

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



LABORATORIJA ZA EKSPERIMENTALNU PSIHOLOGIJU
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study, however, we targeted vaccination supporters and investigated whether their attitudes can be changed, and whether the quality of anti-vaccination arguments determines the change. Design of the present study was one factorial repeated measure design; argument quality was a between-subject factor, and AMCV was a within-subject factor (tested and retested for all participants). Participants ($N=104$) were psychology students who strongly supported MCV (7 or higher on a nine-point Likert scale). They were randomly assigned to one of the groups and in both groups participants task was to read presented arguments and then to re- self asses their AMCV. Arguments were represented to the participants in the article form which was directed against MCV. One text was based on low quality arguments - LQA (e.g. lay source, biased sample), and the other was based on high quality arguments – HQA (e.g. expert source, representative sample). Both texts were of similar length (375 ± 6 words) and with the same title. After the testing, participants were individually debriefed and told the article was fictitious. Average initial positive attitude of all respondents ($M_{\text{before}}=7.62$, $SD=.74$) decreased significantly after reading the articles ($M_{\text{after}}=5.78$, $SD = 1.82$; $F(1,103)=118.7$, $p<.01$), $\eta^2=.56$. Registered sensitivity to manipulation was different between two groups. High quality arguments substantially decreased support to MCV (from $M=7.63$, $SD=.72$ to $M=5.31$, $SD=1.83$), ($F(1,51) = 91.204$, $p<.01$), $\eta^2=.64$; however, also did the low quality arguments, albeit with smaller effect (from $M=7.62$, $SD=.77$ to $M=6.25$, $SD=1.69$), ($F(1,51)=39.221$, $p<.01$), $\eta^2= .44$. These findings go to show that even strong support for MCV can be relatively easily eroded with even low quality evidence. Further research should investigate the stability of this change and the strategies to prevent it (e.g. by familiarizing the public with typical anti-vaccination arguments and counterarguments to those).

Keywords: attitude change, mandatory childhood vaccination, antivaccination, argument quality

POVEZANOST POLA SA AFEKTIVNOM I KOGNITIVNOM KOMONENTOM SUBJEKTIVNOG BLAGOSTANJA U SRBIJI

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U radu se istražuje povezanost pola i subjektivnog blagostanja u slučaju Srbije. Subjektivno blagostanje shvata se kao suma doživljavanja pozitivnog i negativnog afekta (afektivne komponente), sa jedne strane, i opšteg zadovoljstva životom (kognitivne komponente), sa druge strane. Nacionalno-reprezentativan uzorak stanovništva Srbije korišćen za potrebe istraživanja čini 17.187 ispitanika

anketiranih u okviru istraživačkog projekta *Survey on Income and Living Conditions* 2013. godine, starosti od 15 do 96 godina ($M = 48,88$, $SD = 18,77$), sa 51,2% žena i 48,8% muškaraca. U radu se konkretno ispituje povezanost učestalosti doživljavanja (tokom prethodne četiri nedelje) po dva pozitivna (mir i staloženost, i sreća) i tri negativna afekta (nervoza, neraspoloženost, i potištenost i depresivnost), kao i ukupnog zadovoljstva životom, sa polom ispitanika. Analiza podataka, pomoću t-testova za nezavisne uzorke, ukazala je na to da, prvo, nema značajnih razlika prema polu u odnosu na učestalost doživljavanja nervoze ($t(12240)=1.44$, $p>0.05$), i mira i staloženosti ($t(12250)=-1.54$, $p>0.05$), ali i to da žene značajno učestalije doživljavaju potištenost i depresivnost ($t(11931)=4.18$, $p<0.001$), neraspoloženost ($t(11923)=2.33$, $p<0.05$), i sreću ($t(12194)=3.45$, $p<0.01$). Drugo, između muškaraca i žena ne postoje značajne razlike u ukupnom zadovoljstvu životom ($t(12275)=-0.48$, $p>0.05$). Ovakvi rezultati, koji ukazuju na učestalije doživljavanje afekata kod žena, kako negativnih, tako i pozitivnih, i na približno jednako zadovoljstvo životom žena i muškaraca, u skladu su sa velikim brojem dosadašnjih nalaza dobijenih pomoću uzoraka iz drugih zemalja. U Srbiji je, međutim, ovaj domen istraživanja relativno zanemaren, a naročito na velikim, nacionalno-reprezentativnim uzorcima. U narednim istraživanjima bi bilo korisno prvenstveno ispitati uticaj drugih varijabli na pomenutu povezanost.

Cljučne reči: pol, subjektivno blagostanje, Srbija

Ovaj rad je potpomognut sredstvima sa projekta br. 179039 Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Srbije.

The relationship between gender, and affective and cognitive component of subjective well-being in Serbia

This paper examines the relationship between gender, and affective and cognitive component of subjective well-being, on a nationally-representative sample of Serbian population. The sample consists of 17.187 respondents surveyed within *Survey on Income and Living Conditions* in 2013, between 15 and 96 years old ($M=48.88$, $SD=18.77$), with 51,2% of women and 48,8% of men. Independent sample t-test revealed that there was no significant gender differences in terms of feeling nervous ($t(12240)=1.44$, $p>0.05$), and calm and peaceful ($t(12250)=-1.54$, $p>0.05$), but women significantly more often felt downhearted or depressed ($t(11931)=4.18$, $p<0.001$), down in the dumps ($t(11923)=2.33$, $p<0.05$), and happy ($t(12194)=3.45$, $p<0.01$). Also, there was no significant gender differences in overall life satisfaction ($t(12275)=-0.48$, $p>0.05$). These results are consistent with previous findings.

Keywords: gender, subjective well-being, Serbia