

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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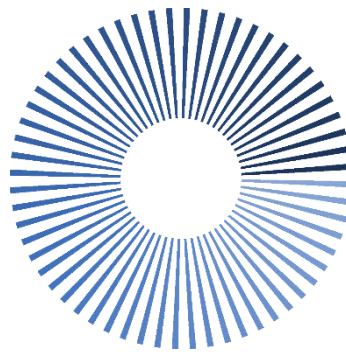
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BELGRADE, 2021

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TUNING FORKS (E. Zimmermann, Leipzig – Berlin)

Instruments for generating tones of a given frequency. They are used in studies of auditory sensitivity for determining the differential, absolute and upper thresholds. Figure shows a set of three tuning forks generating the C-major chord, each fork generating the tones of 256 Hz (c¹), 320 Hz (e¹), and 384 Hz (g¹) respectively. The forks were tuned to the pitch of the originals from the German Physico-Technical Imperial Institute (Phys.-techn. Reichsanstalt).

Proofreading and layout by Milana Rajić

građana metodom on line ankete. Prosječna starost ispitanika $M= 40$ godina, a $SD= 10,1$. Kada pogledamo korelacije po regionima i godinama starosti ispitanika nalazimo statistički značajne razlike koje su negativne i niske; BiH ($r= -.138$; $p< .01$), zemlje bivše Jugoslavije koje su u EU ($r= -.121$; $p< .05$), zemlje bivše Jugoslavije koje nisu u EU ($r= -.239$; $p< .01$) i dijaspora ($r= -.126$; $p< .01$). Korelacije između zadovoljstva životom i obrazovanja, po regionima, su niske i statistički značajne u BiH ($r= .148$; $p< .01$), zemeljama bivše Jugoslavije koje su u EU ($r= .112$; $p< .01$) i dijaspora ($r= .133$; $p< .01$). Korelacija između indeksa zadovoljstva životom i veličine mjesta u kojem žive nije statistički značajna ni za jedan region. Razlike između muškaraca i žena u zadovoljstvu životom nalazimo samo u BiH ($t= 3.101$; $df=3104$; $p= 0.002$). Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da zadovoljstvo životom opada sa godinama starosti i raste sa obrazovanjem ispitanika, dok veličina mjesta u kojem ispitanici žive ne utiče na zadovoljstvo životom. Samo u BiH nalazimo razlike po polu s obzirom na zadovoljstvo životom i tu su muškarci zadovoljniji životom od žena.

Ključne riječi: zadovoljstvo životom, BiH, SFRJ, dijaspora, sociodemografija

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDEX OF LIFE SATISFACTION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE FORMER SFRY AND SOME SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The main goal of this research is to determine whether there is a relationship between life satisfaction and some sociodemographic variables in four groups of respondents: residents of BiH, residents living in former SFRY non-EU countries, residents living in former SFRY countries that are part of the EU, and diaspora respondents. The Life Satisfaction Index was used to assess life satisfaction. The survey was conducted in mid-2019 on a sample of 4971 adults using the online survey method. The average age of the respondents is $M=40$, $SD=10,1$. The obtained results show us that life satisfaction decreases with age and increases with the education of the respondents, while the size of the place where the respondents live does not affect life satisfaction. Only in BiH do we find differences by gender with regard to life satisfaction, and here men are more satisfied with life than women.

Keywords: life satisfaction, BiH, SFRY, diaspora, sociodemographic

I KNOW, THEREFORE I DO: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HPV AND WILLINGNESS TO VACCINATE

Aleksandra Lazarević

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy,
University of Belgrade | a.lazarevic123@gmail.com

Katarina Kovačević

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Svetlana Pavlović

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

Milica Ninković

Laboratory for Research of Individual Differences, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy,
University of Belgrade

Infection with genital high-risk types of human papilloma virus (HPV) can have several serious consequences, most notably cervical cancer. The appearance of the HPV vaccine was seen as a major public health breakthrough that would reduce the incidence of some types of cancers and genital warts along with the morbidity, mortality and costs associated with these diseases. In Serbia, vaccine against HPV is recommended by the Ministry of health, however,

vaccination coverage is generally low. There is a number of factors influencing the decision to take the HPV vaccine, such as knowledge, which can be divided into a) HPV knowledge and b) HPV vaccination knowledge. As previous research has shown, after being informed about HPV vaccine, more than 4 out of 5 of participants would accept HPV vaccination. In this study, we explored what effect both of these knowledge aspects had on willingness to take HPV vaccine, determined by the statement *I would vaccinate myself or my child*. A total of 734 women (M (age) = 40.4 year) completed an online survey and gave answers on two sets of true/false questions related to HPV (e.g. *I'm protected from HPV if I use a condom*) and HPV vaccine (e.g. *HPV vaccine can be applied to boys after the age of 9*). Percentage of correct answers ranged from 35% to 92%, while in general knowledge on the HPV was higher than the knowledge on the HPV vaccine. The results of multinomial logistic regression showed that knowledge about HPV increases willingness to vaccinate (pseudo R² = .09). Here, knowledge that HPV can induce cervical cancer was the best predictor, increasing the odds of expressing the willingness to vaccinate almost four times (Exp(B) = 3.83, p < .001). Knowledge about HPV vaccination was also related to willingness to vaccinate (pseudo R² = .10): not being informed that HPV vaccine was recommended in Serbia lowered the chances to vaccinate two times (Exp(B) = 0.47, p = .006), while knowledge that it is recommended for boys doubled the same chance (Exp(B) = 2.112, p = .024). Having in mind the variations in correct answer percentages, there is an open space for broadening the population's knowledge. Consequently, as results are indicating, filling up this gap by educating citizens not only about HPV but also about the vaccine itself, could condition the willingness for vaccine uptake.

Keywords: HPV, HPV vaccination, HPV knowledge, willingness to vaccinate

PROBLEMI U INSTITUCIONALIZACIJI SEĆANJA: ISTORIJSKI NARATIVI SREDNJOŠKOLACA O NATO BOMBARDOVANJU SRJ

Miloš Jevtić

Institut za političke studije, Beograd | milosdjevtic@gmail.com

NATO bombardovanje SR Jugoslavije 1999. god. je istorijski događaj koji je predmet brojnih kontroverzi i čije se posledice osećaju do danas. Želeli smo da istražimo na koji način mladi razmišljaju o ovoj istorijskoj epizodi kroz poređenje zvaničnih istorijskih narativa prisutnih u udžbenicima istorije i ličnih tumačenja srednjoškolaca. Kroz tematsku analizu aktuelnih udžbenika istorije za gimnazije, istorijske aktere smo svrstali u matricu *a priori* uloga kao što su počinilac, žrtva, pasivni posmatrač i slično (uloge su imale status teme u analizi), čiju je validnost procenio nezavisni istraživač. Opisani ključ smo uporedili sa odgovorima srednjoškolaca kroz anketno istraživanje jedne beogradske gimnazije: ocenjivali smo slaganje odgovora ispitanika sa ulogama koje su, po ključu, dodeljene istorijskim akterima. U zavisnosti od poklapanja individualnog odgovora i zvaničnog ključa, odgovore smo ocenili kao usklađene ili neusklađene sa zvaničnim istorijskim narativom, pri čemu je zastupljenost jednih i drugih procenjena χ^2 testom, za svaku ulogu. Učenici su, pored svrstavanja istorijskih aktera u zadate uloge, izveštavali o svojoj upoznatosti sa NATO bombardovanjem SRJ i oslanjanjem na izvore informacija poput školskih udžbenika, interneta, neposrednih svedoka itd. Takođe, ocenili su značaj ovog događaja za njih i društvo u celini. Rezultati ukazuju da ispitanici imaju rudimentirano formiran istorijski narativ: odgovori su često neprecizni i stereotipni (npr. narod kao žrtva) ili pak preterano suženi (npr. Francuska kao počinilac).