

Department of Psychology  
Faculty of Philosophy  
University of Niš



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**DAYS OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY**

*13<sup>th</sup> DAYS OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY  
- PSYCHOLOGY IN AND AROUND US -*  
Niš, Serbia, September 29th & 30th 2017



**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

Дани  
Примењене  
Психологије



Days  
of Applied  
Psychology

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**13th International Conference  
DAYS OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY 2017  
Faculty of Philosophy, Niš**

# **ABSTRACT BOOK**

**Niš, Serbia, September 29 th-30th 2017**



**University of Niš,  
Faculty of Philosophy  
Department of Psychology**



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## Plenary lectures

Abstract number: 1

ID number of submission: -

### UNDERSTANDING EMOTIONS IN WORDS AND FACES

*Marina Palazova*

*International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany*

#### Abstract

Emotional expressions communicate the emotional states of other persons and because human beings evolved as social species this is highly relevant information from the environment. Understanding emotions of others through different channels is central to social interactions which may entail preferential processing. In the lecture I will summarize current research from cognitive neuroscience on emotion processing from the domains of facial expressions and written words. I will present event-related potentials and psychophysiological data from our own laboratory that bears on the question of the neural correlates of emotion processing. Specifically, I suggest that emotional facial expressions are processed fast and in automatic manner compared to the understanding of emotional meaning of words which is much stronger depending on context. A less explored question is how the basic mechanisms of emotion processing depend on inter individual differences. Adult attachment style is stable throughout life course and depends on shaping experiences with primary caregivers in early childhood, which is also a sensitive period for learning to understand own and emotions of others. Thus, I will examine a modulatory influence of adult attachment style on emotion processing. In a more border scope, the better comprehension of the interactive relations between the attachment system and emotion processing networks may help foster parenting abilities and interpersonal relationships.

**Key words:** emotional expressions, emotion processing, cognitive neuroscience



Abstract number: 2

ID number of submission: -

## **PASSIVE SUICIDAL IDEATION AS A RISK FACTOR FOR SUICIDE: ARE WE ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS?**

*Lenče Miloševa*

*Faculty of Medical Science, Goce Delčev University, Štip, Macedonia*

### **Abstract**

Many lists of risk factors are available throughout the field of suicide prevention. This paper provides a brief overview of the importance of risk and protective factors as they relate to suicide and offers guidance about how mental health experts and communities can best use them to decrease suicide risk. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of passive suicidal ideation as a risk factor for suicide. Also, we will discuss difficulties during screening and suicide risk assessment processes. In recent years, researchers and clinicians do not treat passive suicidal ideation as a clinically relevant risk factor for suicide, while underestimating the strength of this desire to die, compared with making a plan for suicide in individuals having active suicidal ideation. Screening of clinically relevant risk factors for suicide and identifying specific differences between passive and active suicidal ideation allow clinicians to identify the group of individuals at risk of suicide, to offer appropriate prevention and effective treatment. Active suicidal ideation can be defined as any thought of self-hurting or plans for taking one's life (Schulberg et al., 2005; Raue, Meyers, Rowe, Heo, & Bruce 2007). Clinicians often see active suicidal ideation as clinically relevant risk factors for suicide. There are empirical findings that are in favor of that passive suicidal ideation, or the "wish to die" is also an important factor to consider in assessing the risk of suicide (Baca-Garcia et al., 2011; Moran, 2013). Passive suicidal ideation can be characterized as emotionally colored thoughts, more as a wish, according to which life is not worth living or that it is better for the person to be dead (Schulberg et al., 2005; Raue et al., 2007). One third of individuals with suicidal attempts in the past had passive suicidal ideation, or had plans for committing suicide (Baca-Garcia et al., 2011; Moran, 2013). Unfortunately, both in the region and in R. Macedonia there are no general studies that examine passive suicidal ideation, or compare the role and importance of passive and suicidal ideas, i.e. how they contribute to suicidal risk and suicidal behavior, which is why this topic is a research challenge. In this paper we will present and discuss empirical findings and experience from the world and from Macedonia. Querying individuals on desire for death has the same value as

assessing suicidal ideation to examine risk for suicide attempt. A combination of desire for death and suicidal ideation is the best predictor for suicide attempts. This is of high clinical relevance since we suggest that desire for death should be included as a potential clinical marker of suicidality in clinical assessments.

**Key words:** passive suicidal ideation, active suicidal ideation, suicidal risk, assessment

Abstract number: 3

ID number of submission: -

## **THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGIST DURING MASS EMERGENCY SITUATIONS – CHALLENGES AND LIMITS**

*Nila Kapor Stanulović*

*Faculty of Technical sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

### Abstract

Disasters happen. Regardless of whether they are human or nature made, they often affect a large number of individuals. A large number of affected presents a major challenge in organizing the provision of psychosocial assistance. Helpers need to be acquainted with specific techniques and intervention procedures in order to meet psychosocial needs of victims.

**Key words:** emergency situations, disasters, psychosocial assistance, helpers

## Plenary lectures -subconference

Abstract number: 4

ID number of submission: -

### **NOMOLOGICAL NETWORK OF RIASEC TYPES: INTERESTS, PERSONALITY TRAITS, WORK VALUES AND LIFE ROLE SALIENCE**

*Iva Šverko<sup>\*1</sup>, Toni Babarović\*, Sabina Kos<sup>\*\*</sup>*

*Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences\*, Centre for Croatian studies, Department  
of psychology<sup>\*\*</sup>*

#### Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the relations between RIASEC interest types, personality traits, work values and life roles salience. Participants were 981 students in their final year of high school in Zagreb and other Croatian cities (12th grade, 18 years old, 67.2% females). PGI-Short was used to measure RIASEC interests, HEXACO-60 was applied to measure personality traits, abbreviated version of Values Scale was used to measure work values, and short version of Salience Inventory was applied to measure salience of life roles. All applied measures showed adequate reliability and structure. The observed relations between constructs mainly confirmed theoretical expectations. The most prominent relations were found between interests and personality traits, which is particularly due to the strong importance of Openness to experience for explaining Artistic and Investigative interests and Emotionality for explaining Social interests. Work values had additional contribution for explaining interests, which was mostly expressed for Adventurous value orientation, due to its incremental validity in explaining Realistic and Conventional interests. The relations between RIASEC interest types and life role salience were weak and mostly negligible, indicating the relative independence of these constructs.

**Key words:** vocational interests, RIASEC types, work values, life roles, personality traits

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Abstract number: 5

ID number of submission: -

## FAMILY AND WORK RELATIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

*Vladimir Hedrih<sup>2</sup>*

*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš*

### Abstract

In the last 100 hundred years, large changes affecting both the structure and dynamics of society in Europe have happened. These processes included changes to both family structure and relations and the way work and work environments are organized. Due to this relations between work and family roles of an individual and complex relations between these two, to a large extent parallel, systems of our society has been a topic of significant scientific interest. The lecture will provide the overview of the current state of research in the area of work-family relations, and discuss key constructs. Most prominent research and theoretical approaches will be overviewed. Concepts of work-family conflict, spillover, compensation, segmentation and instrumentalization will be discussed. In the second part of the lecture, research on work-family relations in the region will be discussed and some of the results of the “Indicators and models of work-family role synchronization” project will be overviewed. This is an ongoing project funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, that has been going on since 2011, and coordinated by the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Niš. Adopting an eclectic approach to the area of work-family relations the project focused on exploring work-family relation issues on segments of the population that were underrepresented in studies so far and attempting to study the interactions of wide array of factors relevant to the topic.

**Key words:** work-family relations, work, family, roles

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<sup>2</sup> This paper is prepared as a part of the project Indicators and Models of Harmonization of Professional and Family Roles, No. 179002 funded by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia.

## Educational Psychology I

Abstract number: 6

ID number of submission: 22

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF EXPERIENCE, BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN TOWARDS STEM INTERVENTION PROGRAM

*Josip Burušić\**, *Mirta Blažev\*\**, *Tomislav Jagušć\*\*\**, *Predrag Pale\*\*\**,  
*Juraj Petrović\*\*\**, *Toni Babarović\**, *Ivan Dević\**, *Mara Šimunović\**  
*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia\**, *JOBSTEM project\*\**, *Faculty  
of Electrical Engineering and Computing, University of Zagreb \*\**

#### Abstract

Considering there is a general decline of interest of school children in education fields and careers related to STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), various activities have been implemented with the purpose of increasing the interest of children for STEM related school subjects and careers – so called STEM interventions. A STEM intervention was carried out in eight experimental schools in Zagreb and its vicinity (N=979) as part of the JOBSTEM project, a longitudinal study of the relationship between achievement, competence belief and interest in careers. The intervention was carried out on two occasions, i.e. in 2016 and 2017 via multidisciplinary workshops, educational visits to college laboratories and school lectures and workshops. To gain a deeper insight into the students' perception and understanding of the STEM intervention, focus groups were assembled shortly after the interventions to evaluate the process and contents of the conducted STEM intervention and to understand its outcomes. The goal of the conducted focus groups was to determine the satisfaction of students with the intervention, to determine the achieved outcomes and to determine the broader influence of the intervention (the effect on teachers, parents and peers). The focus groups were conducted as semi-structured interviews in the duration of one school period with students in the 4th, 5th and 6th grade (N=24) from four experimental groups in 2016 and with students in the 5th, 6th and 7th grade (N=34) in four other experimental schools in 2017. The results of the research point to the general efficacy of the conducted interventions, students were mostly satisfied with the conducted activities; they noticed an increase in knowledge about STEM fields and STEM professionals and have exhibited more positive attitudes towards them. They have also reported that teachers, parents and peers have not shown a significant interest in their participation in STEM activities.

**Key words:** STEM, intervention, evaluation, elementary school, focus groups

Abstract number: 7

ID number of submission: 29

## HOW DO TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF RECEIVED ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND RECOGNITION INFLUENCE TEACHERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT?

*Tina Vrhovnik, Ivan Todorović, Miha Marić, Gašper Jordan*

### Abstract

School leaders' capability of recognizing and complimenting teachers' prosperousness influence on shaping teachers behavior. School leaders that provide teachers with rewards, such as praise and acknowledgement of effort for achievement of specified goals, prompt teachers and increase their psychological empowerment. The aim of our research is to empirically test the relation between teachers' perceptions of received acknowledgement and recognition as a dimension of school leaders' empowering behaviors and psychological empowerment in one structural model by using structural equation modeling (SEM). The quantitative data was collected through an online survey on a sample of 525 primary school teachers in Slovenia by using two already validated questionnaires, being *The School Leader Empowering Behaviors* (SLEB) and *Psychological Empowerment Questionnaire* (PEQ). Findings show that teachers' perceptions of received acknowledgement and recognition as a dimension of school leaders' empowering behaviors are positively and statistically significantly related to psychological empowerment (*standardized solution* = 0.41, *t-test* = 8.27). Therefore, it is essential for school leaders' to build up consciousness and competency in giving acknowledgement and recognition towards their teachers to maximize their psychological empowerment. Research in the area of school leader's leadership is relatively new; based on our research, we can add to these studies the effect on psychological empowerment. Our research also contributes to understanding of leadership in primary education, organizational behavior and work psychology.

**Key words:** HRM, leadership, psychological empowerment, SEM

Abstract number: 8

ID number of submission: 32

## PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE DISTINCT ROLE OF MATHEMATICS AS A SCHOOL SUBJECT

*Gizella Berze*

*Doctoral School of Education, Institute of Education, University of Szeged*

### Abstract

In this research, we aimed to investigate the beliefs and views of parents and teachers about mathematics. These may have enormous impact on students' mathematical achievements, attitudes, and future well-being. Data collection was done in elementary schools in Vojvodina, where the language of teaching is Serbian and/or Hungarian. We have asked teachers in grades one to four to hand out parental questionnaires, and also to fill out the teacher questionnaires. Elementary school teachers (N = 74) and parents (N = 955) filled in two questionnaires about learning mathematics. Both questionnaires were designed for this research and had the same structure. In the current phase of data analysis teachers' and parents' questionnaires are analyzed separately. We hypothesized that mathematics, will be judged as a distinctly important subject compared to other subjects, for future well-being and success by parents and teachers. The questionnaire has six units: 1. general views of learning; 2. importance of learning goals; 3. importance of school subjects; 4. frequency of parent-children conversations about grades; 5. frequency of conversations about school subjects; 6. the role of mathematics in the child's future success. We used five-point Likert-scales for the measurement of the above variables. The data has been coded as quantitative data in the SPSS software. The results indicate that mathematics is among the most frequently discussed school subjects both in parent-child and teacher-parent relations. Parents' and teachers' judgments seem to be independent of each other, so it brings the possibility of independent intervention programs. Mathematics as a school subject is considered very important with regards to getting a job and earning high salary, and other aspects of well-being like sense of beauty and creativeness are less tightly associated with mathematics.

**Key words:** mathematics as a school subject, parents and teachers' views, elementary school, child's future well-being

Abstract number: 9

ID number of submission: 37

## TEACHER APPRAISAL AND FEEDBACK IN SERBIA - MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFICACY

*Ivana Anđelković, Danijela Petrović*  
*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade*

### Abstract

The topic of this paper is teacher appraisal and feedback, its characteristics and efficacy. Data analyzed here were collected within a framework of the OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS 2013). In Serbia, the questionnaires relating to different aspects of teacher's work were completed by subject teachers from primary schools (N=3857). Major characteristics of feedback received are as follows. Around 95 % of Serbian teachers receive some sort of feedback, mostly from school principals and school psychologists and pedagogues. The most popular method of feedback is classroom observation and the most common aspect of teacher's work emphasized in the feedback is student performance. Another focus of this paper is the efficacy of appraisal and feedback which was measured with an indicator created through factor analysis of items related to positive changes in teacher's practice as the result of feedback received. This indicator was used as a criterion variable in multiple regression analysis, while other items and indicators previously calculated in the survey regarding different aspects of teachers' work, were used as predictor variables. The regression model explains 25.5 % of variance (Adjusted R Square = 0.255), while the criterion variable correlates the most with two other variables: quality of co-operation among staff ( $\beta = 0.247$ ) and teacher's efficacy in student engagement ( $\beta = 0.236$ ). When results on teacher feedback are compared to data from neighboring countries that took part in TALIS survey, it is revealed that there are many similarities with Croatian and somewhat Bulgarian feedback practices, while there are significant differences with the Romanian ones. When all the countries participating in TALIS 2013 are taken into consideration, Serbia shows better results regarding efficacy of feedback, while the biggest difference is that teacher feedback doesn't influence teacher's salary or employment stability, unlike in other countries. Taking these results into consideration it can be concluded that feedback has an important role in teaching practices and classroom organization, but is not always used in order to achieve full effect.

**Key words:** teachers; TALIS 2013, appraisal, efficacy of feedback



Abstract number: 10

ID number of submission: 73

## QUASI EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF THE MODEL OF EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING THEORY IN TEACHING

*Marija Dulić, Milica Drobac*  
*University of Banja Luka*

### Abstract

This study examines David Kolb's model of experiential learning theory in teaching. According to the postulates of the theory, learning is defined as the process of acquiring and transforming experience that is also a major factor in learning. The main goal of this study was to find out whether there are differences between the group that has studied by experience and control group regarding the interest in education, perception of teaching, and differences on achievement on test in the subjects Psychology of Teaching and Learning and Educational Psychology and Practicum. The central hypothesis is that there are differences between experimental and control groups on test and retest in terms of perception of teaching and interest in education. Second hypothesis claims that there are no differences between the experimental and control group in the results in achievement on the final exam. The theory was applied at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Banja Luka. The study includes 30 students (Department of Pedagogy) and 30 students (Department of Psychology). The researcher has used a questionnaire, test of knowledge, Perceptions of Science Survey, for the purpose of testing hypothesis. The results have shown that in general there is statistically significant difference between subjects who attended classes based on the experiential learning theory and control groups on achievement on exams. The experimental and control group of pedagogy are significantly different in the results on the final exam. On the other hand, study did not indicate a significant difference regarding students of psychology and their achievement on final exam. The results show that there is statistically significant difference between the test and retest situation for both experimental groups regarding the perception of teaching and interest in education.

**Key words:** experiential learning, learning styles, perception of teaching strategies, interest in education, academic achievement

Abstract number: 11

ID number of submission: 99

## **BILINGUALISM, METALINGUISTIC SKILLS AND READING: A QUALITATIVE EYE-TRACKING STUDY**

*Andrej Mentel\**, *Teodóra Szöcs\**, *Silvia Harvanová\*\**

*Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava\**,

*Faculty of Education, Comenius University in Bratislava\*\**

### Abstract

Our study explores the influence of the second language (L2) to the reading comprehension in the first language (L1). We assume that the children with the more elaborated L2 developed higher level of their metalinguistic skills, what consequently enhances their reading comprehension abilities in L1. The study has the qualitative exploratory character combining the ethnographic and psycholinguistic methods. Most reading studies use test scores as the measure of the reading comprehension. However, lesser is known about what the pupils actually do when solving the reading tasks. In our study, we explore the gaze pattern differences among the bilingual children with the varying level of L2 while solving the comprehension tasks in L1. Participants in our study were 5 bilingual male pupils of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia attending the same ISCED 2 School with the Hungarian language of instruction. All of them belong to the rural lower middle class. The level of linguistic and metalinguistic abilities was assessed by qualitative methods based on the ethnographic observation and semi-structured interviews. We observed the use of both (L1 and L2) languages in the everyday communication, the indicators of the language attitudes and the social context of the linguistic practices. The data collected this way enabled us to create the sociolinguistic profiles of each participant. Participants solved the set of reading comprehension tasks. For the gaze recording, the 60 Hz SMI REDn Scientific remote and portable eye-tracker was used. We analyzed scan-paths and attention maps with regard to the information available in the text to assess the task solving strategy. As expected, students with more elaborated L2 display more mature reading comprehension strategies while reading in L1. Their answer-seeking behavior is more organized and goal-oriented. They are better in estimating where to look for the information relevant to the task.

**Key words:** bilingualism, gaze pattern, eye tracking, reading comprehension, metalinguistic skills

## **Educational Psychology II**

Abstract number: 12

ID number of submission: 86

### **SHARE PROJECT - A HORIZONTAL LEARNING FOR SCHOOL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT**

*Gordana Čaprić\*, Tanja Ranković\*\*, Branislav Ranđelović\*  
Institute for Education Quality and Evaluation\*, Unicef/Belgrade\*\**

#### **Abstract**

The improvement of educational practices and sustainable change in schools depend on a number of aspects. A way of learning that leads to a progress can be achieved in different ways. One of the them, horizontal learning, as a concept, promotes active professional communities of teachers. Based on this assumption, the SHARE project has been developed. It focuses on the development and verification of a program of horizontal learning between schools based on the networking of the teachers and its practical implementation between schools in a network through strengthening a mentorship support and capacities of good schools for providing a support for schools with poor performance in the external evaluation in order to improve the quality of specific areas of school work and life. The program has successfully been implemented in 10 pilot schools which, in reference to the external evaluation of school quality results, did not achieve a satisfactory quality level in the past. The paper describes the conducted research study which aim was to determine how an application of a specifically designed school support model program of horizontal learning between schools had helped on inducing changes in teacher educational practice. The results are showing positive trends referring to quality improvement of the schools which participated. The external evaluation conducted after the implementation of the program, showed that nine out of ten schools demonstrated an improvement of quality scoring a higher grade on the external evaluation compared to the previous evaluation report. Although the program was designed to improve Teacher and Learning area, in most schools there was an improvement in six out of seven areas of quality, but the most significant changes were in three areas: Teaching and Learning, Ethos, Organization of work and Leadership. These results were the basis for drafting the recommendations on the national level for establishing an effective and sustainable support mechanism for improving the quality of work in schools.

**Key words:** external evaluation, school quality, horizontal learning, school improvement

Abstract number: 13

ID number of submission: 83

## **PREDICTIVE IMPACT OF COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE ABILITY AND INTELLIGENCE ON SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT**

*Maja Cvijetić, Mirjana Nikolić*

*Preschool Teacher Training and Business Informatics College of Applied Studies  
- Sirmium, Sremska Mitrovica*

### Abstract

Organizational - grammatical and textual, and pragmatic linguistic knowledge are important segments of the Bachman and Palmer's model of communicative language ability which represents a significant basis for learning and understanding the content of the subject matter in the early period of formal education. The research aim was to determine predictive impact of communicative language ability and intelligence on differences in school achievement in Serbian, English and Mathematics at the end of the first term of the fifth grade. The authors applied language knowledge test, which represents an adapted form of the communicative language ability test in the bilingual context (Šimonji, 2005). It consists of five subtests which test language use in communication context (pragmatic linguistic knowledge), use of verbs and adjectives, knowledge of basic grammar rules (grammatical linguistic knowledge) and vocabulary use (textual linguistic knowledge). Revisk (Biro, 1992) was applied to test verbal and manipulative intelligence. The research included the sample of 197 fifth grade students (51% girls, age 11;5) of primary schools in Loznica. Regression analysis showed that communicative language ability significantly influences the differences in school achievement in three aforementioned subjects. The predictor variables of language knowledge explain 38% - 48% of variance in school achievement, whereas intelligence variables have a significant impact on achievements in Serbian and Mathematics and explain 0.6% -3% of variance. Communicative language ability has a stronger predictive impact on school achievement when compared to the intelligence. The partial contribution of pragmatic linguistic knowledge and knowledge of the verbs is significant for three aforementioned subjects, while the partial contribution of verbal intelligence quotient is significant for achievement in Serbian and Mathematics. Therefore, it is important to stimulate grammatical linguistic knowledge, emphasize the pragmatic language function and the illocutionary power of the utterances in the teaching context.

**Key words:** communication language ability, intelligence, school achievement, teaching context

Abstract number: 14

ID number of submission: 84

## THE APPLICATION OF SOCIOMETRY IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION - ACHIEVEMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

*Marija Marković*  
*Faculty of Philosophy, Niš*

### Abstract

The school class has shown to be an ideal context for applying sociometry, whereby its application in pedagogy can serve two purposes – scientific research purpose and practical one. In this paper, we strive to define the term sociometry, to analyze and critically examine the basic theoretical and methodological assumptions of Moreno's sociometry (the concepts of spontaneity and creativity, the term telos, the notion of a social atom, the notion of psychological networks, sociometric networks, psychological organization versus the official organization of the group), to explain its basic characteristics, to point to the specifics of basic sociometric procedures and methods (psychodrama, sociodrama, role tests and role plays, sociometric test). Special attention is paid to the possibilities of applying sociometric techniques in the field of education, respectively pointing to the significance and difficulties of its application. The study of interpersonal relationships in small groups is of great importance for school educational work due to the possibility of their further improvement, for creating optimal conditions for successful socialization of children and young people. We point to the importance and possibilities of applying sociometry in the researches in the field of education, as well as in teachers' practice (for knowing the psychological organization of formal and informal pupils' groups, their restructuring, improving social cohesion of the class, using certain forms of teaching, etc.). By using sociometry, it is possible to notice the sociometric status of each student (popular, controversial, neglected, rejected, average), clicks that exist, which would be the basis for improving of social relations among students. However, it seems that the application of sociometric techniques in the field of education meets certain problems and difficulties, which we want to point to. The difficulties primarily relate to the complexity of pedagogical phenomena, the unilateral nature of data collected by sociometry, the significance of broader social factors in studying interpersonal relationships, the specificities of the school climate, and the like.

**Key words:** sociometry, education, school, students' interpersonal relations

Abstract number: 15

ID number of submission: 82

## **PROCRASTINATION AND COPING WITH THE EXAMINATION SITUATION OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL GRAMMAR SCHOOL STUDENTS**

*Gordana Đigić, Snežana Stojiljković<sup>3</sup>, Bojana Mikić  
University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy*

### Abstract

Among the numerous factors of school success, factors related to student's personality are of considerable importance. This study is concerned with differences in the procrastination and test anxiety between successful and unsuccessful high school students, differentiated according to their average grade, their satisfaction with achieved school success and their self-perception of their performance. Procrastination can be described as an unnecessary delay in the activity that a person ultimately intends to finish, especially when it comes to the emotional discomfort. Examination anxiety is a multidimensional construct which could be defined as the behavioral and psychological response of a person who is concerned about the negative consequences in situation of his/her achievement evaluation. The sample consisted of 315 high school students from Niš. Instruments used in the research are: The scale of general procrastination (Lay, 1986), the Scale of coping with the test situation (Sorić, 2002) and the Questionnaire for students aimed to register students' school performance measures. The results showed that there are statistically significant differences in procrastination between successful and unsuccessful students, differentiated according to each of the three applied criteria ( $t=-3.384$ ,  $t=-3.555$ ,  $t=-2.972$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Successful students express lower procrastination. When it comes to test anxiety, statistically significant differences between successful and unsuccessful students (differentiated on the basis of all three performance measures) were found on the dimensions Problem-solving orientation ( $t=3.364$ ,  $t=3.540$ ,  $t=3.466$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and Focusing on seeking help ( $t=-3.224$ ,  $t=-2.700$ ,  $t=-2.631$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), and there is a difference in the Imagination / distraction dimension between successful and less successful students, differentiated according to the

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<sup>3</sup> This paper is prepared as a part of the project Indicators and Models of Harmonization of Professional and Family Roles, No. 179002 funded by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia.

average grade ( $t=-2,370$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). The results show that there are significant correlations between procrastination and the dimensions of coping with the test situation, of the negative direction with the dimension Problem-facing orientation ( $r=-.451$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), and the positive direction with the dimensions of Emotional confrontation ( $r=.151$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), Imagination / distraction ( $r=.266$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), and Focusing on seeking help ( $r=.376$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). The results of the research were discussed from the point of view of starting theoretical understanding of the examined constructs, the existing empirical evidence and their implications in working with students of different achievements.

**Key words:** procrastination, test anxiety, school success, students

Abstract number: 16

ID number of submission: 103

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE APPLICATION OF AUGMENTATIVE AND ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION IN INTERVENTION PROGRAMS IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS**

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### Abstract

Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) is a specific type of communication intended for people with complex communication needs, who manifest deficits in the use of verbal oral and written communication due to various difficulties, congenital impairments or acquired conditions, disorders and injuries (for example: children and people with motor disabilities, cerebral palsy, dystonia syndrome, Parkinson's disease, multiple difficulties, intellectual disabilities, communication disabilities and autism spectrum disorders, visual impairment, hearing impairment, children with neurodevelopmental risk factors, those with different speech and language impairments, etc.). The purpose of using one of the forms of Augmentative and Alternative Communication is the realization of functional communication as a compensation for severe speech-language impairments in the expression or comprehension of spoken or written language. The basic

goals of AAC intervention are person's independence and participation in activities, cognitive skill development, social competence, generalization of skills, proactive approaches to problem behavior and the acquisition of new knowledge and experience. So, AAC methods used to supplement or replace speech or writing can be a permanent addition to a person's communication or a temporary aid. We can use different AAC systems- aided or unaided communication. Unaided communication uses no equipment, only human's body and includes signing and body language. Aided communication use external tools, for example books or communication boards with symbols, and computerized devices that speak and incorporate the person's full communication abilities (symbols can be pictures, gestures, photographs, letters and words etc.). Although an Augmentative and Alternative Communication can be extremely useful, there are a lot of barriers in its application in the Balkan countries (Serbia and Greece), and in this paper we will analyze some of the reasons for the insufficient use of AAC.

**Key words:** augmentative and alternative communication, inclusive education

Abstract number: 17

ID number of submission: 104

## **EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND SCHOOL INTEGRATION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN**

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### **Abstract**

There is a vast number of challenges that the refugee children face in their process of adaptation and integration into the school life in the new country that they arrive. These difficulties are faced as well by the teachers that have to help them and facilitate their process of adaptation. The research of the specific difficulties that the refugee children pass through in order to achieve some kind of integration at school is done in the framework of an International project "RefugeeClassAssistance4teachers". The survey was conducted in Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Turkey in 2017.



According to the Bulgarian teachers who worked in their classes with refugee children the main obstacles and challenges in the integration process are related with language issues, academic weakness, parents' attitudes towards education and social and cultural integration. The results are aimed to provide a range of appropriate approaches for school integration of refugee children.

**Key words:** refugee children, school integration, adaptation challenges, educational difficulties, teachers' approaches

### **Psychology of personality – I**

Abstract number: 18

ID number of submission: 90

## **SELF-EFFICACY AND SELF-CONFIDENCE: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS**

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### Abstract

Rapid growth and contemporary developments within various fields of psychology as a diverse discipline, especially during the last three or four decades, have been accompanied by introducing new concepts and terms, many of which were only subtle variations or systematic changes of meanings of some old and well-known core psychological concepts. A number of recently developed concepts and terms related to the self are but a few examples. In general, history of psychology as a science suggests that scholars were often prone to create new concepts and terms rather than to try to clarify in detailed conceptual analysis the existing psychological concepts. In addition, many important terms and concepts of psychology are inherently difficult to define in a proper way. Therefore, they deserve to be considered, or re-considered, in order to gain better understanding of their fundamental meaning and significance. In this paper the research attention is focused on the conceptual consideration of the relationship that self-efficacy – a central concept in Bandura's social-learning theory – has with self-confidence. The central question discussed in the paper is: how is self-efficacy related to self-confidence? In other words, it deals with the question how we can

understand the close relationship of these two inter-connected psychological constructs. Moreover, in what sense a newly coined term “self-efficacy” is just another name for the much older and to common language near term “self-confidence”? Related to this is the following question: why Bandura has created a wholly new term “self-efficacy” instead of already existing concept and the term “self-confidence”, which is well-known and widely-used both in psychology and in ordinary language? In the present paper it is suggested that self-efficacy is a way of speaking of self-confidence. Thus, Bandura’s theory of self-efficacy – or, more precisely, of perceived self-efficacy – is, in fact, one theory of self-confidence, or a theory of domain-specific self-confidence.

**Key words:** self-efficacy, self-confidence, conceptual consideration, social-learning theory, Albert Bandura

Abstract number: 19

ID number of submission: 27

## SELF-ESTEEM AS A PREDICTOR OF AUTHENTICITY

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### Abstract

The aim of the research was to verify the results of foreign authors about the relationship between self-esteem and authenticity as a personality trait on Serbian sample of students. Participants were students (N=206; 93.2% female) of University of Novi Sad. The instruments used were the Authenticity scale (Grijak, 2017) and Self-esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965) as in original researches. Authenticity scale consists of three subscales - Authentic life, acceptance of outside influence and self-alienation. The results showed that participants were authentic which is illustrated by a high authentic life (M=22.94; SD=3.77), a low acceptance of external influences (AS=10.47; SD=4.84) and a low self-alienation (M=10.92; SD=5.14). Pearson’s correlation coefficient showed that the self- esteem is in a negative correlation with the factor of the self-alienation ( $r=-.18$ ;  $p < .01$ ). Results of regression analysis showed that self-esteem is a good predictor of self-alienation ( $\beta=-.18$ ;  $p < .01$ ), but not of authentic life ( $\beta=-.08$ ;  $p < .05$ ) and acceptance of external influences ( $\beta=-.07$ ;  $p > .05$ ). The conclusion of the research is that participants

are authentic, that they are honest with themselves and live in accordance with their values, they do not believe that their life must always be aligned with other people's expectations and that they have acceptable accordance between their self-consciousness and current experience. Also, based on the self-esteem we can not tell whether the person is authentic, but we can predict whether her/his identity is in accordance with the reality which is reflected in the self-alienation as a factor of authenticity. It is important to consider that 93.2% females were in the sample for any interpretation of the results and making conclusions.

**Key words:** authenticity, self-esteem, identity

Abstract number: 20

ID number of submission: 61

## **CONTRIBUTION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE TO POSITIVE GENERAL AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SELF-EFFICACY**

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### Abstract

Emotional intelligence (EI) is often defined as one's tendency to recognize, evaluate and handle his own emotional state and emotional state of the others'. Success in achieving these goals can be one of the reasons that explain the belief that we are going to complete the task successfully, what we define as perceived self-efficacy. The main goal of this research was to examine how well general social and perceived social self-efficacy can be predicted based on the different aspects of an person's EI, as well as the role of gender and age differences in that relation. The sample included 406 respondents, aged 18 to 31 ( $AS=20.92$ ;  $SD=1.39$ ), mostly students. We used Questionnaire of Emotional Competence (UEK-45; Takšić, 2002), The Scale of Perceived Social Self-Efficacy (Smith & Betz, 2000) and The General Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995). The results of standard regression analysis showed that EI is a significant predictor of general social self-efficacy ( $R^2=.38$ ;  $F(5,400)=48.29$   $p<.00$ ), as well as perceived social self-efficacy ( $R^2=.29$ ;  $F(5,400)=33.23$ ,  $p<.00$ ). Aspects of EI which make significant

contributions to general self-efficacy, with the control of gender and age, were the ability to regulate and manage emotions ( $\beta=.45$ ,  $p<.00$ ) and the ability to perceive and understand emotions ( $\beta=.16$ ,  $p<.00$ ), but age also showed significant contribution ( $\beta=.12$ ,  $p<.00$ ), although age do not control the contribution of regression coefficients to the variance of EI. Significant predictors of perceived social self-efficacy are the ability to express and name emotions ( $\beta=.27$ ,  $p<.00$ ), the ability to regulate and manage emotions ( $\beta=.26$ ,  $p<.00$ ), as well as gender ( $\beta=-.24$ ,  $p<.00$ ), without significant control influence. For this regression SEM has shown good fit index to the data ( $\chi^2(8)=10.78$ ,  $p=.22$ , CFI=.99, RMSEA=.03, TLI=.99). According to the results, all three aspects of emotional intelligence, age and gender, achieve noticeable contribution, assumed by initial hypotheses.

**Key words:** emotional intelligence, general social self-efficacy, perceived self-efficacy, gender, age

Abstract number: 21

ID number of submission: 100

## MORAL JUDGMENT OF STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL CHOICES

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### Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine differences in the level of moral judgment between students of different professional choices. The sample consisted of 300 students divided into groups of social, biomedical and technical sciences. Moral judgment was measured by short version of the DIT (Defining Issues Test, Rest, 1986), modified by Stojiljkovic, consisted of three moral dilemmas. This test is based on Kohlberg's theory which suppose three levels and 6 stages in the course of moral development. The results showed that there was a statistically significant difference between students of different professional

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<sup>4</sup> This paper is prepared as a part of the project Indicators and Models of Harmonization of Professional and Family Roles, No. 179002 funded by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia.

choices at the postconventional level of moral judgment ( $F(2,299) = 23.166$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ): postconventional moral judgment was higher in students of social and biomedical sciences than in technical sciences students. There were no differences at the conventional level of moral judgment (the modal developmental level for adults) which is in accordance with Kohlberg's theory. In regard of stages, the results indicated that at the stage 3 ( $F(2,299) = 7.260$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), stage 4 ( $F(2,299) = 11.831$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), stage 5A ( $F(2,299) = 24.176$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), stage 5B ( $F(2,299) = 6.229$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), stage 6 ( $F(2,299) = 8.051$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) there were statistically significant differences in moral judgment between student groups. Stage 3 was higher in students of technical and social sciences than in students of biomedical sciences. Students of social and biomedical sciences scored higher on stage 4 and stage 5A than students of technical sciences. Stage 5B and stage 6 were higher in students of biomedical sciences compared to the other two student groups. The findings are discussed from the viewpoint of cognitive-developmental approach in studying morality and the existing empirical evidence in the field.

**Key words:** moral judgment, Kohlberg's theory of moral development, conventional and post conventional level, students, professional choices

Abstract number: 22

ID number of submission: 102

## THE LEVEL OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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### Abstract

The theoretical framework of this research is a cognitive-development approach to morality, the starting assumptions of which are as follows: 1. the main aspect of morality is moral thinking; 2. there are certain stages in the development of moral thinking. Development takes place through a fixed number of qualitatively

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<sup>5</sup> This research was supported by Serbian Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development within the project "Indicators and Models of Harmonization of Professional and Family Roles", No. 179002.

different stages, which occur in unchanged order. However, this does not mean that each person will attain the highest level of development. The aim of the research was to investigate the level of moral judgment of students and to check whether the results are consistent with Kohlberg's theory. In order to examine moral judgment a short version of test DIT, with four moral dilemmas (Defining Issues Test, Rest, 1986; modified by Stojiljkovic), was used. The sample consisted of over 200 students from the University of Nis, but data processing is based on 179 complete tests. The results showed that students are relying on standards that are characteristic for stages 3, 4, 5 and 6 in their judgment about the correctness of certain actions with almost the same frequency (AS was 3.43, 3.40, 3.62, and 3.87 respectively). This means that students simultaneously used forms of conventional and post-conventional moral reasoning. In addition, moral judgment from a pre-conventional stage 2 was also present to a lesser extent. No differences were found in the level of moral reasoning with regard to gender as well as considering the type of faculty studying. Findings are to a greater extent consistent with Rest's understanding of the stages of moral development than with the understanding of Kohlberg. Overall, the findings speak in favor of the cognitive developmental theory of morality.

**Key words:** cognitive-developmental approach, Kohlberg's theory, moral thinking, Rest's DIT, university students

### **Psychology of personality – II and Psychology of art**

Abstract number: 23

ID number of submission: 31

### **SOCIALIZATION AND SEEKING FOR SEXUAL PARTNERS AND SELF-PRESENTATION ON FACEBOOK: ROLE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SELFIES**

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#### **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to determine the relation between Self-presentation and Socialization and seeking for sexual partners (factor describe active strivings to acquaint new friends, intimate and/or sexual

partners through FB) with personality traits and types of selfies, as well as to examine the gender differences and differences between users of social networks Facebook and Instagram. The sample consisted of 369 respondents, mostly females (N=327), aged 18-40 (M=24.36; SD=4.98). Personality traits were measured by HEXACO questionnaire (Lee & Ashton, 2016), Self-presentation and Socialization and seeking for sexual partners by Psycho-Social Aspects of Facebook Use Scale (Bodroža & Jovanović, 2016) and selfie-taking by Questionnaire of selfie-taking (frequency of taking certain types of selfies) designed for research purposes. The results showed that Socialization and seeking for sexual partners was positively correlated with emotionality ( $r=.12$ ;  $p<.05$ ), and negatively correlated with honest-humility ( $r=-.23$ ;  $p<.01$ ), agreeableness ( $r=-.12$ ;  $p<.05$ ) and conscientiousness ( $r=-.17$ ;  $p<.01$ ). Self-presentation positively correlated with emotionality ( $r=.22$ ;  $p<.01$ ), while correlation with extraversion ( $r=-.26$ ;  $p<.01$ ), conscientiousness ( $r=-.20$ ;  $p<.01$ ) and honest-humility ( $r=-.36$ ;  $p<.01$ ) was negative. Personality traits significantly predicted Socialization and seeking sexual partners ( $R^2=.09$ ,  $F_{(6,362)} = 6.22$ ,  $p<.00$ ) and also Self-presentation ( $R^2=.21$ ,  $F_{(6,362)}=16.45$ ,  $p<.00$ ), just as selfie-taking predicted the same constructs – Socialization and seeking sexual partners ( $R^2=.07$ ,  $F_{(5,363)} = 5.16$ ,  $p<.00$ ) and Self-presentation ( $R^2=.05$ ,  $F_{(5,363)} = 3.88$ ,  $p<.00$ ). Personality traits were better predictors than selfie-taking. Female respondents more often have taken a selfie in front of a mirror, and the respondents who in addition to Facebook have an Instagram account, more often took selfies in front of a mirror, at college, school and work, in bed, and 'duckface' selfies. The obtained findings provide some new information concerning the structure of relations between measured constructs. Because of the low percentage of explained variance and unequal gender distribution on sample, results should be interpreted with caution.

**Key words:** self-presentation, socialization and seeking for sexual partners, selfie, Facebook, HEXACO

Abstract number: 24

ID number of submission: 46

***ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE  
OF THE BIG FIVE PLUS TWO MODEL***

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Abstract

The main purpose of this paper was to assess the extent to which dimensions of a seven-factor, psycholexical model can account for variability in different indicators of adolescent adjustment. These indicators include internalizing mental health problems (distress, depression, anxiety, and stress/irritability), externalizing mental health problems (frequency of alcohol and tobacco consumption, and having at least one alcohol intoxication/drunkenness episode), and academic success (average school grade). The sample consisted of 327 adolescents, (147 males+180 females), 14-19 years of age ( $M=16.15$ ;  $SD=0.88$ ) from various schools (educational profiles) in Niš. Instruments used were DASS-21 (Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995) and a short version of Big Five Plus Two Questionnaire (VP+2-70; Čolović, Smederevac & Mitrović, 2014). After correlational analysis, series of regression models were run in order to identify personality predictors of adjustment indicators. Personality traits account for 11.5% of the variance of frequency of alcohol consumption with Conscientiousness, Extraversion, and Negative Valence as statistically significant predictors. Next, there was 11.2% of the variance of frequency of tobacco consumption explained with Conscientiousness and Neuroticism as significant predictors. Furthermore, 14.1% variance of having at least one alcohol intoxication/drunkenness episode was accounted for with the same set of traits as significant predictors (with the addition of Aggressiveness). The only trait to correlate with average school grade was Conscientiousness, ( $r=0.233$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). Furthermore, 68.3% of the variance of Distress (general negative affect) and 44.3% of the variance of Anxiety was accounted with Aggressiveness and Neuroticism as significant predictors (same predictor set for both). Significant predictors of Depression were Neuroticism (negative affect) and Extraversion (a lack of positive affect) with 66.9 % of the variance of Depression accounted for by seven dimensions of the model. In conclusion, the dimensions of the Big Five Plus Two model are shown to be an adequate framework for explaining the variance of internalizing mental health problems of adolescents, with modest effects of the model on externalizing problems and academic success.

**Key words:** adolescence, seven-factor model, mental health, alcohol, distress



Abstract number: 25

ID number of submission: 66

## CORRELATION BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND PROCRASTINATION WITH THE ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF STUDENTS

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### Abstract

Competition within the reference group becomes larger when students begin studies at the university. Some students develop unhealthy tendencies for perfection that put pressure on them and can have negative consequences such as postponing their own obligations (procrastination). In accordance with that the main goal of this research was to determine the correlation between perfectionism attitude (adaptive and maladaptive), procrastination and academic success of students. Research sample consisted of 200 (118 females, 82 males) students of the State University in Novi Pazar, aged 19 to 40 years ( $AS = 23.15$ ). Respondents completed Multidimensional scale of perfectionism MPS-F (Frost at al., 1990) and the Lay's Procrastination scale (Lay, 1986). MPS-F includes scales of adaptive perfectionism (personal standards and organization), and scales of maladaptive perfectionism (concern about mistakes, parental expectations, parental criticism, suspicion about action). Academic success was operationalized through the average grade and length of study, but also through a subjective contentment with them (subjective assessment of academic performance). Differences in the degree of expression of the basic variables of the research were examined considering the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents (gender, age, educational level of parents). The results showed that there is a statistically significant correlation with the negative direction between adaptive perfectionism and the length of study ( $-0.302^{**}$ ), as well as procrastination ( $-0.378^{**}$ ), while the positive relationship is recorded with the average grade during study ( $0.448^{**}$ ), as well as the subjective assessment of the academic performance ( $0.467^{**}$ ). There is a statistically significant correlation with the positive direction between maladaptive perfectionism and the length of study ( $0.277^{**}$ ) and procrastination ( $0.373^{**}$ ). The results also show that variable of gender is not an important predictor, and that older students whose parents have a higher educational level have more pronounced adaptive perfectionism and do not extend their studies to a greater extent.

**Key words:** perfectionism, procrastination, academic success, subjective assessment of academic performance, socio-demographic variables

Abstract number: 26

ID number of submission: 68

## THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM, INCLINATION TOWARDS SELF-HANDICAPPING BEHAVIOR AND PROCRASTINATION IN STUDENTS

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### Abstract

Procrastination is the act of unnecessary task delaying to the point of experiencing subjective discomfort (Solomon & Rothblum, 1984). The study was conducted with the aim of determining the correlation of procrastination to self-esteem and self-handicapping behavior, the correlation of procrastination to socio-demographic variables (year of study, employment), the correlation of procrastination to parents' pressure to finish the studies, as well as to identify the determining influence of self-esteem and self-handicapping behavior on procrastination. The sample is represented by 115 students of all years of first-level academic studies at the University of Niš. A construct of procrastination is operationalized through Lay's General Procrastination Scale (Lay, 1986), Self-esteem through Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1979) and Self-handicapping behavior through a Questionnaire for the assessment of self-handicapping (Mitrović, Smederevac and Čolović, 2009). The results indicate a significant correlation of procrastination and self-esteem and all subscales of self-handicapping behavior, except the subscale for Self-handicapping external causes and interpersonal relationships. The greatest correlation exists between the subscale of Self-handicapping internal causes in accomplishment situations ( $r=0,559$ ). Furthermore, the results show that there is no statistically significant correlation between procrastination and the year of study, procrastination and parents' pressure to finish studies, nor is there a correlation between students' procrastination and employment. Regression analysis shows that self-esteem and self-handicapping behavior represents 34,3% of the explained procrastination variance, as well as that the coefficient for determining the predictor variable of Self-handicapping internal causes in accomplishment situations is  $R^2=0,312$ , which represents 31,2% of mutual variance. The findings indicate the possibility of predicting Students' procrastination in the area of self-handicapping behavior, in internal causes in accomplishment situations.

**Key words:** procrastination, self-handicapping, self-esteem, students

Abstract number: 27

ID number of submission: 50

### ***Psychology and art – encounter or inevitability***

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#### Abstract

Relationship between psychology and art or art and psychology represents a field of analysis and interpretation in the context of theoretical turmoil, controversy and proving that lasts for decades. Two currents collide in terms of attitude, tendency and complexity. On the one hand psychology as a science with its clear object and method of research, logical norms, and formal categories and on the other hand art with its incoherence, intuitive mode of thinking, empiricism instead of empiria, and reductionism versus analysis. The aim of this work is to present the tendency in development of psychology and how the position of art in psychology has changed accordingly, as well as to demonstrate the implementation of psychology in different segments of art, depending on theoretical tendencies and approaches. The objective of the work is integration of basic psychology theory, given through representation of psychoanalytic (S. Freud) and analytic (K. G. Jung) views and interpretations of art with a special emphasis on Jung's theory of archetypes and collective unconscious, on one side and on the other hand previous research of the theoreticians on artistic expression of film, which represent strengthening of Jung's theory (M. Ziggoti, W. Indik, J. Campbel). Some of the examples of previous research on the subject of applying psychology in interpretation, interpretation and analysis of artwork will also be presented in this work. It is a fact that psychology is present in the art from the very beginning of the artistic creation because art presents a certain view of the world and the way of understanding it. Psychology is not only present in the act of creation, but also in the act of experiencing the artistic work, i.e. it is not just about the artist and his personality, but also about the reception of artistic work by the observer. This interactive process represents a specific psychological-artistic continuum which is worth the attention of both psychologists and artists.

**Key words:** psychology, art, interpretations, psychoanalysis, archetypes

Abstract number: 28

ID number of submission: 95

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CREATIVITY AND AESTHETIC EXPERIENCE

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### Abstract

In everyday language, only those who actively create or perform art – painters, sculptors, musicians, singers, actors, in a word ‘artists’ – are considered creative people. However, it is often neglected that observing, enjoying and experiencing artwork are creative acts that require the observers, listeners and viewers to be both active and creative participants. This exploratory study aimed to examine whether creative activity and measures of person’s creativity are correlated with the aesthetic experience of paintings. Eighty-two participants rated 21 paintings, including 7 figural traditional paintings, 7 semi-abstract works, and 7 abstract works. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two experimental groups. One group first created collages and then rated the paintings on five aesthetic preference scales, while the other group first rated the paintings and then created collages. Multilevel regression analysis with two crossed random effects (participants and paintings) was used. Results showed that performing a creative activity prior to rating artwork positively influenced ratings of artwork creativity. In addition, collage creativity was positively correlated with ratings of (semi)abstract paintings as beautiful. It is hypothesized that people become more open to new, unusual experiences, are more flexible and act more freely in their decisions when performing a creative activity, which reflects positively on stronger preferences of paintings.

**Key words:** aesthetic experience, creativity, beauty, preferences, empirical aesthetics

Abstract number: 29

ID number of submission: 106

## AESTHETIC EXPERIENCE OF CHANGES IN VAN GOGH'S PAINTINGS IN LIGHT OF HRD AND EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

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### Abstract

This paper examines the aesthetic experience of the changes in van Gogh's painting technique in landscapes over five periods. Martindale's Evolutionary theory and Ognjenovic's HRD theory could help us understand stylistic changes in Van Gogh's painting career. Details of different enlargement were cut out of each painting: a) a detail where the brush strokes, i.e. the technique) a detail which was clearly recognized (e.g. a bush); and c) the whole reproduction. The three series of these stimuli were evaluated by psychology students (N=50) on Ognjenovic's 7-degree scales of Harmony (H), Redundancy (R), Semantic Depth – Distance (D) (Pejic, Milicevic, 2007) and scales of Arousal potential (AP) and Primordial content (PC) (Martindale, 1990). The results showed that there were the effect of the period and the effect of enlargement on the all estimates. The highest H scores were given to the whole reproductions and details and the lowest ones to the detail of the largest enlargement, i.e. the technique. The H values of enlargement don't change significantly during the period. First and last period have the highest score of Harmony. Similar trend was found in R and D values. The whole reproductions have highest scores of AP and the lowest scores are given to the largest enlargement. Changes in PC over the periods varied in line with changes of Van Gogh's paintings. Although the results did not completely confirm the Ognjenovic's cognitive theory of aesthetic decision and Martindale's evolutionary theory, they corresponded to the characteristics of individual periods and of the respective paintings. Further research should include a greater sample of reproductions of different topics and the evaluation of subjects educated in arts.

**Key words:** Van Gogh, aesthetic experience, harmony, redundancy, semantic depth, arousal, primordial content

**Symposium: Forensic psychology**

Abstract number: 30

ID number of submission: 109

**PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTISE IN THE PROCESS  
OF DIVORCE AND CHILDBIRTH**

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Abstract

In the subject of psychological expertise in the process of divorce of marriages and trust of children, we are in the domain of law, that is, legal sciences related to family law, for family law. In the first part of the family law in the basic provisions in the basic provision, the child states in Article 6: "Everyone is obliged to handle the best interests of the child in all activities concerning the child". And this is the first open question that reads: "What legal science and legislator on the one hand, and what psychological science on the other hand implies under the best interests of the child". Psychological expertise in such judicial proceedings is determined by an order or decision. The court decision should contain a clearly defined subject and the expertise of the expert, or the question on which court expert should answer to the court, which is most often formulated in the following terms: "An expert report is required to divorce a marriage under section 41 of the Family Law to determine the parental capacities of both parents for the exercise of parental rights and the manner of maintaining a contact with another child with a minor child, all within the best intersection of a minor child." Recognizing the fact that practices in clinical and forensic psychology go ahead of the theory of a psychologist, an expert can only and must achieve what is the probable or most likely truth for the individual in the circumstances, and in relation to the legal action that is the subject of judicial proceedings. A written expert report conducted at the court's request is called an experiment that can be psychologically, psychiatric and psychiatric-psychological. When asked which expertise is most correct/valid in the process of marriage divorce and trust of children, it is certainly a commission, that is, psychiatric-psychological expertise.

**Key words:** forensic psychology, expertise in the process of divorce and childbirth, psychiatric- psychological expertise

Abstract number: 31

ID number of submission: 108

## PARENTAL COMPETENCE AFTER DIVORCE AND CHILDREN'S WELL BEING

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### Abstract

Conflict marriage relations and impossibility of the partners to resolve problems, often lead to divorce. Lot of difficulties considering children, property, and alimentionation accompanies such legal act. Parental behavior, before and after marriage termination is important for children's psychological development and mental health. In our Clinic for Mental Health Protection, we are dealing with estimation of parental competence, in civil cases of divorce in order to suggest the judge who is more suitable guardian of the underage children. The civil court judge demands a forensic evaluation of the parental characteristics of both spouses. The main question is who is more suitable for taking care of the underage children and be in charge for all decision in their lives. The way of maintaining relation with other parent and his responsibility in financial, social support and upbringing of the children is of the same importance. Evaluation of the issues is complex process conducted by team of forensics: psychiatrist for adults, psychiatrist for children and adolescents and clinical psychologist. Clinical interview with both spouses are separately performed, as well as analysis of medical documents and reports of Social service. Forensic psychologist applies diagnostic tests for personal characteristics and intelligence. Child psychiatrist evaluates every child and its relation with each parent. Observation of behavioral and emotional contest of the relation is important factor for objective estimation. In the most cases, children stay with parent who is in continuous and intensive emotional and physical contact with them. The other parent, who leaved the home without children, loosed psychological bond and have less influence in their growing up. In such cases, conclusion of the forensic team is to leave children with the parent who is in the stronger positive relation with them. Sometimes, it is not best solution, but in the interest of young ones, the compromise is necessary.

**Key words:** divorce, parental competence, children

Abstract number: 32

ID number of submission: 110

## USE AND MISUSE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION IN FORENSIC EXPERTISE

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### Abstract

Adequate use of psychological tests represents our tool to present the patient's characteristics in the most appropriate way, with minimal risk to come to the rejection of expert opinions as inadequate and professionally incompetent. Court often requires expert psychological assessment of various forms of the capacities and characteristics of persons involved in criminal proceedings: eligibility to participate in the trial, the validity of recognition, admission of guilt, etc. Although these circumstances important for the Court, psychological or psychiatric experts must stand within the limits of their profession and give an opinion which does not exceed them. A particular challenge is to ensure maximum quality and extensive information from victims and witnesses in court proceedings. These areas are important for the assessment of constitutional and legal rights guaranteed in the defense of the perpetrators of crimes. Especially important is ethics and professional reliability of experts estimating characteristics and parental motivation of parents to obtain guardianship. Experience indicates many parents' attempts to manipulate in the process of divorce and request for sole custody. The use of valid and objective technique can in these cases be a good precondition that the decision to entrust the children bring in the best interests of the child. Any psychological expertise leaves to the expert enough space for objective and professional use and also abuse or psychological arguments. This paper will present the particularly sensitive aspects of psychological expertise, subject to intentional and unintentional errors and incorrect interpretations.

**Key words:** psychological expertise, intentional and intentional misinterpretation, victims and witness in court proceedings, manipulation to gain custody



Abstract number: 33

ID number of submission: 114

## ROLE OF AFFECTIVE STATES IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY AND CRIMINAL LAW

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### Abstract

Affects are very powerful emotional states, which have influence to cognitive, volutaristic and other psychical processes. That is why they can have special importance in human behavior. Sometimes they have special quality and intensity, and because of that they can cause aggressive behavior and committing of criminal offences. Some qualities and characteristics recognize legal codes, so it is necessary for some crimes to have special kind of affective excitement (voluntary manslaughter, voluntary serious bodily injury, manslaughter with overflow of self-defense). In forensic psychiatry theory, as in the practice, there are different standpoints about role of affective states and about elements for forensic psychiatric evaluation of affective states. In paper are presented different attitudes of forensic psychiatric examination and evaluation of affects in criminal law field and cases, and other necessary elements for forensic psychiatric expertise: evaluation of global mental state of offender, characteristics of structure and dynamic of his personality, type and intensity of affective state, influence of cons elative and situational factors etc.

**Key words:** affective states, manslaughter, forensic psychiatry

Abstract number: 34  
ID number of submission: 117

## APPLICATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN FORENSIC EVIDENCE

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### Abstract

This paper is based on a number of real examples which forensic psychologist, called to their conscience and competence assessment and evaluation repeatedly warned that the deepest levels of the human unconscious fulfilled with the omnipresent forces of destruction. The eternal struggle between good and evil in man seems to be the most uncomfortable place for his existence is his soul, and sense that often does not leave, is not an ally but a continuous stalker. Through the prism of personal dilemma I reconsideration of that necessarily impose whenever “justice imperative,” the use of validated, objective and systematic ways of search for the truth is presented which are available to the psychologist, which is often on the edge of “stories about the dark realm”. The specificity of this work is a detailed and authentic description of an application of psychological instruments and tools, all of those tests, techniques and scales that are at our disposal in an attempt unmasking criminal, deviant sexual abuse against children and adolescents. Hence, the primary sense of engagement, given the cross-section of this manuscript, trying to improve hopes that the dark side of the human mind, never win the battle over the power of progress and all that is good in us.

**Key words:** forensic psychology, psychological instrumentation, sexual abuse of children, psychodiagnostics

## **Psychology of attachment**

Abstract number: 35

ID number of submission: 20

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY AND ATTACHMENT IN A STUDENT POPULATION**

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#### Abstract

Attachment refers to the human ability to form bonds of affection and love toward significant others, and individuals may vary in the extent to which they are anxious and avoidant in their relationships with others. Attachment processes have been proposed to play a key role in the development of the core features of psychopathy. According to Triarchic Model of Psychopathy, psychopathy is a complex, dimensional construct which encompasses three distinct, elemental phenotypic constructs: boldness (nexus of high dominance, low anxiousness, and venturesomeness), meanness (reflecting tendencies toward callousness, cruelty, predatory aggression, and excitement seeking), and disinhibition (reflecting tendencies toward impulsiveness, irresponsibility, oppositionality, and anger/hostility). As some of these traits show different relationship patterns with other constructs, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between self-reported attachment behavior and psychopathic traits. The sample consisted of 612 students from various faculties and colleges in Zagreb (315 male, 297 female), with a mean age of 21.58 years ( $SD = 4.38$ ). Psychopathic traits were measured with The Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM, Patrick, 2010), while the attachment to romantic partners was assessed with The Experiences in Close Relationships scale-Short Version, Inventory (ECR; Brennan, Clark, & Shaver, 1998; Kamenov & Jelić, 2003). Multiple regression analyses indicated that Boldness negatively predicted attachment anxiety in both gender. Meanness positively predicted attachment avoidance, while Disinhibition showed positive relation with attachment anxiety, in both males and females. However, the positive relationship between Disinhibition and attachment avoidance was found only in males. These findings increase our understanding of the relationship between

psychopathy and attachment, and indicate that relations between some psychopathic traits and attachment dimension differ across gender. Finally, the results suggest that boldness can also be related to some adaptive tendencies (i.e. low attachment anxiety).

**Key words:** psychopathy, boldness, meanness, disinhibition, attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance

Abstract number: 36

ID number of submission: 26

## LOVE ATTITUDES AND SELF-ESTEEM

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### Abstract

The paper aims to explore the relationship between love attitudes and self-esteem. The first part consists of literature review, which summarizes the most influential psychological theories about romantic love. Theories presented here are Rubin's theory of love and liking, Lee's theory of six love styles, Sternberg's triangular theory of love and Hatfield's theory of compassionate and passionate love. The article contains information about measurement instruments (scales) for verification of each of these theories. The paper also reviews the most popular scientific theories about self-esteem, with a special focus on Tafarodi and Swan's theory, which views self-esteem as consisting of two correlated dimensions – self-competence and self-liking. The second part of the article presents the conducted study. Methods used in the study are Hendrick and Hendrick's LAS (Love Attitudes Scale) - a 42-item questionnaire designed to measure attitudes toward love (Hendrick, C. & Hendrick, S., 1986) – and SLCS-R (Self-Liking/Self-Competence Scale – Revisited version) – a 16-item questionnaire designed to measure self-liking and self-competence (Tafarodi & Swann, 2001). Participants in the study are over 100 citizens of Bulgaria between the ages of 18 and 56. The presented analysis of the

results explores how each of six different attitudes toward love relates to self-esteem and which love styles correlate with higher levels of self-esteem. Discussion of the results, limitations of the conducted study and ideas for future studies in the field are presented in the end.

**Key words:** love, romantic love, love attitudes, self-esteem, self-liking, self-competence

Abstract number: 37

ID number of submission: 36

## **ATTACHMENT DIMENSIONS AS PREDICTORS OF MENTALIZATION IN DIFFERENT SIBLING SYSTEMS**

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### Abstract

The problem of research was to examine whether attachment is a predictor of mentalization in two sibling systems: real sibling system and system of functional individuals. Sample was consisted of 120 dyads of adolescents and their older siblings, i.e. 240 respondents, which were divided into two subsamples. First subsample included 60 dyads of siblings with the age difference up to 5 years. These dyads represent the real sibling system. Second subsample was consisted of 60 dyads of siblings with 7 and more years of age difference. Siblings with 7 and more years apart tend to function more as an only child, so this subsample represents functional individuals. To investigate in which dyad combinations attachment contributes the most to the development of mentalization, both subsamples were divided into 4 combinations each: younger sister and older sister, younger sister and older brother, younger brother and older sister and younger brother and older brother. Respondents completed the revised version of Experiences in Close Relationship (Hanak & Dimitrijević, 2013) that measured attachment related Anxiety and Avoidance, and the Mentalization Questionnaire (Dimitrijević & Hanak, in press) for the assessment of the following mentalization

aspects: Mentalization of Self, Mentalization of Others and Motivation for Mentalization. Data gained from linear regression analysis showed that the attachment system more contributes to the development of mentalization in sibling dyads with older sisters, and in sibling dyads of functional individuals. Mann-Whitney U test showed that variables Mentalization of Self ( $U=5346$ ,  $z=-3.45$ ,  $p=.001$ ,  $r=0.31$ ) and Motivation for Mentalization ( $U=4798$ ,  $z=-4.47$ ,  $p=.000$ ,  $r=0.40$ ) are statistically significant in females, that younger respondents are more anxious ( $U=5349$ ,  $z=-3.44$ ,  $p=.001$ ,  $r=0.31$ ) and better in mentalizing their mental states ( $U=5692$ ,  $z=-2.80$ ,  $p=.005$ ,  $r=0.25$ ), and that dyads of the real sibling system are more anxious than dyads that are functional individuals ( $U=5503$ ,  $z=-3.15$ ,  $p=.002$ ,  $r=0.28$ ). These results partially confirmed our set hypothesis and indicate a specific relationship of the attachment and mentalization in sibling systems.

**Key words:** attachment, mentalization, real sibling system, functional individuals

Abstract number: 38

ID number of submission: 53

***Breakup Grief: Fear of Losing Partner as External Security Base, Loneliness and Stress Coping Strategies***

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Abstract

The aim of the paper is to examine the role of fear of losing a partner, the role of an attachment, loneliness, and coping strategies in stressful situations in explaining the emotional distress after the break up. The sample consists of 407 respondents (female - 339), ages 18-41 ( $AS = 24.16$ ;  $SD = 4.60$ ). The instruments used in the research are UPIPAV (Hanak, 2004), PAVa (Brenan et al., 1995), short UCLA (Russel et al., 1980), Breakup Distress Scale (Field et al., 2010) and Brief COPE (Carver, 1997). Using the hierarchical regression analysis we examined four block of predictors. The first block of predictors

is the fear of losing a partner who stands for an external security base, the second block of the dimensions of attachment (avoidance and anxiety), the third - loneliness, and the fourth – a strategy of dealing with stress: problem-focused, seeking social support and avoidance-focused. The individual contribution of each new set was significant, so that the final model with four sets of predictors ( $F(7,399) = 24.48, p < .00$ ) explains 30% of the total variance. Thus, the criterion of the variable grief after termination is predicted best by the dimension anxiety ( $\beta = .27, p < .00$ ), then loneliness ( $\beta = .20, p < .00$ ), the strategy of avoiding stress management ( $\beta = .16, p < .00$ ), fear of the loss of a partner as an external security base ( $\beta = .17, p < .00$ ) and attachment avoidance ( $\beta = -.11, p < .00$ ). The results shown confirm that grief after termination will be greater if the partner's role as a security base is greater, if the feeling of loneliness is more dominant and if a person does not have an adequately developed coping stress strategy, and if (s)he is more inclined to avoid seeking a solution.

**Key words:** breakup grief, fear of losing partner, attachment, loneliness, coping strategies

Abstract number: 39

ID number of submission: 88

## **ARE THERE ANY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SINGLE, MARRIED AND PEOPLE IN THE RELATIONSHIP?**

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### Abstract

The aim of this research was to examine if any differences exist between married, single and people in relationship. Variables that were taken into account in this research were: Satisfaction with life, Positive affect, Negative affect, Gratitude, Self-image, Flow, Social loneliness, Family loneliness, Loneliness in love. The sample was a convenience and it was consisted of 140 respondents (M=32; F=108; Single=67, In relationship=44, Married=29).

Average age was 26.26. Instruments used in this study are: The Satisfaction With Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985), PANAS (Watson et al., 1988), The Gratitude Questionnaire (Mc Cullough et al., 2002), The Multidimensional Student's Life Satisfaction Scale (Huebner, 2001), The Flow short scale (Rheinberg et al., 2003) and Scale of social and emotional loneliness (Ćubela Adorić & Nekić, 2006). The data was analyzed using independent samples T-test. First comparison was between those who are single with those who are in relationship. Results showed a statistically significant difference between groups on variable Loneliness in love ( $p < 0.01$ ). With mean being higher for single people ( $M = 4.91$ ; maximum score = 7) than mean for people in relationship ( $M = 1.90$ ). T-test measuring differences between those who are single and married people showed statistically significant results again only for variable Loneliness in love ( $p < 0.01$ ). With higher mean for single people ( $M = 4.91$ ) than for the married ones ( $M = 2.47$ ). In the end, the last two compared groups were the ones in the relationship and married people. This last T-test gave the most interesting results. People in marriage had statistically significant higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) scores on Loneliness in love ( $M = 2.47$ ) than those in the relationship ( $M = 1.90$ ). Despite being more lonely in love, people in marriage experience more positive emotions than those in relationship, they had higher mean on variable Positive affect (Married people = 3.56; People in relationship = 3.19; Maximum score = 5). From the results we can conclude that single people are loneliest from all three groups. It can also be seen that people from these three groups differed one from another only on two variables.

**Key words:** love, marriage, single life, loneliness



## Organizational psychology

Abstract number: 40

ID number of submission: 62

### STRESS AT WORK AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG CIVIL SERVANTS

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#### Abstract

The main goal of this research was to show that the work of civil servants is not trivial, as it is often thought, but that they are employers with their rights and work responsibilities, but who also suffer from certain sources of stress, such as salary reduction, organizational changes, or other inconvenience, which may affect other employed citizens. The specific objective was to provide a more detailed description of this type of work, which could contribute to the reduction of prejudice about what civil servants are actually doing. The sample of respondents covered 140 civil servants employed in state administration bodies in Belgrade, who are members of both sexes, varying by age, as well as by length of service. The study was conducted as an exploratory-descriptive study, the correlation type. Data were collected through a rating scale of assessment of stress at work, constructed according to a Cooper model (Čabarkapa, 2008), which has already been applied in research 'Stress at work and job satisfaction among teachers in primary and high schools,' and with the scale of assessment of satisfaction at work (Guzina, 1980). Once again it was confirmed that stress at work and job satisfaction are in relation, so that job satisfaction reduces the impact of stress at work, so the respondents with higher satisfaction at work will perceive a lower level of stress at work. The impact of some demographic variables on the self-assessment of stress at work and job satisfaction has been confirmed. There are differences depending on gender, length of service, age, presence/absence of chronic illness, satisfaction in the family, satisfaction with their own economic situation.

**Key words:** civil servants, stress, job satisfaction

Abstract number: 41

ID number of submission: 105

## **CURRENT TRENDS IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN BULGARIAN COMPANIES**

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### Abstract

This research paper explores the current trends in human resources management practices in Bulgarian companies. The sample of the research consists of 359 participants with different demographic characteristics, working in companies from different sectors in Bulgaria. Four main approaches to human resources management were derived – recruitment and performance appraisal systems, leadership styles and goals, remuneration and social benefits, and work characteristics. The dimensions of people management in organizations, based on the David Guest's model for personnel and human resources management were measured. Most of the participants (78,31%) believe that the main function of the HR is to minimize the costs and meanwhile to optimize and maximize the benefits for the employees and the whole company. The main results showed the perception of long-term perspective in human resources management. The important role of psychological contract in relationship between employees and organization was established. Trainings are also crucial part of employee's well-being at work but 63, 05% state that the training opportunities are limited and closely related to the daily activities.

**Key words:** human resources management, leadership, performance and appraisal, long-term perspective, psychological contract

Abstract number: 42

ID number of submission: 71

## **LEADERSHIP IN COMPLEX DYNAMIC SYSTEMS: EFFECTS AND CHALLENGES**

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### Abstract

The paper deals with the effects of an unstable and unpredictable environment on managing complex dynamic business systems. The main goal of the review of recent theoretical and methodological approaches to leadership was to examine what theory of complex dynamic systems has to offer to research and practice of managing organizational processes. Then, it raises the question of how complexity theory informs the role of leadership in organizations. The key dilemma lies in the contradiction between linear leadership models based on theories of interpersonal relations and the logic of certainty, against the uncertainty and non-linear models of managing complex dynamic systems. Then, there are contradictions of leadership on the macro level or systems perspectives and micro level or dyadic relations in terms of risk and uncertainty control, for example. It is similar in terms of planned and unplanned organizational change. In the end, we discuss the potential effects of the leadership in complex organizations, especially in terms of creation conditions for achieving effectiveness and professional well-being at work. The paper concludes that it is necessary to develop research approaches in understanding and predicting the effects of leadership which will increasingly appreciate the non-linearity, subjectivity and inter subjectivity of interactions within interdependent social networks. The first requirement for accomplishing this goal is the redefinition of the meanings of the criteria of temporality, processability and contextuality in organizations as dynamic systems of complex social networks. The paper concludes with a discussion of the relationship between complexity theory and some prominent leadership theories as well as the possible implications for research strategies.

**Key words:** leadership transformations, risk and uncertainty control, complex social networks, nonlinear dynamic systems

Abstract number: 43

ID number of submission: 58

### ***Time perspective as predictor of perceived stress among managers***

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University of Niš\*\**

#### Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the relation between the dimensions of time perspectives and perceived stress among managers who have one to three years of work experience as managers. The basic assumption was that the dimensions of time perspective are empirically confirmed correlates of numerous psychic functions, so that they can be the correlates of perceived stress. Therefore, our hypothesis was that the dimensions of time perspective are significant predictors of perceived stress among managers. A study was conducted on the sample of 92 managers of both sexes (37% of men and 63% of women). The average age of the examinees was 36.5 years. The selective variable for the formation of the sample was work experience as managers (up to three years). The assumption for the sample justification was that beginners perceive more stimuli from the environment as stressors. In order to operationalize the time perspective we used an adapted version of Zimbardo's time perspective inventory (ZTPI, Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999, adaptation of Kostić & Nedeljković, 2013). The questionnaire with 52 items determines the five dimensions of time perspective – Past-Positive and Past-Negative, Present-Hedonistic and Present-Fatalistic, and Future. The perceived stress is determined by the score on Cohen's questionnaire for measuring the perceived stress (The Perceived Stress Scale, PSS-10, Cohen et al, 1983). The future has been highlighted as the only single significant predictor in the group of the dimensions of time perspective ( $\beta = 0,416$ ). Future-oriented managers have higher scores of perceived stress. The results represent a contribution to understanding the relationship between the dimensions of time perspective and stress perception during the first years of management and can be a starting point for future research of these constructs.

**Key words:** time perspectives, perceived stress, managers

Abstract number: 44  
ID number of submission: 101

## CONSUMER INNOVATIVENESS AS A DETERMINANT OF THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE INNOVATIVE PRODUCT

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### Abstract

This article examines the impact of consumer innovativeness as a personality trait on the attitude towards the innovative product. The main scientific approaches to revealing the essence of the above - mentioned constructs are discussed. Attention is paid to the different kind of attitudes that the consumer forms towards the innovations (ranging in the continuum from anti-innovative to pro-innovative) and their specifics. The diffusion process model of Gatignon and Robertson and the improved Davis's technology acceptance model are seen as the theoretical basis of the link between consumer innovativeness and the attitude towards the innovative product. Results of an empirical study are presented, conducted in a Bulgarian sample of 382 respondents aged between 20 and 64, confirming the underlying assumption that the consumer's level of innovativeness will determine different attitudes towards the innovative product. In particular, regression analysis data show that innovativeness positively affects the attitude towards innovation, or, with the increase of the level of innovativeness, more positive beliefs about product attributes are observed and more favorable attitude towards the product is formed. For the purpose of the study, a set of two methodologies is used – the Steenkamp and Gielens scale, measuring consumer innovativeness, and the scale of Yi and Jeon measuring the attitude towards a particular product. In addition, the statistically significant differences in innovativeness are reviewed and analyzed with regard to the demographic factors gender, age, monthly income, presence or absence of a child in the family and also the attitude towards applying for a financial credit.

**Key words:** consumer innovativeness, attitude towards an innovative product, adoption

## Clinical psychology

Abstract number: 45

ID number of submission: 41

### PSYCHOPATHIC, NARCISSISTIC, AND CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS IN ADOLESCENT NON-CLINICAL SAMPLE

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#### Abstract

The current study aims to explore the relations between psychopathic traits, regarded from Triarchic model, proposed by Patrick et al. (2009), where psychopathy is defined as encompassing three phenotypic constructs: disinhibition, boldness, and meanness, and narcissistic and callous-unemotional traits in Bulgarian adolescents. Four self-descriptive scales are used to assess the concepts - for psychopathy: (1) the Bulgarian adaptation of Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM, Patrick, 2010; Koleva, 2016); (2) the Bulgarian adaptation of Short Dark Triad (SD3, Jones & Paulhus, 2014; Koleva, 2016), an instrument for assessment of the three socially aversive traits – psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellism; (3) for narcissism – Adolescent Narcissistic Inventory (ANI, Kalchev, 2014), constructed upon Childhood Narcissism Scale, (CNS, Thomaes et al., 2008), and Narcissistic Personality Questionnaire for Children, (NPQC, Ang & Yusof, 2006); and (4) for callousness – the Bulgarian version of Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU, Frick, 2004; Kalchev, 2016, in press). Data are collected in adolescent sample (N=380), age range from 14 to 19. The following hypotheses are examined: (a) a strong correlation between factor Self-admiration and Superiority (ANI) and narcissism (SD3), and a moderate correlation between all three components of SD3 with Exploitativeness (ANI) are expected, as all three socially aversive traits from “Dark triad” are viewed to contain the manipulativeness, characteristic for the narcissism. Boldness (TriPM) is presumed to link stronger with Self-admiration and Superiority and Exploitativeness (ANI); (b) Meanness (TriPM), which entails deficient empathy, lack of affiliative capacity, and psychopathy (SD3) are expected to show strong correlations with ICU, and especially with Callous-Unaring factor, as being the essential for the condition. Results obtained via correlation analysis and structural modelling with dependable variables components of ANI and ICU state a good explanation power of TriPM and SD3, and confirm both instrument’s psychometric characteristics and state for their perspective of application with Bulgarian adolescents.

**Keywords:** psychopathy, TriPM, narcissism, callous-unemotional, adolescence

Abstract number: 46

ID number of submission: 45

## DEPRESSION, STRESS, ANXIETY AND TENDENCY TO PROCRASTINATION WITH FINAL YEARS STUDENTS OF GRAMMAR AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

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### Abstract

The main aim of this research was to study differences between expressing depression, stress and anxiety, as well as tendency to procrastination with final years students of vocational and grammar schools. Unpleasant affective states with adolescents were studied via application of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21; Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995), while tendency to procrastination was studied via application of Lay's Procrastination Scale (Lay, 1986). The sample included four hundred secondary school students – two hundred students from three grammar school in Nis, and two hundred students from three vocational schools in Nis (Medical, Economical, and Tourism Schools), averagely 17.5 years of age. The results of comparing differences between the two categories of schools show that there are statistically significant differences in expressing stress ( $t=-2.86, p<0.01$ ) and anxiety ( $t=-2.75, p<0.01$ ) between students of vocational and grammar schools, whereas there are no statistically significant differences in expressing depression ( $t=-1.60, p=0.11$ ). Students in vocational schools scored higher in these dimensions. In terms of tendency to procrastination, there are no significant differences ( $t=-.44, p=0.66$ ). These concepts are mutually related. Tendency to procrastination is in positive correlation of moderate intensity with all components of negative affectivity - stress ( $r=.35, p<0.01$ ), anxiety ( $r=.34, p<0.01$ ) and depression ( $r=.41, p<0.01$ ). Studying differences between genders implied that girls express stress on a greater level ( $t=-3.13, p<0.01$ ), while there are no significant differences in expressing other dimensions. Tendency to postponing obligations is a general characteristic in secondary school students' behaviour. In vocational schools, the level of stress and anxiety is increased with students, which could be related to vocational training, which imposes pressure towards a particular vocation. In addition to that, the level of stress with third year students of vocational schools is higher than the level of stress with fourth year students, whereas in grammar schools, there is no difference in this level of stress.

**Key words:** depression, anxiety, stress, procrastination, students of grammar and vocational schools

Abstract number: 47

ID number of submission: 65

**DO SELFIES HAVE A DEEPER MEANING? DEPRESSION,  
SELF-ESTEEM AND NARCISSISM AS PREDICTORS  
OF SOME ASPECTS OF SELFIE PHOTOGRAPHY**

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Psychological counseling for students, Niš*

Abstract

The goal of this research was to examine the nature of relation of some aspects of Selfie photography with Self-esteem, Narcissism and Depression. Depression was operationalized using Beck's depression inventory (Beck, 1978). When it comes to Narcissism, it was measured using Narcissistic personality inventory (NPI-40: Yuong, Pinsky, 1988). Third construct in this research, Self-esteem was measured using State Self-Esteem Scale (SSES: Heatherton, Polivy, 1991). Selfie photography was operationalized using three questions: "Approximate number of photos you have on social networks", "The number of all Selfies you ever made" and "The number of Selfies on social networks". The sample was convenient, with 222 subjects in total (F=191; M=31). Age range in the sample was from 18 to 54 years, while the average age was 21.91. When performing hierarchical regression analysis, criterion variables were questions regarding Selfie photography, predictors in the first model were components of Self-Esteem, in second model subscales of Narcissism, and in the third model scale measuring Depression. Results show that statistically significant predictor of Selfie regarding question "Approximate number of photos you have on social networks" was only Superiority ( $\beta=.270$ ), a subscale of Narcissism. Statistically significant predictors of question "The number of all Selfies you ever made" were: Authority ( $\beta=.232$ ) and Vanity ( $\beta=.229$ ), both subscales of Narcissism. Question "The number of Selfies on social networks" was predicted by: Self-sufficiency ( $\beta=-.169$ ) and Superiority ( $\beta=.186$ ), both subscales of Narcissism. From the results it can be concluded that only some subscales of Narcissism were statistically significant predictors of Selfie photography.

**Key words:** selfie photography, depression, self-esteem, narcissism



Abstract number: 48

ID number of submission: 39

**FEEDBACK PROCESSING IN PATIENTS WITH PANIC  
DISORDER: AN EVENT-RELATED  
POTENTIAL (ERP) STUDY**

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Abstract

Anxiety and depression are psychological disorders characterized by a pathological tendency towards the self. In performance monitoring, an augmented electrophysiological response evoked by internal signals in patients with anxiety or depression disorder seems to reflect this tendency. Specifically, the error-related negativity (Ne/ERN), an index of error processing in the event-related brain potential (ERP), is larger in patients compared to control participants (Weinberg, Olvet, & Hajcak, Biological Psychology, 2010). In this experiment, we investigated whether the preferential processing of internal signals in patients is linked to diminished and inflexible external signal processing. To this end, the ERP evoked by external signals was analyzed in patients with panic disorder and in controls. We developed an experimental task in which participants performed choice responses and got an external feedback signal after each response (see Valt & Stürmer, International Journal of Psychophysiology, 2017). In half of the experimental blocks, feedback was contingent on performance (informative) whereas, in the other blocks, feedback was unrelated to performance (non-informative). As a replication of previous studies, patients presented an augmented Ne/ERN, suggesting enhanced processing of internal signals related to errors. Furthermore, the P2 component in the ERP to feedback signals was larger in patients than in controls, indexing enhanced attention to the external signals. Moreover, patients and controls showed similar sensitivity to the feedback information content, suggesting that patients can flexibly allocate monitoring resources to external signals depending on how informative the signals are for performance monitoring. These results suggest that the tendency toward internal signals in patients with panic disorder does not hinder the accurate processing of external signals; on the contrary, external signals seem to attract

enhanced processing in patients compared to healthy participants. These results substantially advance our understanding of the cognitive processes that are affected in panic disorder, offering a new perspective for treatments.

**Key words:** panic disorder, performance monitoring, feedback processing, enhanced P2

Abstract number: 49

ID number of submission: 16

## EVIDENCE - BASED CHILD FORENSIC INTERVIEW

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### Abstract

Each year tremendous number of children around the globe get involved in the legal system either as offenders, victims or witnesses of crime, abuse and violence. Children are often asked to repeatedly disclose their traumatic experiences and to provide curtail information about action of people they are most often very close to (parents, family members, teachers etc.). In addition to that credibility and reliability of their testimony are often seriously questioned leading to possible secondary traumatization. Today there is unanimous agreement among scholars and professionals that children can provide reliable information in courtroom but only if they are supported by child friendly, developmentally appropriate investigative procedures and interviewing strategies conducted by well competent professionals that are fully aware of children's limitations and capacities. This paper summarizes current knowledge, research findings and clinical expertizes on best practices of child forensic interview as a developmentally sensitive and legally sound method that enhances the quality and reliability of children's testimonies, while carefully balancing protection of the best interest of the child with respect to the rights of alleged offender. The paper will (1) briefly outline unique nature, origin, development and key features of the evidence-based child forensic interview, (2) discuss how developmental characteristics

of the child (memory, language and communication skills, suggestibility, motivation...), family relationships, cultural and societal attitudes as well as interviewer's competences and methods used can determine whether, when, and how children disclose their abuse experiences; (3) introduce major child forensic interview protocols, strategies and techniques; (4) describe three interviewing phases (a) preparation, rapport building and narrative statement exercise phase, (b) substantive, free narrative, detail-seeking, clarification and alternative hypothesis testing phase and (c) closure phase. Finally, current challenges and needs for new research and improvements in program development and professionals training and supervision will be discussed.

**Key words:** child forensic interview, evidence-based, child abuse, child court testimony, credibility, reliability

Abstract number: 50

ID number of submission: 85

**THE IMPOSSIBLE NARRATION: A FERENCZIAN  
CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMPREHENSION  
OF SOCIAL TRAUMA**

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Abstract

In this paper, I will try to give a contribution to the comprehension of some social phenomenon based on the concepts of "terrorism of suffering", "identification with the aggressor" and others psychoanalytical concepts introduced by the Hungarian psychoanalyst Sándor Ferenczi to describe the psychical modification induced by an overlooking, abusing or even so inadequate environment. In relation to some actual social painful situation, such as the recent migration from North Africa, the socio-economical crisis, the consequences of the austerity policies on the population, today we are witnessing the rebirth of nationalism, as well as reactionary and populist instance, which history seemed to have surpassed. In this light, those social

reactions can be considerate expression of the same phenomenon – firstly pinpointed by the Hungarian analyst and become today a common heritage of contemporary psychoanalysis – in which are based the traumatic failures in the development of the individual psychic life. There is today a rich debate – within the psychoanalytical movement – around the rediscovery of the Ferenczian ideas. They have already involved technical innovations in clinical practice and they could provide a better understanding of some social phenomena.

**Key words:** Ferenczi, identification, social trauma, relational psychoanalysis, introjection, incorporation, narration

### Health psychology

Abstract number: 51

ID number of submission: 107

## **HEADACHES AND STRATEGIES FOR OVERCOMING STRESS**

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### Abstract

Headaches represent one of the most common illness today. The causes can be various: the most common are head injuries, infections, blood system problems, brain bleedings, brain tumors, as well as air pollution, low sugar levels, excessive sleeping, alcoholism and allergies. Stressful situations of different intensity and length can also contribute to headaches. This study, carried out a sample of 274 students of the University of Nis, is a part of a wider research into the relationship between psychological factors and microclimate conditions of general and work environments, it looked into the relationship between symptomatic headaches, either isolated or combined with nausea and vertigo, and strategies they used to overcome stressful situations. To collect information on headaches, both isolated and combined the above mentioned symptoms, we used the Indoor Climate Work Environmental Questionnaire - MM 040 NA (Andersson et al. 1998), while information on strategies for

overcoming stress was collected with the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations - CISS (Endler, Parker, 2002). Our results showed that participants who used emotional strategies experienced headaches combined with nausea and vertigo ( $r=0.167$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), while those who used avoidance strategies had "pure" headaches, with no other symptoms ( $r=0.217$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). When it comes to task-oriented strategy, correlation was not found. This leads us to conclude that emotional engagement in stressful situations gives diffusely and triggers series of somatic reactions, including reactions of systems for maintaining balance and of a system for digestion. On the other hand, leaving stressful situation gives a focused effect, more precisely, a "clean" pain sensation in the head as a consequence, we assume, of vasoconstriction and dilatation of blood vessels.

**Key words:** headaches, stress, indoor climate

Abstract number: 52

ID number of submission: 43

## **PERSONALITY TRAITS AS PREDICTORS OF STRESS COPING STYLES**

*Tamara Milošević*

### **Abstract**

The term stress is widely used in colloquial speech today, and although various sciences treat it, it is mostly unclear or contradictory. According to Lazarus theory, stress is a relational concept and is defined as a relationship between a person and the environment, causing characteristic changes in the psychological-physiological balance. The primary goal of this study is to determine the relationship between the basic personality traits and stress coping styles. The sample includes 140 individuals (65 men and 75 women) aged 18 to 35. Personality traits were measured by the Big Five Inventory (BFI: John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991), which includes five dimensions of personality: Extraversion, Conformableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness to experience. Stress coping styles were measured by Cope B questionnaire (Brief cope: Carver, CS, 1997). Factor analysis has defined five

factors: Active approach, Psychoactive substance abuse, Humor as a coping style, Relying on other people, and Escaping from problems. The results of the five multiple regression analysis have shown that the more prominent neuroticism is, the more is a person prone to psychoactive substances ( $\beta = .247$ ,  $p = .029$ ), relying on other people ( $\beta = .262$ ,  $p = .012$ ) and escaping from problems ( $\beta = .261$ ,  $p = .014$ ), and the less is he/she prone to an active approach ( $\beta = -.425$ ,  $p = .000$ ) and humor as stress coping styles ( $\beta = -.247$ ,  $p = .029$ ). The study confirmed the influence of personality traits on the person's style of responding to stressful situations, especially the negative impact of neuroticism on constructive styles. It also leads us to conclusion that reducing neuroticism could help people to deal with stress more easily.

**Key words:** personality traits, Big Five Inventory, stress coping styles

Abstract number: 53

ID number of submission: 49

## TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS AND LIFE SATISFACTION PREDICTION IN MEDICAL DOCTORS

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### Abstract

Life, job and career dissatisfaction among medical professionals have been linked to stress, burnout, medical errors and reduced patient care quality. Thus, investigating factors which influence life satisfaction becomes an important task. Accordingly, the aim of the study was to explore the relations between the temperament traits and life satisfaction in medical doctors. The sample included 147 participants (38.8% of males and 61.2% of females), aged between 26 and 65 ( $M=44.69$ ;  $SD=8.658$ ), with different length of work experience ( $M=17.35$ ;  $SD=9.279$ ) and areas of specialist expertise, including: surgery (20.4%), internal medicine (25.2%), general practice (28%) and others (26.4%). All the participants filled in a sociodemographic

questionnaire (age, sex, marital status, years of employment, education level, specialisation and economic status), the temperament scale TEMPS-A (Ristić et al., 2014), and the Life quality satisfaction scale (Rakić-Bajić, 2010). When we compared the results with appropriate norms in general population (formed upon the validation of the Serbian version of the TEMPS-A), medical doctors in our study had significantly lower scores on the following subscales: depressive ( $t(277)=-3.267$ ;  $p=.001$ ), cyclothymic ( $t(277)=-2.945$ ;  $p=.003$ ) and anxious-cognitive temperament ( $t(277)=-3.658$ ;  $p=.000$ ). In comparison to other subsamples of medical doctors, general practitioners showed higher cyclothymic ( $F(3)=3.130$ ;  $p=.028$ ) and anxious-somatic temperament ( $F(3)=4.329$ ;  $p=.006$ ). Surgeons reported higher irritable temperament; nevertheless, these differences are mostly gender related since they were largely males (in men, in general, this temperament trait is more dominant). The results have indicated a high level of life satisfaction ( $M=42.58$ ;  $SD=5.513$ ), and the mean values of specific life aspects range from 3.38 (for spare time activities) to 4.28 (for mental state). With regard to demographics, economic status had positive correlation with quality of life. The 26% of the life satisfaction variance was explained by depressive (16%), and in a much lower extent with hyperthymic (6%) and anxious-cognitive temperament (4%). Health care assistance is a stressful experience that may negatively influence caregivers' well-being. However, lack of depressive temperament trait was shown to be a good predictor of positive evaluation of life quality among medical doctors, which illustrates an important aspect of their perceived well-being.

**Key words:** temperament, life satisfaction, medical doctors

Abstract number: 54

ID number of submission: 54

## INTERCULTURAL ASPECTS IN THE EXPERIENCES OF STRESS AND WELLBEING

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### Abstract

Stress, as a phenomenon, accompanies everyday life of the contemporary human beings, regardless of their environment. Wellbeing is often viewed as a background or an alternative to the predominantly negatively evaluated stress experiences. Both phenomena - stress and wellbeing, as psychological constructs, are products of reflection and cognitive processing of the interaction between a person and the environment. In this respect, the cultural differences during the processes of growing up and personal development have major impact on the subjective perceptions about stress and wellbeing experiences and determine the specifics in the approaches to managing these experiences. The current paper is a result of research interest on the topic, derived from a case study with students (a group of 25 respondents) from the Guangdong University for Foreign Studies (GDUFS) in China. The structured interview method is used, consisting of 13 closed and opened type questions. In order to comply with the ethical intercultural norms, the procedure and the content of the questions were consulted with a psychologist at the GDUFS. All data were processed using content analysis. The obtained results show relatively average and above average stress levels and a lower level of wellbeing. The main approaches used by the Chinese students in this University for stress management and maintaining wellbeing experiences in their environment are also presented in the article. The most frequently used stress coping strategies are the active ones – hard work, including additional tasks, felt as an instrument for achieving the desired goal; planning and personal management, sports, positive thinking and reframing. The passive strategies mostly used are playing computer games, watching movies, sleeping. The experience of wellbeing is maintained by obtaining social approval, keeping harmonious relationships with the family and friends, and providing pleasure for the senses.

**Key words:** intercultural aspects in the experiences of stress and wellbeing



Abstract number: 55

ID number of submission: 28

**VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL  
WELL-BEING OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE NORTH  
OF KOSOVO AND METOHIIJA**

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Abstract

We often speak about values in time of rapid social change, when living conditions and objectives change quickly. The population on which the best perceive these changes are young. If young people in Kosovo and Metohija (we looking at) in the current social environment, it is clear that their lives take place in conditions of high uncertainty. Psychological well-being is a multidimensional construct that includes six different aspects of optimal well-being at the psychological level. Each dimension of psychological well-being presents different challenges that people face in their efforts to work positively. The aim of this study was to examine the value that can be predictors of psychological well-being of young people from Kosovo and Metohija. The sample consisted of 344 respondents of both sexes who live and study in Kosovo. We give Keyes Scale continuum of mental health-form and Schwartz inventory of value. The results obtained show that the regression analyze values can explain 31.4% of the total variance. Values of which contribute to psychological well-being of young people as philanthropy (beta = 235), focus on yourself (beta = 277), power (beta = -. 170) and tradition (beta = -283). We have found that there is a statistically significant difference in prosperity between men and women, in favor of women who have higher scores on a scale of psychological well-being. As statistically significant difference in the manifestation of psychological well-being in relation to the financial situation of the family.

**Key words:** psychological well-being, value, young people, Kosovo

Abstract number: 56  
ID number of submission: 52

## INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON DEPRESSION LEVELS AND STRESS INTENSITY

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### Abstract

Beneficial effects of physical activity on human's psychological health were pointed out yet by antique thinkers. We live in a time that we call the time of informatic revolution, which is characterized by such way of doing work that human uses more of his intellectual abilities, and less of his his physical strength. Work is done in static manner, which is the consequence of "illness of not movement" and "illness of seating occupations". First of all, there is an idea about some of the most frequent illnesses of today like illnesses of cardiovascular system, diabetes, arterial hypertension, some forms of cancer and depression. The research was implemented with the goal of examining the influence of the physical recreation on the level of depression and stress intensity. 120 respondents had participated, of which 60 respondents that are practicing some form of physical recreation and 60 respondents which are not practicing any form of physical recreation. The research is done during May and June on Niš city area. For examining the stress levels was used Beck's Depression Inventory (Beck, 1996), for examining the stress intensity was used S. Bensaba questionnaire "Are you in stressful situation" (Bensaba, 1999), while for collecting general data, for that occasion was used, and for that occasion formed questionnaire of general data. Results obtained by this research confirmed the hypothesis that there are statistically significant differences in the degree of depression and the stress intensity compared to doing the sports recreation. Participants who engaging sports recreation have a significantly lower degree of depression ( $t=-4,582, p=0,000$ ) and significantly lower stress intensity than non-sports recruiting subjects ( $t=-4,034, p=0,000$ ).

**Key words:** sport recreation, depression, stress

Abstract number: 57

ID number of submission: 30

## LIFE SATISFACTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

*Nermin Mulaosmanović, Nedim Prelić*

### Abstract

Young people's life is characterized by numerous changes and challenges, whereat they often forget that the quality of life and sense of life satisfaction can be personally affected by it and largely depending on them. They set their own criteria for an optimal way of life with which to compare their current state, leading to estimates. They meet with failure and learn to deal with the consequences of failure, while the attitude of acceptance or non-acceptance of themselves indicates the level of belief in their own ability, importance, value and success. The individual assesses the life satisfaction based on the success of their various life roles. The main problem of the study was to explore the life satisfaction of young people, and relationships with self-esteem and the locus of control. The aim of the study emerged from intention to show that the quality of life does not only directly depend on what is owned, but rather the kind of opinion young people have about themselves and how they perceive the events around them. It refers to the examination of the level of life satisfaction as well as determining the predictive values of self-esteem, the locus of control for satisfaction with the life of young people. The research included 1,172 participants, ages 15-19. Rosenberg's self-esteem scale, Rotter's questionnaire of the internal against the external locus of control, and the scale of life satisfaction (Penezić, 1996) were implemented in the research. Young people are evaluated positively on the scale of life satisfaction ( $M = 75.69, \sigma = 13.39$ ), gender differences were found in life satisfaction ( $t = -2.853, p < 0.01$ ). There is a statistically significant correlation between control locus and life satisfaction ( $r = -0.098; p < 0.05$ ) as well as the self-respect with life satisfaction ( $r = .466, p < 0.01$ ). Locus control and self-esteem are important predictors of youth satisfaction ( $\beta = -.072, p = .005; \beta = .462, p < 0.01$ ). Together they indicate 22.2% of the variance criteria ( $R = .471; F = 166.87, p < 0.01$ ). The aforementioned indicates that young people need to believe in themselves, attribute causes to certain behaviors to internal factors, and that having a positive attitude about themselves they are seeking a path to life satisfaction.

**Key words:** life satisfaction, self-esteem, locus of control, young

**Symposium: “Mirror Mirror on the Wall” - Mirror Interview:  
Assessment and application**

Abstract number: 58

ID number of submission: 117

**MIRROR INTERVIEW: THEORY AND TECHNIQUE**

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to present a relatively novel psychological technique - Mirror interview, which is in the process of validation in our environment. It is a semi-structured interview during which the subject stands in front of a full-length mirror. The interviewer uses a standard set of question and probes to ensure that the subject gives as full a picture of how he/she feels as possible. The Mirror interview for adolescents and adults was originally developed and tested by Kernberg and Buhl-Nielsen. It was inspired by Winnicott's premise that the mother's face acts as a metaphorical mirror to the infant, which is crucial for the development of a sense of self. Therefore Kernberg argues that the mirror could be a symbol of the mother and subsequently bring up feelings of being seen by the mother later in life. Two research groups led by Buhl-Nielsen and Steele developed and validated coding system with different groups of subjects. Based on the interview responses subjects are evaluated on a five level scale considering six domains – nonverbal code, affects, self-worth, relatedness, cognition and self-integration. One of the aims of the Mirror interview is to investigate the role of body image in the integration of the self and establishing a consolidated sense of identity. This technique has potential for both further research and clinical practice.

**Key words:** the mirror interview, adolescence, personality, evaluation

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Abstract number: 59

ID number of submission: 118

## **INTERRATER RELIABILITY AND FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE MIRROR INTERVIEW FOR ADULTS AND ADOLESCENT**

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### Abstract

Paulina Kernberg explores the role of mirroring experience provided by the mother in shaping the internal world of the infant. Kernberg posits that a detection of the contingency between internal and corresponding external signals serves as an underlying mechanism of exploring self and other, as well as to constitute styles of relating to the (mal)attuned other. The study sample consisted of 21 students aged 19-22 years studying psychology and pedagogy. The Mirror Interview (MI; Buhl-Nielsen & Kernberg, 2016) comprises a standardized set of questions the interviewer asks the interviewee while the later observes his own mirror image. The entire procedure is video recorded and later scored on 26 rating scales, each of which consists of five anchorage points, with the predefined meaning attached to each point. All scales are grouped into 6 domains scoring for the quality of the nonverbal behavior ( $\alpha=.87$ ), affects ( $\alpha=.87$ ), self-worth ( $\alpha=.91$ ), relatedness ( $\alpha=.81$ ), cognition ( $\alpha=.87$ ; regarding self and other), and self-integration ( $\alpha=.81$ ). The interviews were scored by five raters (each interview is scored by each rater) and the interrater reliability of MI scales is assessed with the intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC). The ICC's were calculated under the two-way random model and by using both the constancy and the absolute agreement definitions. Only one scale exhibits poor reliability (Reflective functioning - Self; below 0.4), four scales show fair reliability (0.4-0.59), the rest of the scales show good to excellent reliability (most above 0.7). Despite not having met the sample size requirements, explorative factor analysis (EFA) was run using the principle components extraction method. The three-factor solution was found interpretable, accounting for 73.46% variance. All structure coefficients of the measured variables in the final solution using varimax rotation were above 0.6. The first extracted factor consists of the following scales: Normal gaze pattern (absence of excessive wandering or fixation), Self-touch, entire self-worth domain, Paternal representation, Agency/Autonomy, and the absence of self-alienation. The second factor was comprised of

Facial Expressiveness, Vocal Calmness, entire Affects domain, Relatedness to Others scales, productive exploration of the self, and Sense of self. The third factor reproduced the domain of Cognition (except for the dimension of Exploration-productive which loaded on the second factor). All six domains of personality operationalized by MI demonstrate good internal consistency with an adequate interrater agreement for most scales. EFA yielded three varimax components, but the results are to be taken with caution since the sample size is small.

**Key words:** the mirror interview, personality assessment, interrater agreement, internal consistency, factor structure

Abstract number: 60

ID number of submission: 119

***Mirror interview: Reflection of Internal Working Models in the mirror***

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to analyze qualitative and quantitative data, which indicate differences in the Mirror interview responses between respondents with secure and insecure attachment patterns, as well as the correlation of the attachment dimensions: Anxiety (which represents Internal Working Model – IWM of self) and Avoidance (which represent Internal working model – IWM of others) and 26 Dimensions of the Mirror Interview (for example: Positive Hedonistic Tone, Body Esteem, Maternal Representation, Reflective function, Alienation etc.). For the purposes of this study, we used Mirror interview technique (Kernberg et al., 2006) and Questionnaires for assessing family and romantic attachment (PAVa and PAVb, Kamenov & Jelić, 2003) on the sample of 21 student of Psychology. Surprisingly, results of quantitative analysis indicate that there is no statistically significant correlations between the dimensions of Mirror interview and the

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<sup>7</sup> The creation of this paper 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.

dimensions of family attachment. We found significant correlations only between the dimensions of romantic attachment and some dimensions of Mirror technique. Precisely, Anxiety in romantic relationship is related with Self touch ( $r = -.493$ ,  $p < .027$ ) and Body Esteem ( $r = -.560$ ,  $p < .010$ ), while Avoidance correlates with Agency ( $r = -.440$ ;  $p < .052$ ). This suggests that negative model of self can be noticed on the basis of inadequate postural control and poor acceptance of the body. On the other hand, high score on the agency/autonomy dimension, which indicates the inclination towards the internal locus of control and the capacity of the individual to act independently is characteristic for persons with negative model of others. Finally, the results of canonical discriminative analysis indicate that we can differentiate people with secure and insecure attachment patterns by their results of the Mirror interview, especially on the basis of differences in scores on scales related to Cognition: Conceptual level, Narrative Coherence, Reflective function – Self, Reflective function – Other, Exploration – Interested, and on dimension Self-Recognition vs. Alienation. At the end, results of a qualitative analysis discover that questions during the interview: *Do you feel loved and cherished?* and *Do you feel that image in the mirror fits how you want to look?* are very provocative for understanding IWM of respondents. We can conclude that results indicate the need for further research of this problem on larger samples in order to adapt for measurement of attachment.

**Key words:** mirror interview, attachment, internal working models, avoidance and anxiety

Abstract number: 61

ID number of submission: 120

## MIRROR INTERVIEW: RELATIONSHIP WITH EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS

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### Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine relationships between Early maladaptive schemas (EMS), i.e. Schema domains and Dimensions of the Mirror Interview (MI) (Nonverbal Codes, Affects, Self-Worth, Relatedness, Cognition and Self-Integration). The sample consisted of 21 students of Psychology and Pedagogy. During the Mirror interview, the interviewer uses a standard set of questions and probes in order to assess how participants feel about themselves, their bodies, and their perception of influences from their parents and culture. It is a structured interview developed by Kernberg (2007) and Buhl-Nielsen (2006) whereby participants look at their reflection in a full-length mirror while giving answers to the interviewer's questions. In order to assess EMS, the short version of Young Schema Questionnaire – S2 (Young et al., 2003) was applied. It was found that EMS from Domain Disconnection and Rejection were negatively related to the most Dimensions of Mirror Interview. Correlations were in range from  $r=-.56$ ,  $p<.05$  to  $r=-.83$ ,  $p <.01$ . EMS from Domain Other-Directedness were negatively related with Mirror Dimensions Maternal Representation,  $r=-.49$ ,  $p <.01$ , and Relatedness to others,  $r=-.48$ ,  $p <.01$ . There were no significant correlations between other Schema domains (Impaired Autonomy and Performance, Impaired Limits, Overvigilance and Inhibition) and Dimensions of the MI. The results indicate importance of schemas from certain domains for individual's feelings about him/her-self, him/her body, as well as him/her relationship with others, but also open further questions about examined relationships. Sample size and possible presence of multicollinearity among schemas and MI dimensions themselves should take in consideration as research limitations, hence further analysis are needed.

**Key words:** the mirror interview, early maladaptive schemas, students

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<sup>8</sup> This paper is prepared as a part of the project Indicators and Models of Harmonization of Professional and Family Roles, No. 179002 funded by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia.



## **Individual differences, multiculturalism and psychological measurement**

Abstract number: 62

ID number of submission: 18

### **CAN WE MEASURE EMPLOYEES' PASSIVITY? DEVELOPING AN INSTRUMENT FOR ASSESSING AMOTIVATION**

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#### Abstract

Self-determination theory recognizes two different states of intrinsically and extrinsically motivated behavior and only sporadically considers the question of the state when person is not motivated at all. In one analysis of motivation profile of workers we found that one category of them are actually motivated to avoid work. That inspires our research goal to develop an instrument for measuring state that is considered to be opposite of motivation in general. The instrument, called Passivity scale, has a purpose to provide quantitative indicator of the passivity tendencies and level of amotivation among employees. It is conceived as a five-degree Likert type scale with fourteen items and, for the comparison purposes, very similar to self-regulation questionnaires, but adapted for the organizational context and with different relevant statements to comply with. The analysis was conducted on 297 respondents working on monotonous jobs in production line. Over 70% of them were younger than 45 years old with high school level of education (90%), prevalently male (80%) working more than ten years on similar jobs. The internal consistency of the scale turned not to be especially high but on acceptable level with Cronbach alpha(14)=.78. The validation of the scale was based on the comparison with the level of RIA (relative autonomy index) that is considered to be a quantitative indicator of autonomous motivation. Results showed that RIA and amotivation are in statistically significant negative correlation ( $r=-.45$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) implying that these two states are different which is in line with the idea that they are almost opposite phenomena. Also, results shows that the degree of negative correlation raises while going from the external toward more autonomous regulated motivational states and becomes the highest with the level of intrinsic motivation.

**Key words:** amotivation, relative index of motivation, passivity scale

Abstract number: 63  
ID number of submission: 51

**“KNOW THYSELF” – PSYCHOLOGICAL MINDEDNESS  
AND/OR MENTALIZATION**

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Abstract

The paper presents a study conducted for approbation of Bulgarian versions of two instruments measuring self-reflexive, mind related constructs – Psychological mindedness (PMS, Shill & Lumley, 2002) and Mentalization (MentS, Dimitrijevic et al., 2016). The two constructs originated in psychoanalytic and attachment theories. Premises for overlapping areas are critically discussed and definitions for clearer differentiation are provided. Three-focal argumentation for the need of development of self-report measures of reflexivity are given: 1 research utility of translating psychoanalytical concepts into psychometrically sound constructs; 2 pragmatic benefits for choosing appropriate therapeutic modality in regard of individual differences in Psychological mindedness and Mentalization; 3 assessment of effectiveness and comparison of evidence-based intervention methods with Psychological mindedness and Mentalization capacity as mediating variables and/or outcome changes. Instruments are translated from the original languages (English and Serbian). The required procedure of independent translations and back-translation is followed. Sample size is defined according to the number of items included. Similar to the original non-clinical sample is approached (231 university students). Results prove good psychometric properties of Bulgarian versions. Internal consistency is moderate to high. Explorative factor analyses for PMS confirmed the original five factor solution but statistically and conceptually other factor solutions are also suggested. A three factor structure of MentS is confirmed for the Bulgarian version of the instrument. Convergent validity of the instruments is assessed and proved to be in accord with theoretical frame with moderate correlations between PSM and MentS and high correlations for conceptually close sub-scales. Significant differences in results according to gender and educational profile are discussed. Perspectives for further research possibilities on clinical sample, on therapeutic process and modalities of treatment are pointed out.

**Key words:** psychological mindedness, mentalization, psychoanalysis

Abstract number: 64

ID number of submission: 94

## DEVELOPING A HIERARCHY-FREE INVENTORY OF LEARNING STRATEGIES BLILS

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### Abstract

The review of expert literature shows that there are a few psychometrically validated and globally used inventories of learning strategies. Nevertheless, there are some issues related to their use. First, in these operationalizations the focus is on the higher hierarchical levels within the proposed learning strategies structure; hence, individual strategies represent only manifestations of the higher-level approaches to learning. Furthermore, the authors of extant inventories treat the phenomena from the reflective measurement perspective, although such approach is not compelling neither from the psychometric nor from the practical standpoint. Finally, these instruments fail to incorporate some contemporary learning techniques, which were promoted thanks to digital technologies (e.g. using flash-cards on digital media, participating in MOOCs) or which were massively popularized relatively recently (e.g. mind-maps, speed reading). In our view, learning strategies represent heterogeneous behaviors of interest whose frequency of use does not need to be intercorrelated within subjects; therefore, they do not need to create distinct classes of learning strategies. Our aims were to develop a comprehensive inventory of relevant learning strategies used in secondary and tertiary education and to test its criterion validity by correlating it with GPA. Based on the literature review and a pilot study we conducted, we identified 40 learning strategies (affective and motivational aspects were not included). Each learning strategy was represented with a single item, with participants responding on a five-level scale dependent on the frequency of the use. The sample consisted of 407 high-school students and 185 university students. In line with our hypothesis, the results indicate that the set of the most predictive learning strategies belong to theoretically heterogeneous classes of strategies. We discuss why it is important to turn focus to lower-level assessment of learning behaviors and why psychologists should abandon strict adherence to the reflective approach when developing measures.

**Key words:** learning strategies, university students, high-school students, academic performance

Abstract number: 65

ID number of submission: 91

## ASSESSMENT OF NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION LITERACY

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### Abstract

Nonverbal communication literacy is a system of knowledge and skills that enables a person to understand (decode) nonverbal signs in various communication situations and to use (encode) appropriate nonverbal signs in a particular situation. Cognitive dimension of communication competence is a basis of verbal communication. Nonverbal communication literacy (central part of nonverbal communication competence) includes both behavioral and emotional dimensions, and cognitive dimension. Nonverbal signs decoding accuracy is one of nonverbal communication literacy indicators. The relationship of nonverbal communication competence, nonverbal communication literacy and visual literacy of nonverbal behavior is explained in the paper. Assessment of nonverbal literacy (procedure and accuracy) is in the focus of this research (a part of the project OI179026). An instrument for measuring nonverbal communication literacy was developed: Questionnaire of Reading NonVerbal Signs (reading/interpretation of nonverbal signs in conversation from the drama text with photos of the participants' faces and description of the behavior with the list of 68 words/properties). The sample consists of 172 undergraduate engineering students at the Faculty of Technical Sciences in Čačak. Expert assessment of the nonverbal sign meaning is the criteria for students' nonverbal decoding accuracy. Students used (selected from the descriptor list) on average 10 words ( $M=10.30$ , min 4, max 34) for the description of the central person in the dialogue based on conversation and description of nonverbal behavior in QRNVs. They selected  $M=3.30$  words the same as the experts and  $M=7.01$  words different from the experts. The students decoded a person's nonverbal behavior from QRNVs in a different way than the experts did. The decoding nonverbal signs accuracy coefficient is low ( $M=0.56$ , higher than 2.0 is high accuracy coefficient, lower than 1.0 is low accuracy coefficient). Their nonverbal behavior decoding is very diverse. The interpretations of these variations in the students' nonverbal behavior decoding are discussed in the paper.

**Key words:** assessment of decoding nonverbal behavior, nonverbal communication competence, nonverbal literacy.

## **Family psychology**

Abstract number: 66

ID number of submission: 23

### **SELF-EFFICACY AND FAMILY RELATIONS AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE**

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#### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to examine whether there is a connection between particular dimensions of family relations and specific forms of self-efficacy of a child of elementary school age as well as what it is like. We examined the following dimensions of family relations: cohesion, adaptability, satisfaction by the family, acceptance and rejection from the part of mother and father. Self-efficacy is represented by the following measures: academic, emotional and social self-efficacy. Data were collected by the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale (Olson et al., 2000), Scale of perception of family relations (Macuka, 2006) and adapted version of the Self-Efficacy for Children Questionnaire SEQ - C (Muris, 2001; Vulić-Prtorić et al., 2006). Sample of the research consisted of 200 children, aged from 10 to 15. In the analysis of data we used descriptive statistical methods, as well as correlation analysis. Results of the study show that statistically significant positive correlation exists between cohesion and dimensions of the social, academic self-efficacy, as well as total score on the scale SEQ-C. Satisfaction with family has a positive correlation with social and emotional self-efficacy and total score on the scale SEQ-C. Acceptance from the part of mother as well as the father have a positive correlation with all the dimensions of self-efficacy of a child, while rejection from the part of both parents is in a negative correlation with social and academic self-efficacy, as well as total score at the scale SEQ-C. With the analysis of the results obtained by this study we conclude that positive feelings of a child that govern in family environment, its satisfaction with family life, as well as the manner in which the child perceives parental educational procedures have a great role in subjective experience of own possibilities, both in academic, social, and emotional domain.

**Key words:** family relations, self-efficacy, early adolescence, parental behavior

Abstract number: 67

ID number of submission: 60

## THE INFLUENCE ON QUALITY OF FAMILY RELATIONS ON EFFICIENCY CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

*Andrijana Jokić*

### Abstract

The study aims to consider the relationship between the quality of family relationships and efficiency of primary school children. The study involved 121 pupils aged 12, 13 and 14 years, both male and female. Of the instruments were used FACE-IV and SEQ-C. The results show that there are gender differences in self-efficacy subscale, as well as in the total score on the self-efficacy. It has been confirmed that 12-year-old pupils show a higher level of academic self-efficacy comparing to those who are 13 and 14 years old. Results indicate that pupils who have a brother or sister show a higher level of social self-efficacy than those who are only children and those who grow up in families with three or more children. It was confirmed that, on average, girls achieved higher scores on the subscale disunity of the boys. Also, pupils who are 14 years old have lower scores on the subscale balanced cohesion than those that have 12 and 13 years. It turned out that there was no statistically significant difference obtained by the balanced cohesion subscale, balanced flexibility, disengaged, enmeshed, rigid and chaotic relation, compared to the number of children in the family. There is also statistically significant negative relationship between chaotic family relationship and academic self-efficacy. It has been shown that there is a statistically significant correlation between social self-efficacy Balanced cohesion, coherence of academic self-efficacy with balanced cohesion and flexibility. Results showed the connection between emotional self-efficacy with balanced flexibility and connectedness, as well as the connection between self-efficacy with balanced cohesion and flexibility. The subscales of disengaged, enmeshed, rigid and chaotic relation, balanced cohesion and balanced flexibility can be statistically significant predictors of self-efficacy, which explained 12.5% of variance of self-efficacy. In addition, it was confirmed that balanced cohesion is the only significant predictor of self-efficacy.

**Key words:** family relationships, self-efficacy, pupils

Abstract number: 68

ID number of submission: 63

## FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AND SELF-CONCEPT OF ADOLESCENTS

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### Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine predictive power of parent-child relationship in predicting the experience of self-intellection of adolescents. Relationship parent-child is observed via dimensions of intimacy and control by father and mother respectively towards a child from its seven aspects: intimacy, negligence, sacrifice, punishment, requests, control and internal control. Self-concept encompasses ten dimensions: emotion/reason, rigidity, misanthropy, morality, locus of control, global self-esteem, sex appeal, evaluation by others, physical and intellectual abilities. The study encompassed pupils from four secondary schools in Kosovska Mitrovica, both sexes, total number of N=332 (106 male and 226 female subjects), average age of AS=17,46, SD=0.713. Scale for relationship parent-child estimation is used as well (Opačić and Kos, 1986) as Scale of Self-concept (Opačić, 1995). Results of regression analysis show that the aspects father-child relationship: intimacy, negligence, punishment, request and internal control are significant in predicting emotion, rigidity, misanthropy, morality, locus of control, global self-esteem and physical abilities as aspects of self-concept of adolescents, and explains 7-16% of self-concept variance of adolescents. When the father is perceived as unresponsive, adolescents are inclined to explain their failures being over emotional. When the father is perceived as support, adolescents are satisfied by themselves, their own abilities and characteristics. When it comes to aspects of mother-child relationship: intimacy, negligence, requests, sacrifice, and internal control are significant in regard to predicting emotion, rigidity, misanthropy, morality, locus of control, global self-esteem, evaluation by the others and their intellectual abilities, and explain 6-18% of self-concept variance. When the mother is perceived as a parent, who in regard to child's achievement and success has high expectations, adolescents are inclined to study more and cope better in new situations. Results gained show that acceptance of child by his parents, mutual trust and complementing each other are related to positive self-esteem.

**Key words:** family relationship, self-concept, adolescents.

Abstract number: 69

ID number of submission: 79

## PARENTAL ALIENATING SYNDROME IN MACEDONIA

*Dragana Batić*

### Abstract

Dependence on parents makes children very vulnerable on the turbulence of family life. Simultaneous occurring of big number of changes in a time of parental divorce, leads to increasing of child's vulnerability. The majority of children need contact with both parents on a regular basis. Conflict between the parents keeps them in a condition of anger that reduces emotional potential for raising children. Actually conflict and negative emotions arising from it, makes parents blind for the children's needs, especially for their basic needs to have good relations with the parents, and their parents to be mutually cooperative. When there is a rivalry between the parents, children could be used as pawns. One disorder is Parental Alienate Syndrome, when custodial parent teach a child to reject one parent, resist contact, or show extreme reluctance to be with the parent. In that case, children reject a parent with whom they previously had a good relationship, often paralleling their other parent's negative attitudes. This paper consists of two parts: theoretical part and research. In the theoretical part we attempt to explore and explain the emotional abuse of children, associated with parental divorce, and the negative effects of parental alienation on children, using historical perspective and overview of the research results. In the second part, we are presenting our research which encompasses the difficult divorces for the last ten years in the Center for Social Work in Skopje, where one parent, due to anger and need for revenge in the partnership, neglects his parental role and disrupts the child's right to see the other parent. The results point that institutions as Center for Social Work, Curt and Mental health institutions insufficiently recognize, prove and treat this very subtle occurrence. This article on the basis of this research offers recommendations which will contribute to better treatment of this form of emotional abuse of children.

**Key words:** parental alienation syndrome, emotional abuse, divorce, children of divorced parents



Abstract number: 70

ID number of submission: 80

## PARENTAL AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AS FACTORS OF MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

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### Abstract

The main aim of the study was to investigate predictive value of some partnership - the love styles (LAS, Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986), sexual pleasure (ISS, Hudson, Fischer and Corcoran, 1994), and passionate love (PLS, Hatfield & Sprecher, 1986), and family factors - the dimensions of family affective attachment (FAAQ, Brennan, Clark & Shaver, 1995) and family satisfaction (FAS, Antonovsky, & Sourani, 1988) in determining depression, anxiety and stress of students (DASS21, Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995). All measures we used had acceptable internal reliability. The sample consisted of 198 students from the University of Kosovska Mitrovica (74% female), the age  $M = 23.04$  ( $SD = 2.80$ ). The manic style of love ( $\beta = .152$ ,  $p < .05$ ), the anxious family attachment ( $\beta = .152$ ,  $p < .000$ ), and satisfaction with the family ( $\beta = -.307$ ,  $p < .000$ ) are distinguished as significant predictors of depression. They together explained the 33% of variance in depression. The anxious family attachment is distinguished as significant predictor of anxiety ( $\beta = .334$ ,  $p < .000$ ). The model explained the 29% of the variance in anxiety. As significant predictors of stress appeared eros ( $\beta = -.160$ ,  $p < .05$ ), passionate love ( $\beta = .210$ ,  $t = 2.79$ ,  $p < .01$ ), the anxious family attachment ( $\beta = .234$ ,  $t = 3.27$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and family satisfaction ( $\beta = -.160$ ,  $t = -2.12$ ,  $P < .05$ ). They together explained the 26% of variance in stress. The results showed that some of the included partnership and family factors were important for predicting depression and stress, while only the dimension of anxiety of family attachment is significant for predicting student anxiety.

**Key words:** partnership, family, mental health

## Social Psychology

Abstract number: 71

ID number of submission: 64

### **ARE THOSE WHO TEND TO INTERPRET ACTIONS OF SELF AND OTHERS MORE PRONE TO WANTING SUCCESS? RELATION BETWEEN MENTALIZATION AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION**

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#### Abstract

Mentalization is defined by Bateman and Fonagy as “The mental process by which an individual implicitly and explicitly interprets the actions of herself and others as meaningful on the basis of intentional mental states such as personal desires, needs, feelings, beliefs, and reasons”. In this research Mentalization was operationalized using Questionnaire for assessing Mentalization (UM: Dimitrijevic, Hanak, Altaras-Dimitrijevic, Jolic-Marjanovic, 2017). Second construct in this research was Achievement Motivation. McClelland defined this motive as a tendency to make an effort to achieve and accomplish something that is considered valuable and by which an individual will stand out in front of others. In this research Achievement Motivation was measured using Achievement Motivation Scale (MOP2002: Fransesko, Mihic, Bala, 2002). The sample was convenient and it consisted out of 142 respondents in total, average age 20.24, both sexes (F=100; M=23; Gender unmarked=19). Respondents in the sample were students from the Faculty of Philosophy in Nis. The data was analyzed using method of linear regression, whereas predictors were components of Mentalization and criterion variables were components of Achievement motivation. Results show that statistically significant predictors of component of Achievement Motivation Tendency towards research were: Mentalization for self ( $\beta=-.287$ ), Mentalization for others ( $\beta=.310$ ) and Motivation for Mentalization ( $\beta=.320$ ); Tendency towards competing can be predicted by: Mentalization for others ( $\beta=.142$ ) and Motivation for Mentalization ( $\beta=.255$ ); When it comes to Tendency towards planning, only one statistically significant predictor was singled out, Motivation for Mentalization ( $\beta=.169$ ); Achieving goals as a source of satisfaction was predicted by: Mentalization for others ( $\beta=.275$ ) and by Motivation for Mentalization ( $\beta=.326$ ); From the results it

can be seen that Mentalization for self is statistically significant predictor for only one component of Achievement Motivation, and that Motivation for Mentalization is statistically significant predictor for all of the components of Achievement Motivation.

**Key words:** mentalization, achievement motivation, regression

Abstract number: 72

ID number of submission: 74

## **LIFE GOALS AS PREDICTORS OF SELF-PRESENTATION IN EVERYDAY LIFE**

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### Abstract

Self-presentation is a specific form of a social behavior and it means the process of presenting of a certain image of oneself with the aim of managing of an impression that others accomplish on a given person. It includes numerous forms of behavior and action and these actions can vary, from exclusively social desirable forms of behavior to aggressive behavior and actions led entirely by one's own interest. The management of impressions come from the different needs of man and is influenced by several factors, amongst others, life goals that serve as norm for which we carry out a great deal of our life activities. According to the theory of self-determination intrinsic goals comes from inherent tendencies towards growth and directly meet psychological needs, extrinsic goals are aimed at achieving external awards and recognitions. In earlier research, it has been found that people who are more intrinsic motivated have a more stable self-perception and that the experience of the self is less connected with the perceived impression of other people on the person concerned, and consequently less often using self-presentation. The aim of this research is to examine the correlation of life goals with self-presentation. The survey was conducted on a sample of 525 respondents. Within this paper, it has been

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<sup>9</sup> The Paper has been created within the project 179002, funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development

used a scale Tactics of Self-Presentation and scale Aspirations Index – AI, devoted to evaluation of seven different aspirations, divided into two categories: intrinsic and extrinsic aspirations. The results show that the best predictors of self-presentation are the extrinsic goals of Glory and Appearance that indicate a clear link between external standards and the need for confirmation by others on the one hand and the tendency to present ourselves in a way that will provide the desired impression of impressions in others, on the other side.

**Key words:** self-presentation, extrinsic life goals, intrinsic life goals

Abstract number: 73

ID number of submission: 87

## **TOWARD DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONALISM: PERSONAL AND CONTEXTUAL DETERMINANTS**

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### Abstract

Nationalism is one of the very important social attitudes, but, surprisingly, there are relatively small number of empirical research of nationalism and its determinants. Previous studies indicated that there are associations between nationalism and personality traits (Extraversion and low Agreeableness and Openness), as well as social attitudes like Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA). More frequently and systematic, researchers were focused on some socio-demographic and contextual determinants of nationalism, like social status of the group, population, GDP, nationality of the respondents. But there were no research directed toward creation of one comprehensive picture about determinants of nationalism. The aim of this research is to investigate contribution of the variables from the individual (personality and social attitudes) and contextual levels taking together in understanding of nationalistic attitudinal orientation. There were 541 respondents in this study. Nationalistic orientation of the respondents as criterion and their personality traits (operationalized via HEXACO-60), as well as their basic social attitudes, SDO and RWA (operationalised through ACT scale) as predictors were

measured. Data about size of the place of living, its level of economic development and distance from the conflict zone (Kosovska Mitrovica), as well as different indicators of multi-ethnicity were also gathered. Results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that these predictors explained about 52% of variance of the nationalism. Social attitudes (SDO and RWA) had the most important role in understanding of nationalism (32% of variance explained), as well as personality traits (13% of variance explained), especially Openness ( $\beta=-.33$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Contextual variables explained only 3% of variance of nationalism, but contribution of the specific predictors are very interesting – namely, most important contextual determinants are distance from the conflict zone ( $\beta=-.09$ ,  $p < .05$ ), and indicators of multi-ethnicity - prevalence of minority population ( $\beta=.25$ ,  $p < .01$ ) and number of non-Serbian ethnicities ( $\beta=-.16$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Results are implicative for deeper understanding of nationalism.

**Key words:** nationalism, HEXACO personality traits, social attitudes, contextual factors, determinants

Abstract number: 74

ID number of submission: 111

## **PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OUTCOMES OF INDIVIDUAL, GROUP AND NATIONAL IDENTITY THREAT**

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### **Abstract**

Self-perception and person's identity experiencing are in big extent affected by many factors. From a social identity perspective, there are arguments that group commitment, on the one hand, as well as the feature of the social context, are crucial determinants of central identity concerns. Concern with the personal self and issues of personal identity as an explanatory frame for understanding social behavior dominates theoretical accounts and empirical work even when group processes and

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<sup>10</sup> This research was supported by Serbian Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development within the project “Kosovo and Metohija between national identity and Eurointegration“, No. 47023.

intergroup relations are the object of investigation. For instance, group cohesion is often conceptualized as stemming from interpersonal ties between individual group members, effects of the group on people's self-definitions are examined by assessing expectations of individual in-group members about each other or the tendency to either associate with or distance the self from particular groups is explained by considering how membership in the group can be beneficial for the individual in question. In this paper, taxonomy of factors will be analyzed, to reflect different motives that come into play as a result of threats to personal and group identity. It will be also specified how these issues impinge upon a broad variety of responses at the perceptual, affective and behavioral level. Specifically, the perception of identity threat will be presented in correlation with personality traits as self-respect and internal control locus. Some of possible responses to individual, group and national identity threat might result in psycho pathological manifestation, ranging from mild to serious psychological and psycho-social disturbance.

**Key words:** psychopathological and psychosocial disturbance, individual, group and national identity threat, group commitment, social context, identity functions

Abstract number: 75

ID number of submission: 115

### ***TIME PERSPECTIVE AND SELF-CONTROL IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES***

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#### **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to examine the relation between time perspectives and self-control in final-year high school students. Time perspective refers to the importance an individual gives to their past, present or future (Hornik & Zakay, 2010). Self-control represents a conscious intention of an individual to control his/her emotions, thoughts and behavior. The basic hypothesis which we have set refers to determining the prognostic capabilities of time perspectives in explaining

self-control in our sample. The research included 110 fourth-grade students from grammar school, high school of economics and high school of technology. The gender structure consists of 38 (34.5%) males and 72 (71.8%) females. The dimensions of time perspectives are operationalized by a short version of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI-short), by Kostal et al. (2015). The scale has six factors – positive past and negative past, hedonistic present and fatalistic present and positive future and negative future. The construct of self-control is operationalized by a Self-Control Scale, created by Tangney, Baumeister, and Boone (2004). The results have confirmed our basic assumption that there is a significant predictor relation ( $p < 0.05$ ) between time perspectives and self-control in high school graduates. The assumed model explains 25.8% of variance of self-control in final-year high school students. Out of the dimensions of time perspectives, two are statistically significant for explaining the variance of self-control – the hedonistic present  $\beta = -.404$  and a positive orientation towards the future  $\beta = .220$ . The obtained results are logical and they indicate that students who tend to enjoy the present have lower self-control, while those who believe in the positive future have higher self-control.

**Key words:** time perspective, self-control, high-school graduates

Abstract number: 76

ID number of submission: 8

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL CHALLENGES FACED BY REFUGEE MINORS IN SERBIA**

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Jovana Bjekić Psychosocial Innovation Network*

### Abstract

The presence of refugees from the middle-east in Serbia has significantly increased over the past 3 years. From the international protection perspective, minors traveling alone present one of the most vulnerable groups that need special attention and psychological support. In order to provide guidelines for evidence-based practice in psychological first aid and long-term support of

minors, we conducted a research aiming to assess most common psychological challenges in this group of refugees. The psychological assessment was conducted with 108 refugees age 11-17 ( $M= 15.4$ ,  $SD=2.6$ ), predominantly male (96.2%) from Afghanistan (87%) using Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) self-report form (Goodman, et al. 2000). The results have shown that 52.8% of minors experience some form of emotional hardships, 10.4% have conduct-related problems, while 40.6% experienced problems related to establishing and maintaining relationships with their peers. The results also indicate that a small number of minors show signs of hyperactivity/attention deficits (2.8%) and rarely exhibit a lack of prosocial behavior (2.8%). These results show that a significant number of minors in refugee population need additional psychological support which would serve to functionally overcome emotional issues and help them establish and maintain quality relationships with their peers thus creating a wider social support network.

**Key words:** refugees, minors, mental health, strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ)

### **Subconference „Work and family relations“, project 179002**

Abstract number: 77

ID number of submission: -

## **HEXACO TRAITS AND CAREER ADAPTABILITY AS PREDICTORS OF PERCEIVED PERSON – ORGANIZATION FIT**

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### **Abstract**

The goal of this study was to investigate if HEXACO traits and career adaptability can predict different dimensions of person - organization fit. Also, the second goal were to analyze if career - adaptability mediates relations between basic traits and P-O fit. The sample consisted of 390 employees from public and private sector in Serbia, including 164 men and 226 women. Results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that HEXACO traits and



four dimensions of career adaptability explain 15% variance of P-O fit. In the first step Extraversion and Agreeableness were shown as significant positive predictors. In the second step, confidence was revealed as only incrementally valid predictor from career adaptability domain. HEXACO traits, particularly Extraversion and Agreeableness, significantly predict N-S fit, explaining only 9% of its variance. The variance that career adaptability dimensions share with N-S fit is already completely explained by personality traits. HEXACO traits and career adaptability dimensions together explain about 15% of D-A fit variance. Control and confidence have been shown as positive predictors, Conscientiousness lost its significance in the second step and Extraversion beta coefficient was decreased but remained significant. Control mediated relationship between HEXACO traits (Extraversion, Conscientiousness and Openness) and D-A fit and P-O.

**Key words:** HEXACO traits, career adaptability, person – organization fit

Abstract number: 78

ID number of submission: -

## **DIFFERENCES IN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYEES**

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### **Abstract**

This research paper explores the construct organizational citizenship behavior, its definition, classifications, dimensions, antecedents, etc. Two questionnaires for organizational citizenship behavior were used (Smith, et.al., 1983; Van Dyne, et.al., 1994), both with good psychometric values (Cronbach's  $\alpha$  is above 0,7). 359 employees from different organizations in Bulgaria (mainly in the IT, Finance, HR, Construction sectors, etc.) with different demographic and positional characteristics within the organizations

(hierarchy level, working experience, etc.) took part in this study. There are no differences by gender and hierarchy level for any of the organizational citizenship behavior forms. Age influences significantly only obedience ( $F=2,63$ ,  $p<0,05$ ) as people aged 46-55 years have the highest value ( $M=3,57$ ,  $SD=0,71$ ). Loyalty depends on the education of the respondents: those who have graduated a college have the highest mean value ( $M=3,06$ ,  $SD=0,54$ ). The results also show that total work experience impacts the manifestation of different forms of organizational citizenship behavior – altruism ( $F=3,159$ ,  $p<0,01$ ), obedience ( $F=3,334$ ,  $p<0,01$ ), participation ( $F=2,386$ ,  $p<0,05$ ) and loyalty ( $F=2,299$ ,  $p<0,05$ ). For all of them employees with less than a year of working experience have the highest mean value which might be explained with the adaption period within the organization and getting used to the organizational work processes.

**Key words:** organizational citizenship behavior, age, education, total work experience

Abstract number: 79

ID number of submission: -

## **ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT IN CONTEXT OF MARITAL AND PARENTAL STATUS OF EMPLOYEES**

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### Abstract

The success of every company in certain conditions is increasingly more dependent on the extent and way in which human resources contribute to the organization of human life. Research into organizational commitment plays an important role in the study of organizational behavior, where the results indicate that the marital and parental status of employees influence

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<sup>11</sup> The creation of this paper 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.

organizational commitment. The subject matter of this research is to investigate whether there are differences in the intensity of organizational commitment and its aspects (affective commitment, normative commitment and staying in company commitment) based on the marital and parental status of employees. The research sample consisted of 453 respondents, all employed, and aged 35-50. To measure the intensity of their organizational commitment, Allen-Meyer's organizational commitment questionnaire was used (Allen & Mayer, 1990; Allen & Meyer, 1996; Meyer & Allen, 1991). The findings of ANOVA indicated that employees who are married have a more pronounced organizational commitment in comparison to employees who are not married or are only in a relationship. There is also a clear connection between parental status (whether the employee has children or not) and the extent of organizational commitment: employees with children show a higher level of organizational commitment. Canonical discriminant analysis confirmed the existence of a connection between organizational commitment and marital and parental status but indicate that the connection is not independent of the type of work organization, public or private. The results show that in private, but not in public sector employees without children can be discriminated from those with children based on lower intensity of all aspects of organizational commitment, and especially continuance commitment. At the other hand, results about employees with different marital status indicate that employees with different relationship status in private sector can not be discriminated based on their organizational commitment, but it is relevant for public property work organizations where all of subjects who are not married (single, divorced or in relationship) have lower commitment to the organization. Recommendation of the study is to take into account variables which are related to the family functioning of employees if the goal is to achieve better understanding or an increase in the level of organizational commitment of employees.

**Key words:** organizational commitment, employees, marital status, parental status, public and private sector

Abstract number: 80

ID number of submission: -

## WORK VALUES OF CROATIAN ADOLESCENTS: VALUE HIERARCHY AND IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY BACKGROUND

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### Abstract

The study aims to examine work values of Croatian adolescents of different family background. A total of 937 participants were included in the study. Participants were senior students from grammar (n=308) and vocational schools (n=629) coming from city of Zagreb and other north-western Croatian towns. There were 630 girls and 307 boys in the sample. Data was collected via online assessment tool set on website <http://www.putkarijere.hr>. The short version of *Values Scale* (Super & Nevill, 1985) was used as a measure of work values. Family background was assessed by Intellectual-cultural orientation subscale from Bloom's (1985) *Family Functioning Scale* and composite measure of family socioeconomic status. The results showed that the most prominent values among students were Achievement and Ability utilization, whereas the least important ones were Risk and Authority. The most prominent value orientations of Croatian adolescents were Utilitarian, followed by Self-actualizing and Social, while the least expressed value orientation was Adventurous. Students with higher family socio-economic status expressed somewhat higher Utilitarian and Individualistic values, and find Social values less important. Students with higher family cultural orientation expressed higher Self-actualizing values. These findings provide an insight into hierarchy of work values of the new generation of adolescents coming from different family background. It could also help career counselling practitioners to adapt career guidance interventions to better meet today's adolescents' needs.

**Key words:** work values, adolescents, family, career

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Abstract number: 81

ID number of submission: -

## HOW DOES RIASEC TYPE OF WORK ENVIRONMENT CORRELATE WITH BURNOUT? A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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### Abstract

The goal of the current paper was to explore the relations between the type of work environment according to Holland's RIASEC theory and burnout and test if this relationship is moderated by gender and parental status. This was explored on a sample of 1444 employed residents of Serbia, 805 (55,7%) of which were female. They constituted a subsample of the geographical cluster sample of 2023 participants of the Study of diversity of family and job relations in Serbia. Work environment was assessed using the responses to HOL-H, administered as a part of the PORPOS battery. Other data used included the scores on the short burnout scale included in the PORPOS battery, and answers of participants to questions about age, gender and parental and partnership status. The results showed that level of expression of burnout symptoms is in statistically significant negative correlations with the extent to which a participants job contains elements of Artistic ( $r=-.10$ ,  $p<.01$ ), Social ( $r=-.07$ ,  $p=.01$ ) and Conventional ( $r=-.07$ ,  $p=.01$ ) work environment types. Level of burnout symptoms was lower with participants with children but only at the 26-35 age group ( $rpbis=-.16$ ,  $p<.01$ ). When subsamples by age and gender were considered results showed that structures of correlations with work environments differed for males and females and for different age groups. While resemblance of participants job to the Artistic type work environment had the biggest correlation in employees up to 25 ( $r=-.24$ ,  $p<.01$ ), becoming insignificant in oldest age groups, correlations with other environment types became significant with age. The results demonstrate that structure of relations between work environment type and burnout differs with age and gender of employees.

**Key words:** burnout, work environment type, RIASEC, Holland, gender

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Abstract number: 82

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## PERSONAL FACTORS OF JOB BURNOUT SYNDROME AMONG SERBIAN EMPLOYEES

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*University of Niš*

### Abstract

The main goal of this study is to examine the predictive power of personal factors of employee burnout at work. The personality traits were postulated using the Five-factor personality model by Costa and McCrae, while the burnout syndrome was identified based on Christina Maslach's model and includes the indicators of emotional exhaustion. Social and demographic characteristics include: gender, age, number of children in the family, degree of formal education and marital status. The survey was done on a geographic cluster sample of 2023 inhabitants of Serbia, and for the purpose of this paper, a portion of the sample includes the employed people (N = 1282). The age range is between 18 and 63 years (AS = 37.99; SD = 10.96), while the gender sample is unevenly distributed (57.1% of the sample are female). The PORPOS test battery was created, which is a purposefully designed instrument consisting of 389 items grouped in several scales and used to assess a larger number of constructs for the purpose of the project 179002, aimed at assessing the modalities of balancing family and job roles. Hierarchical Regression Analysis was conducted in order to examine the basic hypothesis of the study. The results have shown that education, Neuroticism, Extraversion, Conscientiousness and Openness to Experience are important correlates of burnout, but not the marital status of the respondents. Accordingly, the level of formal education of the respondents was introduced in the first step of the regression analysis, while the above-mentioned personality traits were introduced in the second step of the analysis. Education has proven to be a statistically significant predictor of burnout ( $\beta = -.11$ ;  $p < .01$ ), but its predictive power was lost in the second

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<sup>14</sup> This paper is funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia as part of the project: Indicators and models of balancing family and job roles - 179002

step of the analysis ( $\beta = -.036$ ;  $p = .175$ ). With regards to personality traits, Neuroticism is the best predictor of burnout ( $\beta=.257$ ;  $p<.001$ ), followed by Extraversion ( $\beta=-.198$ ;  $p<.001$ ) and Conscientiousness ( $\beta=-.140$ ;  $p<.05$ ). The findings of this study are in accordance with the previous empirical evidence on the correlation between personality traits and burnout. The contribution of the socio-demographic characteristics to the development of the burnout syndrome requires additional research.

**Key words:** personality traits, the Five-factor personality model, socio-demographic characteristics, Burnout Syndrome, Employed residents of Serbia, PORPOS test battery

Abstract number: 83

ID number of submission: -

## FAMILY AS A METAPHOR AND METAPHORS OF BULGARIAN FAMILIES FOR WORLD, FAMILY, CHILDREN AND SELF

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### Abstract

Metaphors are powerful tool that shape the meaning making process and influence thoughts and actions. They find correspondence between different spheres of human life and transfer qualities, structures and organization from domains of direct perceptual experience into more abstract fields. The process of mapping is implicit, mostly out of awareness which triggers powerful effects. Metaphors convey messages and evoke feelings and moral standards. Family as a living experience for every human being is extensively used as a metaphor. In family studies metaphors are used to conceptualize the way different approaches define family realities. A specially designed method based on sentence completion task is used to assess the spheres of overlapping and discrepancies in theoretical and implicit conceptualizations of family, world, children and self. Total of 271 respondents grouped in 65 families participated in the study. Consistency in answers of family members points out towards the implicit shared world view; differences are

revealing an interesting side path of meanings with high potential value in counseling process and research insights about subtle, submissive discourses in families and communities. Metaphors of family members are important for understanding individual behaviors and contemporary social actions and reveal potentials and directions for introduction of change.

**Key words:** metaphor, family, world view, children, self, sentence completion, family counseling

Abstract number: 84

ID number of submission: -

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE JUDICIAL DISCOURSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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### Abstract

Domestic violence in contemporary society is considered one of the most severe forms of violence, since its manifestation violates the basic human rights and freedoms of family members. However, the meaning of violence in the family can be constructed in various ways and in various types of discourse. The aim of this paper is to study the construction of the meaning of domestic violence in the judicial discourse of the Republic of Serbia. The research approach to the problem is qualitative and includes the use of discourse analysis. The analysis of judicial discourse indicates the constructionist nature of the phenomenon of domestic violence which is illustrated in the monitoring of changes in the definition of the meaning of violence in various legal documents. The analysis included certain articles of the law which define

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the meaning of domestic violence (Law on Public Peace and Order from 1994, The Law on Amendments to the Criminal Law from 2002, The Criminal Code from 2005, Family Law from 2005, Law on Combating Domestic Violence from 2016) and the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Relationships passed in 2011. The analysis indicates that there has been a change in the meaning of domestic violence that occurred during the studied period. Changes in meaning are constructed by a change in the meaning of violent processes which will be considered violent, as well as changes in the identifying the consequences that such violence leads to.

**Key words:** domestic violence, discourse, discourse analysis, meaning

Abstract number: 85

ID number of submission: -

## **AN ATTEMPT TO MEASURE WORK ETHIC IN TEACHERS**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of the study was to examine the teachers' work ethic, its desirable and undesirable aspects, as well as to develop an instrument to assess it. The research was conducted on a 145 upper secondary school teachers in Novi Sad (79,1% of women and 20,9% of men) with different employment length. Teacher's work ethic was operationalized through items which reflect a presence or the lack of diligence, effectiveness, responsibility, order, commitment, care, accuracy, loyalty, frugality and modesty, honesty and human relationships and communication. Exploratory factor analysis yielded three-factor solution which represents a multidimensional structure of teachers' work ethic. One factor, named Anti-work ethic reflect undesirable work ethic, while factors Cooperation Work ethic and Task work ethic

represent a desirable aspect of work ethic. Particular employment length groups showed significant differences ( $F(2,127)=3,152, p=.046$ ). Employees with the shortest employment length had significant lower Anti-work ethic than employees with the longest employment length. Gender differences were not significant.

**Key words:** desirable work ethic, undesirable work ethic, teachers

Abstract number: 86

ID number of submission: -

**RELATIONS BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM, ACCEPTANCE  
OF TRADITIONAL GENDER ROLES, QUALITY OF ROLES  
AND WORK FAMILY CONFLICT AMONG EMPLOYED  
PARENTS FROM SERBIA**

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Abstract

This study examined the structure of relations between self-esteem, acceptance of traditional gender roles, parent-role quality, partner-role quality, job-role quality and work- family conflict among employed parents from Serbia. The appropriate scale of PORPOS (battery, constructed for the needs of the project 179002, whose goal was to examine the diversity of relationships at work and in the family in Serbia in 2011) was given to the sample, which consisted of 887 employed parents (average age: 44.3). The results were analyzed for work-to-family conflict and family-to-work conflict separately. Self-esteem, acceptance of traditional female role, parent-role quality, partner-role quality and job-role quality had an effect on work-to-family conflict, where effects of self-esteem, acceptance of traditional

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<sup>16</sup> This paper is funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia as part of the project: Indicators and models of balancing family and job roles - 179002

female role and job-role quality were direct; parent-role quality and partner-role quality were completely achieved through job-role quality, while effect of self-esteem was partially mediated by it. Regarding family-to-work conflict, only self-esteem and parent-role quality had independent contribution predicting it.

**Key words:** self-esteem, acceptance of traditional gender roles, quality of roles, work-to-family conflict, family-to-work conflict

Abstract number: 87

ID number of submission: -

## **SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AND CHRONIC SOMATIC DISEASES AS PREDICTORS OF QUALITY OF LIFE OF CITIZENS OF SERBIA**

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### Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the predictive role of certain chronic somatic diseases and Subjective Well-Being (positive attitudes towards life and positive affectivity) in relation to the dimensions of Quality of Life (physical health, psychological health, social relations, environment). The research was conducted on a stratified sample of citizens of Serbia (N = 2023, M = 39.35, SD = 14.02, 57.2% of women and 42.8% of men). The instrument used was PORPOS battery that was specifically designed for the research. The most frequent diseases among the examined ones were cardiovascular diseases (15.6%), rheumatic diseases (13.3%), migraine (8.2%) and skin diseases (6.3%). Therefore, they are included in the further analysis. The results show that these diseases and Subjective Well-Being account for 12.8% of the variance of physical health as a dimension of Quality of Life, whereas the presence of rheumatic diseases, migraines and both

<sup>17</sup> This paper is funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia as part of the project: Indicators and models of balancing family and job roles - 179002

dimensions of Subjective Well-Being are distinguished as significant predictors. The same predictors are also significant in the overall variance of the dimension of the environment, whereby the percentage of the explained variances is 14%. The presence of cardiovascular diseases, rheumatic diseases and a positive attitude towards life as a dimension of Subjective Well-Being are important predictors of psychological health, whereby the model as a whole accounts for 1.2% of the total variance of the criterion. In terms of social relations, the model accounts for 18% of the variance and the presence of all of the examined diseases and the two dimensions of Subjective Well-Being are distinguished as significant individual predictors. The established results indicate that Subjective Well-Being, i.e. its dimensions in relation to the presence of certain chronic somatic diseases, contribute greatly to predicting all dimensions of Quality of Life except psychological health, whereby the positive affectivity as a dimension of Subjective Well-Being proved to be a stronger predictor than a positive attitude towards life.

**Key words:** Subjective Well-Being, Chronic somatic diseases, Quality of Life

Abstract number: 88

ID number of submission: -

## **GENERATIVITY AND SATISFACTION/STRESSFULNESS OF FAMILY AND WORK ROLES**

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### **Abstract**

This investigation studied the relationship between generativity and satisfaction/stressfulness with family and work roles (parent, caring for one's own parents, partner, householder, employed individual). It was also investigated whether there are significant differences considering

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generativity in relation to gender, age, education, the number of children and the employment status. The research has been conducted on the sample of 954 respondents who are married, 30 to 75 years of age ( $M=46.7$ ,  $SD=10.43$ , women make up 58.9% of the total sample). The instruments which have been applied are the PORPOS battery, constructed with the purpose of examining the interaction between family and work roles, which contains short scales for the evaluation of generativity, satisfaction/stressfulness of the given family and work roles. The results have pointed out that there is a positive correlation between generativity and satisfaction with family and work roles on the whole ( $r=.224$ ,  $p<.001$ ). It has also been determined that there is an individual positive correlation between generativity and satisfaction with each of the examined family or work roles, whereby all the obtained correlations are low, in the range from  $r=.138$  to  $r=.203$ ,  $p<.001$ . On the other hand, there is a negative correlation between generativity and stressfulness of the given roles, both on the whole ( $r=-.121$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and in relation to each of the examined roles. The stressfulness of all examined roles has a negative correlation with the satisfaction with the given roles ( $r=-.220$  to  $r=-.568$ ,  $p<.001$ ). There are no significant differences considering generativity in relation to gender, age, education and the number of children of respondents. No noteworthy differences have been determined in the level of generativity nor between employed and unemployed respondents. However, the results still indicate that there are important differences in relation to the sector in which the respondents work ( $F(5, 946)=4.905$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

**Key words:** generativity, satisfaction with roles, stressfulness of roles, family, work

Abstract number: 89

ID number of submission: -

## **SATISFACTION AND DISSATISFACTION WITH FAMILY ROLES IN WOMEN FROM RURAL AND URBAN AREAS**

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### Abstract

The aim of this paper was to examine differences in satisfaction and dissatisfaction with family roles between women who live in rural and urban areas in Republic of Serbia and whether the dimensions of quality of life (Physical health, Psychological health, Social relationships, Environment) represent significant predictors of women's satisfaction and dissatisfaction with family roles. The sample consisted of 833 women (267 from rural, 558 from urban areas), aged 30-70. For the purposes of this study, we used Scale Of Role Quality, Adapted WHO Quality of Life-brief, Socio-demographic Data Questionnaire and Questionnaire of experienced violence. In the sample of urban women 27% of variance of satisfaction with family role was explained by dimensions of quality of life ( $R^2=.27$ ,  $p=.00$ ) and significant predictor were social relationships ( $\beta=.26$ ,  $p=.00$ ), environment ( $\beta=.15$ ,  $p=.02$ ) and psychological health ( $\beta=.19$ ,  $p=.01$ ). In the sample of rural women 29% of variance of variable satisfaction with family role was explained by dimensions of quality of life ( $R^2=.29$ ,  $p=.00$ ) and significant predictors were social relationships ( $\beta=.21$ ,  $p=.03$ ) and environment ( $\beta=.19$ ,  $p=.04$ ). Dimensions of quality of life, when contribution of domestic violence is controlled, explain 9% variance of variable stressfulness of family role in the sample of urban women ( $\Delta R^2=.09$ ,  $p=.00$ ) and 20% in the sample of rural women ( $\Delta R^2=.20$ ,  $p=.00$ ). Significant predictor in the the sample of urban women was psychological health ( $\beta=-.21$ ,  $p=.00$ ) and in the sample of rural women social relationships ( $\beta=-.21$ ,  $p=.04$ ). The results are discussed in the context of family roles theories and previous research.

**Key words:** family roles, quality of life, domestic violence

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Abstract number: 90

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## PERSONAL AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF RESILIENCE IN EMPLOYEES

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### Abstract

The goal of the current study was to determine if resilience varies between people with different demographic and socioeconomic status and to investigate to what extent do these variations remain when personality traits are taken into account. These relations were explored on a sample of 1444 employed residents of Serbia, 805 (55,7%) of which were female. These constituted a subsample of the geographical cluster sample of 2023 participants of the Study of diversity of family and job relations in Serbia. Participants were asked to complete the PORPOS battery, a compilation of short scales and marker questions created for this study. Data used in the current study included the short scales measuring resilience and the Big Five personality traits, and participants' responses on question about their education, gender, partner status, family income, age and also data on the type of settlement they live in (urban or rural settlements). Results showed that mean values of resilience were different for males and females ( $t=2.136, p=.033$ ), and for people from rural and urban areas, with people from rural areas achieving somewhat higher average scores ( $t=4.209, p<.001$ ). All of the basic personality traits save for Agreeableness were found to be correlated with Resilience with correlations ranging from  $-.447$  with Neuroticism, which was the highest absolute value) to  $.118$  with Openness to experience. Hierarchical regression analyses showed personality traits to be much more influential predictors of resilience than the examined demographic properties, although these two types of predictors explained different parts of variance of resilience. It can be concluded that the studies demographic properties and resilience independently contribute to explaining the variance of resilience in the studied population.

**Key words:** resilience, gender, basic personality traits, demographic properties

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Abstract number: 91

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## **CORRELATION OF RESILIENCE WITH THE QUALITY OF LIFE ROLES AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING WITH MEN AND WOMEN**

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### **Abstract**

Resilience is a dynamic process that, among other things, involves a positive adaptation in the context of stressful life events. Although resilience is usually associated with major life events and conditions of great stress, it is interesting to examine this concept in terms of stress of everyday life, the so-called microstress. The challenge of the contemporary man is a successful balance between important life roles that, in addition to numerous satisfactions, also include a permanent stress experience. The question arises as to whether and in what manner resilience is associated with the perception of the quality of important life roles and overall subjective well-being. The research was conducted on a geographic cluster sample of 2023 inhabitants of Serbia. PORPOS battery was used, a custom-built instrument consisting of 389 items and questions grouped in a series of short scales designed to evaluate a large number of constructs, among others, the resilience assessment, the quality of important life roles and assessment of subjective well-being. The results show that resilience is in a positive correlation with the perception of the quality of the all examined life roles: the partner's role, the role of parents, the role of the employee, the role of the host and the role of the one who takes care of the elderly parents. Positive correlation between resilience and subjective well-being was obtained. Regarding the differences between men and women in terms of studied variables, men are more resilient compared to women, while women report a higher level of subjective well-being, but these differences are not statistically significant. When it comes to the quality of performing roles, men are more satisfied with the attitude of satisfaction and effort when it comes to partner role and role of the host.

**Key words:** resilience, quality of important life roles, subjective well-being

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Abstract number: 92

ID number of submission: -

**STRESSFULNESS OF FAMILY AND WORK ROLES  
AND BURNOUT SYNDROME IN PERSONS SUFFERING  
FROM A CHRONIC SOMATIC DISEASE**

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine whether there are significant differences in relation to the satisfaction and stressfulness of work and family roles and burnout syndrome in persons who suffered from certain chronic somatic diseases (N=828) and those who did not have any chronic somatic disease (N=828), based on self-reporting, as well as to examine the correlation between these variables individually in each sub-sample (aged M = 40.26, SD = 14.34, 56.1% of women). PORPOS battery was used, a specially designed instrument of 389 items and questions, which, inter alia, contained short scales for assessing satisfaction with and stressfulness of different roles and burnout syndrome. The results show that participants suffering from some of chronic diseases significantly differ regarding the experience of the stressfulness of roles ( $t = -2.353$ ,  $df = 1515$ ,  $p < .01$ ) and burnout syndrome ( $t = -3.127$ ,  $df = 1526$ ,  $p < .001$ ) compared to participants who did not report having any of these diseases. No significant differences were found between the compared groups of participants in terms of roles satisfaction ( $t = 1.586$ ,  $df = 1539$ ,  $p = .113$ ). The correlation between all the examined variables was established for both subsamples, whereby there was a significant difference in the intensity of the relation between the roles satisfaction and the stressfulness of roles in the subgroup of healthy and sick participants ( $r_1 = -.388$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $z_1 = -.412$ ;  $r_2 = -.475$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $z_2 = -.517$  zops = 2.1). The results of the study suggest that the level of stress associated with family and work roles and burnout syndrome can be associated with chronic somatic illnesses.

**Key words:** roles satisfaction, stressfulness of roles, burnout syndrome, chronic somatic diseases

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ID number of submission: -

## PARENTAL EDUCATION STYLES AND FORMS OF ANXIOUS BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine whether there is a connection between parental educational styles and forms of anxious behavior of the primary school aged child and what the connection is like. All the variables of this paper were operationalized by scores on the Family Interactions Quality Scale (Vulić-Prtorić, 2004) and Children's Anxiety Scale AFS (Vulić-Prtorić & Sorić, 2006). The indicators of parental educational style are defined through the dimensions: satisfaction with the family, parental acceptance and rejection. Anxious behavior of a child is presented through the following measures: test anxiety, manifest anxiety, social desirability and dissatisfaction with the school. The sample of the study consisted of 200 children, aged from 10 to 15. In the analysis of data, descriptive statistical methods and correlation analysis were used. Results of the study show that acceptance by the mother is significantly related to the level of social desirability, while the rejection is in a positive correlation with test and manifest anxiety, as well as dissatisfaction with school, and there is a negative correlation with social desirability. The acceptance by the father is significantly related to the dimension of social desirability, while the rejection by the father correlated with manifest anxiety and dissatisfaction with school and there is a negative correlation with the dimension of social desirability. The findings obtained speak in favour of the fact that rejection by the parents is a significant factor in the appearance of different forms of anxiety with children, i.e. the children who estimate that parents are rough to them or neglect them in a way have a several symptoms of anxiety. We have the task to investigate the contribution of other contextual variables, as well as personality traits, to the development of anxious forms of behavior with children in the following studies.

**Key words:** educational behavior, anxiety, correlation

Abstract number: 94

ID number of submission: -

## IRRATIONAL BELIEFS, ANXIETY AND SELF - EFFICACY AMONG STUDENTS

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### Abstract

The main aim of this research is to determine the correlation of different aspects of irrational beliefs, anxiety and self – efficacy among students. Specific aims of the research are to test a correlation of main variables with sociodemographic variables. In this publication will be showed only main results and significant values. There is a small number of research papers which deal with this subject, especially among student population, eventhough we are aware of significant impact of self-efficacy on the academic performance of people. Irrational beliefs scale, with 4 subscales: requirements for the absolute correctness of other and their devaluation, self-devaluation, requirements for unconditional affection and perfectionist demands on yourself (GABS 37, Marić, 2000) and Self – efficacy scale with two subscales: general and social self – efficacy (Sherer, Maddux et al., 1982) were administrated. The sample consisted of 200 (100 males and 100 females) second year students ( $M=20.37$ ,  $SD=0.48$ ) attending different Faculties at the University of Nis. We tested a correlation of main variables with sociodemographic variables (gender, faculty, academic performance, birth order, relationship status, place of residence before faculty, family structure, hobby). There are significant results which are analyzed in accordance with the relevant research and empirical framework. The results show that there is a significant positive correlation between rational beliefs and General ( $r=.26$ ,  $p<.01$ ) and Social ( $r=.30$ ,  $p<.01$ ) self-efficacy. There is a significant positive correlation between General and Social self-efficacy ( $r=.48$ ,  $p<.01$ ). There is a significant positive correlation between all irrational beliefs and levels of anxiety. There are significant differences in expression of Situational and General anxiety concerning gender of the students, whereby female students in comparison with male students have higher avarage rank on mentioned dimensions.

**Key words:** irrational beliefs, rational beliefs, anxiety, self - efficacy, students

Abstract number: 95

ID number of submission: -

## **DYNAMIC CONTENT OF TRUST IN JOINT ACTIVITY: THEORY, PRACTICE AND RESEARCH**

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### **Abstract**

The dynamics of trust in joint activities is considered. Types of trust are distinguished: basic, experience of trust, concrete, actual. The content of the dynamic model of trust is disclosed. The dynamic model of trust is complete model of trust that reflects all the basic structural and dynamic aspects of trust. As an example, the content of trust in the structure of psychological practice is expanded in terms of “dimensions”: vertical, horizontal and dynamic.

**Key words:** trust, joint activity, psychological practice.

Abstract number: 96

ID number of submission: -

## **VALUE FOUNDATIONS OF MANAGEMENT IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**

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### **Abstract**

The article explains the importance of the study of management values in preschool educational institution. The author presents the results of the study of managers' personal values and their image of the ideal preschooler-graduate. The methods used in the study: group interview, content analysis of interviews, theoretical modeling, “Values questionnaire”; nonparametric method of gamma-correlation. The correlations between the values and image of the ideal preschooler are established.

**Key words:** preschool education, value foundations, managers' values, management, image of preschooler

**Poster presentations**

Abstract number: 97

ID number of submission: 14

**PARENT PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF  
ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS  
AND ADOLESCENTS WITH TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

Recent studies suggest that individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) exhibit a variety of sexual behaviors. The aim of this study was to determine parental perception of socio-sexual behavior among adolescents with ASD and typically developed adolescents (TD). The sample included 50 parents of adolescents with ASD and 50 parents of TD adolescents, different age and gender. Parents of adolescents aged 12 to 18 years participate in this study. The Sexual Behavior Scale - (SBS), (Stokes & Kaur, 2005) and socio-demographic questionnaire was administered. Results show significantly different perception among two groups of parents. Differences were significant on all sub-scales of the instrument ( $p < 0,01$ ). Parents of TD adolescents see their children as significantly better on the first three sub-scales, while parents of adolescents with ASD shows significantly more concerns and more often report about inappropriate sexual behavior of their children. The differences were not the result of adolescents' gender. Parents of adolescents with ASD observed different socio-sexual behavior problems of their children which affect their everyday life: touching intimate parts of the body in the public, inappropriate talk about sexual topics, undressing clothes, public masturbation, lack of understanding of the occurrence of menstruation among girls and erection among boys. Parents showed concerns over misinterpreting the behavior of their children with ASD as sexual, although it is not, and difficulties in establishing friendships and intimate relationships. Identified differences do not depend on the gender or age of the parents ( $RT < 0,08$ ,  $F(6,78) < 1,12$ ,  $p > 0,35$ ). Our results point out the need for special and intensive programs of socio-sexual education, not only for adolescents with ASD, but also for their parents. These programs should help adolescents with ASD to overcome socio-sexual behavior problems which they are facing, and subsequently facilitate easier integration into community.

**Key words:** autistic spectrum disorder, parent perceptions, socio-sexual education

Abstract number: 98

ID number of submission: 21

## DEPRESSION, SUICIDAL RISK AND PAIN AMONG CANCER PATIENTS

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### Abstract

The first aim of this study was to assess prevalence of depression and suicidality among patients with diagnosed cancer in maxillofacial region. Additionally, the second aim was to check correlation between pain and depressed cancer patients. In the frame of the UGD supported project, the data were collected from Department of maxillofacial surgery, Clinical Hospital, Štip, Macedonia, during the period 2014-2016. Patients with diagnosed cancer in maxillofacial region participated in this study. The final survey sample consists of 115 patients (64% female and 36% male) aged 19-70 years. In order to assess depression and suicidality we applied: Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) and M.I.N.I. structured clinical interview (module for suicidal risk). We assessed severity of pain by using a Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Written informed consent was obtained by all study participants. We found that of 115 patients with diagnosed cancer, 52 (45.22%) were diagnosed with a depressive disorder. According to the module of MINI, 17 (32.69%) of these depressed cancer patients had a moderate to severe level of suicidal risk. The findings suggest that assessed increased risk of depressive disorder is significantly associated with increased pain score ( $p < .001$ ). We can conclude that depressive disorder is the one of the most common problem in cancer patients and it deserves additional attention. The prevalence of 45.22% is fit with the higher range of some findings of previous studies (3%-58%). The prevalence of suicidality (32.69%) also shows us that the mechanism of the association between cancer, depression, suicidality and pain should be approached as holistic (biopsychosocial model), not as a single disorder. Due to the limitation of this study, more prospective screening studies are needed in future. There is a need of multidisciplinary work and teams between maxillofacial surgeons, clinical psychologist, psychiatrist and oncologist.

**Key words:** depression, suicidal risk, pain, cancer patients, maxillofacial region

Abstract number: 99

ID number of submission: 25

## FORMS OF CYBERBULLYING. A PILOT STUDY AMONG BULGARIAN ADULTS AND TEENAGERS

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and Genetic Psychology*

### Abstract

Cyberbullying is a form of harassment via the internet. Researchers focus mainly on this phenomenon among teenagers, but people of all ages experience it every day. We conducted an online-study, that addresses the question, are there any differences (or similarities) between adults and teenagers regarding the use of internet and experiencing cyberbullying. Our first sample consists of 188 Bulgarian adults (aged 18 to 61;  $M=30.6$ ,  $SD=10.7$ ) from different parts of the country. The percentage of female Bulgarians is 77.7% ( $n=145$ ), which is larger than the male group (22.3%;  $n=43$ ). The second sample includes 67 teenagers (aged 10 to 18;  $M=15.6$ ,  $SD=2.6$ ), whereat we have 29 boys (43,3%) and 38 girls (56,7%). They also come from different parts of the country and go to different types of schools. We used a questionnaire, developed in an earlier stage of our research and based on qualitative data. The questionnaire includes 7 demographic items, 10 items about the everyday use of internet and 14 items about experiencing cyberbullying. The results show, that Facebook is the favorite social network of the Bulgarians. Regarding experiencing of cyberbullying there are some significant differences: Women are confronted more often with Cyberstalking than female teenagers ( $F=8.9$ ,  $t=1.99$ ,  $df=160$ ,  $p\leq 0.01$ ). In the male population of the total sample boys experience more often Sexual harassment via internet then men ( $F=25.6$ ,  $t=2.3$ ;  $df=58$ ). More often teenagers report to be confronted with Rudeness and Insults in the cyberspace in comparison to adults ( $F=12.4$ ,  $t=-2.9$ ,  $df=221$ ,  $p\leq 0.001$ ). The findings of this study shed more light on the fact, that adults (just like teenagers) experience various forms of cyberbullying on a daily basis. Further more interesting gender and adults/teenagers differences are being registered. Although the current study has its limitations (such as a rather small sample of teenagers), the observed tendencies deserve more detailed investigation.

**Key words:** cyberbullying, gender differences, adults, teenagers, internet

Abstract number: 100

ID number of submission: 38

## RELATION BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR OF EMPLOYEES

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University of Belgrade\*\**

### Abstract

Organizational citizenship behavior is the individual behavior that is discretionary, not directly or explicitly recognized by the formal reward system, and that in the aggregate promotes the effective functioning of the organization. The aim of this study was to examine the predictive contribution of the organizational commitment and the job satisfaction, to the organizational citizenship behavior. The research included 332 respondents (50.3% female, 49.7% male) aged 19 to 63 ( $M=36.74$ ,  $SD=9.15$ ). We used the Organizational Citizenship Behavior Questionnaire (Coleman & Borman, 2000), the Job Satisfaction Survey (Spector, 1985) and the Organizational Commitment Scale (Meyer & Allen, 1991). Results show that the organizational commitment explained 5.2% of the variance of interpersonal citizenship performance. After including the job satisfaction in the following phase, the model as a whole explained the 10.2% of the total variance of interpersonal citizenship performance ( $F(11,320)=3.32$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Significant partial predictors are the normative commitment and the satisfaction with the nature of work. Further, the organizational commitment explained 18.3% of the variance of organizational citizenship performance. After including the job satisfaction in the following phase, the model as a whole explained the 28.2% of the total variance of organizational citizenship performance ( $F(11,320)=11.45$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Significant partial predictors are the affective commitment, the satisfaction with the nature of work and the satisfaction with communication. Further, the organizational commitment explained 7% of the variance of job/task citizenship performance. After including the job satisfaction in the following phase, the model as a whole explained the 12.7% of the total variance of job/task citizenship performance ( $F(11,320)=4.22$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Significant partial predictor is the satisfaction with the nature of work. The results suggest that the management of the organization in order to promote organizational citizenship behavior should develop and maintain positive attitudes of employees towards work and organization.

**Key words:** organizational citizenship behavior, organizational commitment, job satisfaction



Abstract number: 101  
ID number of submission: 42

***EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, SELF-ESTEEM  
AND SOCIAL NETWORKING IN PUPILS IN ROMANIA***

*Adela Cindea*

Abstract

This study aims at identifying the level of emotional intelligence and self-esteem in pupils, to determine correlations between these psychological characteristics and the time spending in social networks, as well as to identify differences between female and male adolescents, regarding the level of their emotional intelligence and self-esteem. The research sample consisted of 200 pupils (98 male and 102 female adolescents), aged 15 to 19 years, studying in Romanian school institutions. In order to test the hypothesis, the following instruments were used: a. the Rosenberg's Global self esteem scale, consisting of 10 items, with 4 points for agreement with statements, 1- absolutely agree, 4- definitely no; b. Test for Emotional Intelligence (adapted by Mihaela Roco after Reuven Bar-On and Daniel Goleman), c. a questionnaire designed to identify the time spending by pupils to use the social networks (developed for research purposes). The Emotional Intelligence Test consists of 10 items that provide for four situations in which the person can be found. The completion of the test is aimed, on the one hand, at ensuring the individual's transposition as much as possible, and on the other, choosing one of the four possible answers' variants, which are some concrete ways to react in the situations indicated by questions. The data analysis and obtained results highlights the existence of statistically significant negative correlations between the time spent by students on accessing social networks and the level of self-esteem and emotional intelligence too. The statistical analysis also highlights the existence of a statistically significant difference between female and male adolescents at the level of emotional intelligence. The findings obtained constitute a support for the initiation of an intervention program for the personal development of adolescents.

**Key words:** emotional intelligence, self-esteem, social networking, pupils

Abstract number: 102

ID number of submission: 44

## THE NEED FOR SOCIAL CONTACT IN THE TEACHERS' CAREER START

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### Abstract

The beginner teacher develops in his motivational structure different needs, some or others being dominant, depending on the integration of work content and contents of the instructive-educational activities carried out, depending on assuming the responsibility and roles of the chosen profession, acceptance and assimilation in the working community, personal priorities in relation to priorities from the professional level. Appropriate social support should involve relationships which enable beginners' direct requests for support and others' receptiveness for their demands. The transformations made by the beginner teacher during the first two years of work are of major importance for the future teaching career. This study identifies the level of needs for social contact and different types of support in the beginner teachers. The research sample includes 45 teachers in the first-year and 70 teachers in the second year of professional debut, from schools of Timis County (Romania), as well as the heads of the methodical commission (50) and school principals (30), who are in direct relationship with beginner teachers. The methodological tool used: *Questionnaire for the beginner teachers* aimed to investigate the level of their socio-professional integration, *Questionnaire for teachers at the position of school principal* and *Questionnaire for teachers with the function of the head of the methodical committee* that refer to the level of socio-professional integration of the beginner teachers, and *Questionnaire on professional motivation* (Bazin, according to: Rocco, 2004). The results show that the conditions of appreciation of the work done, the internalization of the roles and the assumption of responsibilities, motivate the young teacher for continuity in didactic activity and facilitate his adaptation to the professional, social environment defined by the school unit as an organization by which the debutant learns. It was found that the needs for social contact and for particular type of support are different in two subsamples of beginner teachers. The school organization ensures professional integration of beginner teacher through the learning organization process which represents the process of collective behavioral redefinition, resizing interrelations and creating specific support situations which lead to assimilation in the working community.

**Key words:** beginner teaching staff, motivation, social contact, social support, learning organization

Abstract number: 103

ID number of submission: 55

## PERCEPTIONS OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH THE GLOOMY LENS OF THE DARK TRIAD TRAITS

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Abstarct

Although the Dark Triad personality traits – Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism – have frequently been examined at an individual level, hardly any attempt has been made to study these traits in the context of close relationships. This study aims to remedy this shortcoming by analyzing the actor-partner effects in 101 heterosexual couples (Actor-Partner Interdependence Model – APIM, Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). The sample with an average age of 21.7 years (SD = 3.5; range: 18 - 40 years) and 23.3 years (SD = 4.3, range 18 - 40 years) for women and men filled out self-report measures of Dark Triad, Short Dark Triad Questionnaire – SD3 (Jones & Paulhus, 2014), Interpersonal Quality Scale – IQS (Murray, Holmes, & Griffin, 1996), Positive and Negative Semantic Differential – PNSD (Mattson, Rogge, Johnson, Davidson & Fincham, 2013), Scales of Risk Regulation System (Murray, Derrick, Leder, & Holmes, 2008), Investment Model Scale – IMS (Rusbult, Martz & Agnew, 1998), and Trust in Close Relationship Scale (Rempel, Holmes, & Zanna, 1985). All Dark Traits have in common a negative view of partners. Furthermore, actor effects indicate that Machiavellian men and women and psychopathic men show a strong self-protection and distrust in their close relationships. Machiavellian women invest more in their relationships (presumably with manipulative intent) and Machiavellian men and narcissistic women are more open to alternative partners. Partner effects show that women’s Machiavellianism and male and female psychopathy undermine their partners’ trust in them, while men’s Machiavellianism and women’s psychopathy lead their partners to minimize investment in the relationship. Finally, men’s narcissism evokes more favorable partner and relationship perceptions in their female partners, who are thus less open to alternative partners and relationships.

**Key words:** machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism, negativity, distrust, self-protection, actor-partner effects

Abstract number: 104

ID number of submission: 69

## VALIDATING VIDEO STIMULUS FOR ELICITING COMPASSION: A PILOT STUDY

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### Abstract

The main goal of this paper was to validate a video that would be used in eliciting natural expression of compassion in a subsequent study of detecting compassionate facial expression. A three minutes video stimulus was tested whether it reliably elicits emotion of compassion in the convenience sample of 39 participants. Since compassion is a reaction to the suffering of others, we had selected the video clip showing a short story in which main characters suffered emotionally and/or physically. After watching the video, participants answered a questionnaire regarding their emotions related to the video. We firstly asked them to identify experienced emotion by open question and subsequently participants were asked to select experienced emotion from a list of different emotions. We then asked them to describe the emotionally strongest moment in the video and its intensity. Finally we asked the whether they actually felt compassion and how much intense it was for them. The results of the study showed that most of the participants perceived content of the video as poignant. In the open question majority of the participants identified the felt emotion as it was touching or moving them. From the list of 8 emotions, 54% of participants selected compassion as emotion they felt the most. Participants declared that they felt compassion during the video on the high level - median of compassion intensity was 4 as ascertained on Likert scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high). The results of the study showed that the video reliably elicits compassion from participants watching it and it can be used for further research on compassion.

**Key words:** emotions, compassion, video stimulus, validation

Abstract number: 105

ID number of submission: 70

## SELF-EFFICACY AS A PREDICTOR OF EMPLOYEES' RESISTANCE TO ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

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Development of the Republic of Serbia\*\**

### Abstract

Successful implementation of organizational changes depends to a large extent on the willingness of employees to actively participate in the implementation process. Resistance to changes that may occur can be the result of various factors – personal and/or situational. The aim of this study was to verify whether there is a link between self-assessment of efficiency and employees' resistance to change, in an organization that is at the initial stage of introducing organizational changes. More precisely, the research aimed to verify whether self-efficacy is a significant predictor of resistance to organizational change in employees. 125 employees willingly participated in the research (44.8% men, 55.2% women; 41.2% aged 25-44; 42.4% had secondary education; 46% had 15-30 years of service). The Resistance to Change Scale (Cronbach's alpha – 0.794) and the General Self-Efficacy Scale (Cronbach's alpha – 0.847) were used in this study. Observing the obtained average responses, the mean values indicate moderate resistance to change ( $M=2.44$ ;  $SD=0.366$ ) and higher self-efficacy ( $M= 3.04$ ;  $SD =0.487$ ). Considering only resistance to change, employees differ significantly in terms of age ( $F=6.37$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) and education ( $F=6.05$ ;  $p<0.001$ ). On the other hand, considering self-efficacy, there are significant differences among employees only regarding their education ( $F=2.92$ ;  $p<0.005$ ). There are no differences among employees regarding their gender and years of service. Results indicate that there is no link between the self-assessment of efficiency and resistance to change, that is, a subjective assessment of self-efficacy is not a significant predictor of resistance to changes in employees. In the light of the obtained results, we could conclude that moderate level of resistance to change represents a good basis for successful introduction of changes in this organization. On the other hand, higher levels of employees' self-efficacy do not influence the process of implementing organizational changes and the level of employees' resistance to change.

**Key words:** self-efficacy, resistance to change, employees, self-assessment

Abstract number: 106

ID number of submission: 72

## **DARK TRIAD AS A PREDICTOR OF THE ACHIEVEMENT AMONG STUDENTS**

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### **Abstract**

The goal of this study was to determine whether the dimensions of the dark triad –machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy (all three measured as non-pathogenic personality traits) were statistically significant predictors of achievement. Also, to examine whether there are differences in degree of expression of given variables or correlations in regard to socio-demographic variables. The sample was convenient and consists of 200 students from following faculties of Economy, Electronic, Law and Philosophy, all from Niš. There were an equal number of male and female subjects. To examine achievement, MOP2002 (Franceško et al., 2002a) questionnaire was used, and it consists of four subscales: competing with others, achieving goals as a source of satisfaction, persistence in achieving goals, orientation towards planning. The second used questionnaire was the Short Scale of the Dark Triad (SD3-Short, Paulhus, 2013), with subscales of machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy. Based on the collected data, results showed that: the model consisting of variables machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy was statistically significant predictor of the components of the achievement: competition with other people ( $F=22.159$ ,  $p=.000$ ), persistence in achieving goals ( $F=13.632$ ,  $p=.000$ ), achieving goals as a source of satisfaction ( $F=15.450$ ,  $p=.000$ ) and orientation towards planning ( $F=5.813$ ,  $p=.001$ ). Female examinees turned out to be more persistent in achieving their goals ( $U=3919.000$ ,  $p=.008$ ), and achieving goals brought them greater satisfaction ( $U=3896.000$ ,  $p=.007$ ). On the other hand, male examinees have statistically significantly higher results on the scale of machiavellianism ( $U=3993.500$ ,  $p=.014$ ). There were no differences between examined students of different faculties on the examined variables. It was shown that results on scales narcissism ( $r=.208$ ,  $p=.003$ ) and competition with other people ( $r=.203$ ,  $p=.004$ ) correlate with age of subjects.

**Key words:** achievement, dark triad of personality, prediction, students

Abstract number: 107

ID number of submission: 75

## **SELF-CRITICISM, SELF-COMPASSION AND DISTINCT PATTERNS OF EYE TRACKING IN EMOTION RECOGNITION OF HAPPINESS**

*Bronislava Strnádelová, Júlia Kanovská Halamová, Andrej Mentel*

### Abstract

The current study explored the relationship between self-criticism and face scanning patterns while recognizing photos of primary emotions, focusing on expression of happiness. Participants completed Forms of Self-Criticising/ Attacking & Self-Reassuring Scale (FSCRS), Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) and a face recognition task while their eye movements were recorded by a Tobii X2 60 eye trackers. Participant's eye movements and fixation on faces were tracked by static images (photos from The Umeå University Database of Facial Expressions) of people representing primary-universal emotions (anger, fear, sadness, surprise, happiness, disgust, and neutral). There were 42 photos presented randomly on the screen, as the set included both men and women in three age groups (about 25 years, 45 years and 65 years). Apart from watching pictures, participants were asked what emotion on the picture was. Results of Total Fixation Duration analysis indicated that score in subscale of Inadequate Self (of FSCRS) and Self-Judgement (of SCS) correlates with avoidance of fixation on eyes while the participants were recognizing face expression of happiness. In addition, it showed that self-compassion (Self-compassionate responding score of SCS) correlates with avoidance of fixation on lips while the participants were recognizing face expression of happiness. The results are important for understanding the role of self-criticism and self-compassion in relation to face emotions recognition and their scanning patterns. It can be used for diagnostic purposes and development as well as evaluation of the interventions for highly self-critical people.

**Key words:** emotions, self-criticism, self-compassion, eye-tracking

Abstract number: 108

ID number of submission: 78

## IMPROVEMENTS TO CAREER INFORMING AND COUNSELING IN THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

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### Abstract

National employment agency (NEA) is one of the traditional institutions that provide career counseling and guidance. These services are provided within the career planning and orientation departments, by psychologists whose job is career planning and counseling. Their job entails: Profession informing, counseling, selection and group counseling (group training programs and courses). The services of career informing and counseling are provided within a special institutionalized modality - CIPS (center for information and professional counseling), in which also there are psychologists employed, whose job title is counselor for career informing. CIPS, as a well-organized, technically equipped and publically available institution meets the rising needs of clients, primarily primary and high schoolers, and the unemployed for counseling and informing.. These centers have an almost decade long work experience in branch offices located in major cities, such as – Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis and Kragujevac. Since 2016. There has been 20 new CIPS' opened; 10 within NEA (Kikinda, Zrenjanin, Sremska Mitrovica, Pancevo, Jagodina, Sabac, Pozarevac, Kragujevac, Zajecar i Cacak), and 10 withing local municipalities (Loznica, Kraljevo, Novi Pazar, Krusevac, Nis, Pirot, Uzice, Ub, Kosovska Mitrovica, Leskovac). Equipment and operation of these institutions for the unemployed has been financed by the European Union through the IPA 2012. "Increasing the Effectiveness of Employment Policies Towards Disadvantaged Groups" project. Approximately 14.000 people across the country benefit from these services annually. Repertoire of the informational content is very rich in content, and the information is regularly updated, therefore they are comprehensive, relevant, timely and applicable. Newly opened CIPS' provide the ability for continuous provision of these services, as well as sustainability considering the provided human, material, and program resources. The goal is to present the CIPS' scope of work to the general public.

**Key words:** Professional informing and guidance, students, the unemployed



Abstract number: 109  
ID number of submission: 81

## **MOTIVATION FOR WORK AND SELF-ASSESSMENT OF PERSONALITY TRAITS IN RECRUITMENT IN THE FIELD OF CAR INDUSTRY**

*Marija Balkovoj, Đurđina Mačak*

### **Abstract**

The National Employment Service conducts a procedure of psychological selection for foreign investors in the field of car industry. A case study was conducted on the motivation of unemployed persons for positions as operator in production, for two investors, Delfi Packard and Lear company. The sample of surveyed candidates amounted to 113. From this number, 56 are female and 49 are male. For the job as the operator in production, there is an equal number of male and female applicants. Regarding the educational level, candidates with secondary education are dominant - as much as 66.3% of the entire sample. The motivation of candidates for this type of work was examined through a questionnaire designed for this purpose. The categories are formed based on the essay responses of the candidates. The motivation factor for job search is the stability of finances and long-term employment. The highest number of candidates is recruited from the field of trade, catering and food industry. This type of vacancies are frequently applied for by seasonal workers in agriculture, who are seeking permanent employment. The self-evaluation of the essential characteristics of the candidates for the work of the operator in the production was also conducted. Regarding the self-evaluation, candidates estimated the following characteristics: persistent (13,2% of the entire sample), communicative (14,1% of the entire sample), responsible (26,5% of the entire sample), hardworking (41,6% of the entire sample).

**Key words:** psychological selection of personnel (recruitment), car industry, operator in production, motivation for work, self-assessment of personality traits

Abstract number: 110

ID number of submission: 96

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MEASURED AND PERCEIVED  
WEIGHT STATUS, PHYSICAL SELF-PERCEPTIONS  
AND ANXIETY SYMPTOMS IN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS**

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Abstract

The physical self-concept is considered an important component of the overall self-concept and plays a crucial role in adolescence, when many physical changes occur. Positive physical self during this period contributes to a better psychological health and well-being. The objective of the study was to explore physical self-perceptions and anxiety in Slovenian adolescent females in relation to their measured and perceived weight status. The sample included 138 high school students, with a mean age of 16.7 years. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) according to the classification system proposed by the International Obesity Task Force. To determine perceived weight status participants were asked to indicate whether they consider themselves to be overweight, underweight or about the right weight. The Slovenian versions of Spielberger's State-Trait Anxiety Scale (Lamovec, 1988) and Physical Self-Description Questionnaire (Dolenc, 2014) were used to measure anxiety level and physical self-perceptions, respectively. In approximately 30% of the participants self-perceived BMI did not reflect the actual BMI; they most often misperceived as overweight. Significant differences were found in almost all components of physical self-concept and anxiety in relation to the perceived weight status, while only in two dimensions of physical self-concept relative to the measured BMI. Multiple comparison tests have shown that adolescent girls who perceived themselves as overweight exhibited poorer self-perceptions in terms of body fat ( $p < .001$ ), appearance ( $p < .01$ ), physical activity practice ( $p < .05$ ), sports competence ( $p < .01$ ), endurance ( $p < .05$ ), global physical-self ( $p < .001$ ), and expressed higher anxiety levels ( $p < .01$ ) than girls with perceived normal weight. Moreover, females who perceived themselves as underweight reported lower values in physical activity practice ( $p < .05$ ), endurance ( $p < .05$ ), and physical strength ( $p < .01$ ) compared with females who perceived their weight as normal. The findings suggest that perceived weight status has a greater impact on physical self-perceptions and anxiety level than measured weight status among adolescent females.

**Key words:** physical self-concept, anxiety, measured and perceived BMI, adolescents

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## PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE FRUGALITY SCALE ON A SAMPLE OF SERBIAN-SPEAKING INDIVIDUALS

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### Abstract

Frugality is a consumer lifestyle trait characterized by the degree to which consumers are both restrained in acquiring and in resourcefully using economic goods and services to achieve long-term goals. The aim of this study was to explore psychometric characteristics of the Frugality Scale (Lastovicka, Bettencourt, Hughner & Kuntze, 1999) which was translated into Serbian language. Verification of instruments dimensionality was performed by conducting Exploratory factor analysis on a sample of 379 respondents (77.6% female, 22.4% male) aged 18 to 68 ( $M = 29.46$ ,  $SD = 12.14$ ). Verification of conformance between the empirical results and theoretically set to instrument structure was performed by conducting Confirmatory factor analysis on a sample of 197 respondents (62.69% female, 37.1% aged 18 to 58 ( $M = 30.83$ ,  $SD = 11.76$ ). The convergent validity was examined over the Frugality scale correlations with the Materialism Scale (Richins, 2004), the Hedonism Scale (Hausman, 2000), the Compulsive Buying Scale (Edwards, 1993) and the Big Five Inventory (John, Donahue & Kentle, 1991). Results showed that the Frugality scale had a unidimensional factorial structure (first principal component explains 51% of variance), with acceptable fit indices ( $\chi^2/df = 3.77$ ,  $p < .01$ ; GFI = .90; NFI = .91; CFI = .93; RMSEA = .11; SRMR = .04), and excellent internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = .88). Moreover, the scale meaningfully correlated with the materialism ( $r = -.16$ ,  $p < .01$ ), the hedonism ( $r = -.11$ ,  $p < .05$ ), the compulsive buying ( $r = -.30$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and the conscientiousness ( $r = -.13$ ,  $p < .01$ ). The results supported the applicability of the instrument to the local population.

**Key words:** Frugality Scale, Serbian translation, psychometric characteristics

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## **A GENERAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE IMPACT THAT RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL BELIEFS HAVE IN ADAPTING TO NEOPLASTIC DISEASE**

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### Abstract

Apparently, religious orientation, religious and spiritual beliefs are regarded as important factors in adapting to the disease. Despite all this, recent research data about the impact that religious factors have while adapting to the disease present different results. Religious orientation as opposed to religious coping is seen as having a lower impact on one's adapting to the disease from the perspective of life quality. We think that both religious orientation and religious coping are equally efficient in increasing one's life quality, starting from a basic very simple premise, i.e. that the significance that one attributes to the disease determines one's decisions and behaviour regarding the disease, oneself and others. In some studies, one emphasises the positive impact of religious factors (religious coping and religious orientation), while adapting to the disease, whereas other types of research do not reveal any significant link between the two and adaptation to the disease and other studies even signal negative associations. We also believe that inner peace and a spiritual sense of life contribute to the increase of life quality and adaptation to disease. In this study, a number of 161 oncological patients admitted in the Radiotherapy department were tested. We are using the following questionnaires to test hypotheses: *Brief Measure of Religious Coping (RCOPE)*, *Quality of Life in Adult Cancer (QLAC)*, *Religious Orientation Scale Revised (ROS-R)*, *Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy - Spiritual Wellbeing Scale*. For data analysis, I have employed hierarchical multiple regression. The results of the study indicate that the connection with the divinity mediates the adaptation to the disease, but the most powerful impact is the spiritual factors, mainly the inner peace.

**Key words:** religious orientation, religious coping, the state of spiritual well-being, neoplastic disease, adaptation to neoplastic disease

## **Workshop – Implementing neurofeedback in psychological practice**

Abstract number: 113

ID number of submission: -

### **IMPLEMENTING NEUROFEEDBACK IN PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE**

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*Croatian Association for Biofeedback and Applied Psychophysiology, Mens  
sana d.o.o.*

#### **Abstract**

Our goal is to present theoretical and empirical basis for using neurofeedback (NFB) method in treatment of some conditions (ADHD, sleep disorders, depression). NFB is a method of self-regulation based on operant conditioning of the EEG frequencies. Using advanced technology (sensors, computer) it is possible to provide moment-to-moment information from the brain. With that kind of real-time feedback, an individual can learn how to control and change their brain activity. Emerged more than 40 years ago, this method has grown into a widely accepted optional treatment for many conditions such as epilepsy, ADHD, autism, sleep disorders, PTSD, anxiety, etc. We are going to explain development and theoretical basis of NFB method and present some of key studies that proved efficacy of NFB in treating depression, ADHD, anxiety, and sleep disorders. Furthermore, we are going to describe how we started using NFB 12 years ago in Croatia, what we have achieved in that time by implementing this method as an optional treatment for ADHD, depression and sleep disorders: through implementing NFB in clinical practice and through informing professional community and organizing education, supervision and workshops. In addition, we are going to demonstrate the method as a part of our presentation (using equipment for psychophysiology monitoring and neurofeedback).

**Key words:** neurofeedback, self-regulation, clinical practice, clinical practice

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