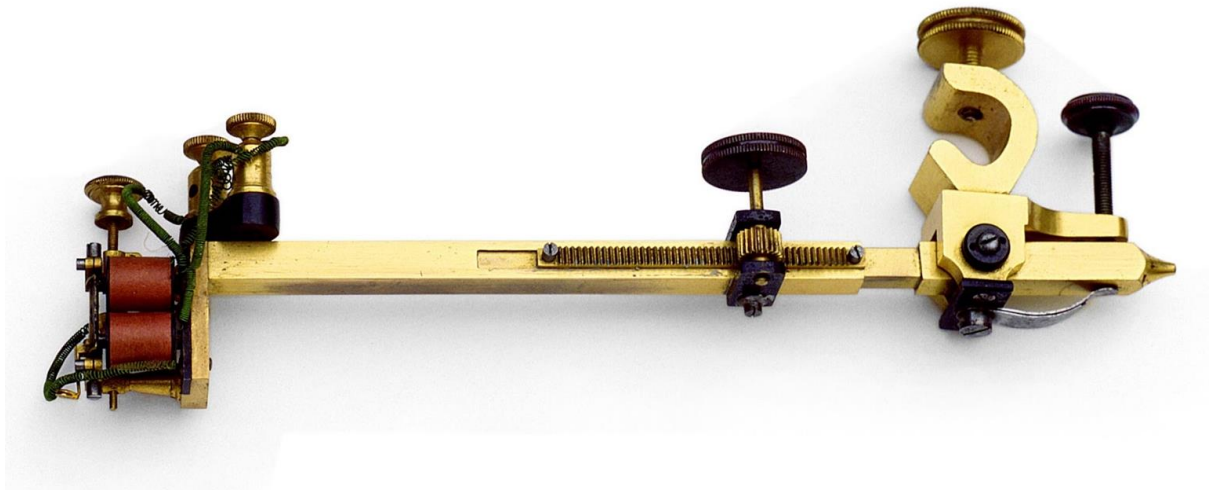


XXIX SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY

MARCH 31 – APRIL 2, 2023

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE



INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY
LABORATORY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
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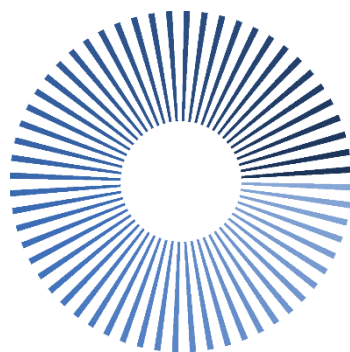
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Deprez time-marker (G. Boulitte, Paris)

Device for setting a fine time base for kymographic recording. It provides oscillations for intervals down to 0.005 sec. A pen is attached to the plunger of an electromagnet. The movements of the plunger may be varied with a conical regulator. The device now lacks the pen. The author of this device is French electrical engineer Marcel Deprez who conducted the first experiments to transmit electrical power (DC) over long distances. Dimensions: 18.5 x 4 x 4.5 cm; Net weight; 145 g; Voltage: V DC = 2 – 4 V

From the collection of old scientific instruments of the Laboratory of experimental psychology, Faculty of philosophy, University of Belgrade

internalization of moral values (moral self) and the number of choices that reflects the consistency in choosing moral values (moral integrity). Convergent and concurrent validity were checked in the preliminary analysis. Correlations between moral identity measures and scores on the pairwise comparison questionnaire indicate satisfactory convergent validity only for number of choices parameter. Regarding the concurrent validity, no differences were found in the parameters of moral identity between the groups of participants with different volunteering experience, but differences were obtained in the both parameters with regard to the religious status of the participants. Believers achieve higher scores in both parameters for the values of loyalty, freedom and respect, while non-believers achieve higher scores for the values of truth and concern for others. Finally, the moral identity measures showed insignificant or weak correlation within different contexts (value choices strongly influenced by situational factors), that do not support Blasi's starting point that moral identity is a stable aspect of the self.

Keywords: moral identity, moral values, moral dilemmas, moral self

UNDERSTANDING SENTIMENT TOWARDS RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR: THE ROLE OF THE MILITANT EXTREMIST MINDSET (MEMS) AND BIG FIVE PERSONALITY

Ivana Jakšić

University of Belgrade Faculty of Political Sciences | ivana.jaksic@fpn.bg.ac.rs

Nikola Jović

University of Belgrade Faculty of Political Sciences

Serbia's political positioning towards the Russia-Ukraine war is a highly contentious public issue and thus there is importance in understanding the factors that predict attitudes in this domain. In the current study we sought to examine individual differences in the sentiment towards the Russia-Ukraine war with a particular focus on Militant Extremist Mindset (subscales: Proviolence, Vile world, Divine power) and Big Five personality traits (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Openness and Conscientiousness). The sentiment towards the war is operationalized through War Anxiety (WAS), positive and negative emotions in relation to war (self-reported on a Likert scale), accountability perceptions of different actors (Russia, Ukraine, NATO, EU, and USA) and attitude towards imposing sanctions against Russia. The data was collected in April 2022 by combining face-to-face and online surveying, on a two-stage stratified (region and education) random sample of 917 adults. The predictive power of personality predictors was tested after controlling for socio-economic variables (age, education, urbanization). A total of 8% of variance in war anxiety (WAS) can be explained with neuroticism ($\beta_{WAS} = -.23, p < .01$), agreeableness ($\beta_{WAS} = .13, p < .01$), and Divine power ($\beta_{WAS} = .13, p = .01$). Emotions in relation to war can be explained by agreeableness, neuroticism, conscientiousness, Proviolence and/or Divine power (7% of variance in negative emotions and 16% of variance in positive emotions), with MEMS factors being particularly predictive for positive feelings in relation to war (13% of variance explained). Perceived accountability of the Ukraine, NATO, EU, and USA is positively predicted by Vile World ($\beta = .33, p < .01$, 10% of variance explained), while Russia's

accountability is negatively predicted by all MEMS factors (Providence $\beta = -.14$, $p < .01$, Vile world $\beta = -.12$, $p < .01$, Divine power $\beta = -.18$, $p < .01$, 8% of variance explained). Agreeableness predicted positive attitude towards imposing sanctions against Russia, explaining 4% of variance ($Wald = 5.35$, $p = .02$). As expected, sentiment towards Russia-Ukraine war reflects personality traits typically predictive of political behavior and even greater extent radical and violent extremism mindset. Relatively small percentage of criteria explained variation suggests that the explanations of the war related attitudes should be expanded to the domain of more specific political attitudes, social identity, as well as social influence processes shaping public opinion.

Keywords: emotions, war anxiety, Big Five, Militant Extremist Mindset (MEMS), Russia-Ukraine War

IS AUTO-CHAUVINISM A MEASURABLE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCT?

Aleksandar Milovanović¹ | *aleksandarsmilovanovic@gmail.com*

Aleksa Filipović¹

Andrej Đukić¹

Boban Nedeljković¹

Ljiljana B. Lazarević²

Marija Kušić¹

Goran Knežević¹

¹Department of Psychology and Laboratory for Research of Individual Differences, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

²Institute of Psychology and Laboratory for Research of Individual Differences, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade

The term “auto-chauvinism” gained much popularity in public and political discourse in Serbia in past years. It was mainly used to denote those individuals who express negative and sometimes extremely critical attitudes toward Serbian society. Until now, the phenomenon did not receive adequate psychologists’ attention. We aimed to understand the phenomenon better by constructing a scale to measure it, as the first step. The initial pool of over 200 items that could tap the auto-chauvinism comprised statements (e.g., “Others rightly see us as a wild people”) drawn from books, newspaper articles, and media appearances of those who labeled others as auto-chauvinists as well as those who were labeled this way. Eight researchers rated face validity, clarity, and formulation simplicity of all statements. After items with the lowest ratings were excluded, a set of 152 items was administered to the convenient sample ($N = 890$; 59.3% females; $M_{age} = 38.8$, $SD_{age} = 12.8$) alongside right-wing (RWA) and left-wing authoritarianism (LWA) scales. Exploratory factor analysis with Promax rotation yielded four factors with high loadings ($>.60$) on a higher-order factor we labeled In-Group Criticism (IGC): Auto-chauvinism (e.g., “Crime is in our genes”), Perception of in-group as hostile and intolerant to differences (e.g., “There is no culture of dialogue here”), Perception of in-group as authoritarian and corrupt (e.g., “All our heroes are war criminals”), and Rejection of conspiratorial interpretation of IGC (e.g., “Our fighters for democracy and the rule of law are

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