koje se događaju u srednjim godinama života je očekivana, ali ipak može imati efekat na subjektivno blagostanje osobe, odnosno na njeno ukupno zdravlje. Te promene kvalitativno su drugačije i u zavisnosti od starosti i očekivanja vezanih za životnu dob. Cilj ovog istraživanja jeste da ispita prosečne vrednosti kao i da ispita postojanje razlika u izraženosti odabranih komponenti subjektivnog blagostanja

(zadovoljstvo životom, samopoštovanje, anksioznost i depresivnost) kod žena mlađeg i starijeg srednjeg životnog doba. Uzorak je bio prigodan i činilo ga je 200 ispitanica srednjih godina, 100 žena pripada mlađem srednjem dobu - od 35 do 47 godina i 100 žena koje pripadaju starijem srednjem dobu od 48 do 60 godina. Od instrumenata su korišćene sledeće skale: Skala zadovoljstva životom, Skala globalnog samopoštovanja, za procenu anksioznosti Spilbergerov inventar anksioznosti – forma Y, Bekova skala za procenu depresivnosti. Ispitivanje aritmetičkih sredina i standardih devijacija odabranih komponenti subjektivnog blagostanja pokazuje da dimenzije pozitivnog afekta – Zadovoljstvo životom i Samopoštovanje imaju više aritmetičke sredine od teorijski pretpostavljenih, dok dimenzije negativnog afekta – Situaciona anksioznost, Opšta anksioznost i Depresivnost imaju niže aritmetičke sredine od teorijski pretpostavljenih. Ispitivanje postojanja razlika u stepenu izraženosti odabranih komponenti subjektivnog blagostanja između poduzoraka žena mlađeg i starijeg srednjeg životnog doba je pokazalo da postoje statistički značajne razlike na dimenzijama Zadovoljstvo životom ($U=4155,00$, $p<0,05$), Situaciona anksioznost ($U=3956,00$, $p<0,01$) i Depresivnost ($U=3922,00$, $p<0,01$). Dok ispitanice mlađe srednje dobi postižu više skorove na dimenziji Zadovoljstva životom, ispitanice starije srednje dobi postižu više skorove na dimenzijama Situaciona anksioznost i Depresivnost. Dobijeni rezultati potvrdili su hipotezu, prema kojoj je pretpostavljeno da su ispitanice srednje životne dobi zadovoljne svojim životima i da nemaju značajno izražene nepoželjne komponente subjektivnog blagostanja. Ipak, rezultati govore i u prilog druge hipoteze, a to je da su pripadnice mlađeg odraslog doba zadovoljnije svojim životom, od onih koje su starije, verovano zbog toga što različite izazove mogu lakše podneti. Ponekad se može činiti da je ovo period pun izazova u kojem je teško zadržati dobro raspoloženje, doživljavati prijatne emocije i biti zadovoljan u svakom domenu života. Međutim, izgleda da se čak i u ovom turbulentnom periodu mogu pronaći razlozi za sreću i blagostanje.

Ključne reči: zadovoljstvo životom, sreća, subjektivno blagostanje, žene

Are Women in Serbia Happy? Satisfaction With Life in a Middle Age Woman

Women in middle age make up a large part of the population, they carry out numerous and important roles, and they are exposed to many life changes. Most of the changes that occur in middle age are expected, but they can have an effect on the person's subjective well-being, or mental health. These changes are qualitatively different, depending on age and expectations related to life expectancy. The aim of this research is to examine the average values as well as to examine the differences in selected components of subjective well-being

(satisfaction with life, self-esteem, anxiety and depression) in women of the younger and older middle age. The research sample was convenient and consisted of 200 middle-aged respondents, where 100 women belonged to the younger middle-aged group, from 35 to 47 years old and 100 women belonged to the older middle-aged group, from 48 to 60 years old. The following scales were used as research tools: The satisfaction with life scale, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale, Spielberger's state anxiety inventory for the assessment of anxiety - Form Y, Beck Depression Inventory. Results show that there is a differences in selected components of subjective well-being between younger and older women, were statistically significant differences found on dimensions Satisfaction with life ($U = 4155.00$, $p < .05$), Situational anxiety ($U = 3956.00$, $p < .01$) and Depression ($U = 3922.00$, $p < .01$). While younger middle ages women achieve more scores on the Satisfaction with life dimension, older middle age women achieve more scores on the dimensions of Situational anxiety and Depression. The obtained results confirmed the hypothesis, according to which it is assumed that middle-aged women are satisfied with their lives and that they do not have significantly undesirable components of subjective well-being. However, the results also confirm another hypothesis, that is, members of the younger adult age more satisfied with their lives than older ones, they are believed to be able to handle different challenges more easily. Sometimes it may seem that this period is full of challenges in which it is difficult to maintain good mood, experience pleasant emotions and be satisfied in every area of life. However, it seems that even in this turbulent period, reasons for happiness and well-being can be found.

Keywords: life satisfaction, happiness, subjective well-being, women

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Kvalitet života žena u procesu vantelesne oplodnje

Sterilitet je fenomen čiji su medicinski, psihološki i socio-kulturni aspekti nerazdvojni. Na savremenim klinikama tretmanu steriliteta pristupa se individualno i holistički, dok je u Srbiji tretman još uvek gotovo potpuno fokusiran na medicinski aspekt. Cilj sprovedenog istraživanja je dobijanje podataka o kvalitetu života žena koje se nalaze u procesu vantelesne oplodnje, koja je, pored inseminacije, i dalje jedini postupak asistirane reprodukcije koji se sprovodi u zemlji. Pošto je korišćena skala namenjena ispitivanju kvaliteta života kod problema sa fertilitetom, ispitanicama u procesu VTO i kontrolnom uzorku ispitanica zadat je i niz upitnika

koji takođe govore o blagostanju, a kod kojih je poređenje ove dve grupe moguće. Ti dodatni upitnici iskorišćeni su i za regresionu analizu na poduzorku žena u VTO procesu, kao mogući prediktori skorova na FertiQol. Uzorak ispitanika čini 163 žena koje se trenutno nalaze u postupku vantelesne oplodnje (M godina 35,58; SD=5.04) i 129 žena koje su dobile bar jedno dete bez poteškoća sa začecem (M godina 34,37; SD=4.92). Ispitanice u procesu VTO popunile su Ferti-Qol (kvalitet života kod problema sa plodnošću); a na oba poduzorka zadati su i PANAS (pozitivna i negativna emocionalnost), OAS (stid pred drugima), CCQ (prevladavanje/rezilijentnost), MSPSS (opažena socijalna podrška) i RSES (samopoštovanje). Rezultati pokazuju da se kod žena u toku VTO procesa izraženost svih FertiQol skorova značajno razlikuje, pri čemu su vrednosti najniže na subskali Duh i telo, koja se odnosi na efekat problema sa sterilitetom na fizičko zdravlje, kognicije i ponašanje (M=48.12; SD=18.84) i subskali Emocionalnost, koja se odnosi na efekat emocija na kvalitet života (M=50.10; SD=18.29). Nađene su značajne razlike u izraženosti skorova na PANAS subskali Negativne emocionalnosti ($t=4,17$; $p<.001$) i skorova na skali OAS, Stid pred drugima ($t=2,09$; $p<.05$), koji su viši kod žena u VTO procesu. Iz rezultata regresione analize izdvojicemo sledeće: značajni prediktori skorova na subskali Duh i telo su Pozitivna emocionalnost ($\beta=.201$, $t=2.55$, $p<.05$), Negativna emocionalnost ($\beta=-.382$, $t=-4.62$, $p<.001$) i Samopoštovanje ($\beta=-.158$, $t=-2.40$, $p<.05$). Značajni prediktori skorova na subskali Emocionalnost su, pored subskale Negativna emocionalnost, i skorovi na Skali prevladavanja CCQ ($\beta=-.304$, $t=-3.65$, $p<.001$), kao i Samopoštovanje ($\beta=-.147$, $t=-2.37$, $p<.05$). Smatramo da dobijeni rezultati ukazuju na neophodnost psihološke podrške ženama u toku VTO procesa u cilju očuvanja kvaliteta života. Rezultati ujedno ukazuju i na neke aspekte na koje treba obratiti pažnju prilikom savetovanja. Nadamo se da će ovakva istraživanja dovesti i do uvođenja psihološke podrške kao integralnog dela VTO procesa na klinikama.

Ključne reči: sterilitet, vantelesna oplodnja, kvalitet života, FertiQol, psihološko savetovanje

The quality of life of women undergoing in vitro fertilization

Infertility is a phenomenon whose medical, psychological and socio-cultural aspects are inseparable. In modern-day clinical treatments, it is approached individually and holistically, while in Serbia treatment is still almost completely focused on the medical aspects. The aim of the present study is to provide data on the quality of life of women undergoing in vitro fertilization, which, along with insemination, is still the only process of assisted reproduction in this country. For the participants undergoing IVF we used a scale designed to study quality of life and infertility, while the control sample were given a series of questionnaires which refer to a sense of well-being, rendering comparisons between these two groups

possible. These additional questionnaires were used for the regression analysis on the sub-sample of women undergoing IVF, as the possible predictors of scores on the FertiQol. The sample consisted of 163 women who are currently undergoing IVF (M age 35,58; SD=5.04) and 129 women who had at least one child without experiencing difficulty conceiving (M age 34,37; SD=4.92). The participants undergoing IVF filled out the FertiQol (fertility quality of life questionnaire); and both of the sub-samples also completed the PANAS (positive and negative emotions), OAS (others as shamers), CCQ (coping competence questionnaire), MSPSS (multidimensional scale of perceived social support) and RSES (self-esteem scale). The results indicate significant differences in the values of all the FertiQol scores among women undergoing the IVF process. They are the lowest on the Mind-body subscale, which refers to the effects of infertility on physical health, cognition and behavior (M=48.12; SD=18.84) and the Emotional subscale, which refers to the effects of emotions on the quality of life (M=50.10; SD=18.29). Significant differences were determined between the values of the scores on the PANAS subscale of negative emotions ($t=4,17$; $p<.001$) and the scores on the OAS scale, ($t=2,09$; $p<.05$), which are higher among women undergoing the IVF process. The results of the regression analysis indicate the following: the significant predictors of the scores on the Mind-body subscale are Positive emotions ($\beta=.201$, $t=2.55$, $p<.05$), Negative emotions ($\beta=-.382$, $t=-4.62$, $p<.001$) and Self-esteem ($\beta=-.158$, $t=-2.40$, $p<.05$). Significant predictors of the scores on the Emotional subscale are, in addition to the subscale Negative emotions, also scores on the CCQ scale ($\beta=-.304$, $t=-3.65$, $p<.001$), as well as Self-esteem ($\beta=-.147$, $t=-2.37$, $p<.05$). We believe that the results indicate the necessity of psychological support for women during the IVF process with the aim of preserving quality of life. They also indicate some aspects to which attention should be paid during counselling. We hope that these studies will also lead to the inclusion of psychological support as an integral part of the IVF process in clinics.

Keywords: infertility, in vitro fertilization, quality of life, FertiQol, psychological counselling

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Parenting behaviour among mothers of infants at high risk for autism spectrum disorder

Introduction: The importance of early environmental experiences, such as parenting behaviour, is now more and more acknowledged in research on emergent autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Observation of parent-child interaction is a key method to assess parenting behaviour, but no “gold standard” exists when it comes to which constructs should be studied and how they should be operationalised. A clear conceptual framework is thus needed to compare research findings and to inform theory and practice, since parenting assessment outcomes are needed for and used in the development and testing of theories, and in the design of interventions.

Aims: Our first aim was to provide a conceptual framework of parenting young children with or at risk for ASD. Our second aim was to develop a coding scheme to assess parenting behaviour among mothers of infants and toddlers at high risk for ASD within the Tracking Infants At Risk for Autism (TIARA) study, a collaboration between KU Leuven, Ghent University, and societal partners (Flanders, Belgium).

Method: Database search yielded 21 papers that investigated parenting of young children below 4 years of age with or at risk for ASD, using observation. Papers were synthesised narratively, and parenting constructs investigated in these papers were classified under 9 overarching parenting categories through a comprehensive consensus decision-making process. Results from our systematic review, results from a self-report questionnaire study (Parenting Behaviour Scale; Van Leeuwen, Rousseau, Hoppenbrouwers, Wiersema, & Desoete, 2011), and the recently developed Parent-Infant Coding of Interaction (PiNTCI) formed the basis of our coding scheme.

Results: The 21 reviewed papers included 13 unique “coding approaches” and 63 parenting constructs. Despite the large heterogeneity in constructs and the lack of uniformity in descriptions, 9 overarching categories of parenting behaviour could be identified: Warmth, Responsiveness, Scaffolding, Proactive Control, Intrusiveness, Negativity, Dyadic, Other, and Multiple. The Coding Parenting of Infants and Toddlers (CoPIT) includes 14 parenting scales, and was developed based on the first 5 scales from our review, together with the PiNTCI scales

Sensitive Responsiveness, Scaffolding, Negative Control, Positive Affect; and the PBS scales Warmth/Support, Rules/Structure, Discipline.

Discussion: The results of our systematic review suggest heterogeneity of parenting constructs and a lack of uniformity in construct definitions in current research, but also demonstrate that common core concepts exist. These results formed the basis for the CoPIT, that bridges the gap between parent-child interaction and parenting constructs, by combining scales from both frameworks. The CoPIT will be used to investigate parenting behaviour among mothers of infants and toddlers at high risk for ASD within the TIARA study. Implications for research and clinical practice will be discussed.

Keywords: parenting behaviour, parent-child interaction, ASD, review, observation

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Kvalitet života porodica sa detetom sa smetnjama u razvoju u sistemu socijalne zaštite

Porodica predstavlja osnovni izvor podrške detetu sa smetnjama u razvoju. Članovi porodice preuzimaju povećane zahteve za negom, vremenom, emocionalnim i finansijskim resursima, koji se javljaju kada se podiže dete sa smetnjama (Baker-Ericzen, Brookman-Frazee & Stahmer, 2005).

Biti roditelj deteta sa smetnjama u razvoju često se opisuje kao značajno zahtevnije od roditeljstva dece tipičnog razvoja, samim tim što je opterećeno činocima kao što su specifične potrebe deteta i pojačani zahtevi u vezi sa dodatnom podrškom. Činjenica je da podizanje deteta sa razvojnim smetnjama predstavlja ozbiljan izazov za porodicu i zahteva pojačanu brigu o detetu u mnogim aspektima.

Istraživanja pokazuju da su deca sa smetnjama u razvoju u riziku za manji kvalitet brige u svojim porodicama. Izazovi koje nameće roditeljstvo u porodicama dece sa smetnjama u razvoju, kontinuirano brojniji i složeniji i imaju značajnog uticaja na kvalitet života porodica.

Iako kvalitet života može biti objašnjen na mnogo načina, najčešće se definiše kao individualan doživljaj zadovoljstva svim aspektima života, odnosno percepcija sopstvenog blagostanja i zadovoljstva životom, uključujući fizičko, socijalno,

ekonomsko i psihološko blagostanje, kao i osećaj pozitivne društvene uključenosti i mogućnosti ostvarivanja sopstvenih potencijala). Kvalitet porodičnog života prevazilazi potrebe člana sa smetnjama, sadrži u sebi potrebe svih članova porodice, kao i jake strane funkcionisanja porodične zajednice

Cilj rada predstavlja uspostavljanje usluga socijalne zaštite u zajednici u kojoj porodice sa detetom sa smetnjama žive i praćenje promena koje dovode do poboljšanja kvaliteta života. Rezultati predstavljaju prikaz petogodišnjeg pružanja usluga za 116 porodica deteta sa smetnjama u razvoju, od informisanja, edukacije, savetovanja, do standardizovanih usluga socijalne zaštite.

U praktičnom smislu, dok je unapređenje kvaliteta života deteta sa razvojnom smetnjom ishod kojem se teži u individualnom radu sa decom, kvalitet porodičnog života je pokazatelj ishoda i uticaja usluga usmerenih na porodicu. Na osnovu praćenja promena kvaliteta porodičnog života i njegovog poboljšanja, moguće je uporediti efekte različitih usluga.

Teorijski značaj rezultata do kojih se došlo se ogleda u ulozi i mestu koje usluge imaju u procesu poboljšavanja, odnosno pospešivanja sveukupnog kvaliteta života porodica sa detetom sa smetnjama u razvoju i načinu na koji se to postiže. Poseban praktičan značaj predstavljaju saznanja o proceni potreba porodica deteta za smetnjama u razvoju, njihovom aktivnom učešću, kao i planiranju uspostavljanja usluga socijalne zaštite u skladu sa potrebama porodice.

Ključne reči: Porodica, deca sa smetnjama, kvalitet života

Quality of life of families with children with disabilities in development in the social welfare system

Family is the main source of support to children that are delayed in development. The members of the family have increased request for care, time, emotional and financial resources which exist in bringing up a child that is delayed in development (Baker-Ericzen, Brookman-Fraze & Stahmer, 2005).

Being a parent of a child that is delayed in development is often described as more demanding than of children with typical development, because it is loaded with the factors of specific needs of the child and increased requests connected to additional support. It is a fact that bringing up a child with developmental delays is a true challenge for the family and demands increased care for the child in various aspects.

Research shows that children who are delayed in development are at risk to receive less quality care within their families. The challenges posed by parenting in

families of children with developmental disabilities are continuously increasing and complex and have a significant impact on the quality of life of families.

Although life quality could be explained in many ways, it is defined most frequently as individual experience of pleasure towards all aspects of life, in fact, it is a perception of individual well-being and pleasure of life, including physical, social, economic and psychological well-being as well as the feeling of positive social inclusion and possibilities of fulfilling potentials one has. The quality of family life exceeds the needs of the member that is delayed in development, contains in itself the needs of all the members of the family as well as the strong sides of the family community functioning.

The aim of the work is to establish social protection services in the community in which families with children with disabilities live, as well as to monitor changes that lead to an improvement in the quality of life. The results are a snapshot of a five-year service delivery for 116 families, from information, education, counseling, to standardized social care services.

In practical sense, while the improvement of the life quality of a child who is delayed in development is an outcome to which individual work with the child aims, the quality of family life is an indicator of the results and the influences of the services directed to the family. Based on the family life quality tracking and its improvement, it is practically possible to compare effects of different services.

The theoretical significance of the results obtained is reflected in the role and place that services play in the process of improving or enhancing the overall quality of life of families with a child with developmental disabilities and how this is achieved. Of particular practical importance are the findings on the assessment of the needs of families of children with disabilities, their active participation, as well as the planning of establishing social care services in accordance with the needs of the family.

Keywords: Family, children with developmental delays, life quality

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Stavovi studenata fizioterapije prema deci s posebnim potrebama

Uvod: Deca s posebnim potrebama su ona koja imaju, ili su u povećanom riziku za nastanak hroničnih telesnih, razvojnih, emocionalnih, ili stanja vezanih uz ponašanje, te ona koja zahtevaju zdravstvene i druge usluge u količini i vrsti koju deca tipičnog razvoja inače ne zahtevaju. Pozitivni stavovi prema deci s posebnim potrebama rezultiraju davanjem jednakih prilika za uključivanje u sve aspekte života, u čemu važnu ulogu imaju i zdravstveni radnici. Opšti cilj: utvrditi stavove studenata fizioterapije prema deci s posebnim potrebama. Specifičan cilj: utvrditi da li postoje razlike u tim stavovima ovisno o spolu, dobi, završenoj srednjoj školi, mestu stanovanja, broju braće i sestara, obrazovanju roditelja i imovinskom stanju porodice. Metode i materijali: istraživanje za ovaj rad provedeno je na Veleučilištu „Lavoslav Ružička“ u Vukovaru tokom akademske godine 2016./2017. U istraživanju je ukupno sudelovalo 93 studenta fizioterapije prve i treće godine studija koji su se dobrovoljno javili. Studenti su trebali popuniti upitnik s 12 tvrdnji o stavovima prema deci s posebnim potrebama, koji je sastavljen samo za potrebe ovog istraživanja. Odgovori su ponuđeni u vidu petostepenske Likertove skale. Statistička je obrada podataka urađena na IBM SPSS Statistics programu, verziji 23. Za utvrđivanje razlika u odgovorima po spolu i mestu stanovanja korišten je Mann – Whitney U test, a za razlike u odgovorima prema ostalim socio-demografskim obeležjima (dob, završena srednja škola, stručna sprema majke i oca, broj braće i sestara, imovinsko stanje porodice) korišten je Kruskal – Wallis test. Statistička je značajnost utvrđena na nivou $p \leq 0.05$. Rezultati: U istraživanju je sudelovalo više žena (56) nego muškaraca (37), starosti 22.7 ± 4 godine. Najveći broj ih je završio gimnaziju (42%) i medicinsku školu (34%). Odgovori koje su dali statistički se značajno razlikuju u kategoriji spol (tvrdnja 7 $p=0.05$; tvrdnja 8 $p=0.03$, i tvrdnja 12 $p \leq 0.05$), broj braće i sestara (tvrdnja 8 $p \leq 0.05$) i imovinsko stanje (tvrdnja 11 $p=0.05$). Zaključak: u ovom su istraživanju razlike u stavovima prema deci s posebnim potrebama utvrđene ovisno o spolu, broju braće i sestara, te socioekonomskom statusu porodice.

Ključne reči: stavovi; deca s posebnim potrebama; studenti fizioterapije

Attitudes of physiotherapy students toward children with special needs

Background: Children with special needs are children that have or are at risk of developing physical, neurological, emotional or behavioral conditions, or need special health services and other services in such amount and manner that typical developing children usually do not need. Positive attitudes toward children with special needs will result in giving them equal opportunities to integrate in all aspects of life. Healthcare professionals have important role in creating attitudes toward children with special needs. **Purpose:** The aim of this research was to determine attitudes of first and final year of physiotherapy students and if those attitudes differ regarding sex, age, dwelling, number of siblings, finished secondary school, education of parents and family income. **Materials and Methods:** This cross-sectional research was done at College of Applied Sciences „Lavoslav Ružička“ in Vukovar during academic year 2016/2017. Ninety three freshman and final year physiotherapy students voluntarily participated. They were asked to fill out a questionnaire containing 12 statements about children with special needs, specially designed for this research. Answers were given on a five-level Likert scale. SPSS Statistics version 23 was used for data analysis. Mann – Whitney U test was used to determine differences based on sex and dwelling and for the rest of the variables Kruskal-Wallis test. Statistical significance was set at $p \leq 0.05$ level. **Results:** more women (56) than men participated (37), mean age 22.7 ± 4 . Most of them finished gymnasium (42%) and secondary school for nurses (34%). Statistical significant differences regarding sex were found for statements 7 - Children with special needs have the same rights as typical developing children ($p=0.05$); 8 - Children with special needs can have same hobbies as typical developing children ($p=0.03$); and 12 - Children with special needs usually trigger feelings of sorrow ($p \leq 0.05$). Significant differences regarding number of siblings were found for statement 8 ($p \leq 0.05$) and regarding family income for statement 11 – After graduating Physiotherapy I am competent enough to work with children with special needs ($p=0.05$). **Conclusion:** attitudes toward children with special needs may differ regarding sex, number of siblings and family income.

Keywords: attitudes; children with special needs; physiotherapy students



SOCIJALNA PSIHOLOGIJA

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Perceived and actual gender discrimination: Effects on personal self-esteem and coping styles

Although women continue to face different forms of discrimination in all domains of life, their perceptions of gender discrimination do not necessarily reflect the objective circumstances. Women, as well as the other members of non-privileged groups, tend to minimize the discrimination they personally face in comparison to discrimination their social group faces. These perceptions tend to have differential effects on important outcomes: while perceived personal discrimination negatively affects emotional well being, acknowledging group discrimination promotes affirmative action and delegitimization of the status quo. Motivational and cognitive explanations have been offered to account for these findings. The aim of this research was to explore personal/group discrimination perception discrepancy and its relation to actual gender discrimination, as well as their differential effects on personal self-esteem and discrimination coping styles. Convenience sample of 273 women from all parts of Serbia, of various ages (19-62, $M=37.4$) and SES completed e-survey. Perceived personal ($\alpha=.81$) and group discrimination ($\alpha=.85$) were assessed with the set of items typically used for this purpose in previous studies, actual discrimination in different domains of life was determined with modified Schedule of Sexist Events (SES-LM, Klonoff & Landrine, 1995), Rosenberg's scale was used for measuring personal self-esteem ($\alpha=.84$), while coping styles (withdrawal and action) were assessed with modified Coping with discrimination check list (Mc Neilly et al., 1996). We observed personal/group perceived gender discrimination discrepancy: women perceived group discrimination to be higher than personal discrimination ($t(1,205)=16.13$). Using hierarchical multiple regression we found that measures of actual discrimination in domains of upbringing, education, work and partner relationships explained 36% of variance in perceptions of personal discrimination and 17% in perceptions of group discrimination. In both cases, measures of discrimination in education and work were the strongest predictors. Perceived personal discrimination explained 2% of variance in personal self-esteem above actual discrimination (4%), while perceived group discrimination had no contribution. Withdrawal coping style could only be predicted by actual discrimination during upbringing and education (6% of

variance), while personal self-esteem was the only variable predicting active coping style (6%). Our findings provide novel confirmation of the motivational hypothesis in explaining personal/group discrimination perception discrepancy, according to which women minimize personal experiences of discrimination in order to maintain positive feelings towards themselves. Our findings demonstrate that when reporting on perceived personal discrimination women tend to disregard discrimination in domains of life with stronger ties to emotional self (upbringing and partner relationships vs. education and work).

Keywords: gender discrimination, personal/group discrimination perception discrepancy, self-esteem, discrimination coping styles

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Relation between Attitudes toward Homosexuality and Religiousness

The aim of this research was to examine whether there is a statistically significant correlation between Religiousness and Attitude toward Homosexuality; whether there is difference in attitude toward homosexuality depending on the level of parents' education; as well as to examine whether score on the dimension Attitude toward Homosexuality could be presupposed based on dimension Religiousness. Meta analysis conducted by Bernard Whitley (Whitley, 2009) shows that religiousness in general can be associated with negative attitude toward LGBT population. Based on the other researches, our initial assumption was that people with higher score on Religiosity questionnaire will have more negative attitude toward LGBT population. Also, there is assumption that people who were raised by higher educated parents will have more liberal standpoint (Farnworth, Longmire, West, 1998, according to Kozolski, 2010). According to the research (Roi & Mandemakers, 2017), parents' education indirectly, through effect on child's education, influence child's attitude toward LGBT population. The sample was suitable and included 333 people (M = 146, F = 187) between the ages of 18 and 45 (M = 21,47; SD = 2,76). Instruments that were used in the research were: Religiosity questionnaire (RO-3; Ljubotina, 2002) and Attitudes toward Homosexuality Scale (ATHS; Falomir-Pichastor & Mugny, 2009). The results showed a statistically

significant mean negative correlation between Attitude toward Homosexuality and dimension Religious Beliefs ($r = -0.40$, $p < .01$), Dimension Of Ritual Religiosity ($r = -0.36$, $p < .01$) and dimension Consequences Of Religiosity On Social Behavior ($r = -0.54$, $p < .01$). There are statistically significant differences in Attitude toward Homosexuality between groups that originate from the families in which parents have different levels of education. More positive attitude have the people whose fathers have higher education ($t = -2.425$; $df = 331$, $p < .05$), as well as the people whose mothers have higher education ($t = -2.844$, $df = 331$, $p < .05$). Regression analysis shows that Attitude toward Homosexuality can be statistically significant predicted based on the all three subdimensions of religiousness ($R^2 = 0.294$; $F(3, 329) = 45.62$; $p = .000$), and Consequences Of Religiosity On Social Behavior is statistically significant predictor ($\beta = .041$, $p < .01$), while dimensions Religious Beliefs ($\beta = .012$, $p > .01$) and Dimension Of Ritual Religiosity ($\beta = .041$, $p > .01$) didn't separate as individual and statistically significant predictors. So, to conclude, the people who see themselves as religious have more negative view of homosexual people. On the other hand, the people whose parents have higher level of education have more positive attitude toward homosexual people. This research shows how our religiousness affects our view and attitude toward homosexuality. It also shows how parents can have influence on someone's attitude toward homosexual people.

Keywords: Religiousness, Attitudes toward Homosexuality, Education

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Exploring HPV vaccine knowledge in Serbia

The Human Papillomavirus infection prevention vaccine (HPV vaccine) has been increasingly coming to focus, as HPV is the leading cause of several kinds of cancer. Immunization rates throughout the world are very low, especially in the male population, seeing as complications from HPV are extremely rare for men. Although vaccine knowledge has been proven not to be enough to ensure a positive attitude towards vaccination, it is a necessary condition. Therefore it is of great importance to investigate the factors behind HPV knowledge.

Drawing from a nationally representative sample of adult Serbian population from May year 2018 (N=1480), we investigated: a) the level of HPV knowledge in Serbia;

b) differences in health attitudes and vaccine behavior of those who are (not) aware of HPV; c) the predicting ability of socio-demographic and psychological predictors of HPV knowledge

In the study we included standard set of socio-demographic variables, media literacy, trust in the medical system, medical conspiracy and conspiracy mentality as predictors of HPV knowledge.

We hypothesized low level of HPV knowledge in Serbia (H1), statistical differences in medical attitudes towards health and behavior of those (not) aware of HPV (H2), and psychological variables as better predictors than socio-demographic in predicting HPV awareness(H3).

The results of our study confirm a) the low rates of general knowledge about vaccines and specific HPV awareness: only 34% of adult population knew what the HPV vaccine was;. b) We found significant differences in media literacy between those who knew about HPV and those who did not: $t(1219) = 3.87, p = .00$ (MD = 1.50), as well as vaccination behavior $t(1012.986) = 2.68, p < .01$ (MD = 0.13), and medical conspiracy $t(792.749) = -2.85, p < .01$ (MD = -1.13). There were no significant differences between the two groups in trust in the medical system or conspiracy mentality. Significant differences were also found in socio-demographic variables: age $t(1215.93) = -2.23, p < .05$ (MD = -1.84); education $t(1069.870) = 7.91, p = .00$ (MD = 1.15). c) A combined model of both psychological and socio-demographic variables only explained 4% of the variance in HPV knowledge.

The level of knowledge on HPV and vaccination in general is, per our hypothesis low. Our second hypothesis has also been confirmed: our results suggest that the more educated and media savvy are more likely to be informed about HPV. Taking the better education and access to information into account, it isn't surprising that the younger population knows more than the older, nor is the greater willingness to vaccinate amongst people who are better informed about HPV. The low predictive ability of measured variables suggests the importance of context in gaining knowledge, besides individual characteristics. Although general education and media literacy are important, they are not enough to ensure reliable information in specific fields, such as HPV vaccination.

Keywords: HPV vaccine knowledge, immunization, Serbia

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Otac na roditeljskom/roditeljskom dopustu - rodne uloge, stavovi i namjera korištenja

Premda prema Zakonu o roditeljskim i roditeljskim potporama, očevi imaju pravo korištenja roditeljskog i roditeljskog dopusta već nakon sedamdesetog dana od rođenja djeteta, u Hrvatskoj to pravo koristi tek 2% očeva. Zakon Republike Hrvatske u skladu je s preporukama Vijeća Europe o poticanju očeva na korištenje dopusta u svrhu osiguranja ravnoteže između poslovnog i privatnog života oba roditelja i skrbnika. Također, dualnim korištenjem dopusta potiču se i ravnopravna podjela roditeljskih uloga kao i suzbijanje rodne diskriminacije na tržištu rada.

S ciljem utvrđivanja i provjere odrednica stavova muškaraca i žena o očevom korištenju roditeljskog i roditeljskog dopusta, te provjere mogućnosti predviđanja korištenja dopusta na temelju stava o korištenju dopusta, provedeno je online istraživanje koristeći kvotno uzorkovanje ($N = 539$; 53.1% žena; $M_{dob} = 42$ godine, $SD_{dob} = 17.79$). Za potrebe istraživanja konstruirana je Likertova Skala stavova o očevom korištenju roditeljskog i roditeljskog dopusta koja je sadržavala 24 čestice te su u analizama korištene i dimenzije ekspresivnosti i instrumentalnosti Skale rodni uloga (PAQ, Spence, Helmreich i Stapp, 1975) i Skala stavova prema rodni ulogama (Kamenov, Jelić i Jugović, 2009). Skala stavova o očevom korištenju roditeljskog i roditeljskog dopusta bila je visoko pouzdana (Cronbachov $\alpha = .94$) te su sudionici iskazali umjereno pozitivan stav prema očevom korištenju roditeljskog i roditeljskog dopusta. Od sociodemografskih karakteristika uvrštenih u regresijsku analizu ($R^2 = .26$, $SE = 15.17$, $F(7,484) = 16.483$ $p < .05$), stav je bio određen jedino spolom ($\beta = .19$, $t = 4.470$, $p < .05$), pri čemu žene, u odnosu na muškarce, iskazuju značajno pozitivniji stav o očevom dopustu ($M_{žene} = 2.86$, $SD = 0.44$; $M_{muškarci} = 2.59$, $SD = 0.52$; $t(469) = -6.280$, $p < .05$). I među muškarcima i među ženama, ekspresivnost ($\beta = .32$, $t = 7.57$, $p < .05$) i stav prema rodni ulogama ($\beta = .26$, $t = 6.41$, $p < .05$) bili su značajno i direktno povezani sa stavom o očevom dopustu, a posredno - putem stava prema očevom dopustu - i s namjerom korištenja roditeljskog ili roditeljskog dopusta kod muškaraca ($b = .08$, $p < .05$, $OR = 1.083$ (95% CI: 1.052 – 1.115)), te namjerom traženja partnera da koristi roditeljski ili roditeljski dopust kod žena ($b = .08$, $p < .05$, $OR = 1.086$ (95% CI: 1.036 – 1.138)). Rezultati ovog istraživanja ukazuju na važnost stava kao jedne od odrednica namjere korištenja očevo dopusta, ali i upućuju na potrebu za identifikacijom kako ostalih potencijalnih odrednica stava, tako i namjere očevo korištenja dopusta.

Ključne reči: stav, očevo dopust, roditeljski i roditeljski dopust, rodne uloge

Fathers taking parental leave – gender roles, attitudes and intention to use

Although according to the Croatian law, both parents have the right to take paid parental leave as early as seventy days after the child is born, in Croatia only 2% of fathers take any parental leave. Croatian law corresponds with the recommendations put forward by the European Council that aim to ensure a work-life balance for both the mother and the father. Dual use of parental leave also encourages a more equitable division of parental roles as well as battling gender-based discrimination in the labour market.

This study aimed to determine the attitude towards fathers using parental leave and its correlates among both men and women. Additionally, this study also sought to assess the relationship between the attitude towards and intent to use father's parental leave. An online questionnaire and quota sampling were used ($N = 539$; 53.1% women; $M_{age} = 42$ godine, $SD_{age} = 17.79$). A Likert's scale of Attitudes towards father's use of parental leave was constructed and validated. It has 24 items and a high internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .94$). The main analysis assessed the relationship between the Attitudes towards father's use of parental leave and the Personal Attributes Questionnaire (PAQ, Spence, Helmreich, & Stapp, 1975), more specifically dimensions of expressivity and instrumentality, as well as the Attitudes towards Gender Roles Scale (Kamenov, Jelić, & Jugović, 2009). The results indicate moderately positive attitudes towards father's use of parental leave among both men and women. A multiple regression analysis was conducted ($R^2 = .26$, $SE = 15.17$, $F(7,484) = 16.483$, $p < .05$). Of the sociodemographic variables attitude is determined only by sex ($\beta = .19$, $t = 4.47$, $p < .05$), with women expressing a somewhat more positive attitude than men towards fathers using parental leave ($M_{women} = 2.86$, $SD = .44$; $M_{men} = 2.59$, $SD = .52$; $t(469) = -6.280$, $p < .05$). Among both men and women, expressivity ($\beta = .32$, $t = 7.57$, $p < .05$) and the attitude towards gender roles ($\beta = .26$, $t = 6.41$, $p < .05$) were directly associated with the attitude towards fathers using parental leave, as well as indirectly - through attitudes towards fathers using parental leave - with the intention to use father's parental leave in men ($b = .08$, $p < .05$, $OR = 1.083$ (95% CI: 1.052 – 1.115) and the intention to ask the father to use his parental leave in women, respectively ($b = .08$, $p < .05$, $OR = 1.086$ (95% CI: 1.036 – 1.138). The results of this study indicate the importance of attitude as one of the determinants of intent to use father's parental leave, but also point to the need for further assessment of other potential determinants of attitude towards and intent to use fathers using parental leave.

Keywords: attitude, father's parental leave, parental leave, gender roles

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Are vegetarians warm and competent? Contents and predictors of stereotypes about vegetarians

Food choices of an individual can affect other people's impressions of them. Whereas both historical examples and contemporary Internet contents abound in negative views of people abstaining from meat, more recent research suggests vegetarians are typically viewed as principled, somewhat weak and feminine. However, there is little research on the specific contents of stereotypes about this group in non-Western countries. In this study we therefore set out to establish stereotypes about vegetarians along warmth and competence dimensions, as well as whether these perceptions are related to social distance towards vegetarians. Also, we wanted to investigate possible predictors of stereotype positivity, namely, one's own frequency of meat consumption, general attitudes towards animals and animal exploitation, perceptions of vegetarianism as a threat to traditional worldviews as well as perceived moral superiority of vegetarians. We recruited a sample of 275 participants from Serbia for a survey study among students and via snowballing (from 18 to 56 years of age, 83% female). They rated the probability that vegetarians possess a list of positive and negative traits (from 0 to 100%), indicated their level of preferred social distance towards vegetarians ($\alpha = .91$) and also their own frequency of meat consumption, attitudes towards animals ($\alpha = .82$), whether they perceive vegetarianism as a threat to traditional worldviews ($\alpha = .86$) and whether they felt they were seen as morally inferior by vegetarians ($\alpha = .76$). Results suggest that vegetarian diet choices can lead to stereotyping, since all of the trait ratings were significantly above or below chance (50%). Stereotypes about vegetarians among the non-vegetarian majority of the sample proved quite positive in content, which can be related back to the characteristics of the sample (mostly well-educated and liberal). Ratings on warmth dimension ($M = 67.31$, $SD = 17.59$) were somewhat higher than on competence dimension ($M = 63.87$, $SD = 19.32$) ($t(245) = 5.13$, $p < .01$). Specifically, non-vegetarians rated vegetarians as civilized (69.35%), good (64.80%) and self-reliant (61.42%), as well as not violent (25.87%), abnormal (27.01%) or uneducated (27.37%). A hierarchical regression analysis revealed that, controlling for frequency of meat consumption, perception of vegetarianism threat ($\beta = -.22$, $p < .01$) and general attitude towards animals ($\beta = .17$, $p = .012$) predicted stereotype positivity ($R^2 = .13$, $p < .01$). In effect, stereotype positivity predicted less social distance toward close relations with vegetarians (r

=.27, $p < .01$). It appears that vegetarians are not necessarily perceived in negative terms personally. However, less positive impressions are to be found among people viewing them as subversive to the traditional worldviews as well as those with less favorable attitudes towards animals.

Keywords: stereotypes, vegetarians, vegetarianism threat, attitudes towards animals

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Cognitive reflection and reflexion in moral reasoning

Previous studies showed relations between results of the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) and utilitarian moral reasoning, but, there is not clear evidence does CRT results correlate with moral reasoning when it is measured by hypothetic scenarios (i.e. when there are no intuitive answers). The aim of this study was to test do people who prefer reflexive or reflective types of thinking (measured by CRT test) differ in moral reasoning when it's assessed by hypothetic scenarios. We assumed that people who prefer the reflexive way of thinking would have a higher result on Test of moral reasoning because this sort of thinking is related to preferences for higher engagement in complex cognitive tasks (and which corresponds to arguments related to Kohlberg's higher stages of moral development). In contrary, reflective types generally prefer a heuristic way of thinking so we assumed that persons who prefer this type of thinking would have lower results on Test of moral reasoning.

In this study participated 442 subjects (279 males, 163 females; age range 19 - 76 ($M=34.52$)). The task of subjects was to fill out online English versions of Moral reasoning test (Proroković, 2016) and expanded version of Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) (Toplak, West, Stanovich, 2014). Two tests were applied through PsyToolkit software which collected the subject's answer and time needed to answer (response time). Based on CRT result two groups of participants are formed: reflexive type ($n=211$; 5 of 7 correct answers) and reflective type ($n=100$; minimum 4 of 7 intuitive answers).

The results showed that reflexive types had a higher level of moral reasoning (IMR) than reflective type ($F(1,309)=4.94$; $p=.027$). These two types also differed in the perception of relevance arguments that reflect the six Kohlberg's stages of moral

development ($F(1,309)=19.30, p=.000$), the reflective types all six arguments assessed as more relevant than reflexive types. The relevance of arguments linearly rises with stage increment ($F(5,305)=6.87, p=.009$), which is expected. For reflexive type this rise is linear, however, for reflective type, it seems that exists two categories of argument's relevancy, i.e. low relevant arguments (reflects first, second and fourth stages) and high relevant argument, which reflects third, fifth and sixth stages. These unusual results in the conventional stage are something specific related to the reflective group, i.e. they are driven by affect based on associations (social norms) rather than rules (laws).

Finally, it seems that cognitive reflection types are related to moral reasoning even than when moral reasoning is measured by the instrument which doesn't have the intuitive type of answers (like utilitarian dilemmas have).

Keywords: index of moral reasoning, reflexive, reflective, CRT, Kohlberg's moral stages

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Political identity and memory of civil protests in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014

In 2014 several Bosnian cities experienced large-scale anti-government protests due to the citizens' dissatisfaction with the state's social situation Civil protests began in Tuzla in February. This paper examines the relationship between party identification and the memory of violent demonstrations of political activists from Tuzla that belonging to one of the two of the most important political parties: the Social-Democratic Party (SDP) and the Party of Democratic Action (SDA). The aim of the analysis is to examine whether there are differences in the perception of political activists about the causes of civil protests, as well as whether there are differences in recapturing the violent episodes from February, 2014. How does political participation influence past events, including violent episodes? In addition, as the SDP was the ruling party at the time of the protest, the goal is to determine whether there are any attributional biases in recalling key episodes of violent protests. The investigation is conducted on 60 male political activists from the Social-Democratic Party (SDP) and the Party of Democratic Action (SDA). The

parties' choice is made in accordance with the party's importance and their (in)direct link to the key events of 2014. Only respondents older than 30 years and politically active in their parties at the time of February protest are targeted in the sample. Interviews were conducted with all respondents. During interviews we gathered information about the causes of the protests, the perpetrators, the organizers, the real background of the events, as well as about the aggressors and the victims of the events. The basic hypothesis of the survey is based on the theory of social identity (Tajfel & Turner, 1986), which assumes that respondents will more positively evaluate members of their own group rather than members of an external group. The attributional biases are manipulated by using the error-choice test method (Hammond, 1948), by making the key events intentionally presented in a way that does not match the actual facts. The direction of deviation of the respondents was tested. The 24 key events were selected, and results shows that 74% of all responses favored their own political party. No differences were found between two groups of respondents according to the preferential rate $t(58) = .54$, $p < .67$. According to the theory of social identity, the respondents of both parties followed the discounting principle and recalled less episodes that could be a threat to their political identity.

Keywords: political identity, social identity, attributional bias, memory

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Migrantska situacija u Bosni i Hercegovini kroz prizmu socijalne psihologije i sigurnosti: izazovi i perspektive

Migrantska situacija u Bosni i Hercegovini s obzirom na njenu aktuelnost i kompleksnost, predmet je brojnih neslaganja, rasprava i nedorečenosti oko načina rješavanja trenutnog stanja. Međutim, složenost problematike iziskuje kontinuirano propitivanje, kao i dugoročnije sagledavanje situacije iz više uglova, u cilju adekvatnijeg djelovanja radi prevazilaženja evidentnih prepreka. Dostupni podaci ukazuju na izrazitu potrebu da se sa stanovišta socijalne psihologije, sagleda koncept migrantske situacije u kontekstu Bosne i Hercegovine, kao specifičnog tranzicijskog područja čiji su stanovnici i sami bili izbjeglice. Dodatno je potrebno obraditi i sigurnosni aspekt i to u oba smjera, migranti kao potencijalni sigurnosni izazov i migranti kao predmet kriminalizacije. S tim u vezi, istraživački rad ima za cilj

da istraži efekte i posljedice socijalizacije u kontekstu stavova, motiva ili ličnosti općenito, odnosno da sagleda uticaj koje sredina ostavlja na migrante i obostrano, s osobitom pažnjom na to kako kulturološke i društvene promjene utiču na ponašanje migranta i sigurnosnu situaciju.

Rezultati istraživanja će pokazati modele na koji način migranti kreiraju jedan (novi) socijalni kontekst i u kakvoj vezi je taj novi kontekst sa sredinom u kojoj se nalaze, odnosno bosanskohercegovačkim prostorom. Istovremeno, za potrebe rada analiziraće se i način izvještavanja elektronskih medija u BiH, kako bi predstavili medijsku sliku o migrantima, radi ukazivanja na važnost medija u kreiranju narativa o migrantima u našem društvu. Osim toga, autor će istraživanjem naglasiti i problematiku kriminalizacije migrantske situacije, u smislu različitih zloupotreba migranata u političke svrhe ili svrhe povećanja moći, te općeniti uticaj migrantske situacije na stabilnost i sigurnost Bosne i Hercegovine.

Osnovna hipoteza od koje se polazi jeste da migrantska situacija u Bosni i Hercegovini utiče na cjelokupnu socijalnu situaciju. S druge strane, specifičnost bosanskohercegovačkih prostora te (ne)adekvatno rješavanje migrantske situacije uvjetuje i promjene u samim ponašanjima migranta, te postavlja pitanje adekvatnog inkorporiranja migranata u novu sredinu. Rad će pratiti i istraživanje koje će se sprovesti s ciljem dobivanja relevantnih podataka sa terena, a realizovaće se metodom ispitivanja, odnosno anketiranja i intervjuisanja. Rezultati istraživanja i analiza trenutne migrantske situacije omogućiće predlaganje adekvatnih modela i preporuka za buduće djelovanje relevantnih aktera.

Ključne reči: migrantska situacija, koncept ličnosti, socijalna psihologija migrantske situacije, kriminalizacija migracija u Bosni i Hercegovini

The migrant situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the prism of social psychology and security: challenges and perspectives

The migrant situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in view of its actuality and complexity is the subject of numerous disagreements, debates, and inconsistencies about the way to resolve the current situation. However, the complexity of the problem requires continuous questioning, as well as a long-term view of the situation from multiple angles, with the aim of more adequate action in order to overcome evident obstacles. The available data point to the urgent need to look at the concept of a migrant situation in the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from a social psychology point of view, because Bosnia and Herzegovina is a specific transitional area whose inhabitants were refugees two decades ago. In addition, it is necessary to address the security aspect in both directions, migrants as a

potential security challenge and migrants as a subject of criminalization. According to this research paper, the aim is to investigate the effects and consequences of socialization in the context of attitudes, motives or personalities in general, but also to examine the impact which the environment leaves on migrants with particular attention to how cultural and social changes affect the behavior of migrants and security situation.

Furthermore, the research results will show models of how migrants create a (new) social context and in what relation is this new context with the environment in which they are located, that is the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, the author will analyze the manner of reporting at electronic media in order to represent the image of migrants in media, and demonstrate the importance of media in creating narrative about migrants in our society. Therefore, with this research author will accent the issue of criminalization of migrant situation, regarding various misuses of migrants for political purposes or the purpose of empowerment of some political option, and the general impact of the migrant situation on the stability and security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The basic hypothesis is that the migrant situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina affects the overall social situation. On the other hand, the specificity of Bosnian-Herzegovinian territory and (in)adequate resolution of the migration situation also entail changes in the behavior of migrants and raises the question of the adequate incorporation of migrants into the new surroundings. For the purpose of this paper, the author will conduct research that will be carried out with the aim of obtaining relevant data from the field and will be carried out using the survey method and interview. The results of the research and analysis of the current migrant situation will enable the author to propose adequate models and recommendations for the future action of relevant actors.

Keywords: Migrant situation, the concept of personality, the social psychology of the migrant situation, criminalization of migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Nurturance vs. Self-determination – what Croatian citizens believe about child rights

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), all children (persons under the age of 18) have the right to protection and survival, the right to optimal development and the right to express their opinions and participate in decisions which affect them. However, whether or not child rights will be implemented and how, depends primarily on adults. Therefore, the main goal of this study was to examine how adults in Croatia view children and their rights. This was part of a larger UNICEF Croatia project which investigates participation of children from vulnerable groups. Total of 1000 adult Croatians participated in the study (47.5% women; 64.1% high school graduates, 23.3% university graduates; from all Croatian regions, 55.2% employed; 58.3% married, 68.5% with children). The sample is representative for the adult Croatian population. We examined their perception of children (image of the child), and their attitudes towards and understanding of child rights. All the instruments were constructed for the purposes of this study and based on available questionnaires in the field and the CRC. Expectedly, results show children are viewed very positively. However, the image of the child is somewhat ambivalent – Croatian adults view children as active, cooperative and capable to express their opinion, they also view them as vulnerable and dependent. Overt support for different child rights based on the CRC was high, with support for nurturance rights ($M=6.51$, $SD=0.731$) being significantly higher ($t = 34.84$, $p < .0001$) than support for self-determination rights ($M=5.67$, $SD=0.924$). In addition, those who have children support nurturance rights ($M=6.56$, $SD=0.667$) more than those without children ($M=6.41$, $SD=0.849$) ($t = 2.945$, $p < .01$), but there were no significant differences in support of self-determination rights between those with or without children ($t = 0.198$, $p > .05$). When we examined attitudes towards child rights via modern prejudice (e.g. “children should stop complaining that they do not have enough rights”, “children today have too many rights, and too little responsibilities”, “children rights

threaten adult rights”)we observed high endorsement of modern prejudice ($M=3.75$; $SD=1.058$). In addition, those who harbor more modern prejudice also believe that adults should respect and support children rights less ($r = -.44$, $p<.001$), and support both nurturance ($r = -.19$, $p<.001$) and self-determination rights less ($r = -.31$, $p<.001$). They also have a more negative image of a child. They are more ready to believe children are disobedient ($r = -.40$, $p<.001$), boring ($r = -.37$, $p<.001$), vulnerable ($r = -.06$, $p<.05$), passive ($r = -.33$, $p<.001$) and less capable of self-determination and participation in decisions ($r = -.09$, $p<.01$). Overall, results indicate that important strides need to be made with adults and their attitudes towards child rights.

Keywords: child rights, nurturance rights, self-determination rights, image of the child, attitudes

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Uticaj cyberbullinga na mentalno zdravlje maloljetnika

Zbog sve veće dostupnosti djece i mladih internetu i društvenim mrežama, koje se koriste potpuno nekontrolisano, sve je veći broj djece žrtava zlostavljanja putem interneta. Zlostavljanje počinje kao cyberbulling, ali nerijetko se zlostavljanje nastavi i van virtuelnog svijeta i preraste u teže oblike zlostavljanja. Takođe, zabrinjavajuća je činjenica da se međuvršnjačko nasilje sve češće dešava putem društvenih mreža ili komunikacije mobitelom.

O problemu zlostavljanja maloljetnika se govori i prepoznaje se, ali se problem sistemski ne rješava i često se zanemari činjenica povezanosti između nekažnenog počinioca nasilja na internetu sa budućim prekršiocem krivičnog zakona. Iz tog razloga nekažnjena zlostavljачka ponašanja se najčešće produbljuju.

Prema podacima iz više istraživanja u Bosni i Hercegovini, veliki broj maloljetnika trpi posljedice nasilja na internetu počinjenog od strane njihovih vršnjaka i razvijaju simptome na psihološkom planu. Djeca i mladi ne govore svojim roditeljima o nasilju na internetu kojem su izloženi, te često roditelji nisu ni upoznati na koji način njihova djeca provode svoje slobodne vrijeme na internetu.

Posljedice zlostavljanja na internetu utiču na ponašanju djece i mladih, a manifestuju se kroz agresivna, neurotična ili depresivna ponašanja. S tim u vezi u

okviru problema istraživanja, sam predmet istraživanja će se odnositi na to kakve posljedice cyberbullying ima na mentalno zdravlje maloljetnika. Zlostavljanje djeteta na internetu od strane vršnjaka u BiH ne prepoznaje se u dovoljnoj mjeri kao mogući rizik, ali ni kao prijeteća opasnost da se kod žrtve nasilja ozbiljno naruši mentalno zdravlje.

Za potrebe ovog rada realizovano je anketiranje roditelja i nastavnika u školama u Kantonu Sarajevo, a u kojima su zabilježeni slučajevi nasilja na internetu. Takođe, potrebno je analizirati i trenutnu zakonsku regulativu koja tretira zaštitu maloljetnika, te i na taj način razlučiti o sankcionisanju počinioca ovog nasilja, kao i navesti na razmišljanje o drugim preventivnim metodama.

Metode koje će biti korištene u ovom istraživanju su: analiza sadržaja, odnosno ankete i statistička metoda. Na taj način autor će doći do potrebnih podataka koji su aktuelni i mogu biti od značaja za buduća istraživanja, kojih na ovu temu inače nedostaje.

Ključne reči: Cyberbullying, Mladi, Maloljetnik, Prevencija, Internet

The impact of cyberbullying on the minor's mental health

Due to the increasing availability of children and young people on the Internet and social networks, which are used completely uncontrollably, there is a growing number of children victims of abuse via the Internet. Abuse begins as cyberbullying, but infrequently abuse continues beyond the virtual world and develops into more serious forms of abuse. Also, it is concerning that peer violence is increasingly occurring through social networks or cell phone communications.

About the problem of juvenile abuse is being spoken and it is recognized, but the problem is not systematically resolved and the fact that there is a link between an unpunished perpetrator of online violence and a future criminal offender is often overlooked. For this reason, unpunished abusive behaviors tend to deepen.

According to data from various research in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a large number of minors suffer the effects of cyberbullying, that was conducted by their peers, thus develop psychological symptoms. Children and young people do not tell their parents about the online violence they are exposed to, and often parents are not even aware of how their children spend their free time online.

The consequences of online abuse affect the behavior of children and young people which are manifested through aggressive, neurotic or depressive behaviors. In this regard, within the scope of the research problem, the subject matter of the research will be concerned with the effects of cyberbullying on the

mental health of minors. Abuse of a child via the Internet by peers in BiH is not sufficiently recognized as a possible risk, nor as a threat to severely violate their mental health.

For the purpose of this paper, a survey of parents and teachers in schools in the Canton of Sarajevo was conducted, in which cases of violence via the Internet were recorded. Also, it is necessary to analyze the current legislation that deals with the protection of minors, and thus to discern the sanctioning of the perpetrators of such violence, as well as to reflect on other preventive methods.

The methods that will be used in this research are content analysis, i.e. surveys and statistical method. Therefore, the author will obtain the necessary data that is actual and may be relevant for future research, which otherwise is lacking on this topic.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Youth, Minor, Internet, Prevention



PSIHOLOGIJA SPORTA

SPORT PSYCHOLOGY

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Motivational climate as predictor of basic psychological needs in sports of young Serbian female athletes: the role of coach and teammates

In youth sports coach and teammates have relevant role in athlete's development as a player. They create motivational climate that can be task or ego-involving. The type of motivational climate directly influences behavior and values, but also the performance of an athlete. Recently, many studies turned to examining the role of motivational climate on the satisfaction of basic psychological needs in sports, with regard primarily on coach and parents. Having in mind that in adolescence, most important relationships in sports are the ones with peers – teammates and coach, this research examines predictive role of motivational climate created by coach and teammates on the satisfaction of basic psychological needs in sports; need for competence, autonomy, and relatedness. The sample consisted from 192 female young athletes, from collective sports, average age of 13.6 years from difference clubs on the territory of Vojvodina. During early spring time in 2017, they filled out Peer Motivational Climate in Youth Sport - MCYSQ (Ntoumanis & Vazou, 2005), Perceived Motivational Climate in Sport Questionnaire-2 - PMCSQ-2 (Newton, Duda & Yin, 2000), and the Basic Need Satisfaction in Sport Scale (BNSSS, Ng, Losdale, & Hodge, 2011). The predictive model consisted from factors: Task-involving motivational climate created by coach, Punishing mistakes by coach, Unequal treatment by coach, Task-involving motivational climate created by teammates, and Ego-involving motivational climate created by teammates, while criteria variables were need for Competence, Autonomy-Choice, and Relatedness. Results of regression analysis show that this model is statistically significant for all three psychological needs (Competence ($F(5)=10.410$, $p=.00$), Autonomy-Choice ($F(5)=4.379$, $p=.001$); and Relatedness ($F(5)=20.497$, $p=.000$)) and that it explains 21.9% of variance for Competence, 10.5% for Autonomy-Choice; and 35.5% for Relatedness. For all three basic needs Task-involving motivational climate created by teammates singled out as significant predictor, but for Competence and Relatedness significant predictive role also has Task-involving motivational climate created by coach. Theoretical and practical implication of three results is discussed in the paper.

Keywords: motivational climate, youth sports, relationships with coach, teammates, basic needs in sports

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Značaj imaginacije u psihološkoj pripremi ženskog tima vaterpolo reprezentacije: Preliminarni nalazi

Ako analiziramo literaturu koja se bavi veštinama kojim se vrhunski sportisti koriste da bi postigli optimalno psihološko stanje za svoju izvedbu, zaključimo da su one mnogobrojne, a tema kompleksna. Savremena istraživanja ističu ulogu imaginativnih sposobnosti kao specifične mentalne veštine koja doprinosi unapređenju sportskog performansa, kao i postizanju boljih rezultata. U ovom radu bavili smo se vezom između specifičnih aspekata sposobnosti imaginacije i različitih psiholoških veština u ženskom timu vaterpolo reprezentacije. Cilj istraživanja je utvrđivanje zastupljenosti specifičnih imaginativnih sposobnosti vaterpolistkinja u kreiranju strategija, postavljanju ciljeva, suočavanju sa potencijalnim teškoćama, kao i opštijih psiholoških karakteristika važnih za sportsku izvedbu poput samopouzdanja, orijentacije na tim, koncentracije, itd., kao i utvrđivanje relacija među pomenutim konstruktima.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na populaciji vaterpolistkinja (N=28), a podaci su prikupljeni u okviru dijagnostičkog postupka za potrebe psihološke pripreme ženske vaterpolo reprezentacije Srbije. Ispitivanje je obavljeno tokom priprema za evropsko prvenstvo 2018. godine. Za ove svrhe korišćeni su prevodi instrumenata na srpski jezik: Upitnik sposobnosti imaginacije u sportu (SIAQ: Williams & Cumming, 2014) i Upitnik psiholoških veština za sport - verzija za mlade (PSIS-Y: Elferik-Gemser, 2005).

Nakon izračunavanja standardizovanih vrednosti za skorove na supskalama korišćenih instrumenata, možemo zaključiti da je od imaginativnih sposobnosti u našoj vaterpolo reprezentaciji najzastupljenija imaginacija afekta povezanog sa sportskom izvedbom, a među opštim psihološkim veštinama samopouzdanje, odsustvo anksioznosti i motivacija za postignućem. Kada su u pitanju relacije između izmerenih psiholoških konstrukata, ukupna imaginativna sposobnost pozitivno korelira sa motivacijom za postignućem ($r=.70$, $p<.001$), koncentracijom ($r=.64$, $p<.001$) i mentalnom pripremljenošću ($r=.58$, $p<.001$). Posmatrajući svaku supdimenziju sposobnosti imaginacije posebno, sposobnost imaginacije cilja pozitivno korelira sa odsustvom anksioznosti ($r=.64$, $p<.001$), dok imaginacija strategije ($r=.37$, $p<.005$), cilja ($r=.41$, $p<.005$), i veštine izvođenja ($r=.43$, $p<.005$) pozitivno koreliraju sa samopouzdanjem.

Opšti zaključak koji možemo izvesti iz ovih rezultata jeste da razvijanje veština imaginacije ima značaja u opštoj psihološkoj pripremljenosti za vrhunsku sportsku izvedbu, dok pojedine specifične imaginacije, poput imaginacije cilja i strategije, promovišu sportsko samopouzdanje i redukciju anksioznosti.

Ključne reči: imaginacija, psihološka priprema, ženski vaterpolo tim, elitni sport

The importance of imagery in psychological preparation of the national female water-polo team: Preliminary report

Analyzing the literature that deals with the skills which top athletes use to achieve the optimal psychological condition for their performance, one can conclude that they are numerous, and the subject is complex. Contemporary research emphasizes the role of imagery abilities as a specific mental skill that contributes to the improvement of sporting performance, as well as achieving better results. In this paper assessed the relationship between particular aspects of the ability of imagination and various psychological skills in the women's team of water-polo representation.

We aimed to examine the influence of the specific imagery abilities that water-polo female athletes use in creating strategies, setting up goals, facing potential difficulties, and more general psychological characteristics important for sports performance, such as self-confidence, team orientation, concentrations, etc.

The research was carried out on the population of 28 female water-polo athletes of the national team of Serbia, and the data were collected during the diagnostic procedure intended for designing the program of psychological preparation. The test was conducted during the preparations for 2018 European Championship. For these purposes, Serbian translations of the following instruments were used: The Sport Imagery Ability Questionnaire (SIAQ: Williams & Cumming, 2014) and Psychological Skills for Sport - Youth Version (PSIS-Y: Elferik-Gemser, 2005).

After calculating the standardized scores for each subscale, we found that the most represented imagery ability is the imagination of the affect, and among the general psychological skills self-confidence, absence of anxiety and motivation for achievement. When it comes to the relationships between measured psychological constructs, the overall imagery ability positively correlates with motivation for achievement ($r = .70, p < .001$), concentration ($r = .64, p < .001$) and mental preparedness ($r = .58, p < .001$). Observing each subdimension of the ability of imagination in particular, the ability to visualize the goal positively correlates with the absence of anxiety ($r = .64, p < .001$), while the visualization of the strategy ($r = .37, p < .005$), the goal ($r = .41, p < .005$), and performance skills ($r = .43, p < .005$) positively correlate with self confidence.

The general conclusion we can draw from these results is that imagery is important in general psychological preparedness for elite sports performance, while certain specific imaginations, such as the imagination of the goal and the strategy, promote sports self-confidence and reduction of anxiety.

Keywords: imagery, psychological preparation, women's water-polo team, elite sport

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Fizički self i opaženo ponašanje saigrača kao prediktori potrebe za kompetencijom kod mladih sportista

U skladu sa razvojnim promenama karakterističnih za adolescenciju, ovaj rad se bavi ispitivanjem relacija između načina na koji mladi sportisti percipiraju sopstvene fizičke sposobnosti i ponašanje saigrača i zadovoljene potrebe za kompetencijom. Potreba za kompetencijom predstavlja jednu od bazičnih univerzalnih potreba, koja dolazi do izražaja upravo tokom adolescencije. Mladi sportista ima potrebu da se oseća sposobnim, uspešnim u odabranoj aktivnosti i da ga drugi tako opažaju. Na doživljaj lične sportske kompetencije u velikoj meri utiče fizički self – predstava o sopstvenoj fizičkoj sposobnosti, ali i ponašanje saigrača. U okviru sporta, saigrači predstavljaju značajnu socijalnu vršnjačku grupu koja oblikuje vrednosti, ponašanje i identitet mladog sportiste.

Uzorak u ovom istraživanju sastojao se od 262 ispitanika (dečaka=131), prosečnog uzrasta od 13,7 godina koji se aktivno bave rukometom, odbojkom i košarkom minimum 3 godine, u klubovima sa teritorije Vojvodine. Tokom 2017/2018. godine oni su popunjavali Skalu fizičke samoefikasnosti (The Physical Self-Efficacy Scale, Ryckman et al., 1982) – subskalu percipirana fizička sposobnost i Upitnik opažene motivacione klime kreirane od strane saigrača (Peer Motivational Climate in Youth Sport – MCYSQ, Ntoumanis & Vazou, 2005) u okviru kojeg su izdvojene dve subskale: motivaciona klima usmerena na učenje i motivaciona klima usmerena na postignuće. Potreba za kompetencijom merena je subskalom Kompetencija iz Skale osnovnih psiholoških potreba u sportu (Basic Need Satisfaction in Sport Scale BNSSS, Ng, Losdale, & Hodge, 2011).

Rezultati regresione analize pokazuju da percipirana fizička sposobnost i motivaciona klima koju kreiraju saigrači predstavljaju značajan prediktivni model ($F(3,223)=50.59, p=.00$) koji objašnjava 40.5% varijanse potrebe za kompetencijom. Kao značajni individualni prediktori izdvojili su se percipirana fizička sposobnost ($\beta=.567, p=.00$) i motivaciona klima usmerena na učenje koju kreiraju saigrači ($\beta=.146, p=.02$). Mladi sportista koji percipira sebe kao fizički sposobnog i opaža da saigrači kreiraju motivacionu klimu koja je podržavajuća, usmerena na učenje i pružanje emocionalne podrške, u većoj meri imaće zadovoljenu potrebu za kompetencijom. Fizički self u velikoj meri boji doživljaj kompetentnosti u adolescenciji kada adolescent više pažnje posvećuje sopstvenom izgledu i izgradnji ličnog identiteta. Paralelno sa izgradnjom selfa i identiteta, adolescent – mladi sportista – ima pred sobom i razvojni zadatak da uspostavi značajne interpersonalne odnose. Saigrači u okviru sporta predstavljaju vršnjačku grupu u kojoj adolescent formira interpersonalne odnose koji u velikoj meri doprinose njegovom poimanju sebe i ličnog uspeha. Teorijske i praktične implikacije biće razmatrane u radu.

Ključne reči: adolescencija, omladinski sport, motivaciona klima, saigrači, fizički self, kompetencija

Physical self and the perceived behavior of teammates as predictors of the need for competence among young athletes

In accordance with developmental changes in adolescence, this paper examines the relationships between the young athlete's perceived physical abilities, perceived behaviors of teammates, and satisfaction of the need for competence. The need for competence is one of the basic universal needs, which is intensified during adolescence. Young athletes have the need to feel capable, successful in the selected activity and to be viewed as such by others. The perception of personal sports competence is greatly influenced by the physical self - perception of one's own physical ability, but also by the behaviors of teammates. Within the sport, teammates represent a significant social group that shapes values, behavior and identity of a young athlete.

The sample consisted of 262 respondents (boys=131), average age of 13.7 years, who actively train handball, volleyball and basketball for at least 3 years in different clubs from Vojvodina. During 2017/2018. they've completed Physical Self-Efficiency Scale (Ryckman et al., 1982) - subscale Perceived Physical Ability, and the questionnaire Peer Motivational Climate in Youth Sport (MCYSQ, Ntoumanis & Vazou, 2005), with two subscales: task-oriented motivational climate and ego-oriented motivational climate. The need for competence was measured with the score from subscale Competence from the Basic Scale of Basic Psychological Needs in Sport (BNSSS, Ng, Losdale, & Hodge, 2011).

The results of the regression analysis show that the perceived physical ability and motivational climate created by the teammates represent a significant predictive model ($F(3,223)=50.59, p=.00$) which explains 40.5% of variance of the need for competence. Perceived physical ability ($\beta=.567, p=.00$) and task-oriented motivational climate ($\beta=.146, p=.02$) singled out as significant individual predictors. A young athlete who perceives himself as physically able and notices that teammates create a motivational climate that is supportive, focused on learning, and providing emotional support, will have more satisfied need for competence.

Physical self has significant part in development of sense of competence in adolescence. Adolescent devotes more attention to his own appearance and development of self image. Parallel to development of self and identity, adolescent has one more developmental task – forming interpersonal relationships. Teammates in sport represent peer group in which adolescent forms interpersonal relationships that greatly contribute to his own perception of self and personal success. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed in the paper.

Keywords: adolescence, youth sport, motivational climate, teammates, physical self, competence

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Ispitivanje latentne strukture Skale za procenu motivacije maratonaca na populaciji sa prostora bivše Jugoslavije

Iako legenda kaže da je grčki vojnik Filipides, nakon što je pretrčao 42km od Maratona do Atine kako bi javio da su Persijanci poraženi – preminuo, poslednjih godina je sve veći broj onih koji se odlučuju na trčanje ove distance. Nekada je ova disciplina bila rezervisana za atletičare, a danas je među maratoncima sve veći broj rekreativaca, od kojih se neki nikada pre toga nisu bavili sportom.

Broj maratonaca se u periodu od 1977. do 2007. godine u SAD povećao za više od 10 puta, a taj trend rasta i sve veća popularnost trčanja maratona prisutni su i u našoj zemlji. Šta to motiviše ljude na ovu zahtevnu i iscrpljujuću aktivnost, pokušali smo da saznamo na uzorku od 145 maratonaca (101 muškarac, 44 žene). Uslov je bio istrčan makar jedan maraton, a taj broj je varirao od 1 do maksimalnih 208.

Korišćena je Skala za procenu motivacije maratonaca (Motivation of Marathoners Scale – MOMS) konstruisana 1993. godine za sveobuhvatnu procenu razloga za

trčanje maratona (Masters, Ogles & Jonton, 1993). Sadrži 56 tvrdnji, sa sedmostepenom Likertovom skalom odgovora. Ova skala je na našem jeziku samo jednom korišćena, ali za procenu motivacije za dugoprugaško trčanje što obuhvata polu i mini-maraton. Ovde se prvi put koristi samo na populaciji maratonaca.

U cilju ispitivanja latentne strukture skale za procenu motivacije maratonaca, sprovedli smo eksploratornu faktorsku analizu, metodom glavnih komponenti, sa kosom Promax rotacijom. Kajzer-Majer-Olkinov pokazatelj reprezentativnosti (KMO= 0,87), i značajnosti Bartletovog testa sfericiteta ($\chi^2(1540) = 6473,24, p < 0,001$) ukazali su na opravdanost primene ove analize.

Na osnovu paralelne analize retencije faktora, i uz primenu kriterijuma 95. percentila, zadržano je 5 komponenti koje objašnjavaju 56,71% ukupne varijanse. Vrednosti Cronbach alfa koeficijenta kreću se od 0,85 do 0,92 za pojedinačne skale.

Dobijeno je 5 faktora motivacije za trčanje maratona, i oni su imenovani kao: Prevladavanje stresa, Unapređenje mentalnog zdravlja i kontrola težine, Takmičarski duh, Afilijacija, Fizičko zdravlje.

Prema sadržaju izolovanih faktora mogli bismo da zaključimo da osim sportskih u trčanju maratona značajno učestvuju i psihološki faktori. Tu pre svega mislimo na unapređenje mentalnog zdravlja, doprinos osećanju soptvene vrednosti, što znači da uzrok konstantnog porasta broja maratonaca verovatno leži u tome što se sve veći broj ljudi na ovaj način oslobađa od stresa i brine o svom psihičkom, ali i fizičkom zdravlju.

Ključne reči: motivacija, trčanje maratona, mentalno zdravlje

Examination of the latent structure of the Motivation of Marathoners Scale on the population from the territory of the former Yugoslavia

Although the legend says that the Greek soldier Filipides died after crossing 42km from Marathon to Athens to report that the Persians were defeated, there has been an increasing number of those who choose to run this distance in recent years. While this discipline was reserved for athletes before, there is a growing number of recreational runners among the marathoners today, and some of them have never been involved in sports before.

The number of marathoners increased more than 10 times between 1977 and 2007 in the USA, and this trend of growth and the increasing popularity of running marathons are also present in our country. Using a sample of 145 marathoners (101 men, 44 women), we tried to find out what motivates people to this demanding and exhausting activity. The inclusion criterion required that participant had already completed at least one marathon, and this number varied from 1 to maximum 208.

The Motivation of Marathoners Scale (MOMS) was constructed in 1993 for a comprehensive assessment of the reason for running a marathon (Masters, Ogles & Jonton, 1993). It contains 56 items, with a seven-fold Likert response scale. This scale was used only once in the Serbian speaking area, but to estimate motivation for long run, which includes a half and a mini marathon. This was the first time to be used exclusively in the marathon population.

In order to examine the latent structure of MOMS scale, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) (SPSS 21.0) was used. Kaisere-Meyere-Olkin test indicated very good sampling adequacy (KMO = .87)

Latent factors were extracted by principal components analysis, and the optimal number of factors was determined by the parallel analysis with 95% percentile criterion. This criterion suggested a five-factor solution, which explained 56.71 % of the variance.

Cronbach alpha coefficients range from 0.85 to 0.92 for individual scales.

Five factors of motivation for running marathon were isolated: Stress Copying, Mental Health Improvement and Weight Control, Competitive Spirit, Affiliation, Physical Health

According to the content of isolated factors, we could conclude that besides sports, psychological factors are also significantly involved in marathon running. First of all, improving mental health and contribute to the feeling of own value, which means that the cause of the constant increase in the number of marathoners probably lies in the fact that for an increasing number of people this is the way to overcome stress and to take care of their physical as well as physical health.

Keywords: motivation, running marathon, mental health

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Odnos motivacije i učestalosti vježbanja sa zadovoljstvom izgledom mladih žena

Redovita tjelesna aktivnost predstavlja zdrav način kontrole tjelesne težine. Razumjeti što može motivirati osobu na vježbanje značajno je u prevenciji negativne slike tijela, ekstremnih dijetnih ponašanja i prekomjerne tjelesne težine. Neki pojedinci posjeduju odgovarajuću motivaciju, samopouzdanje i sposobnosti

potrebne za uživanje u fizički aktivnom načinu života (Longmuir i Tremblay, 2016), dok druge osobe vježbaju iz pogrešnih motiva, tako da njihovo vježbanje postaje disfunkcionalno (Dumitru, Dumitru i Maher, 2018).

U istraživanju su sudjelovale 262 ispitanice u dobi od 18 do 29 godina ($M = 21.52$, $SD = 1.86$). Indeks tjelesne mase (ITM) kretao se od 18.03 do 31.51 ($M = 22.09$, $SD = 2.69$). U uzorku je 22.1% djevojaka ispodprosječne težine, 62.3% normativne tjelesne težine, dok je 15.6% prekomjerno teških sudionica. Tjelesnom aktivnošću bavi se 190 ispitanica (72.5%).

Sudionice su odgovarale na pitanja o učestalosti bavljenja tjelesnom aktivnosti, visini i težini te su ispunile Upitnik o motivima za vježbanje (EMI-2, Markland i Ingledew, 1997) i Upitnik sociokulturalnih stavova prema izgledu (SATAQ-4R, Schaefer i sur., 2016). Upitnici pokazuju zadovoljavajuće metrijske karakteristike.

Dvosmjernom analizom varijance provjerene su razlike u motivaciji za vježbanjem i internalizaciji ideala izgleda s obzirom na učestalost vježbanja i ITM. Ispitanice koje vježbaju više puta tjedno, u odnosu na one koje ne vježbaju ili vježbaju samo jednom tjedno, kao motive vježbanja ističu osvježenje, uživanje, izazov, poboljšanje izgleda i povećanje tjelesne snage. Ispitanice koje vježbaju 2 ili 3 puta tjedno čine to i zbog želje za pripadanjem grupi, dok je za ispitanice koje vježbaju 4 i više puta tjedno, značajan motiv vježbanja povećanje tjelesne privlačnosti. Ispitanice koje vježbaju 4 ili više puta tjedno, razlikuju se od ispitanica koje vježbaju rjeđe ili uopće ne vježbaju jer su u većoj mjeri internalizirale ideal mišićavosti kojemu teže. Pripadanje grupi i kontrola tjelesne težine kao motivi za vježbanje, razlikuju djevojke različitoga ITM-e. U odnosu na djevojke višeg ITM-a, one nižega naglašavaju pripadanje grupi kao važan motiv za vježbanje, dok djevojke višeg ITM-a naglašavaju kontrolu tjelesne težine. Prekomjerno teške djevojke češće percipiraju pritisak okoline u smjeru promjene izgleda, odnosno doživljavaju veći pritisak obitelji, vršnjaka, značajnih drugih osoba (npr. romantičnih partnera, trenera) i medija da poboljšaju izgled, smanje količinu masnoća te izgledaju mršavije.

ITM ima važnu ulogu u percepciji pritiska okoline na promjenu izgleda, ali nije povezan s učestalosti vježbanja. Poznavanje motivacije za vježbanje može pomoći u kreiranju programa za poticanje vježbanja koje proizlazi iz zdravih motiva poput osvježenja, pripadanja grupi, uživanja, očuvanja zdravlja, a stavlja u drugi plan potencijalno štetne motive poput tjelesne privlačnosti i mišićavosti.

* Ovaj je rad financiralo Sveučilište u Rijeci projektom broj: uniri-drustv-18-63.

Ključne reči: motivacija za vježbanje, tjelesni izgled, indeks tjelesne mase, pritisak okoline

Relationship between motivation for exercise and frequency of exercise with the appearance satisfaction in young women

Regular physical activity represents a healthy way of controlling body weight. Our understanding of motives for exercise has significant role in prevention of negative body-image, extreme dieting behavior and overweight. Some individuals have the proper motivation, self-confidence, and abilities needed to enjoy a physically active lifestyle (Longmuir & Tremblay, 2016), while others exercise for the wrong motives, which can lead to dysfunctional exercise (Dumitru, Dumitru, & Maher, 2018).

Data from 262 female participants, aged from 18 to 29 ($M = 21.52$, $SD = 1.86$) were used. Body mass index (BMI) ranged from 18.03 to 31.51 ($M = 22.09$, $SD = 2.69$). In our sample, 22.1% of girls had below average weight, 62.3% had normative body weight, and 15.6% were overweight. More than 70% of participants ($N=190$) are engaged in some physical activity.

Data were gathered on the frequency of physical activity, body weight and height. Participants also filled Exercise Motivation Inventory (EMI-2, Markland & Ingledew, 1997) and Sociocultural Attitudes Toward Appearance Questionnaire (SATAQ-4R, Schaefer et.al., 2016). Both questionnaires had good psychometric properties.

Using 2-way ANOVA we compared motivation for exercising and the internalization of the ideal body appearance with regard to the frequency of exercise and BMI. Girls who exercise multiple times a week, compared to those who do not exercise or exercise only once a week, emphasize revitalization, enjoyment, challenge, appearance and strength and endurance as main motives for exercising. In addition, girls who exercise 2 or 3 times a week emphasize affiliation as a motive, while for those who exercise 4 or more times a week, a significant motivation to exercise is physical attractiveness. Girls who exercise 4 or more times a week have internalized the ideal muscular body more than girls who are exercising less frequently or not at all.

Affiliation and weight management, as motives for exercise differs for the girls regarding their BMI. Girls with lower BMI emphasize affiliation as a motive, while girls with higher BMI give more value to the body weight control.

Overweight girls perceive more pressure to change their appearance compared to girls with normative weight or girls below average weight. They perceive more pressure from the family, peers, significant others (e.g. romantic partners, trainers, teachers) to look better, to reduce body fat and to look thinner.

BMI has important role in perceiving sociocultural pressure to change appearance, but it is not related to exercise frequency. Identification of main motives for

exercise can help in creating training programs that emphasize healthy motives, such as refreshment, affiliation, enjoyment, health preservation, and give less importance to potentially damaging motives, like the sense of physical attractiveness and muscularity.

* This work has been fully supported by the University of Rijeka under the project number: uniri-drustv-18-63.

Keywords: Key words: motives for exercise, body appearance, body mass index, sociocultural pressure

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Dimenzije motivacije aktivnih trkača

Koji su motivi za svladavanjem duljih trkačkih staza posebno je aktualno pitanje danas kada sve veći broj rekreativaca pomiče granice svoje tjelesne izdržljivosti i teži svladavanju polumaratona ili maratona. U nastojanju odgovora na ovo pitanje i s ciljem operacionalizacije motivacije za trčanjem maratona razvijena je skala motivacije maraton trkača (Motivation of Marathoners Scale – MOMS; Masters, Ogles i Jolton, 1993). Pretpostavlja devet subskala (Psihološko suočavanje, Samopoštovanje, Smisao života, Usmjerenost na opće zdravlje, Tjelesna masa, Pripadanje, Prepoznavanje, Natjecanje, Postizanje osobnih ciljeva) koje mjere četiri kategorije motiva (Psihološki motivi, Zdravstveni motivi, Društveni motivi, Motivi postiguća). Iako iskorak u konceptualizaciji motivacije u okviru ovog specifičnog oblika ljudskog djelovanja, jezične adaptacije upitnika ipak nisu jasno potvrdile pretpostavljenu strukturu upućujući na moguće adaptacije modela. Cilj ovog istraživanja je testirati pretpostavljenu, odnosno utvrditi najbolju strukturu modela za proučavanje motivacije za ove oblike trčanja. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 340 rekreativnih trkača (61 muškarac, 279 žena), sudionika škole trčanja (dobi između 19 i 59), s iskustvom trčanja utrka od minimalno 5 kilometara do istrčanog polumaratona. Rezultati konfirmatorne faktorske analize nisu potvrdili pretpostavljenu deveto-faktorsku strukturu, u skladu s testiranjima u drugim jezičnim kontekstima. Naknadni eksploratorni i konfirmatorni postupci uputili su na

sedmo-faktorsku strukturu potvrđujući potrebne modifikacije, a potencijal skale se očituje u modelu s prilagođenim pretpostavljenim subskalama u hrvatskom kontekstu.

Ključne reči: Aktivno trčanje, motivacija, zdravlje, maraton

Motivation dimensions of active runners

The motives for mastering long-distance runs is the especially current question of nowadays when an increasing number of recreational players challenge the limits of their physical endurance and strive to master the half marathons or marathons. The Motivation of Marathoners Scale (MOMS; Masters, Ogles & Jolton, 1993) has been developed in order to answer this question to operationalise the motivation for marathon running. The questionnaire includes nine subscales (Psychological Coping, Self-Esteem, Life Meaning, General Health Orientation, Weight Concern, Affiliation, Recognition, Competition, Personal Goal Achievement) that measure four broader motive categories (Psychological Motives, Physical Health Motive, Social Motives, Achievement Motives). Albeit being a step forward regarding motivation conceptualisation within this specific form of human activity, the language adaptations of the questionnaires did not clearly confirm the assumed structure pointing to possible model adaptations. The aim of this research is to test the assumed structure and to determine the best model for studying the motivation for these forms of running. The research involved 340 (61 males and 279 females) recreational runners, running school attendants, aged between 19 and 59 years, with running experience from a minimum of 5 kilometres to a half-marathon run. The results of CFA did not confirm the assumed original 9-factor structure, in accordance with tests in other language contexts. Further EFA and CFA analyses indicated 7-factor structure confirming the scale modification necessity, and manifesting scale potential in a model with customised sub-scales in the Croatian context.

Keywords: Active running, motivation, health, marathon



POSTER SEKCIJA

POSTER SECTION

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Strategije suočavanja sa stresom i zdravstveni problemi kod žena

Cilj ovog rada predstavlja utvrđivanje razlika u strategijama suočavanja sa stresom između žena koje su izvestile o postojanju zdravstvenih problema u proteklih godinu dana od trenutka ispitivanja i žena kod kojih zdravstveni problemi, u istom periodu, nisu registrovani. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćen uzorak od 246 žena (123 žene sa zdravstvenim problemima i 123 žene bez zdravstvenih problema), starosti između 20 i 63 godine ($AS=39.99$, $SD=8.68$), različitog obrazovnog, radnog i socioekonomskog statusa. Brief COPE skalom (Carver, 1997) je ispitano 14 strategija suočavanja sa stresom: samooometanje, aktivno prevladavanje, poricanje, zloupotreba psihoaktivnih supstanci, traženje emocionalne i instrumentalne podrške, odustajanje, ventiliranje, pozitivno redefinisanje, planiranje, humor, prihvatanje, religioznost, i samookrivljanje. Rezultati jednofaktorske multivarijantne analize varijanse (MANOVA), pokazuju da su glavni efekti ($F(14, 209) = 2.26$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .13$) značajni na multivarijantnom nivou, pri čemu se kod ispitanica koje su izvestile o postojanju zdravstvenih tegoba registruje učestalije ventiliranje, samookrivljanje, te traženje emocionalne podrške, u odnosu na ispitanice koje nisu izvestile o postojanju zdravstvenih tegoba. Dobijeni rezultati ukazuju na to da žene sa zdravstvenim problemima nešto učestalije koriste strategije suočavanja sa stresom fokusirane na emocije, što je u skladu sa rezultatima prethodnih studija koji ukazuju na to da se ova forma suočavanja sa stresom, nasuprot strategijama suočavanja sa stresom fokusiranim na problem, češće koristi kada događaji nisu promenljivi. U skladu sa time, moguće je da ispitanice, koje su izvestile o postojanju zdravstvenih problema, fizičke tegobe percipiraju u većoj meri kao događaje nad kojima imaju smanjenu kontrolu i uticaj, te da je ovakva percepcija stresnog događaja uticala na učestalije korišćenje emocionalno fokusiranih strategija suočavanja. Iznete pretpostavke je potrebno proveriti u budućim istraživanjima ispitivanjem povezanosti percepcije kontrolabilnosti zdravstvenih problema i korišćenja strategija suočavanja sa stresom.

Ključne reči: zdravstveni problemi, strategije suočavanja sa stresom, stres

Coping strategies and health problems in women

The aim of the present study was to determine the differences in coping strategies among women who reported the existence of health problems in the past year and

women without health problems in the same period of time. The study included a sample of 246 women (123 women with health problems and 123 women without health problems), aged between 20 and 63 years ($M = 39.99$, $SD = 8.68$), with different educational, employment and socio-economic status. Participants responded to a coping questionnaire Brief COPE scale (Carver, 1997) with the fourteen subscales: self-distraction, active coping, denial, substance abuse, use of emotional and instrumental support, behavioral disengagement, venting, positive reframing, planning, humor, acceptance, religion, and self blame. The results of the multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) show significant main effects ($F(14, 209) = 2.26$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .13$), with more frequent use of ventilation, self-distraction, and emotional support among women who reported the existence of health problems, than among women without health problems. The obtained results suggest that women with health problems are frequently using emotional-focused strategies, which is in line with the results of previous studies that indicate that this form of coping, as opposed to problem-focused coping, is more often used to handle or eliminate stressful events that appear not to be under the individual's control. Accordingly, it is possible that women with health problems perceived to a greater extent this physical problems as events over which they have reduced control and influence. The foregoing assumptions need to be verified in future studies by examining the relation between perception of controllability of health problems and use of coping strategies.

Keywords: health problems, coping strategies, stress

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Faking aggressiveness: Scores' changes under different faking instructions

The aim of this study was to explore the effect of different instructions (standard - honest, socially desirable - faking good, and socially undesirable - faking bad) on scores' changes on aggressiveness questionnaire. The applied Aggressiveness Questionnaire AVDH measures four facets of aggressiveness - anger, vengefulness, dominance, and hostility. On a sample comprises of 70 students, the questionnaire was given under standard instruction, and after 2 weeks under randomly assigned faking good or faking bad instruction, and after another 2 weeks under opposite

instruction compared to previous (faking good or faking bad). Results of repeated measures general linear model showed that there is a significant effect of instruction on all four facets of AVDH (partial eta squared ranged from .67 in the case of hostility do .88 in the case of anger and vengefulness). In all cases, scores under faking bad instruction were the highest, then under standard instruction, and the lowest scores were obtained under faking good instruction. Post hoc test showed that scores under all three instructions were significantly different, except between dominance scores under standard and faking good instructions. However, the factor structure of AVDH remains the same across instructions. Results showed that AVDH is sensitive to instruction, but that factor structure is preserved.

Keywords: faking good, faking bad, aggressiveness, AVDH, factor structure

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Dimenzije ličnosti i egzekutivne funkcije pacijentkinja obolelih od karcinoma dojke

Pacijentkinje sa karcinomom dojke često se suočavaju sa promenama na planu neurokognitivnog funkcionisanja, koje mogu biti prisutne i pre lečenja citostatskom terapijom. Neurokognitivne smetnje najčešće se registruju na planu egzekutivnih funkcija, što se ogleda u teškoćama pažnje, radne memorije, planiranja i kognitivne fleksibilnosti. Pored pretpostavljenog uticaja same maligne bolesti i dalje ostaje otvoreno pitanje dodatnih faktora koji mogu da objasne eventualne smetnje u egzekutivnom funkcionisanju obolelih. Stoga, polazimo od pretpostavke da bi stavljanje akcenta na bazične individualne razlike, u vidu predispozicije za određene načine reagovanja, mogle bar delom da ih objasne. Navedeno očekivanje proizilazi kako iz mnogobrojnih nalaza koji ukazuju na značajnu ulogu dimenzija ličnosti u

predikciji ponašanja i adaptaciji na malignu bolest i lečenje, tako i iz sve brojnijih nalaza koji sugerišu zajedničke neuralne korelate nekih aspekata egzekutivnih funkcija i osobina ličnosti. Kako se egzekutivne funkcije sve više ispituju posredno, odnosno kroz funkcionalnost u svakodnevnim životnim situacijama, cilj studije bio je da se pored uticaja same maligne bolesti, ispita i uloga dimenzija ličnosti u predikciji bihevioralnih aspekata egzekutivnih funkcija pre započinjanja lečenja hemioterapijom. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 62 ispitanice (prosečna starost $M = 56,53$ godina, $SD = 11,52$), od kojih je grupa obolelih od karcinoma dojke obuhvatila 32 ispitanice, dok je kontrolnu grupu zdravih činilo 30 ispitanica ujednačenih po osnovnim sociodemografskim karakteristikama. Za procenu dimenzija ličnosti korišćen je Inventar Velikih Pet (BFI). Egzekutivne funkcije procenjene su Inventarom za procenu bihevioralnih aspekata egzekutivnih funkcija za odrasle (BRIEF-A) kojim je obuhvaćeno devet kliničkih skala, a koje mogu biti izražene kroz Indeks Bihevioralne Regulacije (obuhvata inhibiciju, mentalni „šifting“, emocionalnu kontrolu i samopraćenje) i Indeks Metakognicije (obuhvata inicijaciju, radnu memoriju, planiranje, nadgledanje zadataka, organizaciju materijala). Podaci su obrađeni primenom višestruke regresione analize u kojima su dimenzije ličnosti i pripadnost grupi uvrštene kao prediktorske varijable, dok su bihevioralni aspekti egzekutivnih funkcija predstavljeni kao kriterijumske varijable. Rezultati upućuju na značajan doprinos Neuroticizma u objašnjenju Indeksa Bihevioralne Regulacije ($\beta = .289$, $p = .034$), te na značajan doprinos Savesnosti u objašnjenju Indeksa Metakognicije ($\beta = -.461$, $p = .002$), dok se pripadnost grupi obolelih nije pokazala značajnom u predikciji egzekutivnih deficita na planu ponašanja ($p > .05$). Uz neophodnost longitudinalnog praćenja pacijentkinja, navedeno implicira važnost daljeg ispitivanja dimenzija ličnosti kao potencijalnih faktora vulnerabilnosti, ali i rezilijencije, u kontekstu adaptacije na neurokognitivnom i bihevioralnom planu, a po završenom lečenju obolelih.

Ključne reči: ličnost, egzekutivne funkcije, karcinom dojke, psihoonkologija

Personality traits and executive functions in breast cancer patients

Breast cancer patients often experience significant changes in their neurocognitive functioning, which can sometimes be present even before chemotherapy treatment. The most common changes are those in executive functions, which can be reflected through deficits in attention, working memory, planning and cognitive flexibility. In addition to supposed influence of malignant disease itself, there remains an open question of additional factors that can explain possible changes in executive functions of breast cancer patients. Therefore, we proceed from the assumption that putting emphasis on basic individual differences as

predispositions for specific types of behavior can at least partly explain them. This mentioned expectation is a result of many studies which pointed out significant role of personality traits in adaptation to malignant disease and its treatment, as well as numerous findings that suggest common neural correlates of some aspects of executive functions and personality. Relating to more increasingly trend of assessing the executive functions within an everyday real-world context, the aim of this study was to explore, in addition of the influence of the malignancy itself, the role of personality traits in the prediction of behavioral aspects of executive functions before chemotherapy treatment. The research was comprised of a total of 62 participants (average age $M=56,53$ years, $SD=11,52$), of which 32 participants with breast cancer and 30 healthy participants matched by main sociodemographic characteristics. The Big Five Inventory (BFI) was used for personality assessment. Executive functions were assessed by Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function-Adult Version (BRIEF-A) which consists of nine clinical scales and which can be presented as Behavioral Regulation Index (consist of Inhibit, Shift, Emotional Control, Self Monitor) and Metacognition Index (consist of Initiate, Working Memory, Plan/Organize, Task Monitor, Organization of Materials). The data is processed by conducting multiple regression analysis in which personality traits and group belongingness are included as prediction variables, while behavioral aspects of executive functions are presented as criterion variables. The results show significant contribution of Neuroticism in the explanation of Behavioral Regulation Index ($\beta=.289$, $p=.034$), and significant contribution of Conscientiousness in the explanation of Metacognition Index ($\beta=-.461$, $p=.002$), while belonging to a group of breast cancer patients didn't show any significance in the prediction of deficits in behavioral aspects of executive functions ($p>.05$). With the necessity of longitudinal observation of the patients, the above mentioned implies the importance of further investigation of personality traits as potential factors of not only vulnerability, but resilience as well in terms of neurocognitive and behavioral adaptation after oncological treatment.

Keywords: personality, executive functions, breast cancer, psycho-oncology

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The role of parental sensitivity in the transgenerational transmission of capacity to mentalize

Although capacity to mentalize is a widely research theme in psychology, only small number of studies examine its transgenerational transmission. However, all these studies show that parental capacity for mentalization is important for the way their children think about their own mental states. On the other hand, no studies have been found regarding the mechanisms through which this capacity is being transmitted from parents to children.

Because of the lack of such studies, the aim of this research is to check potential role of parental sensitivity as a mediator between capacity to mentalize of parents and their children.

The research was conducted on a sample of 388 participants, i.e. 194 primary caregiver-child dyads. The Reflective Functioning Questionnaire (RFQ: Fonagy et al., 2017) was used to operationalize parents and children's capacity to mentalize. The RFQ has two dimensions: certainty and uncertainty about mental states. Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI: Parker, Tupling, & Brown, 1979), with two measuring subjects, care and overprotection, was used in order to operationalize parental sensitivity as perceived by children.

The results show that only certainty about mental states of caregiver is statistically significant predictor of children's certainty about mental states ($\beta=.257$; $p=.001$). Statistically significant predictors of children's uncertainty about mental states are uncertainty about mental states of their primary caregiver ($\beta=.198$; $p=.011$) and overprotection of mothers ($\beta=.231$; $p=.019$), which is also a significant partial mediator of the relation between uncertainty about mental states of caregivers and their children, on the basis of the changes in β value and statistical significance of the uncertainty about mental states in the second step ($\beta=.170$; $p=.032$).

From these results we can conclude that parents capacity to mentlize is statistically significant predictor of this competence in their children. Surprisingly, parental care is not statistically significant predictor or mediator of this transmission and only overprotection by mothers can explain additional percentage of variance of the criterion variable. In fact, overprotection is a negative predictor of children's capacity to mentalize. More precisely, it predicts uncertainty in mentalizing, and it

mediates relation between parents and children's uncertainty about mental states. For further research we suggest usage of instruments which measure parental capacity to mentalize and inclusion of other variables which can potentially explain transmission gap.

* This research was supported by a research grant from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia within the framework of the 179002 project.

Keywords: Transgenerational transmission, capacity to mentalize, parent-child relations, parental sensitivity

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Darkwood moon illusion - depth cues distribution and distance perception

Moon illusion refers to a phenomenon in which Moon is perceived as larger on the horizon than on zenith. The traditional explanation, given by Kaufman and Rock, is called a flattened skydome hypothesis and it claims that illusion is a consequence of the appearance of many depth cues toward the horizon and little of them toward the zenith. This discrepancy in depth cues appearance would cause misperception of Moon distance, followed by a misperception of its size. We argue that it might be that illusion is not only due to the number of depth cues in two directions but to their distribution in one direction. Namely, Moon's distance from the Earth is around 384400km, and Earth's circumference is around 40000km, and therefore, distribution of depth cues is such that there are many of them near the observer, and almost none of them further on toward the horizon. Contrary to that, toward the zenith, lack of depth cues is similar from observer to the Moon. To examine this alternative hypothesis we performed an experiment in which 15 participants had a task to match distances of three spheres, on three directions (left, right and in front of the observer) in virtual reality display (Oculus Rift DK2). On one direction sphere was floating in an empty space, while on the other, space from observer to the sphere was filled with a line of trees on a ground made of bricks, which provided a variety of depth cues. On a third direction depth cues filled only part of the way, close to the observer. Spheres were 0.2m on the radius, and they were positioned on standard distances of 2m, 11m, and 20m to

approximate Moon size and distance from the Earth ratio. Participants repeated the task three times to match individually each direction with the other two. Results showed that there are no statistically significant differences between neither of directions ($F(1;14)=0.03, p=0.88$; $F(1;14)=1.55, p=0.23$; $F(1;14)=0.72, p=0.41$). Also, none of the interactions of direction and sphere distance was significant. Perceived distance is not being changed due to unequal distribution of depth cues and this finding cannot be explained either by our alternative interpretation nor by flattened skydome hypothesis. This result is important since it questions the role of depth cue distribution and perceived distance in Moon illusion explanation. However, many studies show independence of size and distance perception (Haber & Levin, 2001; Kim, Carello, Turvey, 2016), and it might happen that although depth cue distribution does not affect perceived distance of the Moon, it still affects its perceived size, which should be investigated further.

Keywords: Moon illusion, perceived distance, perceived size, depth cues distribution, flattened sky dome

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Procrastination and perfectionism as mediators between self-efficacy and academic achievement

Relationship of self-efficacy, procrastination and perfectionism with academic achievement have been well established. However, less is known about possible mediated effects especially when it comes to procrastination and perfectionism as mediators. The aim of this study was to examine the predictive contribution of self-efficacy, procrastination and perfectionism on academic achievement and to investigate possible mediating role of procrastination and perfectionism. A total of 227 university students (143 female, 84 male) completed measures of self-efficacy, procrastination and perfectionism and gave information about their GPA at the end of last academic year. In order to examine the effects of self-efficacy, procrastination and perfectionism on academic achievement hierarchical regression analysis was performed. As expected, it has shown that self-efficacy predicted higher academic achievement ($\beta=.159, p<.05$), and after controlling for its effects, procrastinations predicted lower academic achievement ($\beta=-.223,$

$p < .01$). After controlling for both self-efficacy and procrastination, only adaptive perfectionism was a positive predictor of academic achievement ($\beta = .241$, $p < .01$). Furthermore, after entering procrastination in the equation, the effect of self-efficacy was no longer significant, and after entering perfectionism in the equation the effect of procrastination was no longer significant, which according to Baron and Kenny (1989) suggests mediation. In order to examine mediation, we used Preacher and Hayes's bootstrapping method (Preacher and Hayes, 2008). Results suggest that lower self-efficacy predicts more procrastination, which then predicts lower standards, which then predict lower achievement (IE = .0027, CI = .0007 - .0065). However, even without procrastination, lower self-efficacy still predicts lower standards which predict lower achievement (IE = .0058, CI = .0013 - .0137). Therefore, the results support the hypothesis that both procrastination and perfectionism mediate the relationship between self-efficacy and academic achievement.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, procrastination, perfectionism, academic achievement

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Neki prediktori rizika za psihopatologiju kod djece osnovnoškolske dobi

Sve veći broj djece i adolescenata doživljava probleme s mentalnim zdravljem koji zatim ometaju normalan razvoj i funkcioniranje. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju kako 15-22% djece i adolescenata u dobi do 18 godina ima različite internalizirane i eksternalizirane probleme. Također, pokazuje se da samo manji broj djece i adolescenata, koji trebaju neki oblik tretmana, dobiva adekvatni tretman. Poremećaji koji se ne tretiraju na vrijeme mogu utjecati na prirodni proces razvoja i učenja djeteta, ali i dovesti do težih psihičkih poremećaja odrasle dobi. Zbog toga je rano prepoznavanje poremećaja, ali i njihovog uzroka izuzetno važno. Cilj ovoga istraživanja bio je ispitati odnos samoregulacije, socijalnih kompetencija, stilova suočavanja sa stresom i rizika za psihopatologiju kod djece osnovnoškolske dobi. Osim toga, procijenjena je mogućnost predviđanja rizika za razvoj psihopatologije na temelju prethodno navedenih varijabli. Istraživanje je provedeno na 320 učenika

od petog do osmog razreda osnovnih škola sa područja grada Osijeka. Primijenjeni su: Check lista pedijatrijskih simptoma – forma za dijete, Upitnik samoregulacije, Upitnik socijalnih kompetencija – forma za dijete i Upitnik stilova suočavanja sa stresom za djecu. Djeca pokazuju nisku razinu rizika za psihopatologiju, umjereno razvijenu samoregulaciju, relativno visoke socijalne kompetencije te češću uporabu suočavanja usmjerenog na problem i emocije, a rjeđu izbjegavanja. Rezultati ukazuju na značajnu negativnu povezanost rizika za psihopatologiju sa samoregulacijom ($r = -.74, p < 0.01$), socijalnim kompetencijama ($r = -.42, p < 0.01$) te sa suočavanjem usmjerenim na problem ($r = -.19, p < 0.01$) i emocije ($r = -.16, p < 0.01$), a pozitivnu sa izbjegavanjem ($r = -.42, p < 0.01$). Značajnim negativnim prediktorima rizika za psihopatologiju pokazali su se samoregulacija ($\beta = -.74, p < .01$) i socijalne kompetencije ($\beta = .41, p < .01$), dok je izbjegavanje pozitivni prediktor rizika za psihopatologiju ($\beta = .15, p < .01$). Konačno, važno je naglasiti da cijeli model objašnjava ukupno 61% varijance kriterija, od čega samoregulacija objašnjava 54%, socijalne kompetencije 3%, a i izbjegavanje 4%. Prema tome, rezultati sugeriraju da deficiti u samoregulaciji najviše doprinose riziku za psihopatologiju, što ukazuje na mogućnost predviđanja rizika kao i na važnost usmjeravanja intervencija upravo na razvoj samoregulacije.

Ključne reči: rizik za psihopatologiju, samoregulacija, socijalne kompetencije, stilovi suočavanja, djeca osnovnoškolske dobi

Some predictors of risk for psychopathology in primary school aged children

A growing number of children and adolescents experience mental health problems, which interfere with their development and functioning. Studies show that 15 - 20% of children and adolescents experience different psychological problems that, which require treatment, but only a small number of them get the treatment they need. Disorders, which are not treated can affect a natural process of learning and development, and lead to psychological disorders in adulthood. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between self-regulation, social competences, coping styles and risk for psychopathology in primary school aged children. The possibility of predicting the risk of developing psychopathology based on the aforementioned variables was also examined. The study was conducted on a sample of 320 pupils from the fifth to the eighth grade of primary schools from the city of Osijek. Instruments that were used were; Pediatric Symptom Checklist PSC-35, Questionnaire on self-regulation, Social competence with peers questionnaire and Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations. Children have shown a low level of risk for psychopathology, moderately developed self-regulation, relatively high social competences, the frequent use of problem-

focused coping and emotion-focused coping and less frequent use of avoidance. The results show significant negative correlations between risk for psychopathology and self-regulation ($r = -.74, p < .01$), social competences ($r = -.42, p < .01$), problem-focused coping ($r = -.19, p < .01$) and emotion-focused coping ($r = -.16, p < .01$) and a positive correlation between risk for psychopathology and avoidance ($r = .42, p < .01$). Furthermore, self-regulation ($\beta = -.74, p < .01$) and social competences ($\beta = .41, p < .01$) appear to be negative predictors of risk for psychopathology, while avoidance ($\beta = .15, p < .01$) appears to be a positive predictor of risk for psychopathology. Finally, it is important to emphasize that the whole model explained 61% of total variance, out of which 54% was explained by self-regulation, 3% by social competencies and 4% by avoidance. Therefore, our results suggest that deficits in self-regulation are a major contributor to risk of psychopathology, which points to the possibility of predicting those risks and the importance of focusing interventions on development of self-regulation.

Keywords: risk for psychopathology, self-regulation, social competences, coping styles, primary school aged children

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Organizacijska radna etika u Republici Srbiji: pilot studija

Organizacijsku radnu etiku čine temeljne etičke vrednosti i pravila koji definišu način sprovođenja poslovnih aktivnosti i odnosa unutar organizacije kao i u njenom poslovnom okruženju. Uprkos posebne važnosti proučavanja radne etike u uslovima društvene tranzicije, u Srbiji ovakve studije do sada nisu zabeležene. Otuda, cilj ovog istraživanja je da utvrdi stanje radne etike organizacija u Republici Srbiji, onako kako je percipiraju njeni zaposleni.

U istraživanju je učestvovalo 80 ispitanika, oba pola, starosti od 18 do 60 godina, zaposlenih u privatnim i državnim kompanijama, sa najmanje godinu dana radnog iskustva u trenutnoj organizaciji. Za potrebe istraživanja konstruisan je Nacionalni upitnik radne etike (NURE) koji sadrži 25 pitanja i demografski profil ispitanika. Podaci su obrađeni primenom frekvencijske analize, a poređenja su analizirana primenom Hi-kvadrat testa.

Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da je u velikoj meri prisutna tendencija kršenja etičkih principa kao i da su zaposleni svesni nepoštovanja radne etike u svom radnom okruženju. Pojave kršenja moralnih standarda, standarda kvaliteta u radu, bezbednosti i zaštite na radu, kršenja zakona i konflikta interesa prisutni su u 50% do 75% odgovora, dok je stopa podmićivanja i krađa imovine pristuna u 31% do 35% odgovora. O diskriminaciji, mobingu i poremećaju radnih odnosa usled mržnje i zavisti govori između 52% i 58% ispitanika. U 63% odgovora ispitanika navodi se da u njihovim organizacijama postoje pisani regulativi koji se odnose na radnu etiku, dok u 23% organizacija to nije slučaj. Mogućnost anonimne prijave kršenja etičkih standarda, edukacija o implementaciji etičkih standarda kao i pružanje podrške i savetovanja u vezi sa etičkim pitanjima na radu, nepoznata je i nedostupna najvećem broju ispitanika (od 78% do 88%), pre svega kada je reč o državnom sektoru.

Može se zaključiti da, iako postoji svest o kršenju etičkih standarda u radu i većina organizacija poseduje propise koji se odnose na radnu etiku, ne postoje aktivni etički programi koji bi razvijali potrebnu praksu. Ovakvo istraživanje upravo ima upotrebnost u tome da ponudi uvid u stanje i time ukaže na potreban pravac delovanja sa ciljem daljeg unapređenja radne etike u organizacijama u našoj zemlji.

Ključne reči: Radna etika, zaposleni, frekvencijska analiza, državni i privatni sektor

Organizational work ethic in the Republic of Serbia: a pilot study

Organizational work ethic consists of fundamental ethical values and rules that define the method of governing business activities and relationships within the organization but also in its business environment. Despite their importance, studies regarding work ethics in the context of social transition have not yet been conducted in Serbia. Hence, the goal of this study is to establish the state of perceived work ethics by employees in organizations in the Republic of Serbia.

In the study were included 80 participants of both genders, aged between 18 and 60, employed in both private and state companies with at least one year of experience in their organizations. For the purpose of this research, a National Questionnaire of Work Ethics (NURE, Nacionalni upitnik radne etike) was constructed, consisting of 25 questions and several demographic profile questions. Frequency analysis was applied on gathered data and for comparison we used the Chi-Squared test.

Results show a significant tendency towards violation of ethical principles and that employees are aware of the transgression of work ethics in their work

environment. Violation of law, moral and work quality standards, work safety, and conflicts of interests were present in 50% to 75% of total given answers, while the rate of bribery and theft is somewhat lower – 31% to 35% of total given answers. Between 52% and 58% of participants reported the presence of discrimination, mobbing and impaired work relationships due to hate and envy in their organizations. Out of the total, 63% of participants noted that their organization has written policies regarding work ethics, while such documents do not exist in 23% of organizations. The possibility to anonymously report the violation of ethical standards, education on implementation of ethical standards and support and counseling regarding ethical questions are unknown or unavailable to most participants (from 78% to 88%). This is especially true in the case of state organizations.

It can be concluded that there exists an awareness of ethical standard violations and of the fact that a majority of organizations have some work ethics regulations. However, there are no ethical programs that actively prevent work ethics transgressions. Research of this nature is of enormous practical value offering an insight into the actual state of work ethics and implying possible future action aiming to improve work ethic in organizations in our country.

Keywords: Work ethics, employees, frequency analysis, state and private sector

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From fathers involvement to children math achievement: Mediating role of children math anxiety

Results of contemporary research indicate that math anxiety has a negative contribution to math achievement in early elementary school-aged children. Recent research has shown that a wide range of parent involvement activities can influence school outcomes for children in this educational stage. Although these results have provided evidence that parental involvement does influence children's mathematics performance and math anxiety, previous studies have not specifically examined the role of fathers. Besides that, there are only a few studies which examined the mediating role of math anxiety in relations between parental involvement in home math learning and children math achievement. The aim of this research was to examine the mediating role of children math anxiety in

relations between fathers involvement in math learning at home and children's math achievement. Parental Involvement Scale and Modified Abbreviated Math Anxiety Scale were applied on a sample of 191 early elementary school-aged children ($M = 8.78$ years) and their fathers ($M = 40.48$ years). Parental Involvement Scale consists of four subscales: Positive Experiences, Perceived Problems, Help with Math, and Expectations. Math achievement was calculated for every student by applying the average of math grades at half-term and the end of the school year. Multiple mediation analysis indicate that math evaluation anxiety of children represents partially mediating variable ($B = .04$, $SE = .03$, $LLCI = .01$, $ULCI = .10$) in relation between exchanging previous positive math experiences by father and children math achievement ($B = .18$, $SE = .07$, $t = 2.39$, $p < .05$), and also a partial mediating variable ($B = -.04$, $SE = .03$, $CI = -.10$, $ULCI = -.01$) in relation between fathers perceived problems in children math learning and their math achievement ($B = -.27$, $SE = .07$, $t = -3.72$, $p < .001$). Children's math learning anxiety didn't have a significant role as a mediating variable. Results of this study point to the conclusions about the significance of fathers behavior during home math learning with a child. It seems that fathers behaviors aimed at exchanging previous positive experiences with the child more adaptive for future children math achievements and reduction of math anxiety, while behaviors aimed at mischieving and highlighting negative consequences are increasing math anxiety in children, which is maladaptive for children math success.

Keywords: fathers, math achievement, math anxiety, parental involvement

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Manipulative behaviour in love relationship: Do romantic attachment and emotional intelligence matter?

Satisfying romantic relationship is fundamental developmental assignment in adult age. There is lack of empirical studies on negative sides of love interaction, such as manipulative behaviour. Personal characteristics, like emotional intelligence and attachment can be theoretically linked to aspects of manipulative behaviour. The aim of our study was to examine relations between manipulative behaviour, emotional intelligence and romantic attachment in heterosexual couples, respecting for dyadic nature of the data. The sample was consisted of 53pairs of romantic partners, a total of 106 participants (average age for women 26 years, for men 28 years). Following instruments were applied: a modified version of Tactics

of manipulation (Buss, 1992), Emotional Competence Questionnaire (Takšić, 2002), and Modified Experiences in Close Relationships Inventory (Kamenov i Jelić, 2003).

Correlation analysis points out that individuals who are more anxious in romantic attachment context are more prone to use indirect tactics for humouring when trying to manipulate partners' behaviour ($r=.34$, $p<.01$ for total sample). Partners who are more diverse in emotional intelligence and attachment anxiety are also more diverse in mutual tendency to use indirect tactics for humouring, in comparison to partners who are more similar in emotional intelligence and anxiety ($t=2.15$, $p<.05$; $t=3.01$, $p<.01$; respectively).

Results indicate important relations between personal constructs and negative behaviour in romantic context, which are still unexplored but important for individual and social functioning.

Keywords: love relationship, manipulative behaviour, attachment, emotional intelligence

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Attitude toward euthanasia in Croatian nurses-technicians

The role of health care in quality of life of terminally ill patients or patients with chronic illness is particularly emphasised. There is evident lack of research devoted to attitudes toward euthanasia in medical staff in Croatia, while foreign studies indicate importance of moral, ethical and juridical aspects of affirmative decision on euthanasia. The aim of this study was to examine attitude toward euthanasia among nurses-technicians in Croatia, as well as differences in this attitude considering some sociodemographic characteristics of nurses-technicians in this sample. The sample was consisted of 286 nurses-technicians, aged 19 to 61, employed at Zadar General Hospital and Pula General Hospital. Following instruments were applied: subscale of general attitude toward euthanasia from Chinese Expanded Euthanasia Attitude Scale and for the purposes of this study constructed Sociodemographic Dana Questionnaire. Also, several questions evaluating subjective importance of factors that could implicate in decision about performing euthanasia were used. Results show that Croatian nurses-technicians in general have neutral attitude toward euthanasia. Participants estimate patient's symptomatology and suffering as the most important factor when considering hypothetical decision on euthanasia. Nurses-technicians that work in intensive care

unit and oncology show greater support for euthanasia than nurses-technicians in other hospital wards. In addition, active religious participants are less inclined to support euthanasia than non-religious participants. The results offer practical implications for the professional behaviour of nurses-technicians, and could be particularly important for defining the quality of nurse-patient relationship.

Keywords: nurses-technicians, attitude toward euthanasia, patients

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Ispitivanje povezanosti vrednosti, traženja senzacija i kompulsivne kupovine potrošača

Ciljevi istraživanja bili su ispitivanje povezanosti između određenih vrednosti i sklonosti ka kompulsivnoj kupovini potrošača, kao i povezanosti između sklonosti ka traženju senzacija i sklonosti ka kompulsivnoj kupovini potrošača, te povezanost različitih sociodemografskih varijabli (pol, starost, materijalni status) sa kompulsivnom kupovinom potrošača. Kompulsivna kupovina definisana je kao opsjednutost kupovinom i neposedovanjem mogućnosti kontrole ponašanja, kao i neodoljivim impulsima za kupovinom što rezultira kupovinom stvari koje nam nisu potrebne, koje ne možemo da priuštimo ili potrošnjom više vremena od planiranog za kupovinu. Istraživanja pokazuju da se kompulsivna kupovina najčešće povezuje sa materijalističkim vrednostima. Sa druge strane, traženje senzacija predstavlja osobinu ličnosti koju karakteriše traganje za novim, raznovrsnim i intenzivnim senzacijama i podrazumeva prihvatanje rizika na finansijskim, društvenim i drugim poljima. Uzorak je činilo 240 ispitanika (63.7 % žena). Bateriju testova činili su: Upitnik vrednosti (SVS; Schwartz, 1994): usmerenost na sebe, stimulacija, hedonizam, moć, sigurnost, postignuće, Skala traženja senzacija (SSS-V; Zuckerman, 1994) sa facetama: traganje za uzbuđenjem i avanturama, traganje za iskustvom, osetljivost na dosadu, dezinhibicija, Skala kompulsivne kupovine (KK35; Gojković i sar., 2015). Primenom višestruke linearne regresije pokazano je da odabrani skup prediktora vrednosti ($R^2 = 0.07$, $\Delta R^2 = 0.04$, $p < .01$) uspešno predviđa rezultat na skali kompulsivne kupovine, dok se vrednost usmerenosti na sebe ($\beta = -.26$, $p < .01$) ističe kao statistički značajan prediktor kompulsivne kupovine. Rezultati višestruke linearne regresije pokazuju da su supskale: dezinhibicija ($\beta = .24$, $p < .01$) i osetljivosti na dosadu ($\beta = .14$, $p < .01$) statistički značajno povezane sa kompulsivnom kupovinom. T- testom pokazano je da ne postoje statistički značajne polne razlike ($t(172.31) = .74$, $p > .05$) u sklonosti ka kompulsivnoj kupovini. Rezultati

jednosmerne analize varijanse pokazuju da ne postoje statistički značajne starosne razlike ($F(2,237) = .40, p > .05$), kao i da materijalni status potrošača ($F(2,237) = 2.42, p > .05$), količina novca koja je na raspolaganju za kupovinu na mesečnom nivou ($F(3,236) = 1.51, p > .05$) i zadovoljstvo materijalnom situacijom ($F(4,235) = 1.31, p > .05$) nisu statistički značajno povezani sa kompulsivnom kupovinom potrošača. Praktični značaj ovog istraživanja ogleda se u identifikaciji faktora koji imaju efekta na kompulsivnu kupovinu potrošača. Važno je istaći i podatak da materijalni status nije značajno povezan sa kompulsivnom kupovinom jer će marketarima pomoći da se fokusiraju na druge aspekte koji bi mogli biti značajno povezani sa kompulsivnom kupovinom.

Ključne reči: kompulsivna kupovina, vrednosti, traženje senzacija, potrošačko ponašanje

Relationship between values, sensation seeking and compulsive buying

The aims of the research were to examine the connection between certain values and tendency towards compulsive buying and to examine the correlation between sensation seeking and compulsive buying. The influence of different socialdemographic variables (sex, gender, material status) on the tendency towards compulsive buying was examined too. Compulsive buying is characterized as a preoccupation with buying or an urge for buying which is irresistible, intrusive, uncontrollable and associated with frequent buying which goes over someone's budget, purchasing items that are not needed or shopping for longer periods of time. Researches show that compulsive buying is mostly associated with materialistic values. Sensation seeking is a personality trait defined as the seeking of varied, complex, intense sensations, experiences and the willingness to take risks for the sake of such experience. The sample consisted of 240 respondents (63.7 % women). The test battery consisted of: Schwartz Value Survey (SVS; Schwartz, 1994): self-direction, stimulation, hedonism, power, security, achievement, Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS-V; Zuckerman, 1994) with facets: thrill and adventure seeking, experience seeking, boredom susceptibility, disinhibition, Compulsive Buying Scale (KK35; Gojković et al., 2015). Multiple linear regression has shown that the selected set of predictors ($R^2 = 0.07, \Delta R^2 = 0.04, p < .01$) successfully predicts the result on the scale of compulsive buying, while the value self-direction ($\beta = -.26, p < .01$) expands as a statistically significant predictor of compulsive buying. Multiple linear regression has shown that the subscales disinhibition ($\beta = .24, p < .01$) and boredom susceptibility ($\beta = .14, p < .01$) were statistically significantly related to compulsive buying. The T-test has shown that there were no statistically significant gender differences ($t(172.31) = .74, p > .05$) in compulsive buying. The

results of one-way ANOVA has shown that there are no statistically significant age differences ($F(2,237) = .40, p > .05$) and that the material status of consumers ($F(2,237) = 2.42, p > .05$), the amount of money that is available for purchase ($F(3,236) = 1.51, p > .05$) and satisfaction with the material situation ($F(4,235) = 1.31, p > .05$) are not statistically significantly related to the tendency towards compulsive buying. The practical implication of this research is identification of factors that have effects on the tendency towards compulsive buying. It is also important to note that the material status is not significantly related to compulsive buying. This will help marketers focus on other aspects that might be related to compulsive buying.

Keywords: Key words: compulsive buying, values, sensation seeking, consumer behaviour

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The relationship between alexithymia, gender and severity of symptoms among psoriasis patients

Personality is considered to be not only a causal factor of psychosomatic illness but crucial in the predicting illness trajectory. With this in mind, along with given conflicting results of past studies regarding gender differences in personality, the aim of this research was to examine the relationship between alexithymia, gender and severity of symptoms among psoriasis patients. The research included 109 people with psoriasis vulgaris of which 65 were females (59.6%) and 44 were males (40.4%) with the average age of 56 years ($SD=11.98$). Alexithymia was measured with Toronto Alexithymia Scale while the disease severity was measured with the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index. To examine whether alexithymia contributes to severity of psoriasis symptoms a hierarchical regression analysis has been performed where the effects of neuroticism were controlled. The regression has shown that alexithymia significantly contributes ($\beta=.29, t(2,108)=2.57, p<.05$) to severity of psoriasis. The more pronounced the alexithymia, the greater the severity of psoriasis symptoms. On the other hand, the two-way analysis of variance has been used to test the effects of interaction between alexithymia and

gender on symptom severity. The examined interactional effects were found to be significant ($F(1,57)=4,42, p<.05$). This study demonstrated that high-alexithymic women had more notable psoriasis symptoms than any other group of patients. The given results of this study point out at two things. Firstly, that alexithymia seems to play important role in understanding the degree of severity of psoriasis. Secondly, that women with highly pronounced alexithymic features are at greater risk of developing more severe symptoms of psoriasis.

Keywords: Psoriasis, alexithymia, neuroticism, gender, severity of symptoms

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Teaching assistants for pupils with developmental difficulties: work motivation, personality and stress

Inclusion teaching assistant's job involves dealing with sensitive population to which services are delivered. Besides this, in the educational system of Republika Srpska this profession is still lacking job description regulatory framework, due to the inclusion process being in its early development phases. In such circumstances, the work environment is perceived as complex, unpredictable and challenging. According to the self-determination work theory, such work environment should foster autonomous motivation and the primary aim of this exploratory study is to examine whether this is the case. Additionally, we examined the relation of work motivation with stress factors and personality traits. Our sample consisted of 142 teaching assistants (90.1% female) from primary schools in Republika Srpska, with an average age of 30 years ($SD = 6.44$). To examine work motivation, we used Multidimensional Work Motivation Questionnaire (Gagne et al., 2014) which measures six work motivation dimensions - amotivation, extrinsic material regulation, extrinsic social regulation, introjected, identified and intrinsic motivation. We assessed work stress sources with Work Stress Sources questionnaire by Popov (2011), and personality traits with HEXACO personality inventory (Lee & Ashton, 2004). Results showed that identified ($M = 5.87, SD = 1.65$) and introjected ($M = 4.53, SD = 1.88$) motivation are the most pronounced forms of work motivation among teaching assistants, while the least pronounced are extrinsic motivators of material ($M = 2.47, SD = 1.67$) and, especially, of social

($M = 1.95$, $SD = 1.56$) nature. Extrinsic social motivation was a single motivational dimension related to the total stress score ($r_s = -.15$, $p = 0.02$), and inversely related with most of the HEXACO personality traits, with negative correlations for honesty-humility ($r_s = -.24$, $p = .006$), extraversion ($r_s = -.19$, $p = .031$), agreeableness ($r_s = -.20$, $p = .025$) and conscientiousness ($r_s = -.19$, $p = .030$). On the other hand, identified regulation was positively correlated with all of the personality traits except agreeableness, with lowest correlation for extraversion ($r_s = .18$, $p = .037$) and highest for conscientiousness ($r_s = .29$, $p < .001$). In the discussion, we elaborate the extent to which the results are in line with self-determination theory predictions, the theoretical implications of motivational traits relation with personality and stress sources, and conclude with practical implications of results for work performance and, consequently, inclusion process outcomes.

Keywords: teaching assistants, work motivation, developmental difficulties, inclusion

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Selfreported reasons and excuses of homophobia among Serbian Facebook users

In order to create evidence-based policy for fighting homophobia a set of studies was conducted based on and shaped by the Moral Foundations Theory. This theory posits that a set of opinions and attitudes, such as homophobia, can be changed if the message we try to pass on is in line with individual's moral reasoning foundations.

Main goal of this study was to examine attitudes towards gay and lesbian folks, relation with homophobia and to acquire more nuance insight into the reasons for those attitudes. This way we are setting the course for creating materials for changing attitudes and looking into new ways of examining progressiveness and attitudes towards gay people on a wider level, where using scales is too time consuming and not economical.

Sample consisted of 220 participants (75% female; average age 28 years; 41% college graduates) who completed an online survey. Heterosexual participants were excluded from the analysis. Attitudes on gays and lesbians was measured through two items: one three choice question 'Do you think gays and lesbians should have

the same rights as other Serbian citizens?', answers being "yes", "I don't know" and "no", then an open-ended question for participants to state reasons why they or someone else wouldn't accept gay people as equal.

About 85% agreed that everyone should have equal rights, the rest of sample either said they don't agree (7.6%) and they're not sure (7.6%). Open-ended answers were coded into four large categories, depending on what was the assumed root of negativity of homosexuality: a) answers stating that homosexuality is a sickness/disease b) unnatural, c) it's against Christianity, and lastly d) against traditional values. About 90% of answers fit these categories, which is in line with the homophobic arguments widely spread in media and everyday speech.

Even though more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of sample agreed gay people should have the same rights as rest of the Serbian population, looking deeper into open-ended answers and scores on homophobia scale some interesting findings emerged. It became evident that some participants thought gay people have more rights and that gay people should be stripped of special treatment. So, what seemed a positive finding (85% agreeing with equality) could be interpreted as the opposite – participants seeing themselves as oppressed and in need of more rights.

These findings help us understand attitudes a bit deeper and how we should approach homophobia, its measurement and ways to tackle it.

Keywords: homophobia; attitude change; moral foundations theory; reducing homophobia

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Affective profiles of the Dark Triad

The affective profiles model is a person-centered model based on the combination of individuals' experience of high and low positive and negative affect, providing the advantage of studying multidimensional profiles of specific combinations of traits. The aim of the study was to explore differences in the Dark Triad traits (i.e. Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy) between individuals with different affective profiles. Research was carried out online on a total of 880 participants (age: $M = 24.23$, $SD = 6.52$, 176 of them male) using the Short Dark Triad (SD3) and

PANAS scales. Affective profiles were formed combining high and low positive and negative affect, with those scoring median or below treated as low on each affectivity dimension, and those scoring above the median treated as high. Combinations of high and low positive and negative affect resulted in four affective profiles: self-fulfilling (high positive, low negative affect), high affective (high positive, high negative affect), low affective (low positive, low negative affect) and self-destructive (low positive, high negative affect). A multivariate analysis of variance using Pillai's trace indicated that emotional profiles significantly differed in the dark traits, $V = 0.16$, $F(9, 2628) = 16.81$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .05$. Separate analyses of variance indicated that profiles significantly differed in narcissism, $F(3, 876) = 30.57$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$, Machiavellianism, $F(3, 876) = 4.53$, $p = .004$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$, as well as in psychopathy, $F(3, 876) = 9.76$, $p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .03$. Tukey's HSD post hoc tests indicated that there was no difference in narcissism between individuals with self-fulfilling and high affective profiles, but they had significantly higher narcissism compared to those with low affective or self-destructive affective profiles. There was also no difference between low affective and self-destructive profiles, meaning that narcissism was higher in individuals that had profiles with high positive affect. When it comes to Machiavellianism, the only significant difference found was between self-fulfilling and self-destructive profiles, with self-destructive individuals scoring higher on this trait. Finally, individuals with high negative affect profiles, i.e., high affective and self-destructive, had higher psychopathy compared to those with a self-fulfilling profile. Psychopathy was also significantly higher in individuals with a self-destructive compared to those with a low affective profile. Taken together, the results of this study reiterate the differences between the Dark Triad traits, highlighting that narcissism is brighter than the other two dark traits since it was associated with more positive emotional profiles.

Keywords: personality, affective profiles, Dark Triad

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Early receptive and expressive vocabulary of Serbian speaking children

The present study aims to explore the change of the vocabulary size and composition in the receptive and expressive language of Serbian speaking children between 8 and 30 months of age. It is a part of a broader project in relation to the adaptation of MacArthur-Bates' Communicative Development Inventories for the Serbian language (CDIs; Fenson, Marchman, Thal, Dale, Reznick, & Bates, 2007). Two parental report inventories were applied: CDI-I for children 8-18 months, and CDI-II for children 16-30 months of age.

The pilot study included 124 mothers from Belgrade (Serbia) and Banja Luka (Republic of Srpska, BiH) who filled in the inventories about their children's language and communicative status. The children's gender was equally distributed in the sample. Over 70% of mothers had secondary high school education or lower, while the rest had a university degree.

For the purpose of preliminary exploration of the vocabulary data obtained by the Serbian adaptation of CDIs scales, we: a) assessed the overall vocabulary growth, b) compared different lexical categories of words classified on the basis of communicational and/or morpho-syntactic functions - parts of speech like verbs and nouns, grammatical words (pronouns, prepositions), as well as early communicational expressions (pa-pa 'bye-bye'); c. recorded the growth of different semantic categories of nouns relevant for the development of concepts (animals, toys, body parts, etc).

The analysis revealed the trajectories of stable growth in children's vocabulary size. The data show that development of receptive language in Serbian children is recorded early (already at 8 months) and is prevailing until the age of 18 months, while the expressive language starts around the first birthday. Nouns appear earlier than other categories of words and are followed by communicational expressions and verbs. Early comprehension of descriptive verbs and adverbials was recorded at 13-15 months, while their active usage was reported at 16-18

months of age. First grammatical words were reported at 16-18 months in the receptive language, and 22-24 in the expressive language. The receptive vocabulary size is much larger than expressive at 8-18 months, while the expressive vocabulary spurt is recorded at the end of the second year (22-24 months). In regards to noun semantics, the category of persons, sound effects/onomatopoeias, food/drink, and small household items appeared to be the earliest and most prominent in development. Our results support earlier findings on the role of nouns in early language development and extend these findings to the Serbian language. They also provide interesting insights into the roles that different classes of words and concepts have in children's vocabularies at this early age. The presented findings were also in accordance with the previous insights on Serbian language development which provided preliminary empirical evidence for the validity of the Serbian CDI-I and CDI-II.

Keywords: receptive vocabulary, expressive vocabulary, language development, MacArthur-Bates CDIs, Serbian language

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What is better - good or the best: maximization and personality traits

Based on the discussion of the rational choice theory, Schwartz et al. (2002) introduced the concept of maximization vs. satisfaction as a dimension of individual differences in decision-making goals. People who are maximizers explore many available alternatives in pursuing for the best possible choice, whereas people who are satisficers search for an option which is considered "good enough" to meet their standards. Numerous researches indicate that, although achieving better outcomes, maximizers tend to be prone to regret, more neurotic and perfectionists, less happy and optimistic, less satisfied with life, and more sensitive to the effects of social comparison. The discrepancy between objectively superior outcomes and the negative effects of maximization on subjective well-being lead to a reconsideration of the original concept and its measurement. In addition, the results of several studies question the theoretical assumption of the unidimensionality of maximization, as it has been shown that Maximization Scale (MS) comprise at least three components: searching for alternatives, decision difficulties and high standards, which have a different correlation with other

various variables. The aim of the present research is to examine different aspects of maximization and their relationship with personality traits posed by revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory. The study was conducted on a sample of 276 participants (45.3% females), with an average age of 33.03 (SD= 13.48). There were applied Maximization Scale (13 items) and Reinforcement Sensitivity Questionnaire (29 items), measuring 5 personality traits: BIS, BAS, Fight, Flight, and Freezing. Exploratory factor analysis of maximization yield three factors (42% of the variance explained), which are generally similar to those obtained in the previous research. The results of the multivariate analysis of covariance imply a significant positive effect of BAS and BIS on exploring alternatives and high standards, and BIS and Freezing system on decision difficulties. Gender is shown to have significant, although small, effect only on decision difficulties ($\beta=-.122$, $p< .05$). In a nutshell, the results provide an additional evidence of certain shortcomings of the current conceptualization of maximization, which could be informative for potential revision of the instrument, as well as for improving the general concept in order to advance the research in the area of decision-making goals.

Keywords: Key words: maximizing; satisficing; personality traits

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Students who struggle with school discipline: The importance of distressful life events

School systems emphasize the importance of students' discipline and conduct. Contemporary literature has identified many factors related to students' misbehaviors, such as: gender, emotional problems, certain personality traits (e.g., higher extraversion and openness and lower conscientiousness and agreeableness), lower cognitive ability, etc. An increasing body of literature also points out to the importance of adverse, distressful life events, in determining many school-related outcomes, including students' misbehaviors. We hypothesize that distressful life events are particularly important and robust predictor of student conduct problems, in a sense that they should be related to them even when other previously established relevant predictors (namely: gender, personality, and general intelligence) are accounted for, and that they should account for the predictive effects of common emotional problems, such as depression and anxiety. This was tested on a representative sample of high school seniors from the Republic of Srpska (N=557; 57.8% girls). We measured Big 5 personality, matrix

reasoning (as an aspect of the general factor of intelligence, i.e., “g”), depression, general anxiety, and distressful life events. Conduct problems were represented via answers to a yes-no question regarding the history of having a lowered “conduct grade”. Logistic regression revealed that prior to adding distressful life events score, other predictors, i.e., personality, g, depression, and anxiety contributed to Nagelkerke’s R^2 of .188, with higher general anxiety (but not depression) being a significant predictor of the lowered conduct grade (OR=1.07, $p=.024$). After the inclusion of distressful life events score, which was a significant predictor (OR=1.10, $p=.002$) Nagelkerke’s R^2 increased to .206, and generalized anxiety lost its predictive significance (OR=1.06, $p=.066$). Higher extraversion (OR=1.63, $p=.005$), lower conscientiousness (OR=0.65, $p=.025$), lower g (OR=0.90, $p=.007$) and male gender (OR=3.90, $p<.001$) were other significant predictors. The results are in line with previous findings, confirming that more extraverted, less conscientious boys, with lower g, tend to have more school conduct problems. While some emotional issues also contribute to that, the effect is, in line with our expectation, mainly due to distressful life events history, which act as a predictor in addition to personality, gender, and cognitive ability. Thus, understanding students’ past life adversities is uniquely important factor in understanding and mitigating school discipline and conduct problems.

Keywords: high school discipline/conduct, life distressors, adverse experiences, Big 5 personality, general intelligence

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Effects of bullying role on high-school students' psychological functioning

Research shows that much of the variance for the dynamics of victimization and peer violence exposure might be explained by individual differences (Lee, 2011; Olweus, 1994) such as self-esteem, aggression and impulsivity. The main objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between different forms of involvement in bullying and some psychological characteristics. Also, students' psychological characteristics were analyzed taking into account different forms of peer violence they were exposed to, in comparison to other groups, non-exposed to peer violence.

Research was conducted on a sample of 235 students (52,8% female) attending gymnasium and vocational high schools in the City of Ljubuški, Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the purpose of this study, Rosenberg Self-esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965) and Emotional regulation and control scale (ERIK; Takšić, 2003) have been administered. School Violence Questionnaire (Buljan Flander, Karlović & Štimac, 2003) was used to differentiate students as victims, bullies, bullies/victims and observers of different forms of bullying.

It was expected that the students' levels of self-esteem and ability to regulate and control negative emotions will vary depending on the forms of involvement in bullying. Differences in psychological characteristics of bullying victims were also expected, based on the gender and number of their bullies.

Generally, results show that self-esteem was significantly lower for bullying victims ($F(3, 231)=18.45, p<.01$) in comparison to bullies, bullies/victims and observers, while the group of bullies/victims has the weakest ability to control their negative emotions ($F(3, 230)=10.84, p<.05$). Further analysis, aimed at examining differences in psychological characteristics between groups exposed to different forms of peer violence (victims, bullies/victims) and those with no peer violence exposure (bullies, observers), showed significant differences in self-esteem for verbal ($F(3, 230)=13.65, p<.01$) and physical ($F(3, 230)=15.67, p<.01$) forms of peer violence. Victims and bullies/victims exposed to verbal and physical violence showed lower levels of self-esteem in comparison to observers group. Also, victims exposed to emotional bullying showed significantly lower levels of self-esteem ($z=-3.78, p<.01$), emotional regulation ($z=-2.10, p<.05$) and control ($z=-2.25, p<.05$) when compared to observers. Taking into account bullying victims' experiences, there were no significant differences in psychological characteristics between victims exposed to peer violence from girls or boys or one or more bullies.

The results confirm reports from Olweus (1994) for the levels of self-esteem among bullying victims and expand it further to area of emotional regulation and control. Also, it would seem that simply the frequency and intensity of bullying and not the number and gender of bullies might have an effect on students' psychological functioning.

Keywords: bullying roles, bullying type, psychological characteristics, gender, number of bullies

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Procena depresivnosti kod blagog kognitivnog poremećaja i Alchajmerove bolesti

Alchajmerova bolest (AB) je najčešća demencija, koju pored kognitivnih smetnji karakterišu bihevioralne smetnje, od kojih je depresivnost često prisutna. Blagi kognitivni poremećaj (BKP) je stanje koje najčešće prethodni razvoju demencije i karakteriše se kognitivnim oštećenjem u jednom ili više kognitivnih domena, bez narušavanja funkcionalnosti u svakodnevnom životu. I u fazi BKP-a se mogu javiti depresivna obeležja kao deo kliničke slike bolesti. Procena zastupljenosti depresivnosti kod ovih bolesti je različita: kod AB varira između 10-50%, a kod BKP-a između 20-40% i zavisi od faze ispitivanja bolesti, upitnika za procenu depresivnosti i različitih dizajna studije. Cilj istraživanja je bio utvrditi zastupljenost depresivnosti kod obolelih od BKP i AB korišćenjem dva različita klinička upitnika za procenu depresivnosti. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 90 ispitanika podeljenih ravnomerno u tri grupe: pacijenti sa blagom AB, pacijenti sa BKP i kontrolna grupa zdravih ispitanika. Grupe su bile ujednačene prema socidemografskim karakteristikama: starosti, polu i edukaciji. Za ispitivanje depresivnosti korišćeni su: upitnik samoprocene, Bekova skala depresivnosti II (BDI II) i klinički upitnik depresije, Hamiltonova skala depresije (HAM-D). Nakon skorovanja, izvršeno je stratifikovanje pacijenata prema težini depresivnosti za svaku ispitivanu grupu, prema preporučenim skorovima od strane autora testa. Za ispitivanje razlike između tri grupe korišćen je Kruskal Volisov H test za neparametrijske podatke, uz korišćenje nakonadnog post hoc testa za ispitivanje razlika između pojedinačnih grupa. Rezultati ukupnih skorova oba testa pokazuju statistički značajnu razliku između grupa na oba testa (BDI II: $\chi^2=9.7083$, $p=0.008$; HAM-D: $\chi^2=15.1334$, $p<.001$), dok se na post hoc testovima dobija da se grupa zdravih značajno razlikuje u odnosu na obe grupe obolelih, a da se međusobno grupe AB i BKP ne razlikuju. Prema BDI II skor, u BKP grupi je ukupno 43,3% pacijenata ispoljilo određeni stepen depresivnosti (20% blaga, 20% umerena i 3,3% teška depresivnost), u grupi obolelih od AB je bilo 33,3% depresivnih (13,33% blaga, 6,67% umerena i 13,33% teška depresivnost), dok je u kontrolnoj grupi bio najmanji broj depresivnih osoba, 20% (13,33% blago i 6,67% umereno depresivnih). Na osnovu HAM-D skora, dve grupe

nisu ispoljile depresivna obeležja (BKP i kontrola grupa), dok je kod obolelih od AB bilo 13,33% blago depresivnih. Registrovana diskrepanca u zastupljenosti depresivnosti korišćenjem dva različita testa ide u prilog dosadašnjim rezultatima koji sugerišu da osobe sa većim stepenom mnestičkih smetnji i disegzekutivnim sindromom imaju tendenciju više samoprocene pokazatelja depresivnosti u odnosu na testove kliničke procene, te su neki istraživači predložili i percentilno konvertovanje skorova ova dva najčešća test za procenu depresije u istraživačkom i kliničkom radu.

Ključne reči: Depresivnost; blagi kognitivni poremećaj, Alchajmerova bolest

Evaluation of depression in mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common dementia, characterized by cognitive impairment and different behavioral disorders, with depression as most frequent affective disorder. Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) precedes the development of dementia and is characterized by cognitive impairment in one or more cognitive domain, without compromising everyday life. In MCI stage, depressive symptoms may occur as part of the clinical picture of the disease. The incidence of depression in these diseases is different: at AD varies between 10-50%, with MCI between 20-40% and depends on the stage of disease tested, questionnaires for assessing depression and different study design. The aim of this study was to assess the frequency of depression in patients with MCI and AB using two different clinical questionnaires for assessing depression. The study included 90 patients, divided into three groups: patients with mild AB, patients with MCI, and healthy controls. Groups were age, sex and educationally matched. To assess depression, we used the self-assessment questionnaire Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI II) and clinical depression questionnaire, Hamilton depression scale (HAM-D). Stratification of patients was conducted according to the severity of depression for each investigated group, as recommended by the author of both tests. To examine differences between the three groups we used Kruskal Wallis non-parametric test and post hoc test for testing the differences between the individual groups. Results of the total scores for each test showed a statistically significant difference between three groups on both tests (BDI II: $\chi^2 = 9.7083$, $p = 0.008$; HAM-D: $\chi^2 = 15.1334$, $p < .001$), while the post hoc tests revealed significant difference between healthy controls and both, AD and MCI group and no difference between MCI and AD. According to BDI II scores for the group of MCI, a total of 43.3% of the patients experience a certain degree of depression (20% mild, 20% moderate and 3.3% severe depression), in AD group 33.3% of patients experience depression (13,33% mild, 6.67% moderate and 13,33% severe depression) and 20% of healthy controls show

depressive symptoms (13.33% mild and moderate depressive symptoms 6.67%). Based on the HAM-D scores, the two groups have no depressive symptoms (MCI and healthy controls), while in the AD group 13.33% of patients are slightly depressed. Registered discrepancy in the prevalence of depression using two different tests supports the previous results suggesting that a person with a higher degree of memory impairment and disexecutive syndrome tend to express greater degree of depression in the tests self-assessment than tests of the clinical assessment. Additionally, some researchers have proposed percentile converting the scores of these two most common tests used for assessing depression in a research and clinical work.

Keywords: Depression; Mild cognitive impairment; Alzheimer



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PLENARNA PREDAVANJA · PLENARY LECTURES

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Međunarodni pogled na ograničenja koja regija ima na vezu između predrasuda i individualnih razlika

Veliki broj istraživanja u socijalnoj psihologiji, psihologiji ličnosti kao i političkoj psihologiji ispitalo je dispozicije koje leže u osnovi individualnih razlika predrasuda. Ovakve studije otkrile su jaku, pozitivnu i stabilnu povezanost između desničarskih stavova i religioznosti sa različitim vidovima predrasuda (npr. rasizam, seksizam, ejdžizam i homofobija). Naglasio bih da snaga ovih povezanosti nije jednaka svuda u svetu, i smatram da je vredno truda, čak i nužno, upotrebiti osoba x kontekst, višetajni okvir, koji bi ispitao one varijable vezane za kontekst koje umanjuju dejstvo varijabli individualnih razlika. Prateći model pretnja-ograničenje moje analize konstantno pokazuju da konteksti u kojima postoji visok nivo pretnje prigušuju vezu između individualnih razlika i određenih tipova negativnih stavova prema drugoj grupi. Tačnije, prvi set studija prikazuje međuetapne interakcione efekte koji pokazuju visoku povezanost između desničarskih stavova u regijama sa neizraženom desničarskom klimom, dok je ova povezanost slabija, a često i odsustna, u regijama sa jako izraženom desničarskom klimom. Drugi set studija nudi slične nalaze koji se odnose na religioznost i predrasude. Konkretno, jaka povezanost pronađena je između religioznosti i sklonosti predrasudama u regijama sa slabo izraženom distancom moći, kao i izbegavanjem nesigurnosti, maskulinošću i kolektivizmom, dok je ova veza jača u državama koje ostvaruju više skorove na ovim Hofštedeovim dimenzijama. Predlažem postavljanje normi kao teorijski mehanizam preko kog preteći konteksti stvaraju i pospešuju, posebno one najmanje sklone predrasudama, da ispoljavaju negativne stavove prema pripadnicima drugih grupa.

A world-wide look at regional constraints of dispositions-prejudice associations

Ample research in social, personality, and political psychology has examined the dispositions that lie at the basis of individual differences in prejudice. Such studies revealed strong, positive, and robust associations of right-wing attitudes and religiosity with various kinds of prejudice (e.g., racism, sexism, ageism, and homophobia). I highlight that the strength of these relationships is not the same

everywhere across the globe, and it deems worthwhile and even necessary to employ a person x context multilevel framework that examines contextual-level variables curbing the individual-level dispositions- prejudice associations. Following a threat-constraint model, my analyses consistently reveal that contexts characterized by high threat attenuate - or constrain - the relationship between individual differences and several types of negative outgroup attitudes. In particular, a first set of studies presents cross-level interaction effects showing a strong relation between right-wing attitudes and prejudice in regions with a low right-wing ideological climate, whereas this relationship is weaker and often even absent in regions with a high right-wing climate. A second set of studies offers similar findings regarding religiosity and prejudice. Specifically, strong associations between being religious and being bigoted are found in regions low in power distance, uncertainty avoidance, masculinity and collectivism, whereas such associations are weaker in regions that score high on those Hofstede dimensions. I propose norm setting as the theoretical mechanism through threatening contexts develop and mobilize especially those least prone-to-prejudice to express more negative attitudes towards outgroups.

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Zašto su važna kros-kulturološka istraživanja za dečju psihologiju i psihijatriju?

Kros-kulturološka istraživanja nam omogućavaju da shvatimo ljudsko ponašanje i funkcionisanje globalno, testiranjem razlika i sličnosti proučavajući ljude iz različitih kultura i otkrivanjem šta je univerzalno, a šta kulturološki specifično u psihologiji i psihijatriji. Studije su pokazale da kod dece i mladih postoje ogromne varijacije u ispoljavanju psihijatrijskih poremećaja, da postoje različite manifestacije ponašanja/emocija/distresa i da su prisutni različiti protektivni i faktori rizika između kultura i nacija na svetu. Pokazano je i da postoje razlike u shvatanju samih psiholoških konstrukata i njihovom merenju kroz različite kulturološke grupe. Šta je uzrok ovim varijacijama i razlikama, kako se nositi sa njima i kako ih prevazilaziti neka su od pitanja koja otvaraju potrebu za daljim i novim kros-kulturološkim studijama kako bismo bolje razumeli mentalno zdravlje dece i mladih i to primenili u budućim istraživanjima i praktičnom radu. Od naročite važnosti su studije koje će primeniti savremena znanja iz različitih oblasti neuronauke.

Why is cross-cultural research important for child psychology and psychiatry?

Cross-cultural research enables us to understand human behaviour and functioning globally, through testing differences and similarities studying people from different cultures and finding what is universal and what is culturally specific in psychology and psychiatry. Studies have shown that there are great variations in the expression of psychiatric disorders among children and youth, that various manifestations of behaviour/emotions/distress exist and that different protective and risk factors are present among certain cultures and nations. It has also been shown that there are differences in the mere understanding of psychological constructs and the ways they are measured in certain cultural groups. What is the cause of these variations and differences, how to deal with them and how to overcome them are some of the questions which reveal the need for further investigation and new cross-cultural studies in order for us to better understand the mental health of children and youth and apply that knowledge in further research and work. Particularly significant are the studies which will apply contemporary knowledge from different fields of neuroscience.

USMENA IZLAGANJA · ORAL SECTION

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Zločin i krivnja: studentska percepcija žrtava kaznenih djela

Glavni cilj istraživanja bio je istražiti učinke vrste kaznenog djela (seksualnog uznemiravanja i krađe) te spola žrtve na percepciju žrtava. Sudjelovalo je 429 studenata različitih sveučilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj. Sudionici su čitali vinjete te procjenjivali tri aspekta okrivljavanja žrtve. Analiza je rađena odvojeno na studentima i studenticama.

Utvrđeno je kako sudionici atribuiraju više krivnje ($F(\check{Z})(1, 284)=59.62, p<0.001$; $F(M)(1, 137)=6.62, p<0.05$), procjenjuju doprinos žrtvinog ponašanja kaznenom djelu značajnijim i pripisuju više razine osjećaja vlastite krivnje žrtvi krađe. Nadalje, sudionici u slučaju krađe veći osjećaj vlastite krivnje pripisuju ženskoj žrtvi, a u slučaju seksualnog uznemiravanja muškoj ($F(\check{Z})(1, 284)=4.79, p<0.05$; $F(M)(1, 137)=5.08, p<0.05$).

Nadalje, studentice vjerojatnost da i same postanu žrtve seksualnog napada procjenjuju značajno višom u odnosu na studente ($t(\approx 222)=8.71, p<0.001$), dok značajna razlika nije utvrđena kod neseksualnog napada.

Crime and blame: Students' perception of victims of various crimes

The main aim of this study was to investigate students' perception of victims of various crimes, considering the type of crime and victim's gender. 429 students from various Croatian universities participated in the study. Participants read vignettes and assessed three aspects of victim-blaming and perception. The analyses were done separately for female and male participants.

It was determined that participants blame more ($F(F)(1, 284)=59.62, p<0.001$; $F(M)(1, 137)=6.62, p<0.05$), assess the contribution of the victim's behavior as greater and attribute more personal guilt to theft victims. In the case of theft, participants attribute more personal guilt to the female victim, while in the case of sexual harassment to the male victim ($F(F)(1, 284)=4.79, p<0.05$; $F(M)(1, 137)=5.08, p<0.05$).

Female students perceive the risk of becoming a victim of sexual crime significantly greater ($t(\approx 222)=8.71, p<0.001$), while significant gender differences were not detected for non-sexual crime.

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Autoritarnost i socijalno dominantna orijentacija (SDO) u različitim poslovnim okruženjima

Rad ispituje izraženost crta autoritarnosti i SDO kod osoba zaposlenih u različitoj vrsti organizacije (državna / privatna firma / frilenseri), odnosno na različitom hijerarhijskom nivou unutar organizacije (radnik/menadžer). Uzorak je činilo 405 ispitanika. Rezultati pokazuju da je autoritarnost (kao i autoritarne crte autoritarna submisivnost i stoicizam) slabije izražena kod frilensera, dok je SDO izraženija kod zaposlenih u privatnim firmama u odnosu na druge dve grupe. Zaposleni u državnim i privatnim firmama se nisu razlikovali u nivou autoritarnosti i SDO u zavisnosti od hijerarhijskog nivoa u organizaciji, ali je dobijen interakcijski efekat hijerarhijskog nivoa i vrste organizacije (analiza bez frilensera) gde je utvrđeno da

je SDO najniža kod menadžmenta iz državnih firmi, zatim radnika iz državnih firmi, a podjednaki i najviši nivoi SDO-a su dobijeni kod radnika i menadžera iz privatnih firmi. Rezultati se mogu interpretirati u kontekstu razlika u kapitalu, radnom okruženju i prirodi posla.

Authoritarianism and social dominance orientation (SDO) in different business settings

This study investigates expression of authoritarian traits and SDO among people working in different types of organisation (private / public sector / freelancing) and on different hierarchy positions within the organisation (worker / manager). Sample included 405 respondents. Results suggest that authoritarianism (as well as its subdomains stoicism and authoritarian submissiveness) is lower in freelancers, while SDO is higher among employees working in private sector than in other two groups. Among workers from public and private sector, there was no difference in authoritarianism and SDO depending on their hierarchy position in organisation, but the interaction effect between hierarchy level and type of organisation was found (analysis carried out without freelancers). The lowest SDO was found among public sector managers, then workers in public sector, while the highest SDO levels were found in workers and managers from private sector. Results can be interpreted in terms of differences in capital, work setting and job features.

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Da li je kvaliteta spavanja medijator povezanosti između percipiranog stresa i jutarnjeg/noćnog tipa

Rani hronotipovi nazivaju se jutarnji tipovi spavača (J – tipovi) i oni preferiraju raniji odlazak na spavanje i ranije buđenje (Taillard i sur., 1999). Zbog obrazovnih i profesionalnih zahtjeva, noćni tipovi (N – tipovi) spavača tokom radne sedmice skraćuju svoje vrijeme koje provode spavajući, te pokušavaju nadoknaditi izgubljeni broj sati vikendom spavajući duži vremenski period. Te nepravilnosti mnogu uzrokovati probleme sa spavanjem što posljedično dovodi do toga da se N – tipovi osjećaju umornijim i izvještavaju o lošijoj kvalitete spavanja od J – tipova (Wittmann i sur., 2006). Studije koje upućuju na niže psihosocijalno funkcioniranje kod N –

tipova u usporedbi sa J – tipovima također otkrivaju da njihova osjetljivost na stres varira tijekom dana kao funkcija hronotipa (Willis i sur., 2005). Shodno navedenim nalazima, očekujemo da će N – tipovi spavača izvještavati o slabijoj kvaliteti spavanja u poređenju sa J – tipovima, i da će njihova razina percipiranog stresa biti veća.

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitati odnos između J/N tipa spavača, generalne prokrastinacije, akademskog stresa i kvalitete spavanja kod studenata. Istraživanje je provedeno na uzorku od N=117 sudionika (100 sudionica ženskog i 17 sudionika muškog spola) studenata prve, druge i treće studijske godine prvog ciklusa Odsjeka za psihologiju na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Najveći procenat sudionika 33.3% čine sudionici starosne dobi 19. godina i 27.4% starosne dobi 20. godina. U istraživanju su primenjeni sledeći merni instrumenti: Indeks kvaliteta spavanja Pittsburg (PSQI, $\alpha = .95$); Skala akademskog stresa ($\alpha = .932$); Upitnik J/N – tip spavača (MEQ; $\alpha = .858$); Skala generalne prokrastinacije (GPS; $\alpha = .857$). Statističke analize su rađene u SPSS programu i one obuhvataju Pirsonov koeficijent korelacije i višestruku regresionu analizu. Rezultati ukazuju na to da N – tipovi spavača izvještavaju o slabijoj kvaliteti spavanja ($r = -.429$, $p < .01$). Slabiji kvalitet spavanja je povezan sa većim doživljajem stresa ($r = .508$, $p < .01$). N – tip spavača je povezan sa prokrastinacijom ($r = -.337$, $p < .01$), i prokrastinacija je povezana sa slabijom kvalitetom spavanja ($r = .211$, $p < .05$). J/N tip spavača je bio značajan prediktor ukupnog rezultata na skali kvalitet spavanja PSQI $F(1,115) = 8,70$, $p < .01$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .13$, $\beta = -.38$ i percipiranog stresa $F(1,115) = 3,28$, $p < .05$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .04$, $\beta = -.24$. PSQI je također predvidio percipirani stres $F(1,115) = 5,22$, $p < .05$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .07$, $\beta = .30$. Ukupni regresijski model, uključujući J/N tip i kvalitet spavanja (PSQI) kao prediktora, također je bio značajan $F(2,114) = 3,18$, $p < .05$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .08$. Rezultati ukazuju na to da se povezanost između tipa spavača i percipiranog stresa smanjuje uvođenjem medijatora kvalitete spavanja u regresionu jednačinu.

Ključne reči: Upitnik J/N – tip spavača; indeks kvalitete spavanja; generalna prokrastinacija

Does sleep quality mediate the association between perceived stress and morning/evening type

Early chronotypes are called the morning type sleepers (M - types) and they prefer earlier sleeping and waking (Taillard et al., 1999). Due to educational and professional requirements, evening types (E - types) of adolescents and adults have shorter sleeping cycles during the working week, and they try compensating lost hours on weekends, sleeping for a longer period. These irregularities cause

sleep problems, which consequently cause them to feel more fatigued than the M-type (Wittmann et al., 2006). Studies suggesting a lower psychosocial function in E-types compared to M-types also reveal that their sensitivity to stress varies throughout the day as a function of chronotype (Willis et al., 2005). According to the findings of previous studies, we expect E-types to report lower sleep quality compared to morning types, and their level of perceived stress will be higher.

This study aimed to examine the relationship between M/E type of sleepers, general procrastination, academic stress, and quality sleep in college students. The survey was conducted on a sample of $N = 117$ participants, students of the first, second and third year of the first cycle of the Department of Psychology at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sarajevo. The instruments used to study these constructs are the Academic Stress Scale ($\alpha = .932$) and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI $\alpha = .955$); Questionnaire for the morningness/eveningness, (MEQ, $\alpha = .858$) and Scale of General Procrastination (GPS; $\alpha = .857$).

Statistical analyses were performed in the SPSS and we examine Pearson's correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis. The results of the study presented here predict that evening sleep types report poorer quality of sleep ($r = -.429$, $p < .01$). Poor quality of sleep is associated with a greater experience of stress ($r = .508$, $p < .01$). E-type sleep is associated with procrastination ($r = -.337$, $p < .01$), and procrastination is associated with poorer quality of sleep ($r = .211$, $p < .05$). M/E sleep type was a significant predictor of overall sleep quality score PSQI $F(1,115) = 8.70$, $p < .01$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .13$, $\beta = -.38$, and perceived stress $F(1,115) = 3.28$, $p < .05$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .04$, $\beta = .24$. PSQI also predicted perceived stress $F(1,115) = 5.22$, $p < .05$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .07$, $\beta = .30$. The overall regression model, including M/E type and sleep quality (PSQI) as predictors, was also significant $F(2,114) = 3.18$, $p < .05$, $R^2_{ADJ} = .08$. The results indicate that the association between sleep type and perceived stress is reduced by introducing a sleep quality mediator into the regression equation.

Keywords: Questionnaire M/E - type of sleeper; the sleep quality index; general procrastination

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Reakcije zaposlenika na ergonomski dizajn posla: moderatorski efekt zdravstvenog lokusa kontrole

Ciljevi: Ovim projektom želimo ispitati kako individualne razlike (zdravstveni lokus kontrole i samoefikasnost), mogu utjecati na povezanost između ergonomskog dizajna radnog okruženja i zadovoljstva poslom. Vjerovanja vezana uz zdravstveni lokus kontrole su generalno kognitivna očekivanja o odgovornosti za događaje koji su povezani sa zdravljem. Internalni zdravstveni lokus kontrole pojedinca prezentira njegovo vjerovanje da svojim ponašanjem utječe na svoje zdravlje. Cilj našeg istraživanja je ispitati internalni zdravstveni lokus kontrole u predviđanju reakcija pojedinca na ergonomske faktore dizajna posla koji mogu utjecati na zdravlje zaposlenika.

Hipoteza 1: Reakcije zaposlenika na ergonomski dizajn njihovog radnog mjesta bit će pod utjecajem njihove razine internalnog zdravstvenog lokusa kontrole, odnosno; očekujemo da će reakcije zaposlenika sa nižim internalnim zdravstvenim lokusom kontrole biti više pod utjecajem ergonomske kvalitete njihovog posla, nego kod ispitanika sa višim internalnim zdravstvenim lokusom kontrole. Ova studija se bavi samoefikasnošću u odnosu na rad ili posao. Raspon razine samoefikasnosti vjerovatno će biti povezan sa reakcijama zaposlenika, jer on utječe na izbor ponašanja u suočavanju i stupnju upornosti u uspješnosti suočavanja sa poslom.

Hipoteza 2: Reakcije zaposlenika na ergonomski dizajn njihovog radnog mjesta će biti pod utjecajem njihove razine samoučinkovitosti. Očekujemo da će reakcije ispitanika sa niskom samoefikasnošću biti više pod utjecajem kvaliteta njihovog radnog mjesta u odnosu na ispitanike sa visokom samoefikasnošću.

Metodologija: Način prikupljanja podataka je putem online forme upitnika. Uzorak ispitanika je sastavljen od IT uposlenika u jednoj kompaniji. Za potrebe ovog istraživanja je kreiran upitnik koji se sastojao od Skale internalnog zdravstvenog lokusa kontrole prilagođene od strane K.A. Wallston (1998), Skale samoefikasnosti autora Bauera i Greena (1994), zatim Ergonomskog dizajna posla koji je dizajnirao Champion (1988), Zadovoljstva poslom (Hackman & Oldham, 1980), Namjere napuštanja posla (Colarelli, 1984), te Skale kontrolnih varijabli (dob, spol, vrijeme koje je osoba provela radeći na trenutnom radnom mjestu).

Praktične implikacije: Razumijevanje kako individualne razlike mogu utjecati na odnos između ergonomskog dizajna i stavova zaposlenika ukazujući na moderatorske efekte internalnog zdravstvenog lokusa kontrole i samoeфикаsnosti. Individualne psihološke razlike se trebaju uzeti u obzir kada se provode ergonomske intervencije u svrhu poboljšanja zdravlja zaposlenika. Takva ergonomska poboljšanja najvjerojatnije će utjecati na stavove zaposlenika sa niskim internalnim zdravstvenim lokusom kontrole ili na zaposlenike sa niskom samoeфикасношću vezanom uz posao. U konačnici, ergonomski dizajn radnog okruženja je direktno povezan sa stavovima zaposlenika i njihovim zdravstvenim ishodima. Psiholozi koji se bave ljudskim resursima imaju važnu ulogu u dizajniranju radnog okruženja, jer pojedinci sa nižim rezultatima na skalama internalnog zdravstvenog lokusa kontrole i na skali samoeфикаsnosti imaju poteškoća u prilagodbi na radno okruženje.

Employee Reactions to Ergonomic Job Design: The Moderating Effects of Health Locus of Control and Self-Efficacy

Main goals: With this project, we wanted to examine how individual differences (health locus of control and self-efficacy) can affect the relationship between the ergonomic design of the work environment and job satisfaction. Health locus of control implies cognitive expectations of accountability for events that are related to health. An internal health locus of control of an individual presents his/her belief that his/her behavior affects his/her health. The aim of our research is to examine the role of internal health locus of control in predicting an individual's response to ergonomic job design factors that may affect employee health.

Hypothesis 1: Employee responses to the ergonomic design of their workplace will be influenced by their level of internal health locus of control; we expect the reactions of employees with lower internal health locus of control to be more influenced by the ergonomic quality of their work than those with higher internal health locus of control. The level of self-efficacy will probably be related to employee responses, as it affects the choice of coping behavior and the degree of persistence in job performance.

Hypothesis 2: Employee responses to the ergonomic design of their workplace will be influenced by their level of self-efficacy. We expect that respondents with low self-efficacy will be more influenced by the quality of their workplace compared to those with high self-efficacy.

Method: Data was collected through an online form of a questionnaire. The sample of respondents is composed of IT employees in one company. For the purposes of this study, a questionnaire was created, which consisted of Internal health locus of control adapted by K.A. Wallston (1998), Bauer and Green's Self-efficacy scale

(1994), Ergonomic job design created by Champion (1988), Job satisfaction (Hackman & Oldham, 1980), Turnover intentions (Colarelli, 1984), and Control variables scale (age, gender, time spent working in the current job position).

Practical implications: The goal of this research paper was to understand how individual differences affect the relationship between ergonomic design and employee attitudes by pointing to the moderating effects of the internal health locus of control and self-efficacy. Individual psychological differences should be taken into account when ergonomic interventions are carried out with the goal to improve employee health. Such ergonomic improvements are likely to affect employees' attitudes with low internal health locus of control or low-level self-efficacy. Ultimately, the ergonomic design of the work environment is directly related to employee attitudes and their health outcomes. Human resource psychologists play an important role in designing work environments because individuals with lower scores on internal health locus of control and self-efficacy have difficulty adapting to their work environment.

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Efekte medijske propagande na percepciju mladih o državljanima SAD-a

Putem ovog istraživanja ispitivano je da li je i u kojoj mjeri medijska propaganda, povodom dvadeset godina od NATO bombardovanja SRJ-a, uticala na percepciju mladih o državljanima SAD-a. Hipoteza koja je testirana koncipirana je na sledeći način: izloženost medijskoj propagandi je značajno promijenila percepciju mladih o državljanima SAD-a. Uzorak se sastojao od 225 ispitanika, od kojih su 153 ispitanika bili ženskog pola, a 72 muškog pola, prosječne starosti 19,43 godina, s tim da je najveći broj ispitanika (N=83) imao 18 godina. Prilikom ispitivanja stavova korišćena je Pick Some (Top task) (5 od 26 subsetova) skala i Social media questionnaire (SMQ) za izloženost medijskom sadržaju, prilagođenom potrebama istraživanja. Mjerenje je sprovedeno u dva vremenska intervala, 18 – 25 dana prije medijske propagande i u rasponu od 5 - 11 dana nakon medijske propagande. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali da propagandni sadržaj nije uticao (za $p < .05$) na percepciju mladih o državljanima SAD-a ($p = .323$ i ; $p = .258$). Direktna implikacija jeste da poznavanje druge strane (državljanina SAD-a) može doprinijeti poboljšanju percepcije o istim.

Ključne reči: propaganda, NATO bombardovanje, SAD, percepcija, mladi

Effects of media propaganda on perception of youth about USA population

This research was conducted to question did media propaganda, about twenty years from NATO bombing of SRJ, impacted perception of youth about USA population, and to what extent. Hypothesis which was tested was conceptualized as following: media propaganda significantly changed perception of youth about people in USA. Sample counted 225 participants, from which 153 were women, 72 were men, with average age of 19,43 years. Most of them (N=83) were 18 years old. For attitudes assessment was used Pick Some (Top task) (5 of 26 subsets) scale and Social media questionnaire (SMQ) for media exposure, adjusted for the means of research. Assessment was done in two time intervals, 18 - 25 days before and 5 - 11 days after a media propaganda. First measurement was conducted 18 - 25 days before assessment to assess attitudes of youth which weren't under the effect of propaganda. Time for second measurement was chosen with sense that in that time effects of propaganda were greatest. In posttest, media usage was also assessed. Results showed that propaganda's content hadn't had effect (for $p < .05$) on youths perception about USA population ($p = .323$ & $p = .258$). Regardless of media propaganda, differences were found in attitudes between sexes, those who met Americans and those who didn't and regarding time spent watching television. From results, we conclude that attitudes weren't flexible to this media propaganda but that long term exposure to TV content is related to forming a negative attitude. Direct implication of study is that knowing other's party (USA citizens) can contribute to improving the perception about the same.

Keywords: propaganda, NATO bombing, USA, perception, youth

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Zbog čega su ljudi pohlepni?

Istraživanje se bavi ispitivanjem sklonosti pretjeranom zarađivanju kao mehanizma u podlozi pohlepe. Promatrali smo povezanost rezultata sudionika na upitnicima pohlepe i ponašanja u eksperimentalnoj situaciji, kao i povezanost socioekonomskog statusa i pohlepe. Replicirali smo paradigmu pretjeranog zarađivanja u kojoj je pretjerano zarađivanje operacionalizirano kao tendencija sudionika da se izlažu neugodnom zvuku kako bi zaradili čokoladice. Dobiveni

rezultati ukazuju na povezanost upitnika pohlepe i rezultata u eksperimentalnoj situaciji. Nismo dobili povezanost procjene socioekonomskog statusa i rezultata na upitnicima pohlepe. Navedeno istraživanje potvrđuje točnost paradigme pretjeranog zarađivanja kao mehanizma u podlozi pohlepe, ali i opravdanost korištenja upitnika pohlepe za procjenu pohlepnog ponašanja. Navedeni rezultati imaju teorijske implikacije u daljnjem ispitivanju pohlepe, kao i smjernice za odabir upitnika pohlepe.

Ključne reči: ekonomija, pohlepa, socioekonomski status, pretjerano zarađivanje, čokoladice

Why are people greedy?

In this research we examined overearning as a mechanism underlying the concept of greed. We analyzed the correlation between greed-questionnaires results and greedy behavior in experimental situations, as well as the correlation between socioeconomic status and greed. We replicated the overearning paradigm in which overearning was defined as the tendency of participants to listen to unpleasant sounds in order to earn chocolate bars. Collected data indicate that there is a positive correlation between greed-questionnaire results and greedy behavior in experimental situation. We found no correlation between a subjective estimate of socioeconomic status and greed-questionnaire results. This research confirms the hypothesis that overearning underlies greed, but also justifies the use of greed-questionnaires for assessment of greedy behavior. The collected data has offered theoretical implications in following greed research, as well as guidelines for choosing the most relevant greed-questionnaire.

Keywords: economy, greed, socioeconomic status, overearning, chocolate bars

POSTER PREZENTACIJE · POSTER SECTION

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Polne razlike u predikciji afekta na osnovu HEXACO osobina ličnosti

Prethodna istraživanja su pokazala da su Neuroticizam i Ekstraverzija iz modela Velikih pet dominantni korelati afektiviteta. Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio da se utvrdi da li postoje razlike između muškaraca i žena u predviđanju afekta na osnovu

HEXACO osobina ličnosti. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 377 ispitanika iz opšte populacije (50.7 % muških), starosti od 18 do 57 godina ($AS = 33.34$). Za utvrđivanje afektiviteta, primenjen je PANAS, koji se sastoji od skale Pozitivnog i Negativnog afekta, a za merenje osobina ličnosti primenjen je HEXACO-60 inventar kojim se meri šest bazičnih leksičkih osobina ličnosti: Poštenje-skromnost, Emocionalnost, Ekstraverzija, Saradljivost, Savesnost i Otvorenost ka iskustvu.

Rezultati regresione analize pokazuju da je na muškom poduzorku moguće objasniti 36.7% Pozitivnog afekta na osnovu HEXACO dimenzija, a na ženskom poduzorku 32.7%. I kod muških i kod ženskih ženskih ispitanika se kao značajni prediktori zdvajaju Ekstraverzija (muški pol: $\beta = .47$, $p < .01$, ženski pol: $\beta = .39$, $p < .01$) i Savesnost (muški pol: $\beta = .21$, $p < .01$, ženski pol: $\beta = .34$, $p < .01$), oba u pozitivnom smeru. Iako je Ekstraverzija dominantni korelat Pozitivnog afekta, primetno je da ona više doprinosi predikciji Pozitivnog afekta kod muškaraca, dok Savesnost više doprinosi predikciji Pozitivnog afekta kod žena. Ovo bi mogao biti rezultat različite socijalizacije, gde je kod muškaraca za doživljaj zadovoljstva, sreće i samopouzdanja bitnije da imaju puno stimulacije i da budu društveno aktivni, dok kod žena tome doprinosi još i osećanje dužnosti, reda i posvećenost obavezama.

U slučaju predikcije Negativnog afekta, na muškom poduzorku je objašnjeno 38.9% varijanse kriterijuma, odn. 40.4% na ženskom poduzorku. Kao značajni prediktori kod muškog pola izdvajaju se Poštenje ($\beta = -.17$, $p < .01$), Ekstraverzija ($\beta = -.36$, $p < .01$) i Saradljivost ($\beta = -.20$, $p < .01$) u negativnom smeru i Emocionalnost ($\beta = .23$, $p < .01$) i Otvorenost ($\beta = .14$, $p < .05$) u pozitivnom smeru. Kod ženskih ispitanika se kao značajni prediktori izdvajaju Poštenje ($\beta = -.16$, $p < .01$), Ekstraverzija ($\beta = -.49$, $p < .01$) i Saradljivost ($\beta = -.25$, $p < .01$) u negativnom smeru i Emocionalnost ($\beta = .28$, $p < .01$) u pozitivnom smeru. Ekstraverzija je dominantni negativni korelat i Negativnog afekta, pri čemu je primetno da više učestvuje u predikciji Negativnog afekta kod žena. Zanimljiv je rezultat da je Otvorenost značajan pozitivni prediktor Negativnog afekta kod muškaraca, što se može objasniti time da su muškarci koji su otvoreni za iskustva otvoreni i prema emocijama pa dozvoljavaju sebi izražavanje negativnih emocija ili ih barem priznaju kod sebe, za razliku od rigidnih.

Rezultati su u skladu s teorijskom postavkom HEXACO modela, pri čemu manji udeo Emocionalnosti u objašnjenju afekta odgovara drugačijoj operacionalizaciji ove dimenzije od Neuroticizma iz modela Velikih pet. Takođe, rezultati upućuju na važnost polnih razlika u razumevanju sklonosti ka pozitivnom i negativnom afektu.

Ključne reči: HEXACO, PANAS, afekat, polne razlike

Gender differences in the prediction of the affect based on HEXACO personality traits

Previous research showed that Neuroticism and Extraversion from the Big Five model are dominant correlates of affectivity. The aim of this study was to determine whether there are differences between men and women in predicting the affect based on HEXACO personality traits. The study included 377 participants from the general population (50.7% males), aged between 18 and 57 years ($M = 33.34$). PANAS, which consists of Positive and Negative affect scales, was applied for measure of affectivity. For measuring personality traits, HEXACO-60 inventory was applied, which measures six basic lexical personality traits: Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Openness to experience.

Results of regression analysis show that 36.7% of the Positive affect can be explained based on the HEXACO dimensions on the male subsample, and 32.7% on the female subsample. In both males and females, significant predictors are Extraversion (male: $\beta = .47$, $p < .01$, female: $\beta = .39$, $p < .01$) and Conscientiousness (male: $\beta = .21$, $p < .01$, female: $\beta = .34$, $p < .01$), both in positive direction. Although Extraversion is dominant correlate of Positive affect, it is evident that it contributes more to the prediction of Positive affect in men, whereas Conscientiousness contributes more to the prediction of Positive affect in women. These results could be explained by different socialization, in which men's experience of satisfaction, happiness, and self-confidence are more linked to lot of stimulation and socially activity, while in women's the sense of duty, order, and commitment to obligations also contributes to positive affect and emotions.

In case of the prediction of Negative affect, 38.9% of the variance is explained in the male subsample and 40.4% in the female subsample. Significant predictors for men are Honesty-Humility ($\beta = -.17$, $p < .01$), Extraversion ($\beta = -.36$, $p < .01$), and Agreeableness ($\beta = -.20$, $p < .01$) in negative direction, and Emotionality ($\beta = .23$, $p < .01$) and Openness ($\beta = .14$, $p < .05$) in positive direction. For females, significant predictors are Honesty-Humility ($\beta = -.16$, $p < .01$), Extraversion ($\beta = -.49$, $p < .01$), and Agreeableness ($\beta = -.25$, $p < .01$) in negative direction, and Emotionality ($\beta = .28$, $p < .01$) in positive direction. Extraversion is also dominant negative correlate of Negative affect and it's noticeable that it contributes more in prediction of Negative affect in women. It's interesting that Openness is significant predictor of Negative affect only in men, which can be explained by the tendency that men who are more open to experience are also more open to showing emotions, thus they allow themselves to express negative emotions or at least accept them.

The results are consistent with the theoretical assumptions of the HEXACO model, with the low contribution of Emotionality in explaining the affect is in with the different operationalisation of Emotionality compared to Neuroticism from Big Five model. Moreover, the results indicated the importance of gender differences in understanding the tendency towards positive and negative affect.

Keywords: HEXACO, PANAS, affect, gender differences

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Ispitivanje efekta kongruentnosti modaliteta na brzinu i tačnost obrade reči - replikaciona studija na glagolima i pridevima

Ovom studijom hteli smo da proverimo da li je obrada reči olakšana kada je modalitet izlaganja pojma isti kao modalitet kojim se taj pojam može iskusiti, kao što predviđaju teorije utelovljene kognicije. Efekat je dobijen na imenicama (Živanović i Filipović-Đurđević, 2011) i na glagolima, ali ne i na pridevima (Živanović i Filipović-Đurđević, 2009). Cilj našeg istraživanja je bio da repliciramo potonje istraživanje uz povećan broj stimulusa, ispitanika i kontrolnih varijabli. Ispitanici su radili ili zadatak vizuelne ili auditivne leksičke odluke na pridevima i glagolima, koji predstavljaju ili vidljive ili čujne objekte.

Očekivana interakcija na latenci je dobijena samo na glagolima ($t = -3.34$; $p < 0.001$), gde je obrada vidljivih pojmova bila brža u vizuelnom zadatku. Rezultati originalnog istraživanja su replicirani. Glagoli su delom pružili potvrdu hipoteze, dok su se pridevi opet pokazali kao neosetljivi na način izlaganja, što potvrđuje značaj vrste reči u ispitivanjima obrade reči.

Examining the effect of modality congruence on word processing latency and accuracy: A replication study on verbs and adjectives

Our goal with this study was to examine whether word processing is facilitated when the modality of presentation and modality through which the denoted concept can be experienced are one and the same, as is predicted by theories of embodied cognition. The effect has been observed on nouns (Živanović i Filipović-Đurđević, 2011), and verbs, but not on adjectives (Živanović i Filipović-Đurđević, 2009). The aim of this report was to replicate the latter study with more participants, stimuli and control variables. Participants did either a visual or an auditory lexical decision task on verbs and adjectives, which denoted either visible or audible objects.

The expected interaction effect on latency has been observed only on verbs ($t = -3.34$; $p < 0.001$), where the processing of visual concepts was faster in the visual task. The original results have been replicated. While verbs do partially support the hypothesis, adjectives had again proved insensitive to the mode of presentation, which underscores the importance of word type in word processing studies.

PANEL DISKUSIJA
PANEL DISCUSSION

Učesnici:

prof. dr Nikola Petrović

prof. dr Ivan Jerković

mr Nebojša Jovanović

Milica Novkov

Moderator: prof. Dr Boris Popov

Psihologija, psihoterapija i koučing: ima li mesta za sve?

Psihoterapija je već odavno ustaljena i empirijski utemeljena psihološka praksa. Sa druge strane, u poslednje vreme, koučing kao profesija postaje sve popularniji i nalazi svoju primenu u različitim domenima ljudskog funkcionisanja, kako u poslovnom, tako i u privatnom domenu. Pomoć klijentima kako da odaberu pravu profesiju, kako da usklade porodicu i svoje poslovne obaveze, ili podrška menadžerima kako da unaprede svoje liderske veštine samo su neke od mogućih primena koučinga u svakodnevnom funkcionisanju ljudi. Cilj ove panel diskusije jeste da ponudi balansiran prikaz osnovnih principa koučinga kao profesije, kao i da odgovori na razna pitanja razgraničenja koučinga, psihoterapije i drugih srodnih disciplina.

RADIONICE WORKSHOPS

Dino Krupić

Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku

Uvod u SEM i longitudinalne modele

Uopšteno govoreći, cilj istraživanja u psihologiji je razumeti psihičke procese u svrhu promocije mentalnog stanja pojedinca. Većina istraživanja se bazira na ispitivanju psihičkih procesa u jednoj vremenskoj tački. Međutim, ponekad nam je važno predvideti u kom smeru će se određeni psihički proces odvijati. U tom smislu, ne zanima nas samo odnos između različitih varijabli, već nas zanima i koliko su neki psihički fenomeni stabilni u vremenu, tj. koliko su podložni promenama i kako smer i intenzitet tih promena možemo predvideti. U ovoj radionici prikazaće se osnovni nacrti longitudinalnih istraživanja koji se analiziraju statističkim postupkom analize krive rasta (eng. growth curve analysis). Da bi se razumeli osnovni postupci ove analize, polaznici radionice će biti upoznati sa osnovama strukturalnog modelovanja i konfirmatornom faktorskom analizom. Primeri analiza će se sprovoditi pomoću statističkog softvera IBM SPSS Amos. Radionica je prvenstveno namenjena studentima master i doktorskih studija, kao i mladim istraživačima, ali i svima onima koji se interesuju za longitudinalna istraživanja i imaju bazično predznanje iz statistike.

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Tatjana Krstić

Katedra za psihologiju, Medicinski fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu

Roditeljsko (ne)prihvatanje hroničnog zdravstvenog stanja kod deteta: procena roditelja i mogućnosti podrške

U radionici mogu da učestvuju psiholozi, defektolozi, socijalni radnici, lekari, vaspitači, nastavnici i svi zainteresovani za oblast savetodavnog rada i podrške porodici. Ciljevi radionice su predstavljanje koncepta razrešenja, odnosno kognitivnog i emocionalnog prihvatanja detetovog zdravstvenog stanja, upoznavanje sa načinom procene roditeljskog odnosa prema detetovom zdravstvenom stanju i prikazivanje mogućnosti pružanja podrške roditeljima dece sa hroničnim bolestima/ smetnjama u razvoju.

Roditeljsko razrešenje predstavlja kognitivno i emocionalno prihvatanje detetovog zdravstvenog stanja, odnosno hronične bolesti ili smetnje u razvoju. Učesnici radionice će imati prilike da se upoznaju sa konceptom razrešenja i njegovim značajem za ostvarivanje kvalitetne roditeljske brige o detetu. Tokom radionice će biti prikazan i dijagnostički instrument za procenu roditeljskog odnosa prema detetovom zdravstvenom stanju pod nazivom Intervju o reagovanju na dijagnozu (Pianta i Marvin). Premda roditeljsko razrešenje predstavljamo kao dihotomnu kategoriju (razrešen vs. nerazrešen), klinički rad ukazuje da je pre u pitanju jedan proces i da je razrešenje opravdano sagledavati kao kontinuum, o čemu će biti diskutovano. U završnom delu radionice će učesnicima biti predstavljen program podrške “Naša priča” (Krstić, Mihić i Branković), koji je namenjen roditeljima dece sa hroničnim bolestima ili razvojnim smetnjama i čiji je glavni fokus usmeren na promovisanje i podršku roditeljskog razrešenja.

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Bojana Bodroža, Bojana Dinić

Odsek za psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu

Galaktički vodič kroz objavljivanje rada

Na ovoj radionici će se polaznici upoznati sa svim koracima u proceduri prijave rada u neki naučni časopis. Najpre, koji koraci prethode pisanju rada, na koji način izveštavati o rezultatima u skladu sa savremenom naučnom praksom i smernicama, kako odabrati adekvatan časopis za rad, koje su najčešće greške prilikom prijave rada i kako ih preduprediti, koji su mogući ishodi prilikom prijave rada i kako odgovoriti na njih i slično.

Radionica je osmišljena tako da polaznicima pruži informacije o novim trendovima u publikovanju naučnih radova, kao i praktične savete u vezi sa samom pripremom i svim propratnim aspektima prijave rada, uključujući i demonstraciju rada s alatima koji mogu olakšati ovaj proces.

Radionica je namenjena studentima master studija i doktorskih studija, kao i svim mladim istraživačima.

NAUČNO-STRUČNI SKUP
SAVREMENI TRENDovi U PSIHOLOGIJI 2019
KNJIGA SAŽETAKA

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DIZAJN I PRIPREMA
Dejan Pajić

Novi Sad, 2019.

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Библиотеке Матице српске, Нови Сад

159.9(048.3)(0.034.2)

**НАУЧНО-стручни скуп Савремени трендови у психологији (2019 ;
Нови Сад)**

Knjiga sažetaka [Elektronski izvor] = Book of Abstracts / Savremeni trendovi u psihologiji 2019, Novi Sad, 24-27. oktobar 2019 = Current Trends in Psychology 2019, Novi Sad, October 24-27, 2019. - Novi Sad : Filozofski fakultet, 2019

Način pristupa (URL): <http://digitalna.ff.uns.ac.rs/sadrzaj/2019/978-86-6065-541-9>. - Nasl. sa naslovnog ekrana. - Digitalni dokument obima 251 str.

ISBN 978-86-6065-541-9

а) Психологија -- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 331333895