

XXIII NAUČNI SKUP



EMPIRIJSKA ISTRAŽIVANJA U PSIHOLOGIJI

24 – 26. MART, 2017.

FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET, UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU



INSTITUT ZA PSIHOLOGIJU
LABORATORIJA ZA EKSPERIMENTALNU PSIHOLOGIJU
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Institut za psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu



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UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU

Laboratorija za eksperimentalnu psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet, Univerzitet u Beogradu

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TO BI OR NOT TO BI – ARE BISEXUALS TWOFOLD DISCRIMINATED GROUP?

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Bisexuality (BS) denotes romantic or sexual attraction toward both men and women. Previous research of attitudes toward bisexuals suggests that they are sometimes discriminated by heterosexual majority, as well as within the LGB community. This could be due to social identity interplay: if BS is perceived as a hybrid identity, both heterosexuals and homosexuals could perceive them as outgroups. Alternatively, homosexuals could perceive BS as an ingroup, being a part of the same discriminated LGBT population. Following this argumentation, we explored whether more salient heterosexual or homosexual identity leads to more negative attitudes toward BS, or more identification with own group leads to more negative attitudes in heterosexuals, but more positive attitudes in homosexuals. To measure attitudes toward BS we constructed a scale (Cronbach's $\alpha=.94$); we adapted *Affirmation and belonging* and *Outgroup orientation* from Phinney's Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure, to measure salience of social identity based on sexual orientation. In addition, subjects assessed the discrimination faced by hetero/homo/bisexual groups. A total of 396 participants (females: 66%, males 34%; heterosexuals: 64%, homosexuals 36%) took part in the research. The questionnaire was created in an online platform and distributed via social media, using the snowballing technique. Attitude toward BS was more positive in homosexual group than in the heterosexual group ($t(394)=4.123, p<.001$), and its predictors differed in heterosexual and homosexual subsamples. Linear regression showed that, in heterosexuals, two most important predictors were two measures of heterosexual identity: outgroup orientation ($\beta=.412, p<.001$), affirmation and belonging ($\beta=-.240, p<.001$), followed by perceived discrimination of BS women ($\beta=.167, p=.011$) and perceived discrimination of BS men ($\beta=.147, p=.026$). The model explained 45.2% of the variance. In homosexuals, however, different model emerged: perceived discrimination of BS men was the only significant predictor ($\beta=.41; p<.001$), while two measures of homosexual identity were not significant predictors. The model explained 17% of the variance. Our results do not support the idea of twofold discrimination of BS group – it seems that in heterosexual

majority, more identification with the ingroup lead to less acceptance of the BS; however, in homosexual minority, this relation was not replicated, and most important predictor of attitude was perceived discrimination of BS men.

Keywords: bisexuality, social identity, hybrid identities, LGB

PREDICTION OF POLITICAL BEHAVIOR: COMPARISON OF SERBIAN AND AMERICAN MODELS OF LEXICAL SOCIAL ATTITUDES

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Recently, there are few attempts to apply lexical approach in research of structure of ideology and social attitudes. Research conducted in USA and Serbia resulted in five common basic attitudinal dimensions: Traditional and religious authorities (TRA), Unmitigated Self-interests (USI), Humanism (HUM), Subjective spirituality (SS) and Egalitarianism (EGA). One additional factor – Nationalism (NAT), was also extracted from Serbian language. But, these two models were not, until now, compared by their predictive capacities. The aim of this study is to investigate the capacities of American and Serbian models of lexical social attitudes to predict political behavior, operationalized as parties' evaluations and voting behavior. LSS-60 as measure of Serbian and SDI-46 as measure of American model of lexical social attitudes, together with measures of political parties' evaluation and voting for political parties in Serbia on election in 2014, were administered online to the convenience sample of 540 Serbian citizens. Two independent analyses were realized. First, two hierarchical regression analyses were conducted to predict preferences of National-conservative (NCP) and Socio-Liberal political parties (SLP). In both of them, as predictors, American lexical social attitudes on the first step and Serbian ones on the second step of the analysis were included. Results showed that Serbian lexical social attitudes explain about 3% of variance of both of criterion variables above and beyond the ones from the American models. Positive evaluation of the SLP's was explained by HUM from both models of lexical social attitudes. In the case of NCP's, TRA from American model and Nationalism from the Serbian one had the most significant effects. Second, discriminant analysis was conducted to determine which lexical models of social attitudes will better discriminate four groups: voters of NCP's and SLP's, voters who decide to spoil their votes and abstinent. Three discriminant functions were isolated; two of them were statistically significant. Characteristics of the discriminant functions were slightly better in the case of Serbian model. First of them, which discriminate the voters of NCP's and SLP's, was saturated

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