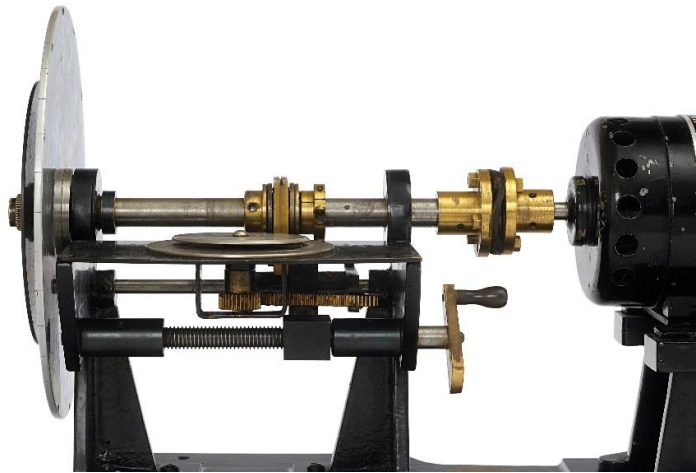


XXVI SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY

15 – 18TH OCTOBER, 2020.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE



INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY
LABORATORY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
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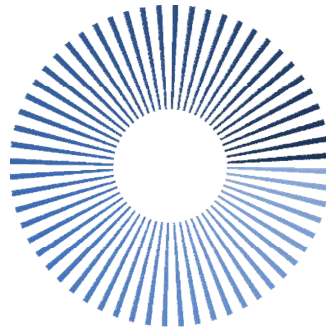
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BELGRADE, 2020

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$\beta = -.123$ ($p = .000$) in regards to trust in scientists on specific issues, but only ideology for general trust in science: hierarchy $\beta = -.098$ ($p \leq .01$) communitarianism $\beta = -.126$ ($p = .000$). Even though we've found moderate to high levels of science literacy, furthering scientific knowledge within the public remains an important cause. Our study confirmed the significance of both science literacy and ideology in predicting trust in scientists in specific fields (not the science in general). However, neither model explains the majority of variance in science scepticism.

Keywords: science literacy, cultural worldview, trust in science

PREDICTORS OF MENTAL WELL-BEING IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE
SERBIAN SAMPLE

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This study aims to analyze the predictors of mental well-being using a nationally representative sample of the population of Serbia. A widely accepted definition of mental well being is a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. The predictors of mental well-being have been widely explored on nationally representative samples from other, mainly economically developed countries. However, they are completely neglected in Serbia. We used a nationally representative Serbian sample of 1056 respondents (51.9% females, $M_{age} = 48.79$, $SD_{age} = 17.38$) from 2016 that comes from the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS). Within EQLS, mental well-being is measured using the WHO-5 Well-Being Index. Our predictors were gender, age, education, employment status, marital status, size of locality, satisfaction with standard of living, satisfaction with family life, subjective health, religious participation, and physical exercise. Results of regression analysis showed that our model explained about 41% of the variance of mental well-being, $F(13, 981) = 53.218$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .413$. Secondly, using the enter method we found that overall subjective health is the most important predictor of mental well-being ($\beta = .423$, $t = 12.499$, $p < .001$). Satisfaction with family life ($\beta = .199$, $t = 7.303$, $p < .001$), physical exercise ($\beta = .184$, $t = 6.080$, $p < .001$) and satisfaction with standard of living ($\beta = .163$, $t = 5.755$, $p < .001$), follow. Being divorced, widowed, and female were not significant predictors. The essential effects of health, satisfaction with family life and standard of living, as well as physical exercise, are indicated in much previous research from other European countries. The primary effect of non-material well-being domains is not surprising, having in mind that the WHO-5 scale (like the other most common mental well-being measures) is entirely composed of affective well-being items, which are showed to be more associated to non-material well-being indicators. Also, previous research on a nationally representative data from Serbia indicated that affective well-being is more related to non-material well-being indicators (such as perceived health, personal security, and social connections) in comparison to material ones.

Keywords: mental well-being, Serbia, European Quality of Life Survey