

The 19th Conference on Social and Community Psychology

Scientific board **Mons Bendixen** **Samar Albarghouthi** **Linn Astrid Shin Braaten**

Keynote Speakers

Karl Halvor Teigen *University of Oslo*
Ivana Markova *University of Stirling, UK*
David Schmitt *Brunel University London, UK*

Trondheim 22nd–23rd November 2018

The Department of Psychology,
Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences

 **NTNU**





Scientific Board

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Department of Psychology

Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences

Norwegian University of Science and Technology





Program

Thursday 22nd NOVEMBER

09:00-09:30	Registration and Refreshments-Reception Area D5
09:30-10:00	Welcoming and Musical Performance by Philip Edwards Granly
10:00-11:00	Keynote Lecture-Auditorium D1 When science turns against itself: A historical perspective on the replication crisis in social psychology. Karl Halvor Teigen- University of Oslo (UiO)
11:00-11:10	Break-Reception Area D5
11:10-12:30	Oral Presentations Session 1: Cross Cultural (Auditorium D5)
11:10-11:30	Psychology and Globalization: Challenges and Possibilities Morote, Roxanna-Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
11:30-11:50	Mind the gender gap: Men's and women's engagement with communal and agents roles in Norway and Canada Olsson, Maria-Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø
11:50-12:10	A cross-cultural demonstration on the effects of dissociation on willingness to eat meat and how they are moderated by exposure to unprocessed meat Haugstad, Christian Palacios-Department of Psychology, University of Oslo)
12:10-12:30	Longitudinal and comparative perspectives on emerging personhood in 1-3 year olds in Norway and Indonesia Johannesen, Berit Overå-Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
12:30-13:30	Lunch- Reception Area D5
13:30-14:50	Oral Presentation Session 2: Well-Being (Auditorium D5)
13:30-13:50	Interplay of Subjective and Objective Economic Well-Being on the Mental Health of Norwegian Adolescents Bøe, Tormod-Department of psychosocial science, University of Bergen
13:50-14:10	Relationship between body satisfaction and self-esteem: Sociometer theory and domain theory Brechan, Inge-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer



Thursday 22nd NOVEMBER

- 14:10-14:30 Remembering a pose: Affective practices and well-being among young Snapchat users
Carlquist, Erik-Department of Psychology, University of Oslo
- 14:30-14:50 A further validation of the Resilience Scales for Young Adults
Funnemark, Simon/Auestad; Ingrid Trolie; Vassbotn, Sondre
Birkelund-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer
- 14:50-15:00 Break-Reception Area D5
- 15:00-16:00 Keynote Lecture (Auditorium D1)
Social representations and their significance to understanding intergroup conflicts
Ivana Markova – University of Stirling, UK
- 16:10-17:30 Oral Presentation Session 3: Decision Making (Auditorium D5)
- 16:10-16:30 Deliberation decreases the likelihood of expressing dominant responses – Not more, not less
Martiny-Huenger, Torstein-Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø
- 16:30-16:50 Territorial control in the Oslo police:
A community psychological study of the “police gaze” and profiling of illegal foreigners
Hammer, Danel-Department of Psychology, University of Oslo
- 16:50-17:10 All that Glitters is not Gold: How the Attractiveness of a Stimulus Influences Risk Judgements
Stephensen, Matthew-Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- 17:10-17:30 Single-Option aversion Replication and Extension
Skeidseid, Heidi (Business School, University of Stavanger)
- 18:30-21:00 Dinner (EGON SOLSIDEN-PIZZA)
Address: TMVkaia 21
7043 Trondheim



Friday 23rd NOVEMBER

09:00-10:20	Oral Presentation Session 4: Health Promotion (Auditorium D5)
09:00-09:20	Health Promotion in the University Setting Braaten, Linn-Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
09:20-09:40	The impact of caregiving a Child with Cancer: Experiences from Huda Al-Masri Pediatric Cancer Department in the Occupied Palestinian Territory Albarghouthi, Samar-Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
09:40-10:00	The psychology of a female addicted to drugs in the Occupied Palestinian Territory Anjass, Thawra-Master program in Community Psychology, Birzeit University, the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
10:00-10:20	Academic Coaching and its Effects on Student Development Glømmen, Anne/ Sæthern, Beate-Østfold University College / Center for Simulation and Innovation, Faculty of Health and Welfare Sciences Lugo, Richardo G.-Department of Psychology, RG-CHaP, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences
10:20-10:30	Break-Reception Area D5
10:30-11:30	Poster Session-Hallway D5 Glogovac, Bogdan; Simonsen, Mads; Albarghouthi, Samar-Towards better climate action: The Climate Championship in Norwegian High School Bugten, Jesper Barth- Competitiveness Horgen, Ingeborg Åse/ Auestad, Ingrid Trolie-Cognitive Profiles of Female Cyber Defence Operators Hustavnes, Geir Martin- The effects of a short bout of exercise and a guided relaxation routine (mindfulness meditation) on tobacco withdrawal symptoms and cravings in abstinent snus users Larsen, Even Olai- Effects of exercise on cognitive functioning in an elderly sample with and without COPD Larsen, Per Helge H.- Should I stay or should I go: The role of mate value, sociosexual orientation, gender and infidelity type on willingness to repair after own transgressions in committed romantic relationships



Lehmann, Olga-'I'm the one who has written this': Reciprocity and existential meaning-making in writing courses for older adults in Norway

Moghaddam, Zeinab/Dehkhodania, Alireza- Study of Feasibility, Validity, Reliability and Norm-Finding of Scale of Social Styles in Employees of Tehran Regional Electricity Company

Zarrin, Sohrab Abdi-Relation between Self-differentiation, Ego-strength and Psychological Well-being among Iranian University students

11:30-12:30	Lunch-Reception Area D5
12:30-13:50	Oral Presentation Session 5: Gender and Identity (Auditorium D5)
12:30-12:50	Social Identity Threat in Interpersonal Relationships Martiny, Sarah-Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø)
12:50-13:10	'I feel there's no point in going anywhere anymore': The workings of emotion and affect in the context of web-based interactions among people affected by diverse sex development Prøitz, Lin; Roen, Katrina -Department of Psychology, University of Oslo
13:10-13:30	Sexual health and functioning in homosexual men Leirtun, Henrik Berger (Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer
13:30-13:50	Challenges in establishing a representative sample of LGBTI-persons Anderssen, Norman; Eggebø, Helga; Stubberud, Elisabeth-University of Bergen
13:50-14:00	Break-Reception Area D5
14:00-15:00	Keynote Lecture (Auditorium D1) Why are Human Cultures So Different? Three Evolutionary Perspectives, Six Ecological Triggers, and Twelve Ways Psychological Gender Facultatively Shifts Around the World David Schmitt – Brunel University London, UK.
15:00-15:30	Closing and Award for Best Poster



History of the Social and Community Psychology conference

- This is an annual conference held by Norwegian national host scientific committee, that aims bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars, and students to exchange their knowledge in both theoretical and empirical research.
- The Department of Psychology at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) took the first initiative for this conference. The First conference held in November 1999 in Trondheim.
- NTNU have been the main host for this annual conference from 1999 until 2008. Gradually, more of the Norwegian universities have been involved in arranging this yearly conference along the side with NTNU.
- This is a low threshold conference characterized by involvement of students, with international highly profiled keynote speakers from all over the world.
- This conference treats undergraduates, postgraduates and merited scholars with the same kind of scholarly respect.

Aims of the conference

- I. Promote the opportunity for psychology students to gain experience with presenting scientific papers and posters and to discuss their work with experienced researchers in social and community psychology.
- II. Give researchers in these fields the possibility to meet professionally and socially, and to present their research on an annual basis.
- III. Advance the communication between social and community psychology and other areas of research within psychology and social sciences.

Keynote Speakers

- Karl Halvor Teigen – University of Oslo.

When science turns against itself: A historical perspective on the replication crisis in social psychology.

- Ivana Markova – University of Stirling, UK

Social representations and their significance to understanding intergroup conflicts.

- David Schmitt – Brunel University London, UK.

Why are Human Cultures So Different? Three Evolutionary Perspectives, Six Ecological Triggers, and Twelve Ways Psychological Gender Facultatively Shifts Around the World.

Keynotes



KARL TEIGEN is one of today's most significant Norwegian psychologists and professor Emeritus in psychology at the University of Oslo. He has made significant contributions to several areas of psychology where his academic interests go across cognition (thinking), Judgment and decision making, Social cognition, Probability judgments, and Counterfactual thinking. Teigen has also been a key researcher in the history of psychology, and has published several books and a number of journal articles in this area where he enjoys great international recognition. Teigen is a member of the Steering Group for ESCON-2 (European Social Cognition Network), and an editorial board for Journal of Behavioral Decision Making and Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes. Not least, his widely used "A Psychology History" is well-known to many thousands of psychology students in Norway and the Nordic region.



IVANA MARKOVA- University of Stirling, UK. Ivana graduated from Charles University in Prague in philosophy and subsequently obtained PhD in psychology. At present, Ivana is an Emeritus Professor at the University of Stirling, Visiting Professor in the Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science at the LSE (since 2007) and a Research Associate in the Centre for Philosophy of Natural and Social Sciences at the LSE (since 2011). She is a Fellow of the British Academy, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the British Psychological Society. In Ivana's empirical research she explored social, psychological and communication problems of people with chronic disabilities, such as haemophilia, cerebral palsy and learning difficulties; and social representations of democracy, trust and responsibilities. Her theoretical research has been concerned with epistemology of social psychology, language and thought, the dialogical approach in social representations and forms of social thinking and knowledge.



DAVID SCHMITT- Brunel University London, UK. Professor of psychology and his research interests include evolutionary and cross-cultural approaches to understanding personal relationships, sexual strategies, romantic attachment styles, and gender differences in human mating. Professor David Schmitt is interested in the "Big Five" model of personality traits, risk factors for HIV/AIDS, and predictors of both sexual aggression and intimate partner violence across cultures. He is the Founding Director of the International Sexuality Description Project (Schmitt et al., 2003), a cross-cultural survey that included samples from 56 nations representing six continents, 13 islands, and 28 languages. A second wave of the ISDP, the ISDP-2, includes more than 200 collaborators and 58 nations.



Keynote Abstracts

22nd-23rd November 2018



When Science turns against itself: A Historical Perspective on the Replication Crisis in Social Psychology

Karl Halvor Teigen, University of Oslo

Replications are essential in science, especially in domains where variability is the rule and regularities are the exceptions. The experimental method in psychology has since its inception served two main purposes: Discovery (of regularities) and control (that they really exist). Both tasks rely on replications, but at two levels: Local replications (of observations), and global replications (of entire studies). Reliance on statistical hypothesis testing, tailored for local replications, has been shown to pose a problem at a global scale. The ensuing 'crisis' is not new, as illustrated by debates around the Rosenthal effect fifty years ago, where a significant effect that threatened to invalidate most experiments in psychology turned out to be hard to replicate. The recent wave of replication failures has highlighted the role of experiments in assessing exaggerated claims, regardless of their source: popular myths or myths created by enthusiastic scientists. It is the duty of researchers to perform not only local but also global replications of one's own research.



Social Representations and their Significance to Understanding Intergroup Conflicts

Ivana Marková, University of Stirling, UK

During their long and complex historical routes, the theory of social representations and the theory of minority/majority influence have been usually understood as belonging to different domains of social psychology. In contrast, I argue that these two theories are mutually interconnected and are underlain by the same interactional epistemology. This epistemology a) is based on open and multifaceted forms of natural thinking and communication, and on ideas of circulation and transformation of knowledge in practical real-life problems b) presupposes interdependent relations between the Self and Others. These relations involve not only resolutions of intergroup conflicts, but above all, they concern creation of conflicts, e.g. among majorities and minorities, active and passive minorities, victims and perpetrators, and in ecological problems. I shall explore intergroup conflicts created by different kinds of 'minorities of one' in totalitarian regimes and in liberal democracies, and their underlying motives, forms of thinking, judgement, ethics and choices.



Why are Human Cultures So Different?

Three Evolutionary Perspectives, Six Ecological Triggers, and Twelve Ways Psychological Gender Facultatively Shifts Around the World.

David Schmitt, Brunel University London

The psychological sciences have struggled with the question of why our common human nature generates such a wide variety of cultural forms, practices, and values. Over the last few decades, theories from evolutionary psychology, behavioral ecology, and cultural evolution have begun to prove useful in answering this question. For instance, accumulating evidence suggests humans come psychologically equipped to generate certain types of cultures in response to local ecological conditions. Six interrelated features of local ecology appear especially important in generating human cultural diversity— population density, genetic relatedness, operational sex ratio, resource scarcity, pathogens/disease, and violence/mortality. High levels of pathogens and violence, for instance, may facultatively evoke anti-social psychological traits and, more generally, r-selected life history strategies. In some instances, these psychological shifts appear more intense in one sex than the other, even at times having sexually-antagonistic effects. In this address, I will review twelve fundamental ways sex differences appear to facultatively shift in response to cultural ecologies, with particular emphasis on why psychological sex differences are larger in some regions of the world (e.g., Northern Europe) than in others (e.g., Africa and South/Southeast Asia).



22nd-23rd November 2018



Session 1: Cross-cultural (Thursday 22nd November 2018)

Time of the session: 11:10–12:30

Time: 11:10–11:30

Morote, Roxanna–Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Psychology and Globalization: Challenges and Possibilities

Globalization is portrayed as an economic or technological process that connects the world. However, we are unaware of the complexity of this phenomenon and of how it shapes our subjectivities, relationships and communities. Globalization as a multidimensional process has a direct impact on human life, and therefore it is a challenge for psychology as a discipline. Psychology is a predominantly modern science located in the postmodern and globalized time, in which the understanding of the Self and the Other as a dichotomy is not possible anymore. We will reflect on globalization and the construction of new subjectivities including the nomad, the hybrid, and finally the posthuman. If psychology is the science of the human being, what is to become of psychology in time of the posthuman, and how will psychology respond to the challenges of multiculturalism? Undoubtedly, psychology contributes to build and to understand human development and communities. Psychology is changing and expanding to respond to globalization, multiculturalism, and postmodernity, while it is also resisting these movements. Psychology creates knowledge and narratives of the individual and his or her relationship with the world, as well as identity, mental health, diagnostics, treatment, wellbeing, or even apparently more distal topics such as migration, global warming, or gender and sexual differences. We will explore the challenges and possibilities of postmodern psychological knowledge in the aforementioned topics in which future psychologists and community psychologists should contribute with renewed perspectives.



Time: 11:30–11:50

Olsson, Maria–Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø (UiT)

Mind the gender gap: men's and women's engagement with communal and agents roles in Norway and Canada

In recent decades, extensive research has been conducted on women in agentic roles, but little research has focused on barriers men face when considering communal roles (Croft, Schmader, & Block, 2015). The present findings are the Norwegian and Canadian part of a cross-national research initiative, which investigates psychological barriers that block men's and women's engagement with communal and agentic roles, respectively. We found that in comparison to Norwegian ($N=96$) and Canadian ($N=299$) men, Norwegian ($N=152$) and Canadian women ($N=305$) expect backlash for prioritizing agency (i.e., taking time of their career to care for their young children). In Canada, men and women expect similar level of backlash for prioritizing communion (i.e., taking time of their career to care for their young children). In Norway, however, women expect more backlash than men for prioritizing their career over caring for their young children. This suggests that Norwegian women are caught in a catch-22 scenario. These findings will be integrated into a cross-cultural framework and discussed in relation to national policies and men's engagement with communal roles.

Keywords: gender, multinational, prosocial behaviour



Time: 11:50–12:10

Haugestad, Christian Palacios–Department of Psychology, University of Oslo (UiO)

A cross-cultural demonstration on the effects of dissociation on willingness to eat meat and how they are moderated by exposure to unprocessed meat

Dissociating meat from its animal origins helps consumers deal with the cognitive dissonance resulting from liking meat but disliking causing pain to animals. Extending previous research, we tested whether dissociation would play less of a role for meat consumption in a country where average consumers are more frequently exposed to unprocessed meat (i.e., Ecuador) than where such exposure is rare (i.e., the US). Specifically, we randomly showed Ecuadorians and US Americans a pork roast with the head present or removed. Showing the head led to less dissociation, and subsequently more disgust and empathy for the killed animal in both countries, but to significantly larger degrees in the US. Follow-up analyses with participants' self-reported exposure to unprocessed meat supported the notion that these cross-cultural variations indeed reflected differences in unprocessed meat exposure. In contrast, disgust and empathy, in turn, predicted a lower willingness to eat meat and a higher willingness to choose a vegetarian alternative dish equally in both countries. Because the dissociation part of our model was substantially stronger in the US, it explained about double as much variance in willingness to eat meat and vegetarian choice in the US (63–72%) as compared to Ecuador (30–32%). In sum, the potency of the dissociation mechanism seems to depend on how used consumers in a country are to seeing unprocessed meat, whereas the subsequent affective mechanisms universally influence meat consumption.

Keywords: Dissociation, Meat, Eating, Empathy, Disgust, Culture



Time: 12:10–12:30

Johannesen, Berit Overå–Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Longitudinal and comparative perspectives on emerging personhood in 1–3 year olds in Norway and Indonesia.

A growing body of cultural psychological and social anthropological research demonstrate how human development is largely context bound – much in line with the sociocultural theorizing of Lev Vygotskij. In this study, we contribute to contextualized understandings of child development by comparing socialization practices and the emergence of agency and responsible personhood in young children in Norway and Indonesia. We have conducted participant observation with eight children in a kindergarten in rural middle Norway and with five children in their home environment in rural middle Java periodically from 2015 to 2018. All the children were born in 2014. The data consists of field observations and sound recordings of naturally occurring interaction involving each child. We have analyzed the Norwegian and Javanese datasets separately with a focus on shared attention practices, and on learning context. By comparing and contrasting data, we discuss how dynamics of social awareness and social responsiveness on the one hand, and individualizing practices on the other, afford emerging agentive positions relative to the different sociocultural contexts of the children.

Keywords: child development, comparative study, agency



Session2: Well-being (Thursday 22nd November 2018)

Time of the session: 13:30–14:50

Time: 13:30–13:50

Bøe, Tormod–Department of psychosocial science, University of Bergen (UiB)

Interplay of Subjective and Objective Economic Well-Being on the Mental Health of Norwegian Adolescents

Objective and subjective socioeconomic status (SES) are important determinants of adolescent mental health problems. Research has demonstrated independent associations of both to mental health problems, but less is known about their association and interplay in contributing to mental health problems. Data from the youth@hordaland study, a large survey of 9079 Norwegian 16–19 year old, were linked to tax register information about household income, and used to examine correspondence between perceived economic well-being and household income, and how perceptions of economic well-being interacted with household income in their associations with adolescent mental health problems. The Spearman correlation ρ between perceived and actual household income was -0.293 . Correspondence was somewhat higher among adolescents with low and high household income compared to adolescents with intermediate household income. Low income and unfavorable perceptions of economic well-being was associated with most mental health outcomes independent of perceived economic well-being. Importantly, the mental health benefits associated with higher income appeared to depend on the adolescents' perceptions of their family's relative economic position. The correspondence between perceived and actual income was reasonable. Adolescents with low household income experience more mental health problems compared to their more affluent peers, but higher incomes were not associated with fewer mental health problems among those with less favorable perceptions of their family's economic rank. Additional work is needed to understand how adolescents establish perceptions of rank, and whether they are amenable for intervention.

Keywords: Adolescence, Mental health, Income, Subjective SES



Time: 13:50–14:10

Brechan, Inge-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)

Relationship between body satisfaction and self-esteem: Sociometer theory and domain theory

The purpose of this study was to investigate if the relationship between body satisfaction and self-esteem could be explained by sociometer theory and domain theory. We tested two models with data from a cross-sectional survey with a student sample. The sociometer model is a mediation model, where the effect of body satisfaction on self-esteem is mediated through social accept. The domain model is an interaction model, where the effect of body satisfaction on self-esteem is moderated by body image importance. In a multiple regression analysis both body satisfaction and social accept had a significant effect on self-esteem. A Sobel test indicated that the mediated effect of body satisfaction through social accept was significant. The relationship between body satisfaction and self-esteem was partially mediated through social accept. The direct effect made up the larger part of the total effect. As sociometer theory implies complete mediation, the results only give partial support for sociometer theory. Finding that both body satisfaction and social accept had unique effects on self-esteem supports domain theory suggesting that general self-esteem is built on self-evaluation in several domains. In another multiple regression analysis the interaction between body satisfaction and body image importance had a significant effect on self-esteem. When comparing the relationship between body satisfaction and self-esteem in groups of low and high body image importance, we found the relationship to be significantly stronger in the high importance group. The results support domain theory suggesting that domain specific importance moderates the relationship between domain specific and global self-evaluation.

Keywords: Body image, Self-esteem, Social accept



Time: 14:10–14:30

Carlquist, Erik–Department of Psychology, University of Oslo (UiO)

Remembering a pose: Affective practices and well-being among young Snapchat users

How do young people understand and talk about their sense of psychological and relational wellbeing in the context of social media? Our research draws on recent developments in theories on wellbeing and emotion that view affect as discursive, relational, and permeated with power. Specifically, we have explored affective practices among young Snapchat users as they seek digitally mediated emotional involvement with each other. Snapchat has been described as an ephemeral form of social media, based on affective and in part intimate expressions of a primarily visual nature. Humor and enjoyment appear to be central to such exchanges. We will present data excerpts from focus group dialogues involving Norwegian youths between 16 and 19 years of age. Participants were recruited from senior high schools selected for multi-cultural and socio-economic diversity. The chosen excerpts address how participants remember and negotiate their understandings of posing and selfies. Results illustrate how dialogues about Snapchat use utilize an array of discursive objects that carry promises of wellbeing and happiness. The dialogue excerpts indicate how digital technology practices impinge on everyday, non-digital experiences and interactions. The results further exemplify how image-sharing practices, and how they are embodied and narrated, function to maintain prevailing social norms associated with late-capitalist ideology. However, our observations indicate how such practices also create spaces of belonging and wellbeing.

Keywords: affective practices, well-being, youth, norms, social media



Time: 14:30-14:50

Funnemark, Simon -Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)
Auestad, Ingrid Trolie-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer(INN)
Vassbotn, Sondre Birkelund-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)

A further validation of the Resilience Scales for Young Adults

As of today, there is limited research on biological markers underlying resilience. Firstly, this project aims to validate the Resilience Scale for Young Adults (RSYA) in Norway. The provided questionnaire contains other recognized questionnaires measuring the same aspects of resilience. A similar scale has already been validated for children and adolescents, this reflects much of the research done on resilience as it's often based on youths. The development and validation of the scale is intended to be used as a diagnostic tool, in order to map people at risk, and tailor the intervention thereafter. Secondly, the project aims to find a connection between vagally mediated heart rate variability (vmHRV) and interoceptive accuracy, in regard to components of resilience. Measurements of HRV and interoceptive accuracy will be paired with corresponding scores from the RSYA. By examining the factors of both resilience and vulnerability we obtain a predisposition to thrive, and develop normally, in the face of adversity. The recipients of the questionnaire are between the ages of 18-35, during this period of life people experience major life transitions, and are therefore at risk of declining mental health, as shown in the 2018 SHOT-study. This research will also look at how a sense of coherence (Antonovsky) predicts quality of life since it is considered to be a relatively stable factor after the age of 30. This research will help develop an understanding on how to apply suitable interventions for young adults.

Keywords: Resilience, HRV, Interoception, Sense of Coherence



Session 3: Decision-making (Thursday 22nd November 2018)

Time of the session: 16:10-17:30

Time: 16:10-16:30

Martiny-Huenger, Torstein-Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø (UiT)

Deliberation decreases the likelihood of expressing dominant responses – Not more, not less

I will outline a basic function of deliberation: that of decreasing the likelihood of expressing dominant responses. Furthermore, I will describe a minimalistic mechanism of how this function of deliberation could be implemented. To demonstrate the value of this function, I will reinterpret prior research in the area of decision-making and self-regulation that can be more parsimoniously explained by this function of deliberation. This reinterpretation includes attributing different decision-quality outcomes following deliberation to characteristics of the task instead of characteristics of deliberation. Finally, empirically, I will present three new studies that use gambling choices with the specific task characteristic that dominant responses (operationalized by the size of framing effects) and decision quality (operationalized by expected value) are independent of each other. In line with the dominant-response reducing function of deliberation, inducing deliberation (as compared to spontaneity) reduced the likelihood of expressing dominant response while having no effect on decision quality. The research will be discussed with respect to mechanisms of self-regulation and methodological issues regarding the attribution of observed behavioral effects following deliberation to characteristics of the deliberation process as compared to characteristics of the task context.

Keywords: deliberation, framing effect, decision making, self-regulation



Time: 16:30–16:50

Hammer, Danel–Department of Psychology, University of Oslo (UiO)

Territorial control in the Oslo police:

A community psychological study of the “police gaze” and profiling of illegal foreigners

This master thesis addresses how police officers on the immigration field profile potential foreigners who can be expelled under the Norwegian Immigration Act. The empirical material is collected through participatory observation and interviews with police officers at the Division for Immigration Management in Oslo Police District, whose main mandate is to patrol, arrest and expel persons without a residence permit in Norway. The study aims to understand the “police gaze” (“politiblikket”) as a form of competence – the knowledges, experiences, attitudes, and “gut feeling” that underlie police assessments and selection of control objects. Based on a community-psychological perspective, I seek to understand the contextual, individual and situational criteria that underlie the choices of the police officers in a control situation. It is of particular interest to investigate how categories are designed and how differentiation criteria are used in the police work. Furthermore, the study focuses on understanding the effect of their competence, assessments and choices during patrol. Is the police able to identify and control the right persons, and to what extent do the police officers themselves experience their work as contributing in meeting the goals and intentions of their mission?

Keywords: Police, territorial control, community psychology



Time: 16:50–17:10

Stephensen, Matthew–Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

All that Glitters is not Gold: How the Attractiveness of a Stimulus Influences Risk Judgements

Research has shown that affective responses to a stimulus can influence risk judgements. The complex stimuli of multicue probabilistic judgements have numerous distinct features, each capable of evoking affect irrespective of its relevance for the risk judgement. We first examine whether the overall affective response to a complex stimulus, measured as attractiveness, influences its risk judgement. We then investigate whether one of the stimulus' features that has different subjective affective values influences the risk judgement despite having indeterminate relevance for that judgement. Across 3 studies (N=141), participants judged the safety of 4 backcountry skiing scenarios in terms of avalanche danger. The studies used a mixed design: the within-subject experimental factor was the presence vs. absence of ski tracks, the quasi-experimental factor was the degree of attractiveness of the scenario, and the main response variable was the safety judgement with respect to avalanche risk. Results indicate a positive relationship between scenario attractiveness and safety judgements: increasingly positive affective responses correspond to judgements of greater safety. This relationship holds for novice and expert backcountry skiers. The results further indicate a significant interaction between the preference for no ski tracks and the judgement of safety: the greater the individual preference for the absence of ski tracks, the safer scenarios with no ski tracks were judged to be. A sufficiently strong affective response to a single feature of a stimulus, irrespective of its relevance for the risk judgement, can significantly influence the risk judgement.

Keywords: affect, risk judgement, decision-making



Time: 17:10-17:30

Skedseid, Heidi-Business School, University of Stavanger (UiS)

Single-Option aversion Replication and Extension

The aim of this article is to increase our understanding of single-option aversion, an effect that causes a product to be chosen more often if presented together with a competing product rather than on its own (Mochon, 2013). The effect was documented by Mochon in 2013 and has since been referenced numerous times but never replicated. Any experimental study which has not been replicated should be treated with some caution. This paper corroborates the single-option aversion effect in four experiments and discusses the important role of replications when using experiments as a research tool. Furthermore, the paper aims to uncover what is driving single-option aversion. What is the psychological motivation behind the effect? A hypothesis is put forward that single-option aversion is the behavioral expression of reactance, which is motivated as a result of the limited choice options. Reactance theory explains behavior associated with a reduction or perceived limitation of freedom of choice (Brehm, 1966, 1989). Four experiments, which test this hypothesis, are presented. The first experiment uses an adaptation of a scale developed by Dillard and Shen (2005). Respondents who defer choice in the single option situation report a higher level of threat to freedom and a higher level of anger than respondents who choose, giving initial support to the hypothesis. In the final three experiments, the threat level is reduced by introducing known moderators of reactance into the experimental scenario. The experimental results all support the hypothesis that single-option aversion is a reactant behavior.

Keywords: Single-option aversion, replications, experiments.

Session 4: Health promotion (Friday 23rd November 2018)

Time of the session: 09:00-10:20

Time: 09:00-09:20

Braaten, Linn-Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Health Promotion in the University Setting

Today's students will be our future workforce and will play an important role in solving Norway's challenges to come. Despite this, little research has been done on how student health is created within a university setting. The aim of this study is to investigate within the framework of the JD-R-theory, whether students' self-efficacy, a known predictor of academic performance, can be explained by the relationship between student engagement, burnout, and social support from fellow students and professors. The main question is to find out if these relationships may function as a health promotion processes for students within the university setting. 330 students from NTNU Trondheim participated in the survey: 'Health promoting study environment survey', and a CB-SEM analysis was used to test the study hypothesis. The results suggest a relationship between self-efficacy and social support, mediated positively by engagement and negatively by burnout, which is in line with results from prior research in the work and organizational setting. This indicate that social support is important to promote student self-efficacy and creates both a health prevention process through burnout and a health promotion process through engagement. As there has been conducted very little research on students' health previously, the study makes a theoretical contribution in understanding how student's health can be promoted within a university setting in light of the JD-R theory. However, more research on the topic is needed. Hopefully, the study might instigate future research and development of evidence-based interventions to promote healthy universities in the future.

Keywords: Healthy university, JD-R theory, Health promotion



Time: 09:20-09:40

Albarghouthi, Samar-Department of Psychology – Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

The impact of caregiving a Child with Cancer: Experiences from Huda Al-Masri Pediatric Cancer Department in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Pediatric cancer represent an increasing public health concern around the globe especially in low resource setting counting mostly on informal caregiving. Children with cancer in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) represent about 8% of all cancer registered cases in the OPT, and in which Leukemia is ranked the first among childhood cancer. Unfortunately, fragmentation is the best to describe cancer care in the OPT which encounter huge challenges in delivering cancer care services. Until now, cancer care is under-researched arena in the OPT, with an under-registration in childhood cancer in the OPT influenced by deteriorated Palestinian health care, lack of resources, and political instability. This qualitative inquiry conducted in-depth semi structured interviews with 10 mothers who are the main caregivers of their children with cancer. For the mothers in the Palestinian culture, caregiving is considered a cultural obligation and an expected role for women. As much as caregiving experiences can bring personal satisfaction and strong bonding with the child, caregiving can be very challenging especially in low resource setting. The presentation will highlight how childhood cancer influences the mothers as caregivers and how it create changes in the family dynamics. Also, what are the resources the mothers use to cope with their child sickness, and what are the obstacles that confront them. One of the biggest challenges for the mothers as caregivers was the institutional support that generated high insecurity among the mothers related to their children health and well-being. This is related to the fact that before 2013, Pediatric cancer department was integral part of the adult oncology department (with high mortality rate) which affected negatively the survival rates of health and well-being for the children with cancer and the psychological adjustment of their mothers. Fortunately, this has improved significantly after establishing Huda Al-Masri Pediatric cancer department.

Keywords: Cancer care, Childhood Cancer, Health, Well-being



Time: 09:40-10:00

Anjass, Thawra-Master program in Community Psychology, Birzeit University, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (BZU)

The psychology of a female addicted to drugs in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

The study aimed to identify the psychology of drug addicts in the occupied Palestinian territory, in order to identify the psychological characteristics of the addicted female, and to identify the dynamic personality of the addicted female, and to identify the psychological and social factors of addiction. This study came for a further exploration for building a preventive and therapeutic program to reduce female's drug abuse and addiction. The importance of the study is to address the subject of addicted female in the Palestinian society who are not given adequate attention due to the stigma attached to females socialization. Thereby reducing females access to curative and preventive services. The researcher used the case study, clinical interview, personal analysis test, the Rorschach test with three female's drugs addicts at the center of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts at Shofat Camp. The study revealed that one of the most important reasons for drug addiction and addiction to female is social problems such as family disintegration, frustration and lack of sense of security towards the future, the presence of a person addicted to the life of a female as a relative or husband or friend, sexual harassment and rape. The study also revealed that the despair of female from the possibility of getting rid of this problem or the presence of people around them discouraged determination or benefit from the continuation of addiction leads to the persistence of addiction or ease of relapse and return to abuse.

Keywords: drugs, addiction, female, case study



Time: 10:00–10:20

Gløkken, Anne-Østfold University College / Center for Simulation and Innovation,
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Faculty of Health and Welfare Sciences (HiØ)

Lugo, Richardo G.-Department of Psychology, RG-CHaP, Inland Norway University of
Applied Sciences (HiØ)

Academic Coaching and its Effects on Student Development

Rising rates of university student mental health issues has been shown in different countries. Depression rates are measured between 10% to 85% with a weighted mean of 30.6% of students being depressed. Mental health issues and subsequent dropout are the most pressing issues in universities today. This burden is often dealt with through pastoral services and universities are focusing more on pathogenic rather than salutogenic solutions. Recent research has shown that academic coaching, a salutogenic approach, could be a valuable tool to help this issue both for students and lecturers. Within academia, a coach's 'job' is to help the student understand the processes that stop adaptive academic behaviors, such as procrastination and anxiety, through leading the student through a process of self-assessment, reflection, and goal setting. Coaching helps strengthen psychological processes such as self-efficacy, self-regulation, and changing mindsets, all in which improve academic performance. The scope of the study was to identify psychological and wellbeing factors that developed in students after being through the academic coaching program. A study using first year students who participated in a coaching program. Interviews were conducted with the eleven students to discuss their experiences. The results show that the categories that arose were concentrated on different psychological factors: developing metacognitive skills (43.9%); cognitive aspects (28.7%); health factors (21.9% sources of stress and drop out), and social relations (6.8%; mentor roles), with student stress (17.9%) being the biggest individual category.



Session 5: Gender and Identity (Friday 23rd November 2018)

Time of the session: 12:40-14:00

Time: 12:40-13:00

Martiny, Sarah-Department of Psychology, The Arctic University of Tromsø (UiT)

Social Identity Threat in Interpersonal Relationships

Research has shown that social identity threat can have a broad variety of negative consequences. However, not much is known about the consequences of social identity threat on interpersonal relationships. In the present research, we hypothesize that experiencing social identity threat decreases people's social approach motivation toward other people related to the stereotyped domain. Specifically, we manipulated social identity threat by activating negative stereotypes about women in math. As math is an important aspect of the academic self-concept, female university students who are confronted with a negative math stereotype should experience threat toward their identity as university students. We then tested whether this threat affected female students' motivation to approach other university students and whether the effect was mediated by a reduced sense of belonging to the university. Data from 478 participants, assessed in three experimental (Study 1a: N = 79, Study 1b: N = 164, Study 2: N = 100) and one correlational study (Study 3: N = 135), mainly supported these hypotheses. We conclude that social identity threat can be detrimental to the quality of people's social lives.



Time: 13:00-13:20

Prøitz, Lin -Department of Psychology, University of Oslo (UiO)

Roen, Katrina-Department of Psychology, University of Oslo (UiO)

'I feel there's no point in going anywhere anymore': The workings of emotion and affect in the context of web-based interactions among people affected by diverse sex development

People whose lives have been affected by intersex / diverse sex development (DSD) have often been told that they are unlikely to meet anyone with the same diagnosis as them. Online forum and support groups have made it possible for people with similar diagnoses and experiences to find one another. There is very little published research focusing on online support and dialogue, relating to intersex/(DSD), and scarce research where emotion and affect are at the centre of the analysis. Based on feminist and critical psychological perspectives on affect, our paper focuses on workings of emotion and affect in the context of online narratives among people affected by DSD. Guided by the following analytical framework; what kind of subjects are produced through a discourse of normality?, and what becomes possible or impossible through the workings of intelligibility and normality?, we are particularly interested in exploring affective practices where a 'biographical disruption' in the contributors' narratives occur, meaning excerpts where a disruptive experience in life has taken or takes place

Keywords: critical psychology, DSD/intersex, online forum, biographical disruption



Time: 13:20–13:40

Leirtun, Henrik Berger-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)

Sexual health and functioning in homosexual men

Associations between sexual functioning and mental health are becoming a focus of research. However, research is a victim of heteronormativity and does not represent the growing LGBT community. Between 2/3 and 80% of gay men report having anal intercourse. Although inconclusive, research suggests that over half the samples report some degree of anodyspareunia with 12% in one study reporting pain to severe to continue. Additionally, associations between adverse mental health conditions and anodyspareunia has been recognized. The aim of this study is to further elucidate the subject of anodyspareunia in a Norwegian sample. A Norwegian LGBT sample was recruited through social media. We investigated the relationship between anodyspareunia and sexual functioning, with self-efficacy and quality of life measures in a homosexual population. The results show that Anodyspareunia was negatively associated with quality of life measurements. Anodyspareunia also had a positive association with anxiety, but an inverse association with self-efficacy. Self-efficacy was not a moderator between AD & quality of life as shown in other studies. Sexual functioning was influenced by both positive and negative affect. Our findings replicate earlier findings in that anodyspareunia is linked with lower satisfaction with life, anxiety and self-concepts, as found in both hetero- and homosexual studies. Affective states also showed influence on sexual functioning. This brings new insights to the field regarding the role of self-efficacy, sexual health and quality of life. Further research is needed to further find relevant results that may be specific for the LGBT community.

Keywords: sexual functioning, anodyspareunia, quality of life, homosexuality



Time: 13:40–14:00

Anderssen, Norman–University of Bergen (UiB)

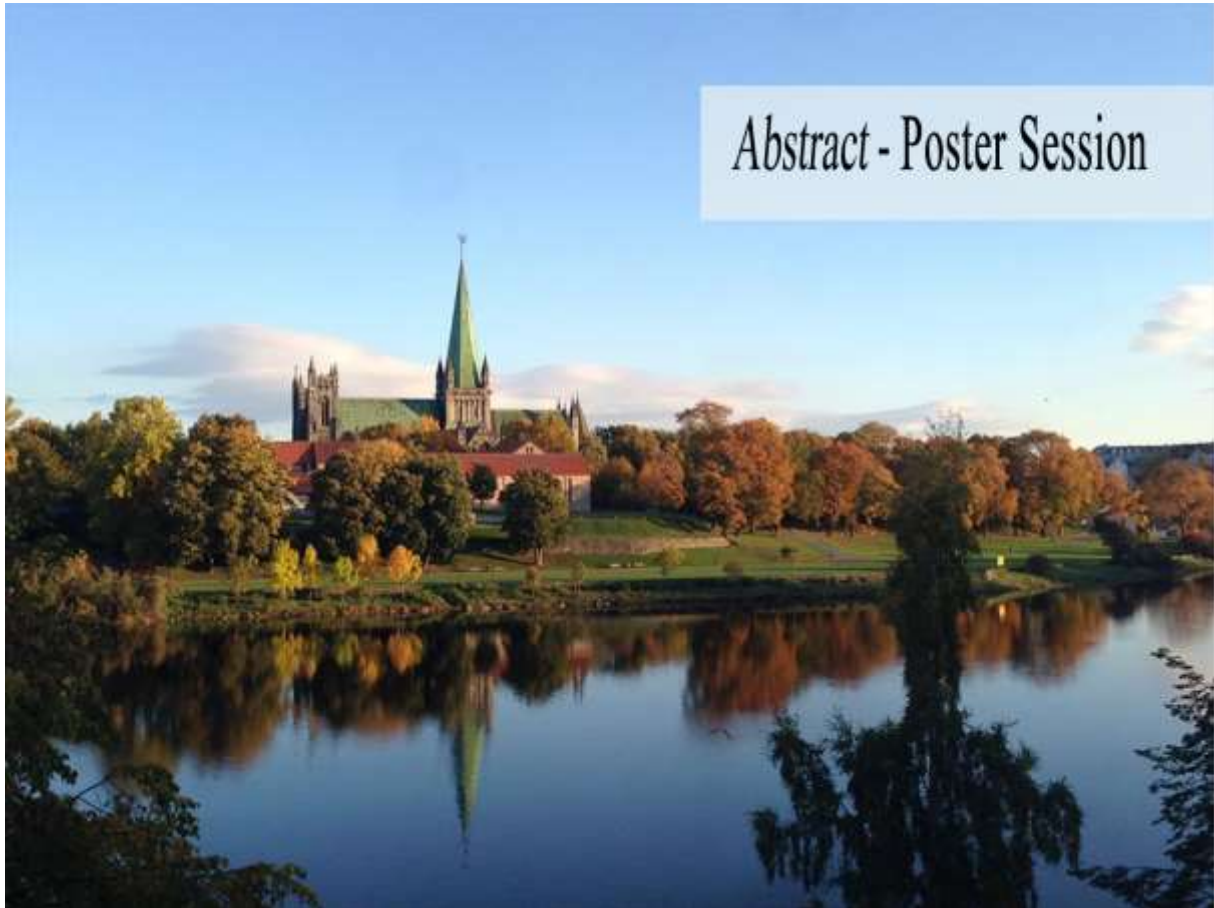
Eggebo, Helga–University of Bergen (UiB)

Stubberud, Elisabeth–University of Bergen (UiB)

Challenges in establishing a representative sample of LGBTI-persons

Due to stigmatization, many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons are still partly or fully closeted, and there is a need to assess living conditions among these groups. The authors are involved in an upcoming national study funded by Bufdir, and in this presentation we identify conceptual and practical challenges in establishing a representative sample of LGBTI-persons and suggest ways to partly overcome these. The conceptual challenges relate to the contested nature of sexual orientation (heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual) and gender (transgender, cis-gender, intersex) where some argues that these are fixed and others argue that they are fluid. We adopt a 'pragmatic relativist approach' seeing the categories as specific for our time and place, acknowledging a stability that makes it possible to meaningfully utilize the categories. The practical challenges relate to how one may recruit a national representative sample where the gold standard would be unrealistically costly - to distribute invitations to participate to randomly drawn citizens. We suggest, firstly, to consider not including intersex persons since they are few with much in-group variability, and it is currently not feasible to establish a representative sample among these. Secondly, we suggest to apply an oversampling procedure where we from already established national panels (e.g. Norstat) randomly and over a period of several weeks, invite increasingly more panel members to participate; when a group reaches acceptable group size (e.g. 260 lesbian women), we terminate the data collection among those who assign to this group while continuing data collection among the others.

Keywords: LGBTI, representativeness, living conditions, methodology



22nd-23rd November 2018



Poster Session (Friday 23rd November 2018)

Time of the session: 10:30–11:30

Glogovac, Bogdan–Ducky social entrepreneurs

Simonsen, Mads–Ducky social entrepreneurs

–Ducky social entrepreneurs

Albarghouthi, Samar–Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Towards better climate action: The Climate Championship in Norwegian High School

Achieving public climate engagement is difficult, and traditional one-way communication is recognised to be ineffective for altering individual behaviour. Rather, it is recognised in the literature that successful alteration of climate behaviour requires a set of approaches to act together. Important best practices involve interactivity and engagement, and include data collection, feedback, competitions, games ('gamification') and community-based approaches. DUCKY combines all of these best practices in a complete, interactive climate engagement platform built on campaigns and competitions/challenges, where employees, organisational members, and other stakeholders can log and track everyday climate-friendly activities. DUCKY is a highly scalable, easy-to-use progressive web app enabling anyone to a) measure their carbon footprint b) visualise how their carbon footprint is impacted by daily activities, and c) get according personalised advice on how tolerable lifestyle changes can reduce their footprint. The core concept of DUCKY is delivering a commercially robust climate documentation and engagement platform that can help realise the overall goal of reducing climate change by means of effective, large-scale mobilisation of individuals. The presentation will explain how Ducky enterprise in Trondheim succeeded to initiate 'Trøndelag Climate Championship 2017' with 22 high schools from two counties in Trøndelag and Telemark. In the climate championship, all the students in different school locations completed within the classroom, between classes, and between schools to save the most CO₂ emission within three weeks of action in May 2017. Overall, there were 1 689 engaged participants that exceeded the expectations of this pilot project. There were 1401 of these students participated actively throughout the challenge period where actions were all linked to sustainable living accommodating to the pupils lifestyle. Live-data showing the CO₂e number rising when other pupils log their actions. The pupils and teachers were engaged actively in the championship and saved up to '103 530 Kg CO₂' in just three weeks. Ducky have done the Climate Championship again in September–October 2018 among Norwegian high schools for both Trøndelag and Telemark with (6026 participant). Students managed to save up to (273471 CO₂) emission. If all Norwegians did the same as the average pupils then equivalent of 10% of our national climate emissions can be saved. More significantly, the results showed that if Norwegians acted as the 10 best classes in these schools, then equivalent of 30% could be saved from the Norwegian national emissions.



Bugten, Jesper Barth–Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)

Competitiveness

There is a lot of research on top athletes psychological personality traits and optimal psychological states for performance, like grit and flow. Grit refers to a top athletes motivational persistence, and flow refers to his/her optimal psychological state for performance. However, there is no previous research explaining the top athletes tendencies to show a high-competitive spirit, and their ability to utilize their motivation to an optimal psychological state for performance. This paper seeks to explain this phenomenon as competitiveness 'the ability to generate and utilize motivation for optimal psychological state for performance'. The operationalization of competitiveness results in two components: the ability to (1) generate motivation, and (2) utilizing the motivation for performance. The following hypothesis will further be tested; H1: The need for competing and achievement correlates with ego and mastery orientation. H2: High, moderate, or low ego and mastery orientation indicates the ability of generating motivation for performance (component 1). H3: The degree of arousal, anxiety and flow indicates the ability to utilize the motivation to an optimal psychological state for performance (component 2). The first step is to validate the questionnaire for the 'need for competing'. For further investigation of competitiveness and an establishment of a comprehensive model, it is needed a measurement, and analysis, of the need for competing, ego and mastery orientation, grit, need for achievement, anxiety, arousal, self efficacy, and flow. Factor analysis will be used to investigate the variable relationships of the complex concept of competitiveness.

Keywords: Competitiveness, need for competing, need for achievement, ego and mastery orientation, grit, flow, self efficacy



Horgen, Ingeborg Åse-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)

Auestad, Ingrid Trolie-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)

Cognitive Profiles of Female Cyber Defence Operators

Rapid technological developments and definition of the cyber domain as a battlefield has challenged the cognitive attributes of its operators. Little is known about the cognitive demands on and the profiles of cyber defence officers. Research in this area is scarce, and also has not reflected gender differences. Psychological factors have been found to influence performance in cyber defence operations (Lugo & Sütterlin, 2018) but these findings did not include females. These factors may be relevant also in future selection processes. Female cyber cadet officers were tested against fellow male cadets and non-technical female cadets. Psychological factors tested included cognitive styles, personality, emotion regulation strategies, self-efficacy, and metacognition. Results: Female cyber defence officers were different on several psychological factors than non-technical control females. They showed higher degrees of maladaptive emotion regulation strategies, less assertiveness, and self-efficacy, but had better metacognitive regulation strategies. Compared to male cyber defence officer cadets, females reported less positive affect, more anxiety, less self-efficacy and more maladaptive emotion regulation strategies. Females cadets also reported lower metacognition. To conclude, female officer cadets showed worrisome scores on psychological predictors of academic outcomes but were not different on other cognitive measurements than their male counterparts. Cyber engineering is considered a STEM degree, but due to the novel domain, little is known about female operators. Future research needs to identify how factors used in previous studies might affect female performance in the cyber education and domain.



Hustavnes, Geir Martin-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer (INN)

The effects of a short bout of exercise and a guided relaxation routine (mindfulness meditation) on tobacco withdrawal symptoms and cravings in abstinent snus users

Tobacco is the only legal drug that may kill many of its users, despite being used as intended by manufacturers. Snus is a smokeless form of tobacco, which is being increasingly used in the Scandinavian countries. Because it has fewer adverse effects on the cardio-pulmonary system, snus is considered to be significantly safer as compared to cigarettes. However, regular use of snus has been associated with endothelial dysfunction, a precursor to cardiovascular disease. Discounting tobacco use is thought to reduce tobacco-related morbidity. Previous research indicates that exercise and mindfulness could serve as effective strategies to reduce acute cravings and withdrawal symptoms associated with smoke cessation. These strategies could thereby serve as possible aids in tobacco cessation programs. However, it is not known if the effects of these strategies could be generalized to snus users. The present study examines whether exercise and mindfulness could reduce cravings and withdrawal symptoms in abstinent snus users. The study's design is an experimental 3-group-randomized controlled trial. Ninety participants who use snus on a regular basis were recruited from Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences to attend a laboratory experiment, having abstained from snus the previous night (23 PM). The participants were randomly allocated to one of the three conditions, with 30 in each group. Measures of Mood and Physical Symptoms Scale, Tiffany item, FTND Snus, Rumination, PANAS, BFI44, were controlled for. We postulate that the results would be similar to previous studies conducted on cravings in abstinent smokers.

Keywords: snus, cravings, mindfulness, exercise



Larsen, Even Olai-Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Lillehammer

Effects of exercise on cognitive functioning in an elderly sample with and without COPD

The relationship between physical exercises and improvement in cognitive functioning in humans and animals is well established. However, the effect physical exercise and training has on patients with COPD seems to be less well understood. COPD is usually followed by at least some decline in cognitive functioning, and examination of how exercise might prevent decline or improve cognitive functioning for this population may be an important contributor to aid COPD-patients in their daily lives. The mechanisms behind cognitive decline in COPD-patients is not clear, but the neurobiological mechanisms behind exercise supports the prediction that increased physical exercise will improve cognitive functioning. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between exercise and cognitive functioning in COPD-patients. There were thirty-five elderly participants (>65 years) with (N=11) and without COPD were recruited and tested after an 8-week exercise intervention on cognitive functioning and well-being. Cognitive functioning and wellbeing were measured both before and after. The results show that exercise had a significant effect for the control group on cognitive functioning. For the COPD group, exercise had medium to large effects on cognitive functioning and in decreasing negative effect. To conclude, exercise can be beneficial for all people over 65. People with COPD might have a better benefit from more endurance exercise than a strength focused exercise intervention. Result show that people with COPD have good effects of an exercise intervention, but bigger sample sizes are needed.

Keywords: COPD, Exercise; Cognitive functioning, Elderly



Larsen, Per Helge H.-Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Should I stay or should I go: The role of mate value, sociosexual orientation, gender and infidelity type on willingness to repair after own transgressions in committed romantic relationships

The concept of reparative behaviors has received relatively little attention in the literature. This study investigates the roles of Mate Value Discrepancies (MVD), sociosexual orientation(SOI), high mate value in combination with unrestricted sociosexual orientation (MV*SOI), and gender on willingness to offer reparations following hypothetical own sexual and emotional infidelity scenarios. It was predicted that MVD, unrestricted sociosexuality and high mate value in combination with unrestricted sociosexual orientation (MV*SOI) would predict less reparative behaviors. Additionally, it was predicted that relative to women, men would perform less reparative behaviors following own emotional infidelity, whereas women would perform less reparative behaviors following own sexual infidelity. The results supported only some of the predictions. Men who perceived a mate value discrepancy, in that their partner was rated as less attractive relative to themselves, and men who scored higher on the Sociosexual Orientation Inventory, performed less reparative behaviors in the context of own emotional infidelity. Relative to women, men performed less reparative behaviors following own emotional infidelity. Results are discussed from an evolutionary psychological perspective.



Lehmann, Olga-Department of Mental Health, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

'I'm the one who has written this': Reciprocity and existential meaning-making in writing courses for older adults in Norway

In this article we explore, theoretically and empirically, the reciprocity of care afforded by writing courses for older adults. In order to do so, we analyze published narratives (Kirkens Bymisjon, 2015) written by teachers and participants of courses organized by the Church City Mission, a humanitarian organization in Norway. The reciprocity that appeared in the course is grounded in the sense of vulnerability that both teachers and participants embraced, and that is experienced in three main relational movements that these writing courses convey: self-exploration, otherness and togetherness. Even though these writing courses for older adults are not explicitly therapeutic, the implications for mental health are further discussed, including such issues as motivation, existential meaning-making, memory and attention.

Keywords: writing, aging, self-exploration, otherness, togetherness, existential meaning, writing course.



Moghaddam, Zeinab-West Tehran Branch-Islamic Azad University (WTIAU)

Dehkhodania, Alireza-West Tehran Branch-Islamic Azad University (WTIAU)

Study of Feasibility, Validity, Reliability and Norm-Finding of Scale of Social Styles in Employees of Tehran Regional Electricity Company

Social style is the world's leading Behavioral Style model. It has been used by thousands of organizations to improve leadership performance and sales results. Social style is used by global organizations and leading executives because it's highly effective, yet easy to understand and apply. Years of research into workplace success have shown that people are one of four social styles, each with their own preferred way of acting, thinking and making decisions. Understanding those preferences, and applying Versatility strategies, helps you determine the best way to interact with everyone more successfully. In this research, feasibility, validity, reliability and norm-finding of questionnaire of social styles have been investigated in employees of Tehran Regional Electricity Company. The method of this research is descriptive and exploratory. A sample group of 350 individuals (194 males and 156 female) were selected through random sampling. The social styles questionnaire, which is scored on the basis of the 4-point Likert scale, contains 30 questions. The reliability of the questionnaire was obtained through Cronbach's alpha coefficient and no question was removed from the questionnaire. For construct validity, the main component analysis method was used. In order to structure the extracted factor scale, in the final stage, using inclining rotation and Bartlett's test, 6 factors were used as, analytical, driver, amiable, expressive, compassionate and lawful.

Keywords: social styles, feasibility, validity, reliability and norm-finding



Zarrin, Sohrab Abdi-University of Qom, Iran

Relation between Self-differentiation, Ego-strength and Psychological Well-being among Iranian University students

This study was aimed to investigate on relation between self-differentiation, ego strength and psychological well-being in students of Islamic Azad University in Qom. Its method was descriptive based on correlation (non-experimental). The statistical community included all students of Islamic Azad University in Qom. Sampling method was cluster that Sample size included 365 students (in detail, 200 male and 165 female). Gathering data tool included DSI-R questionnaire, 4 factors of Catell's Sixteen Factors Personality Inventory, Reff's Psychological Well-being Scales. Data from questionnaires was analyzed by descriptive statistical indices (mean and standard derivation), inference statistical indices (Pearson correlation coefficient, and multivariable regression analysis and independent t-test) by using SPSS software. Findings from the study based on Pearson correlation coefficient showed that there is direct and positive relationship between psychological well-being with self - differentiation and ego. Results from regression analysis showed that self-differentiation and ego strength can predict of some variance changes in psychological well-being. Also, results from independent t-test showed that there is no significant difference between men and women in self-differentiation and psychological well-being but there is significant difference between men and women in ego strength variable.

Keywords: self- differentiation, ego strength, psychological well-being



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