

XXVII SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY

13 – 16TH MAY, 2021.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE



INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY
LABORATORY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
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JUDGING IDENTITIES BASED ON HISTORICITY: DISCRIMINATIVE VALIDITY OF
ETHNIC IDENTITY DELEGITIMIZATION SCALE

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Ethnic identity delegitimization (EIDL) denotes a general tendency to question or even deny the existence of ethnic groups, based on historicity, i.e. on the length of its existence. It draws from a belief that ethnic identity derived from belonging to “recent” groups is fabricated and disputable. In (post-) conflict discourses, it is used to disprove ethnic identity of an outgroup, sometimes to assimilate it with the ingroup. Previous studies indicated that delegitimization tendency was positively related to essentialization of ethnic groups, conservative political orientation, and ethnic identification. Furthermore, it was negatively associated with outgroup attitudes. However, the position of the EIDL among other constructs that capture beliefs based on historicity, such as Autochthony (i.e. belief that a territory belongs to a group that inhabited it historically earlier), or Collective self-continuity (i.e. the feeling that one is a part of their nation’s shared history) has not been tested yet. In this study, we aimed to examine discriminative validity of EIDL, i.e. its distinctiveness from Autochthony beliefs and Collective self-continuity (CSC). A total of 143 psychology students (84% women), aged 18-45 ($M = 21.2$, $SD = 3.1$) participated in the study. They completed a short version of EIDL scale (four items, $\alpha = .94$) and the two scales typically used to measure Autochthony (four items, $\alpha = .83$) and CSC (two items, $r = .76$). We conducted a confirmatory factor analysis using Maximum likelihood estimation. Two models were tested: (a) three-factor model, where three constructs were correlated, but separate from each other, and (b) one-factor model, where all the items loaded on the same factor. CFA results indicated an excellent fit of the three-factor model ($\chi^2(32) = 49.495$, $p = .025$, SRMR = .032, RMSEA = .062, CFI = .982, TLI = .975). Estimated correlations between factors were positive, but moderate (.312 - .418), indicating that EIDL, Autochthony, and CSC are distinct from each other. Furthermore, the one-factor solution had suboptimal fit ($\chi^2(35) = 436.946$, $p < .001$, SRMR = .188, RMSEA = .283, CFI = .597, TLI = .482), which corroborates discriminant validity of EIDL. Our results confirm discriminative validity of EIDL. Future studies should explore its relation to prejudice and discriminatory behaviour, and experimentally examine its potential as a strategy of outgroup assimilation.

Keywords: Ethnic identity delegitimization, Ethnic identity, Autochthony beliefs, Collective self-continuity

BASIC VALUES AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES AMONG YOUTH

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The connection between leisure activities and values in adolescence is seldom investigated. Rare studies usually focus on particular leisure aspects and several related values. This paper aims at examining the link between these domains more systematically. Hence, the main goal is to analyse the relationship between various leisure activities and Schwartz’s 10 basic values in adolescents. The sample included 1,349 Serbian high-school students (44% boys;

62% vocational schools). The leisure-time questionnaire consisted of item groups related to hobbies, sports, following of different themes/shows in the media (TV, Internet, magazines), listening to music, going out, attending cultural and sports events, the Internet and social networking activities. Values were examined by the PVQ21 questionnaire. Factor analysis yielded 7 factors underlying 49 leisure activities (45.96% explained variance) defined by the following contents: pop culture; culture, art and music; movies, TV-shows and the Internet; science and politics; IT; going out; sports. A regression analysis including basic values as the predictors showed that different activities were significantly related to distinctive values sets. Activities related to pop culture are predicted by Power ($\beta = -.21$), Tradition ($\beta = -.19$), Conformity ($\beta = -.14$) and Self-direction ($\beta = -.10$). Universalism ($\beta = .22$) and Self-direction ($\beta = .21$) are the most important predictors of the activities in the field of culture, art and science, and Stimulation ($\beta = .13$) and Hedonism ($\beta = .12$) of those related to watching movies, TV-shows and online activities. Lower Hedonism ($\beta = -.16$) and higher Security ($\beta = .14$) predicts activities in the field of science and politics, and Self-direction ($\beta = .13$), Stimulation ($\beta = .12$) and Power ($\beta = .10$) in the field of IT. Students who find Hedonism ($\beta = .21$), Power ($\beta = .12$) and Stimulation ($\beta = .08$) important tend to go out more. Those who value Tradition ($\beta = -.13$) and downplay the importance of Universalism ($\beta = -.10$) follow sports. The analysis further showed that different leisure activities were differently predicted by Schwartz's higher-order values, Self-transcendence vs. Self-enhancement and Openness for change vs. Conservation values. The main conclusion is that values are important motivators of activities during free time and that different values are mostly expressed through different activities, but also that different activities can be motivated by the same basic values.

Keywords: basic values, leisure-time activities, PVQ21, youth, Serbia

POVEZANOST INDEKSA ZADOVOLJSTVA ŽIVOTOM STANOVNIKA BIVŠE
JUGOSLAVIJE I NEKIH SOCIODEMOGRAFSKIH VARIJABLI

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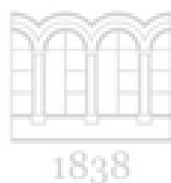
Pro Educa, Banjaluka

U proteklih trideset godina na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije desile su se radikalne društvene promjene koje su u velikoj mjeri uticale na blagostanje njenih stanovnika. Zbog toga je interesantno vidjeti koliko su te objektivne promjene uticale na subjektivni percepciju ličnog blagostanja njenih stanovnika, pogotovo što takvih istraživanja na ovim prostorima nema mnogo. Zadovoljstvo životom predstavlja kognitivnu komponentu subjektivnog blagostanja i najčešće se definiše kao subjektivna evaluacija osobe o tome koliko je njen život dobar i kvalitetan u odnosu na sopstvene standarde i kriterijume koje ona smatraju važnim. Osnovni cilj istraživanja je utvrditi da li postoji povezanost zadovoljstva životom i nekih sociodemografskih varijabli (starost, obrazovanje, veličina mjesta stanovanja i pol) kod četiri grupe ispitanika: stanovnici Bosne i Hercegovine, stanovnici koji žive u zemljama bivše SFRJ a koje nisu dio EU (Srbija, Crna Gora, Makedonija), stanovnici zemalja bivše SFRJ koji su dio EU (Slovenija i Hrvatska) i ispitanici koji žive izvan granice bivše SFRJ. Za procjenu zadovoljstva životom je korišćen je Indeks zadovoljstva životom, koji je rezultat faktorske analize svih osam stavki iz skale Indeksa ličnog blagostanja. Istraživanje na građanima je sprovederijablino polovinom 2019. godine na uzorku od 4971 punoljetnih

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Креативни центар



CIP – Katalogizacija u publikaciji
Narodna biblioteka Srbije, Beograd

PROCEEDINGS OF THE XXIV SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN
PSYCHOLOGY (26; 2020., Beograd)

[Knjiga rezimea] / XXVII naučni skup Empirijska istraživanja u psihologiji
13–16. maj 2021., Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu; [organizatori]

Institut za psihologiju i Laboratorija za eksperimentalnu psihologiju – 1. Izd –
Beograd: Filozofski fakultet, 2021 – 149 str.

Kor. Nasl. – Knjiga rezimea na srp. i engl. jeziku – elektronsko izdanje

ISBN 978-86-6427-166-0

1. Institut za psihologiju (Beograd)
2. Laboratorija za eksperimentalnu psihologiju (Beograd)
- a) Psihologija – Empirijska istraživanja – Knjiga rezimea