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CURRENT CHALLENGES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Thematic Session Protective Behaviours during the COVID-19 Pandemic

.325), while the Level of willingness to be vaccinated can also be predicted based on the main personality traits (R^2 = .107, F(5, 113) = 2.705, p = .024), (Extraversion β = .090; Agreeableness β = .108; Conscientiousness β = .077; Neuroticism β = .307; Openness β = .170). This research could be applied in psychotherapy, clinical psychology and counseling psychology, because it could help individuals with high levels of COVID-19 related fear.

Keywords: fear of COVID-19, personality traits, motivation for vaccination

THE ROLE OF FEAR OF ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE YOUTHS' INTENTION TO BE VACCINATED AGAINST COVID-19: THE REASONED ACTION APPROACH

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The aim of this study is to test the moderating effect that fear of adverse effects has in the relationship between three predictors of Reasoned Action Approach and youths' intention to be vaccinated against COVID-19. The online-based research was conducted in July 2022 on a sample consisting of 311 (70.7% female) participants with an age range from 15 to 25 (M = 21.19, SD =2.545). Referring to the predictors: attitudes toward vaccination were measured on a five-items scale ($\alpha = .963$), subjective norms on a four-item scale (α = .879), and perceived behavioral control on a two-item scale (α = .877), while intention to be vaccinated against COVID-19 was measured on a three-item scale (α = .992). All of the items had values from 1 to 7. Fear of adverse effects was measured on a single-item scale had values from 1 to 10. Hierarchical regression analysis indicated that the model was statistically significant in the second block, when interaction of fear of adverse effects and attitudes (R^2 = .875, F(3, 307) = 333.997, p<.01); subjective norms ($R^2 = .784$, F(3, 307) = 163.286, p < .01); and perceived behevioral control were introduced (R^2 = .631, F(3, 307) = 67.637, p < .01). Interaction was registered only in terms of attitudes and fear of adverse effects (β = -.060, p < .05) and subjective norms and fear of adverse effects (β = -.081, p < .05). Youth with positive attitudes towards vaccination have significantly higher intention to get vaccinated if they fear adverse effects less than youths who fear them more. Also, youth with low fear of adverse effects have higher intention in conditions of both lower and higher social pressure, than youth with higher fear.

Keywords: reasoned action approach, fear of adverse effects, COVID-19, youth

THE ROLE OF TRUST IN THE HEALTH-CARE SYSTEM IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRUST IN OFFICIAL MODERN MEDICINE AND YOUTHS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS VACCINATION AGAINST COVID-19

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The aim of this study was to test the moderating effect that trust in the health-care system has in the relationship between trust in official modern medicine and youths' attitudes towards vaccination against COVID-19. The online research was conducted on Serbian sample consisting of 311 (70.7% female) participants with an age range from 15 to 25 (M=21.19, SD=2.546). Both the predicting and the moderating variable were measured on a single-item scale, with a ten-point answer scale, in which participants answered how much they trust the official medicine and the health-care system, respectively. Five-item scale ($\alpha=.963$) was used to measure youths' attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination. Therefore, the participants evaluated vaccination against COVID-19 on the semantic differential scale from 1 to 7 (harmful-useful; unnecessary-necessary; bad-good; unpleasant-pleasant; stressful-relaxing). Hierarchical regression analysis

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