



19th Annual Meeting of the Polish Social Psychological Society

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

P:PS Polish Social Psychological Society



Date: **September 19–21, 2024**
Location: **SWPS University in Katowice, Techników 9**
Contact: zjazdpsps2024@swps.edu.pl

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Thursday, 19th September 2024

11.40 – 13:20 Symposia & thematic sessions with oral presentations 1

Understanding Dishonesty in Social Contexts (Symposium ENG.) Room 205 2nd floor

Chair: Katarzyna Cantarero, Discussant: Michał Białek, Organizers: Katarzyna Cantarero & Monika Wrobel

This symposium offers interdisciplinary insights into dishonesty, examining the psychological, cultural, and situational factors shaping moral behavior and judgments. The first talk delves into the perception of tears as a sign of honesty, exploring how social context influences this perception. Four studies examine the conditions under which tearful individuals are perceived as honest or manipulative. Findings reveal a nuanced understanding of the social meaning of tears, challenging the notion of tears as universally associated with honesty. The second talk addresses the rise of AI-assisted academic dishonesty and its psychological underpinnings. Grounded in the Theory of Planned Behavior, the study investigates attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control as predictors of engaging in AI-assisted academic misconduct. Findings suggest that AI-facilitated academic dishonesty should be viewed as an extension of traditional cheating, highlighting the need for comprehensive prevention strategies. The third talk examines how temporal distance and personal closeness influence dishonesty and moral judgment in social dilemmas. Through seven studies, the study explores the interplay between temporal delay and personal relationships on individuals' propensity for dishonest behavior and moral judgment. Findings reveal complex dynamics between temporal distance, personal closeness, and ethical decision-making. The final talk discusses findings from three studies investigating scenarios where dishonesty may be perceived as more moral than honesty. Through experimental studies, the research explores factors influencing individuals' likelihood to cheat prosocially and their evaluation of dishonest behavior. Findings challenge conventional notions of honesty as always the best policy, offering insights into the complexity of moral decision-making.

Place as a Subject of Psychological Research (Symposium PL) Room 207, 2nd floor

Chair & Organizer: Maria Lewicka

Until recently, the psychology of place was the domain of environmental psychology. For some time, however, there has been a growing interest among social psychologists in the significance of place in human life and the implications that people's relationships with place have for their life satisfaction, social capital, social attitudes and well-being. In the current symposium, we present five series of studies that take place as their main topic. In the first speech, Sabina Toruńczyk-Ruiz and Anna Wnuk will present research on the factors that shape attachment to place among Ukrainian refugees staying in

Poland, showing the role of trust and of the presence of anchor points in the new place of residence. A complementary speech will be the presentation of research results conducted by Maria Mirucka, Sabina Toruńczyk-Ruiz and Karolina Hansen on how a relationship with place, including sense of ownership of the place and control over the place, influence attitudes towards immigrants in Poland. In the next speech, Maria Lewicka and Monika Prusik will present a series of studies on reactions to place changes: changes made in place and changes resulting from relocation. Research demonstrates that the type of nostalgia, restorative or reflective, is associated with different patterns of response to change. In the fourth speech, Izabela Lassota, Anna Wnuk, Tomasz Oleksy, and Małgorzata Gambin will present the results of an extensive study showing that mental well-being in a city is influenced by the so-called third places, i.e. places for meetings with other residents (cafes, recreation places), and that the factor that mediates this relationship is place attachment. Finally, the last presentation by Mateusz Strzałkowski and Maria Lewicka concerns the relationship between the perception of buildings differing in architectural styles, their evaluation in terms of the features of places resulting from the theory of place, and the participant's level of cultural capital.

Long-term consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on psychological and social well-being of Poles: Findings from a project investigating postcrisis personal and community resources and dynamics (Symposium PL) Room 305, 3rd floor

Chair & Organizer: Krys Kaniasty

it is reasonable to assert that COVID-19 pandemic represented a “total catastrophe”. It embedded all possible classes of stressors: traumas (death, injuries), life events (job loss), daily hassles (daily irritants), macro-system events (economic downturns), nonevents (cancellations of expected milestones), and chronic stressors (non-resolving life difficulties). No other collective crisis in the world's history, prompted such an unprecedented number of research studies attempting to assess its impact on psychological health and well-being. Most research has been conducted in the initial months of the pandemic. The proposed symposium will examine the longer-term impact of the COVID-19 losses, disruptions, and threats on various indicators of hedonic and eudaimonic well-being.

Five presentations will summarize key findings of a longitudinal study (funded by NCN) with 3 waves of data collection between July 2021 and August 2022. The first presentation (presenter B. Urbańska) will describe the major aims of this research and its methodology. Next, (presenter K. Kaniasty) findings concerning associations of COVID-19 experiences with various mental health outcomes will be presented. The psychological toll of the Russian-Ukrainian war on Poles will be also addressed. The third presentation (presenter M. Baran) will focus on complicated social support dynamics that emerged in times of coping with the pandemic. How COVID-19 influenced, for better or worse, peoples' views about their futures will be addressed by the fourth presentation (presenter K. Hamer). Finally, we will offer our insights from COVID-19 narratives in peoples' own voices collected as a qualitative part of this research project (presenter M. Boczkowska). We hope that this symposium will not only be interesting and

instructive to researchers of social-psychological dynamics of coping with life adversities but will also offer opportunities for new collaborations.

How do men cope with experiences of romantic and sexual loneliness? From extreme engagement to incel beliefs (Symposium PL) Room 307, 3rd floor

Chair: Tomasz Oleksy, Discussant: Agnieszka Łyś, Organizers: Tomasz Oleksy & Magdalena Śmieja

The absence of romantic and sexual relationships significantly impacts well-being and mental health, particularly among individuals perceiving their single status as involuntary. While loneliness presents a challenge for both genders, young men are more frequently without romantic relationships or sexual activity compared to women. As a result, lonely young men may be susceptible to both anti-female and antisocial radicalization. In this symposium, we will explore these issues from the perspectives of social and environmental psychology. The first presentation by Alicja Walczak et al. introduces the development and validation of the Redpill-Blackpill Scale (RBS), aimed at assessing prevalent ideologies within the manosphere, an online space focusing on men's interests, social relationships, dating, and personal development. The scale measures beliefs regarding e.g. strategies leading to dating success, the role of physical appearance, sexism, and violence. Next, Tomasz Oleksy et al. examine the role of authenticity as a mediator between unwanted celibacy and virtual migrations among young men. Drawing from the State Authenticity as Fit to the Environment (SAFE) theory, they explore how feelings of authenticity influence men's perception of fit with virtual environments and its implications for mental health. In the third presentation, Karolina Bonarska et al. examine the fear of being single (FOBS) and its relationship with extreme romantic behaviors among men. They explore how FOBS motivates individuals to engage in extreme and non-extreme behaviors aimed at finding romantic partners. In the final presentation, Wojciech Podsiadłowski et al. investigate the associations between attachment styles, masculine role strain, and unwanted celibacy among young men. Their research highlights the interplay between attachment insecurity, adherence to gender stereotypes, and experiences of romantic loneliness.

Decisions and economic behavior (Oral presentation session ENG) Room 303&304 3rd floor

- 1. This auction is boring! Does boredom influence our bidding behaviors?** Agata Kocimska-Bortnowska, Agata Gąsiorowska, Wijnand A.P. van Tilburg, Reinhard Pekrun

Boredom is an unpleasant experience that consists of wanting a satisfying activity but not being able to do it. The experience of boredom can lead people to adopt behaviors aimed at transforming a current situation into a more stimulating one. It is precisely this mechanism that can be observed in various everyday situations that have to do with buying. Auction and bidding behavior is no different. There are a number of elements that influence the behavior of auctioneers, such as: Value accuracy (wide or narrow price range), auction format (ascending or descending) and waiting time at each price step. It is

also hypothesized that open ascending and descending auctions should yield the same expected revenue under identical conditions and that a longer deliberation time and cumulative waiting time over the course of the auction may induce boredom, impatience and consequently earlier bidding. In a series of two experiments, we tested the above assumptions. In the first online study (2x2 within-subjects design) conducted via Prolific Academic with a UK sample (N = 316), the participants' task was to estimate the real value of the given product by placing a given bid on an auction clock (ascending vs. descending x fast vs. slow). We hypothesized that individuals with higher levels of boredom (compared to less bored participants) would bid lower amounts of money in ascending auctions and higher amounts in descending auctions. The results confirmed our expectations. As a follow-up study, we conducted another online experiment via Prolific Academic with a UK sample (N = 150). This time we used real money auctions. In addition, participants were liable for real gains and losses. The results of the two studies described above gave us a broader knowledge of bidding behavior under boring conditions.

2. **Bullshit (Sometimes) Makes the Art (Slightly) More Attractive: A Field Study in Gallery-Goers** Anna M Borkowska, Arkadiusz Urbanek, Wojciech Milczarski, Jarosław Zagrobelny, Jerzy Luty, Michał Białek

What would you rather order in a restaurant: a flightless bird in a pickle or chicken fillet? If you prefer simplicity you might choose the chicken, but some would be intrigued by the first option. Such impressive and over the top language is often referred to as bullshit. Bullshit can be both true or false, is extremely vague, and might even have no inherent meaning at all. According to recent studies, using such language can be an effective and low-cost strategy for gaining an advantage in prestige-awarding domains, for example in arts. Bullshit is thought to make art seem more profound and valuable to the viewer. We studied the effect in two Experiments. In Experiment 1 (N=107), we set out to investigate the effect of description type on the perception of non-abstract modern paintings. Artworks provided by four different artists were rated by the participants (real-life gallery-goers) during art exhibitions at galleries. We created descriptions for each painting on three levels of abstraction: simplified (modified to be concrete and simplistic), neutral, and bullshit (modified to be very abstract and vague). We found very small effects of description type. To test for the robustness of the effect, we conducted Experiment 2 (N=60), in which university students rated each description on three dimensions: abstraction, floweriness, and bullshit. This allowed us to replace categorical predictors (simplified, neutral, bullshit) with a continuous rating of the description. After analyzing over 1500 ratings, we found the expressive language of descriptions had a negligible effect on the perceived quality and monetary value of art (R² marginal ≤ 1%). We conclude that, at least for individuals relatively well-informed on art quality and value, the description accompanying a painting has little influence, and the art speaks for itself.

3. **Experiential Avoidance Mediates the Relationship Between Attachment, Anxiety and Material Values** Emrullah Ecer, Agata Gąsiorowska

Individuals with higher levels of attachment anxiety suffer from hypervigilance and preoccupation with relationships. They have a strong need for emotional closeness, reassurance, and comfort, which they cannot fulfill; hence, they may use materialistic values behaviors as compensation. However, no studies

have explored the role of experiential avoidance in the relationship between attachment anxiety and material values. This project aims to address this gap. Having 3 sequential studies, we tested whether experiential avoidance, that is an attempt or desire to suppress unwanted internal experiences, would mediate the relationship between attachment anxiety and materialistic values regardless of cultural differences. In Study 1, including 282 Turkish participants, we found that the indirect effect of attachment anxiety on material values through experiential avoidance was significant, while the indirect effect of attachment avoidance was not. In Study 2, including 185 Turkish participants, we inserted rumination as an additional mediator with experiential avoidance. We observed that after controlling for both mediators, only the indirect effect of attachment anxiety on material values through experiential avoidance was significant. In Study 3, including 588 US participants, we manipulated participants' attachment anxiety (vs. negative experience condition), and we changed the way we measured material values. We presented our participants with photos of the houses, a prototypical example of positional goods (Paavola, 2001; Ramakrishnan & Creutzig, 2021). Employing multilevel Structural Equation Modeling, we found that experiential avoidance mediated the relationship between experimentally induced anxiety versus negative affect conditions and material values, while this relationship was not moderated by the status of houses. We suggest a potential role of experiential avoidance in mitigating adverse effects of attachment anxiety on the material values.

4. The basic psychological needs frustration predict adolescents' conspiracy beliefs through materialism Magdalena Iwanowska, Rosana Stan, Anna Maria Zawadzka

Research on the roots of conspiracy theory beliefs (CTB) among adolescents is an understudied area. We propose – based on the theory of conspiracy beliefs by Douglas et al. (2017) and self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000; Ryan & Deci, 2000) – that frustration of basic psychological needs (i.e., autonomy, competence, and relatedness), in conjunction with a materialistic orientation (i.e., focus on financial success, popularity, and an attractive image), represents a psychological stress situation that predicts adolescents' response in the form of conspiracy beliefs. The study was conducted in Poland and Romania among adolescents aged 16-18. The total sample comprised 561 participants (55.8% girls, 43% boys, 1.3% other response; Mage = 17.27, SDage = 0.79). We measured conspiracy beliefs with the Adolescent Conspiracy Beliefs Questionnaire, basic psychological needs frustration with the Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction and Frustration Scale, and materialism with the Aspiration Index. We confirmed that both frustration of basic psychological needs and materialistic goals are positively related to conspiracy beliefs. Additionally, we revealed a mediating pathway in the relationship between frustration of basic psychological needs and conspiracy beliefs through materialism, and we identified cultural differences among Polish and Romanian teenagers.

Narcissism and perception of social world (Symposium ENG) Room 109, 1st floor

Chair: Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska

In this symposium we present how various forms of narcissism (individual and collective, agentic and communal) are related to understanding social world. In the first presentation, the relation between collective narcissism and accepting various unfounded beliefs are explained by possible mediating mechanisms, both cognitive and affective. In the second presentation we look at interrelation between

collective narcissism, national culture, and accepting health-related unfounded beliefs in two distinct cultural contexts. In the third presentation the link between agentic, communal, and antagonistic narcissism and preference for war and peace is discussed. Lastly, the fourth presentation addresses the importance of narcissism in explaining work satisfaction among military service in the context of the pandemic. In the fifth presentation we present preliminary data regarding affective functioning and popularity of agentic, antagonistic and communal narcissists' in small group (social network analysis). Overall, we present both downsides and upsides of narcissism for individual's functioning in front of contemporary challenges and everyday settings indicating the importance of domain (agentic/communal) and type of motivation (self-protection/self-promotion) of the narcissists.

14:20 – 16:00 Symposia & thematic sessions with oral presentations 2

Insights Into Moral Psychology (Symposium ENG) Room 205 2nd floor

Chair & Organizer: Mariola Paruzel-Czachura

Morality is part of everyday life, from how people judge and feel about moral issues to how they behave. In our symposium, we will present a well-powered series of studies showing different shades of moral psychology. First, we will present the results of three studies on the impact of the number of moral transgressions on judgments about wrongdoers. Simply put, we will answer whether it matters how often people do something wrong ("Fool me Once"). Then, we will show the results of an experiment in which groups and individuals were asked to make moral decisions. We will answer whether groups make different utilitarian moral judgments than individuals ("The Utilitarian Hive Mind"). Third, we will present two studies showing how music may impact moral judgments. We will answer which songs have such power and how it happens ("In the Rhythm of Morality"). Next, we will move to relations between individual differences and morality. In the fourth presentation, we will show how belief in a just world shapes face-reading ("reading" others' inner traits based on their faces). We will answer the question of which beliefs are related to stereotypical perceptions of others ("The Reader in Face-Reading"). Fifth, we will focus on individual differences in psychopathy, showing how psychopathy is related to utilitarian moral judgments. We will answer the question if psychopaths really have a weird moral compass ("Moral Compass of Psychopaths"). During our symposium, we will not only show interesting results but also promote open science movements and high-quality research. We hope that after joining us, listeners will not only finish with the feeling that morality is everywhere but with the feeling that some studies may change a little their own lives, starting from rethinking which songs they listen to when making decisions, finishing with more careful consideration if they want to make decisions in groups.

Environmental psychology (Oral presentation session PL) Room 207, 2nd floor

1. **Dehumanization of vegans and vegetarians: The role of social dominance orientation, perceive threat and identification with one's own group.** Dominika Adamczyk, Dominika Maison

Jako członkowie grupy mniejszościowej, wegetarianie i weganie (weganie) doświadczają wykluczenia społecznego ze strony jedzącej mięso większości. Społeczne odrzucenie wegan może być efektem konfliktu wartości osób jedzących mięso i wegan, prowadzącego do przekonania, że weganie zagrażają wartościom ważnym dla osób jedzących mięso. Ponieważ osoby jedzące mięso mogą postrzegać wegan jako zagrożenie dla "status quo", ich poziom identyfikacji z grupą osób jedzących mięso jako grupą własną może być również powiązany z poziomem postrzeganego zagrożenia wegetarianizmem, a w rezultacie prowadzić do dehumanizacji wegan. Przeprowadzone badanie miało na celu uzupełnienie i rozszerzenie istniejących badań nad postrzeganiem wegan poprzez uwzględnienie pomiaru psychologicznych czynników indywidualnych, związanych wcześniej z negatywnym postrzeganiem grup obcych (orientacja na dominację społeczną, postrzegane zagrożenie ze strony grupy obcej, identyfikacja z grupą własną). Osoby badane (n = 856, jedzący mięso) zostały poproszone o ocenę dwóch grup – wegetarian i wegan. Przeprowadzone analizy pokazały, że podobnie jak w przypadku innych grup mniejszościowych stanowiących zagrożenie dla przyjętych przez większość norm, orientacja na dominację społeczną i postrzegane zagrożenie wpływają negatywnie na postrzeganie wegan. Osoby jedzące mięso, które akceptowały hierarchiczny ład społeczny i czuły, że wegetarianizm stanowi zagrożenie dla obecnych norm, postrzegały wegan bardziej negatywnie. Wydaje się więc, że praktyki żywieniowe wegan są postrzegane jako zagrożenie dla struktury społecznej opartej na dominacji człowieka nad innymi zwierzętami. Zaobserwowaliśmy również, że identyfikacja z osobami jedzącymi mięso nie przekładała się na negatywne postrzeganie wegan. Wynik ten jest zgodny z wcześniejszymi badaniami pokazującymi, że silna tożsamość grupowa prowadzi do negatywnego postrzegania grupy obcej w przypadku grup mniejszościowych, ale nie większościowych.

2. **Interdisciplinary Insights into Residential Satisfaction And Environmental Perceptions** Joanna A Jaczewska

The measurement of factors determining residential satisfaction in research often confines itself to subjective measures, which complicates the utilization of results in practical applications. On the other hand, various studies have demonstrated that the relationship between the objective characteristics of the residential environment and residential satisfaction often proves to be insignificant or weak. This gives rise to a series of hypotheses concerning intermediary factors that could disrupt the aforementioned relationship between environmental attributes and satisfaction with the residential location. The proposed interdisciplinary approach, which integrates survey method with spatial analyses, has afforded the opportunity to control individual variables, and to define moderators and mediators of this relationship in relation to standardized assessments of the residential environment. For the purposes of the project, a PAPI survey was conducted. Stratified sampling from residential addresses was undertaken—taking into account districts and types of buildings. Within the study, a total

of 602 adult residents of Gdańsk aged 18-93 were administered scales measuring: residential satisfaction, place attachment, sense of community, social interaction, and social network. Additionally, the questionnaire included questions on spatial perception, and control variables such as the duration of residence and satisfaction with the dwelling itself. The characteristics of the respondents' living environment were determined through spatial analyses and integrated with survey data. This research may shed new light on the mechanisms of spatial perception by understanding the nature of the connection between objective environmental features, their subjective perception, and the place relationship of residents.

3. Disruption to end the destruction – the typology of radical collective pro-environmental behaviors Dominika Jurgiel, Adrian D Wójcik

The study aimed to explore perceptions of collective actions undertaken by climate activists and to identify their key subtypes. A comprehensive list of collective actions undertaken by pro-environmental activists was compiled and then reviewed by climate change and activism experts. The final list comprised 97 behaviors, along with their definitions. The list varied in terms of behaviors' potential radicality and was more diverse than the lists typically used in collective action research. In the main study involving a representative Polish sample (N=890), participants were asked to evaluate behaviors across six dimensions: general affect, non-normativity, use of violence, effectiveness, perceived legality, and willingness to engage. Activists' behavior was, on average, rated as moderate in terms of five dimensions: affect, non-normativity, violence, effectiveness, and perceived legality. The dimension that was rated the lowest was the willingness to engage in a given action. Correlations between the specific assessments were strong, forming one dimension of general negativity-positivity. Cluster analysis revealed four types of collective climate actions: positively assessed (e.g., publishing literature, gathering petition signatures), moderately assessed (e.g., political mourning, advocating legal rights for nature), negatively assessed (e.g., setting up protest camps, organizing demonstrations), and very negatively assessed (e.g., covering-up artworks, committing arson). The study showed that public opinion perceives collective climate action similarly in terms of six distinguished dimensions and does not differentiate them based on normativity or effectiveness, but their perception is instead based on the overall impression created by each form of action.

4. I don't deny but.. .Climate Delayism and Its Links to Climate Anxiety and Denial Adrian D Wójcik, Aleksandra Cisłak, Michał Głowczewski

Addressing the climate crisis requires understanding beliefs that may undermine individual and collective action, such as believing in conspiracies or denying climate change. The presented research focuses on less studied beliefs undermining climate action: climate delayism. Climate delayism does not negate the reality of climate change as much as it does the need for urgent and decisive action. It involves specific beliefs like (1) Shifting responsibility for climate action, (2) Pursuing non-transformational solutions, (3) Emphasizing the flaws of climate policy, and (4) Downplaying the negative impacts of climate change. It has been studied primarily in the context of rhetorical strategies used by corporate leaders and government officials to avoid transformative solutions (Lamb et al., 2020). However, more attention must be paid to researching the extent to which the general public holds beliefs, denying the need for immediate pro-climate action. Based on two representative samples

of citizens in Poland and the UK (N=500 x 2), we examined the prevalence of such beliefs and the associations of climate delayism with climate anxiety and denial. The results of our studies show that: (1) the overall factor structure of seven general delay beliefs is similar in Poland and the UK; (2) lower levels of climate anxiety and higher levels of denial are associated with higher climate delay; and (3) some delay beliefs are held by respondents who believe in climate change and are concerned about it. We discuss these results, suggesting why, while denialist beliefs are waning, delaying discourses that undermine individual and collective action are becoming more dominant.

Bridging Clinical and Social-Psychological Perspectives: Exploring Mental Health and Wellbeing (Symposium PL) Room 305, 3rd floor

Chair: Maria Witkowska, Organizers: Maria Witkowska & Anna Wnuk

In the proposed session we will explore the relationship between social issues and psychological well-being. This series of presentations delves into the intersection of social and clinical psychology, focusing on how individuals cope with social crises such as war trauma and migration, and what is the impact of social factors such as social identity, place attachment, and social support on their coping strategies. Next, we discuss how prosocial behavior is related to mentalisation, i.e. perceiving and interpreting human behavior in terms of intentional mental states. Finally, we look into future perspectives of social-clinical research by delving into the issue of linguistic markers of wellbeing and mental health. The first two presentations concentrate on adolescents and young adults. Małgorzata Gambin will highlight the role of social support in moderating the relationships between social concerns and mental health outcomes in young adults. Małgorzata Woźniak-Prus' presentation will introduce how mentalization skills translate into pro-social behavior among adolescents. Subsequent presentations will explore methods of coping with war trauma and adapting to new countries of residence. Magdalena Skrodzka will look into the role of new social identities and related resources in shaping post-trauma trajectories. Anna Wnuk will discuss the extent to which the development of emotional attachment to a new place can act as a protective factor against war trauma. In the final presentation, Marta Witkowska will discuss recent advancements in detecting depression symptoms through language. These findings will illuminate future research at the intersection of clinical and social psychology, enabling the examination of mental health-related phenomena for instance in social media.

Goal Switching and Compensation at the Cognitive and Social Levels (Symposium ENG) Room 307, 3rd floor

Chair: Ewa Szumowska, Discussant: Marcin Bukowski Organizers: Ewa Szumowska & Marcin Bukowski

The symposium focuses on goal switching and compensation across cognitive and social domains. This collection of talks offers a comprehensive exploration of the psychological mechanisms that individuals employ to manage multiple goals via task-switching and making compensatory efforts. The first talk, presented by Jakub Cacek, investigates the relationship between switch rate and switch costs in task switching. Through two studies and data reanalysis, the researchers explore how frequent switching

affects performance. Their findings reveal that lower switch costs can sometimes be attributed to worsened performance rather than improved efficiency, thus shedding light on cognitive mechanism responsible for task switching. In the second talk, presented by Jakub Michalik, researchers examine how control deprivation and rewards influence cognitive effort investment in a voluntary task switching paradigm. The results show that rewards increase frequency of switching but after experiencing uncontrollability higher rewards are needed to offset the costs of effort associated with task switching. The third talk by Ewa Szumowska introduces a balance model of goal switching. The researchers propose that optimal functioning lies between the extremes of too rare and too frequent switching between goals. They present results supporting a curvilinear relationship between switching rate and overall goal progress. Lastly, Katarzyna Byrka and colleagues explore the compensatory nature of goal pursuit in identity goals. They demonstrate how individuals engage in cross-goal self-symbolization when unable to symbolize in their primary identity goal. Their findings highlight the dynamic interplay between multiple identity goals. The discussant for the symposium, Marcin Bukowski, will provide a commentary and integration of the presented talks from both cognitive and social psychology perspectives, inviting for an open debate with the audience.

Decisions and economic behavior (Oral presentation session PL) Room 303 & 304, 3 rd floor

1. Power, executive functions, and financial risk-taking Katarzyna Sekścińska, Joanna Rudzińska-Wojciechowska, Diana Jaworska

Financial choices made by powerful people might have a large impact on the well-being of others. It is well-documented that power is related to risk-taking. However, the boundary conditions for this relationship are unclear. At the same time, sense of power is related to executive functions. Moreover, there are premises to expect the significant role of executive functions for financial risk-taking, yet it was not directly tested. Across three studies, we investigated the mediating and moderating role of executive functions in the relationship between power and financial risk-taking. A pilot study explored the role of executive functions — inhibitory control, working memory, and cognitive flexibility in investing and gambling. Findings (N=399) revealed that cognitive flexibility is the sole significant positive predictor of both. Furthermore, individuals with higher cognitive flexibility tend to engage in greater financial risks, due to their lower risk perception. Study 1 (N = 247) investigated, whether the relationship between sense of power and risky financial decisions is mediated by cognitive flexibility and financial risk perception. The results were in line with the predictions. Study 2 (N = 224) investigated the same issue, yet with experimentally induced state of power. Again, the results were as expected. Finally, Study 3 (N = 192) explored the moderating role of the momentary impairment of executive functions - cognitive load, in the relationship between power and financial risk-taking. The findings validate a positive association between a sense of power and financial risk-taking, alongside a negative impact of cognitive load on financial risk. Notably, cognitive load moderates the relationship between power and financial risk-taking in a way that the link is positive when individuals have full access to their cognitive resources, but it becomes non-significant when they are under cognitive load.

2. **Developmental changes in preschooler's levels of materialism.** Jowita Wielešczyk, Agata Trzcńska, Patrycja Golus, Wojciech Podsiadłowski

Współcześnie można zaobserwować przywiązywanie coraz większego znaczenia do wizerunku czy posiadania pieniędzy, co przekłada się na wzrost tendencji materialistycznych. Dotychczasowe badania nad materializmem prowadzono głównie wśród nastolatków i dorosłych, jednak z literatury przedmiotu wynika, że może się on kształtować już w wieku przedszkolnym. Biorąc pod uwagę istniejącą lukę badawczą, wydaje się być zasadnym badanie materializmu w tej grupie wiekowej. Literatura przedmiotu nie daje jednoznacznej odpowiedzi, jak rozwija się materializm na przestrzeni życia, chociaż istnieją pojedyncze badania pokazujące zmiany w poziomie tendencji materialistycznych wraz z wiekiem. Oprócz wieku znaczenie może mieć także teoria umysłu, czyli zdolność rozumienia, że inni ludzie mają własne myśli czy przekonania. Dziecko musi być zdolne do myślenia o myślach innych, aby zauważyć możliwe związki między dobrami materialnymi a postrzeganym osobistym sukcesem czy szczęściem. Badanie przeprowadzone wśród dzieci w wieku przedszkolnym (N = 229) miało na celu zweryfikować, jak poziom materializmu zmienia się wraz z wiekiem dziecka i rozwojem teorii umysłu. Poziom materializmu zbadano, używając Obrazkowego Testu Materializmu, a poziom rozwinięcia teorii umysłu za pomocą trzech narzędzi: testu Sally & Anne, testu zwodniczego pudełka oraz testu Duck & Lion. Na podstawie uzyskanych danych przeprowadzono analizy regresji liniowej. Wyniki wskazują na to, że wiek jest istotnym czynnikiem w rozwoju materializmu dziecka. Im starsze dziecko, tym poziom materializmu jest niższy. Z kolei im wyższy poziom rozwinięcia teorii umysłu, tym wyższy materializm, jednak zależność ta jest istotna tylko w przypadku skali mierzącej materializm rozumiany jako sukces definiowany przez posiadanie dóbr. Uzyskane rezultaty pozwalają lepiej zrozumieć kształtowanie się materializmu wśród najmłodszych dzieci i dają podstawę do dalszych badań w tym obszarze.

3. **Economic deprivation in the family and self-esteem of preschool children** Agata Trzcńska, Wojciech Podsiadłowski, Jowita Wielešczyk, Patrycja Golus

Dotychczas prowadzone badania pokazały, że zaniżona samoocena dzieci w wieku przedszkolnym może mieć różnego rodzaju negatywne konsekwencje, jak wzrost poziomu agresji, czy też symptomów depresji. Dlatego istotne wydaje się badanie źródeł samooceny już na tak wczesnych etapach życia jednostki, jednak w literaturze brakuje badań z tego zakresu. W niniejszej prezentacji skupiamy się na szeroko zbadanym predyktorze samooceny, jakim jest status ekonomiczny. Dotychczasowe badania pokazują pozytywne korelacje pomiędzy statusem ekonomicznym rodziny a samooceną dzieci w wieku szkolnym. W naszym badaniu koncentrujemy się w szczególności na deprivacji ekonomicznej, która (wśród nastolatków) nie tylko przekłada się na niższą samoocenę, ale także na problemy emocjonalne. Zakładamy, że deprivacja ekonomiczna może w podobny sposób wiązać się z poczuciem własnej wartości u przedszkolaków. Jednak na tak wczesnym etapie rozwoju nie wszystkie dzieci mogą zrozumieć sytuację finansową swojej rodziny. W związku z tym, zakładamy, że negatywny związek między samooceną a deprivacją ekonomiczną będzie objawiał się przede wszystkim u dzieci posiadających większą wiedzę na temat pieniędzy. W przeprowadzonym badaniu wzięło udział 198 przedszkolaków (96 dziewczynek i 102 chłopców) oraz ich rodzice (170 matek i 28 ojców). U dzieci mierzono samoocenę jawną oraz utajoną, natomiast rodzice wypełniali kwestionariusze badające poziom deprivacji ekonomicznej, zarówno obiektywnej jak i relatywnej. Zmierzyliśmy także poziom

wiedzy dzieci na temat pieniędzy. Wyniki naszego badania pokazały, że już przedszkolaki mogą łączyć poczucie własnej wartości ze statusem ekonomicznym rodziny. Jednocześnie zidentyfikowaliśmy proces rozwojowy, wskazujący, że by pojawiły się takie powiązania, dzieci muszą posiadać podstawową wiedzę na temat pieniędzy. Związek pomiędzy deprawacją ekonomiczną a samooceną pojawił się jednak wyłącznie w kontekście samooceny utajonej.

4. The Ripple Effect of Unfairness? Allocations in Interactions with Wrongdoers and Uninvolved Parties in First and Second Encounters Joanna Rudzińska-Wojciechowska, Katarzyna Sekścińska, Jerzy Wojciechowski

Experiencing unfairness affects our subsequent behaviors and decisions. People tend to respond with unfair treatment to the wrong-doer. When this is not possible, unfair treatment influences subsequent interactions with uninvolved people. Most of the studies that focused on this 'pay forward' effect focused solely on the first interaction after unfair treatment, so it is unclear how persistent are the observed effects. Do the second, uninvolved, partners receive unfair treatment too? And what happens when after paying unfair treatment forward one has a chance to reciprocate to the wrong-doer? The aim of the Study was to investigate two consecutive financial decisions of people treated unfairly made in interactions with a wrong-doers (reciprocity) and with uninvolved third parties (paying forward). The 680 participants aged 18-65 ($M=42.36$; $SD = 13.57$) firstly learned that they would play three Dictator Games with other participants and that each time the Dictator would divide 100 units of Experimental Currency between himself/herself and the Recipient. Next, they were divided into four experimental groups. In the first game, all the participants played the role of the Recipient and received unfair treatment (unequal share of Experimental Currency). In the second game, all the participants played the role of the Dictator. Half of them played with the player that had wronged them and half of them played with a New Person. In the third game, all the participants again played the role of the Dictator either with the wrong-doer from the first game or with another New Person. The results demonstrated that after unfair treatment, people pass fewer resources to the person who had wronged them than to the new person. However, when people are given a chance to reciprocate, in the next interaction, they treat the wrong-doer like a new person. Meanwhile, when people meet the wrong-doer in the second interaction for the first time, they treat this person worse than a new person.

Narcissism and perception of social world (Oral presentation session ENG)

Room 109, 1 st floor

1. Actions speak louder than words: Testing associations between Inclusivity Norms And General vs Specific Tolerance Dominika Gurbisz, Anna Potoczek, Marcin Bukowski

How is it that so many people profess being tolerant, but fail to follow through when faced with concrete instances? So far most of the studies focused on general tolerance and often researchers observed a gap between beliefs and intentions to behave in a tolerant manner. Our study aims to go beyond these results by looking at how tolerance should be measured. Specifically, our study builds upon existing research on social tolerance by introducing the concept of "specific tolerance" and

examining its relationship with inclusivity norms among a sample of 293 Polish participants. Drawing on previous literature, we conducted factor analyses to distinguish between general and specific contexts of tolerance, identifying three subcomponents: coexistence, respect, and appreciation. Our results reveal a significant difference in average scores, indicating higher levels of general tolerance compared to specific tolerance among participants. Interestingly, while respect tolerance scores were high, coexistence and appreciation tolerance scores were lower, suggesting a preference for tolerating individuals as a principle. Moreover, acquaintance inclusivity norms were found to be more positively correlated with tolerance than national inclusivity norms. These findings underscore a crucial discrepancy: while individuals may expose broad principles of tolerance, their behavior in specific situations may not align with these beliefs. Furthermore, our study suggests that specific tolerance may be more closely linked with behavioral intentions than general tolerance. We propose to replicate and expand upon these results in future research, exploring the intricate relationship between inclusivity norms and various dimensions of tolerance, as well as the nuanced connections between subcomponents of tolerance and behavioral intentions in diverse social contexts.

2. A longitudinal study on the reciprocal relationship between narcissism and Social Networking Sites Addiction Julia M. Balcerowska, Artur Sawicki, Marcin Zajenkowski

Along with the increase in the variety of online features and apps, Social Networking Sites (SNS) have become one of the most popular Internet platforms. Internet users with enhanced levels of narcissism might be at higher risk of problematic SNS use, which is often conceptualized as addiction to SNS. A large body of previous studies showed that narcissism predicts SNS addiction. However, the influence of SNS addiction on narcissism was not been studied yet. In the presented study, we aim to examine the link between various forms of narcissism and SNS addiction in a longitudinal design. We conducted a two-wave longitudinal survey among 339 SNS users with an eight-month lag between the waves. Specifically, we sought whether different forms of narcissism predict changes in SNS addiction and vice versa. First, we found that all narcissism forms (i.e., heroism, admiration, rivalry, enmity, isolation) were positively related to SNS addiction. Further, our findings revealed a reciprocal relationship between changes in narcissism and SNS addiction. Over eight months, all forms of narcissism were found to predict an increase in SNS addiction, while the level of SNS addiction predicted increases in all facets of narcissism, except for sanctity, which did not correlate with SNS in the tested models. Our study indicates that the SNS environment is not only attractive for people with high narcissism but may elevate narcissistic tendencies over a longer period of time.

3. Social Identity Approach to Non Normative Financial Attitudes Wojciech Podsiadłowski, Marta Marchlewska, Zuzanna Molenda

National narcissism, the belief that one's nation is exceptional yet undervalued, stems from psychological insecurity and was previously linked to maladaptive intragroup and interpersonal outcomes. In this research, we investigate the links between national narcissism and nonnormative financial attitudes (i.e., corrupt intentions and tax disregard). We assumed that national narcissism (but not national identification) should be linked to nonnormative financial attitudes, as national narcissism manifests in disloyalty toward the nation, serving mainly individual needs. Moreover, in a pre-registered study, we expected that materialism would explain this relationship, as it also arises from psychological

insecurity and puts self-interest over the interest of others. Our hypotheses were supported in two cross-sectional and one longitudinal study across three representative Polish samples (total N = 2,424). Namely, individuals narcissistically identified with their nation seem more prone to accept socially reprehensible behaviors in a financial context. We discuss the role of national identity in corrupt intentions and tax disregard and stress the importance of psychological research in the domain of nonnormative financial attitudes.

4. **Self-Differentiation in Narcissism** Anna Czarna, Roksana Zdunek

Across three studies, we investigated whether narcissism (vulnerable, rivalrous, and grandiose) is related to low self-differentiation, i.e. weak emotional and cognitive separation from others, especially close others, resulting in emotion dysregulation. In studies 1 and 2 (total N = 633 individuals), we tested participants individually, whereas in Study 3 we tested heterosexual couples (N = 203 couples). Across studies, high vulnerable and rivalrous narcissists manifested low self-differentiation. In Study 3, additionally, low self-differentiation was linked to poor relationship quality. The findings address and clarify the nature of the narcissistic self and its implications for relational functioning.

16:00 - 17:00 Poster session (303&304 & 305)

1. **Crying in romantic relationship questionnaire - results of preliminary qualitative analyses** Adrianna Kaczuba, Karolina Koszałkowska, Julia Wągrowaska, Monika Wróbel

Emotional crying in adults occurs most often in solitude or in the presence of romantic partners, but there are no questionnaire tools to measure this phenomenon. In order to fill this gap, we conducted an exploratory qualitative study aimed at identifying various situations in which people cry in the presence of a romantic partner. The study was an online survey in which participants were asked to describe from three to six positive and negative situations or reasons that might cause a person in a romantic relationship to start crying in the presence of their romantic partner. Participants were adult men and women (N = 68; Mage = 26.35; 51% women) who had been in a heterosexual romantic relationship for at least 12 months. In several stages, we performed a qualitative analysis of the collected material, resulting in a preliminary categorization of the situations of crying in the presence of a partner into two types of crying: (1) emotional and (2) instrumental, and two manifestations of it: (1) comfort and (2) discomfort in the relationship. Based on the classification, we developed a pool of statements, which were further evaluated by 10 independent judges. The statements selected based on these ratings were included in an initial version of the questionnaire tapping emotional crying in romantic relationships.

2. **Psychological Portrait of Polish Grey Voters** Agata Olszanecka-Marmola, Agnieszka Turska-Kawa

The poster presents the preliminary conclusions of the first wave of a longitudinal study conducted as part of the project "Polish grey voters. The impact of demographic changes on the election market in Poland. Study of the 2023-2025 election cycle" funded by National Science Centre, Poland (grant no. 2021/41/B/HS5/00102). The research was carried out using the CAPI method between November 15

and December 30, 2022, among a nationwide random sample of 459 adults over 65. It focused on the structure of relationships between the levels of three key variables: empowerment, political subjectivity, and political agency. Based on factor analysis, we distinguished five features: conventional participation (a factor showing involvement in political activities consistent with the legal order), political awareness (a factor regarding the level of understanding of one's place as a citizen in the political space), political mindfulness (a factor determining the level of attention paid to political events), social participation (a factor including involvement in social activities, such as participation in a protest or demonstration and meeting with a politician) and life autonomy (a level of own decision-making, agency and independence in everyday functioning). An in-depth analysis of these factors allowed us to define five types of Polish 'grey voters'. Type 1 includes people who are strongly politically alienated but feel life autonomy. Type 2 indicates subordinate voters who are active in political events and seek information about politics but do not feel political agency and life autonomy. Type 3 are active people who feel empowered, both politically and in private lives. Type 4 are seniors with high levels of political mindfulness and political awareness, moderate conventional participation, as well as low levels of life autonomy and social participation. Type 5 are alienated and uninformed individuals who are diagnosed with below-average scores in all factors.

3. Emotions that accompany obesity in the context of body image and the associated social stigmatization Aleksandra M. Maryniak

The aim of this review article is to examine the core of emotionality stemming from the status of being overweight. It will be achieved by getting into the general rule body and its image plays in society and integrity of the Self followed by Higgins' Self-discrepancy theory in the context of body representation. Thereby a constant conflict between real self with the ideal and ought one. Meticulous study of withheld societal view of this particular group. Finally an upshot of such events will be provided.

4. Kidults and the question of individuality Aleksandra M. Maryniak

The aim of this poster is to showcase the problematic nature of individuals classified as kidults. The author stresses the issue of pressure from society that hinders their growth as autonomous and results in young adults being even more afraid of responsibility. To all intents and purposes of the surrounding environment, such individuals feel overwhelmed by possibilities as much as expectations towards them. In juxtaposition of kidults' features and identity development some patterns begin to emerge, which might be where the issue of a kidult stems from.

5. Validating the Enright Forgiveness Research Tools: Polish studies Aleksandra Pilarska, Anna Słysz, Joanna Urbańska, Piotr Haładziński, Natalia Wróbel, Jakub Socha, Weronika Dziwura, Solomiia Kasiian

This poster reports the process of Polish adaptations of the Enright Forgiveness Research Tools, i.e., the Enright Forgiveness Inventory (EFI), a measure of interpersonal forgiveness; the Enright Group Forgiveness Inventory (EGFI), a measure of intergroup forgiveness; and the Enright Self-Forgiveness Inventory (ESFI), a measure of self-forgiveness as a moral virtue. We examined data from three studies (total N = 649), each aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of a translated Polish version of the

EFI, EGFI, and ESFI, respectively. McDonald's ω and Cronbach's α were estimated to test the internal consistencies of the questionnaires' total and subscale scores. In order to check the tools' structures proposed by Enright, confirmatory factor analyses were conducted. Further validity was tested by relating: (a) the EFI and the Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Inventory and the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire scores; (b) the EGFI and the EFI, the Political Beliefs Questionnaire, and the Buss–Perry Aggression Questionnaire scores; (c) the ESFI and the Heartland Forgiveness Scale and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale scores. In addition, we examined how the questionnaires' scores resisted social desirability. The studies demonstrated satisfactory internal consistency with Cronbach's α values comparable to the original English inventories. The validity data were relatively consistent with predictions, though replication in a larger sample is needed (especially for the EGFI). Overall, we believe the tools should be useful for researchers interested in forgiveness at the individual, interpersonal, and group levels.

6. The role of agency in dehumanization – research using the first-person perspective in virtual reality Daniela Hekiert-Małożięć, Patryk Kukla, Magdalena Formanowicz

Dehumanizacja, czyli odmawianie innym ludzkich cech lub ogólnie człowieczeństwa jest poważnym i aktualnym problemem społecznym, dotyczącym szczególnie grup nieuprzywilejowanych - takich jak uchodźcy (Esses i in., 2013; Markowitz & Slovic, 2020). Dotychczasowe badania wskazują, że dehumanizacja grup nieuprzywilejowanych opiera się na ich braku sprawczości (Formanowicz i in., 2018). Podstawowym celem realizowanego projektu badawczego jest weryfikacja hipotezy zakładającej, że zwiększenie sprawczości grupy nieuprzywilejowanej (uchodźców z Ukrainy) – poprzez opisanie przez jej reprezentanta sukcesu wynikającego z podjętych działań (w porównaniu do porażki) zredukuje dehumanizację w grupie osób badanych - Polaków. Do manipulowania sprawczością grupy nieuprzywilejowanej wykorzystamy wirtualną rzeczywistość (ang. virtual reality, VR), która dzięki takim efektom jak poczucie obecności, immersyjność i ucieleśnienie (van Loon i in., 2018; Bailenson, 2019) zapewni wysoką ekologiczną trafność eksperymentu, przy jednoczesnym zachowaniu wysokiej standaryzacji. Badania pokazują, że VRPT (ang. virtual reality perspective-taking) powoduje zmniejszenie ukrytych uprzedzeń i uprzedzeń na tle etnicznym (Banakou i in., 2016; Hasler i in., 2017) oraz redukcję etnocentryzmu (Hekiert i in., 2021; Hekiert i in., 2022; Romak i in., 2024). Wykorzystanie VR pozwoli nam również na wprowadzenie dwóch manipulacji, które mogą obniżyć poziom zagrożenia związanego z informacją o sukcesie. W rozmowie z reprezentantem grupy nieuprzywilejowanej, będą pojawiały się (bądź nie pojawiały w grupie kontrolnej) treści dotyczące wrażliwości Polaków na pomaganie innym oraz informacje (bądź ich brak w grupie kontrolnej) o emigracyjnej historii Polaków. Treści te będą prezentowane w formie dialogu wewnętrznego (myśli) reprezentanta grupy większościowej. W trakcie prezentacji przedstawimy szczegóły procedury badania oraz prototyp doświadczenia VR.

7. Prosocial and egoistic lying and the trajectory of a romantic relationship: hindsight bias effect and the evaluation of the lying and the deceived individual Daria Gruberska, Gabriela Sorsa, Katarzyna Cantarero

The aim of the presentation is to outline a study proposal, which is an extensional replication of the series of studies conducted by April Bleske-Rechek, Michael M. Gunseor and Kai Nguyen (2023). They investigated the hindsight bias effect in the context of romantic relationship evaluation depending on the subsequent fate of the couple after six months (breakup vs staying together; breakup vs engagement). The results of their study showed that a negative outcome influenced worse relationship quality evaluations compared to evaluations made by individuals who received information about a positive outcome (staying together or engagement) and the control group, which did not receive information about the fate of the partners. Individuals presented with a negative outcome were more convinced that the couple would break up compared to the other conditions. Staying together was less obvious to them compared to when individuals presented with different outcomes. Our goal is to delve into how perceived hindsight bias not only affects relationship quality evaluations but also perceptions of both partners. Furthermore, we want to examine how a lie that occurred within the relationship influences hindsight bias as well as relationship quality evaluations and evaluations of the partners themselves. Participants will receive a narrative describing the strengths and weaknesses of the romantic relationship and a description of a situation portraying an egoistic or a prosocial lie told by one partner towards the other. After reading the narrative, participants will be presented with one of the outcomes that befell the couple after 6 months. Participants will be tasked to determine the obviousness of the presented outcome, evaluate which outcome they expected the most, assess the relationship quality, and complete a questionnaire measuring agentic and communal orientation of both partners. The aim of the presentation is to obtain feedback on the work done so far on the study.

8. The greater the self-satisfaction, the greater the popularity? Self-esteem of one's own body, narcissism and popularity Dawid Ponichtera

Z narcyzmem stereotypowo wiąże się szczególna troska o własne piękno oraz popularność. Narcyzm wielkościowy charakteryzuje się również wysokim poziomem samooceny, co może sugerować, że osoby wykazujące silne natężenie cech narcystycznych mogą postrzegać się jako atrakcyjne. Dotychczas istnieje mało badań dotyczących zachodzenia tego zjawiska w rzeczywistości. Celem tego badania jest próba oceny, czy narcyzm powiązany jest z wyższą samooceną własnego ciała, a także czy wysoka samoocena w zakresie atrakcyjności fizycznej wpływa na bycie postrzeganym jako osoba narcystyczna i popularna. Aby odpowiedzieć na te pytania przeprowadzono badanie na uczniach klas pierwszych szkół ponadpodstawowych (N = 663; 62% kobiet; M = 14,3 lat; SD = 0,56). Uczniowie wypełnili kwestionariusz samooceny ciała oraz kwestionariusze do pomiaru narcystycznego podziwu, rywalizacji, wrogości i izolacji. W badaniu uwzględniono również badanie relacji między uczniami mające na celu wyróżnić uczniów postrzeganych jako narcystycznych oraz popularnych. Wyniki analizy korelacji wykazały, że skala mierząca narcyzm sprawczy korelowała dodatnio, zaś skale mierzące narcyzm podatny na zranienie – ujemnie z samooceną własnego ciała. Wyniki analiz sieciowych wskazały, że popularność wiązała się z byciem ocenianym przez innych jako osoba narcystyczna. Ponadto, wykazano, że uczniowie trafnie identyfikowali cechę narcyzmu – z wyjątkiem izolacji, która przewidywała mniej wskazań jako osobę

narcystyczną. Wyniki tego badania pozwalają lepiej zrozumieć związek między narcyzmem a samooceną własnego ciała oraz wskazują, że poszczególne rodzaje narcyzmu wpływają w różny sposób na to, jak jednostka narcystyczna widzi siebie oraz jak postrzegana jest przez innych.

9. Trait feedback preferences: Exploring the choice between expert and artificial intelligence Gabriela Sorsa, Daria Gruberska, Katarzyna Cantarero

The aim of the presentation will be to present an idea for two related studies aimed at understanding the preferences of feedback provided by either artificial intelligence system or human expert as well as examining their feelings towards the AI generated feedback. In an era of increasing participation of AI technologies in everyday life, it is important to understand how people respond to feedback from these systems, especially in the context of assessing their own personality traits. The first study, aims to examine whether participants prefer feedback about their traits provided by a human expert or an artificial intelligence system. The second study focuses on assessing how participants react to feedback about their characteristics provided by an automatically assigned artificial intelligence system or a human expert. The ultimate goal is to understand what factors influence this preference and what consequences the choice of a given feedback source may have on trust in these systems. The conclusion from this research may have significant practical significance for various areas, including the development of interpersonal interactions and interactions with artificial intelligence systems. Understanding people's preferences and feelings towards feedback can help to better adjust the way information is transmitted by various sources, which can increase the effectiveness of communication and understand when people trust artificial intelligence systems judgments. Additionally, understanding the impact of the choice of feedback source on trust may lead to the development of mental support strategies for people using these systems. The aim of the presentation will be to gain feedback on the work carried out on the study so far.

10. One coffee is just a snack Hubert Suder, Dominika Mika, Barbara Motyka, Patrycja Mozdzeń, Kinga Szpara

Many scientific papers have already been written about the influence of coffee. However, in our opinion, the results of these studies are not only often contradictory, but also usually ignore the issue of individual psychology. In our research, we focused on the realistic dose of caffeine contained in one cup, and the issue of the temperament influence, which combines the psychological aspect with the biological basis of human functioning. Additionally, we were interested in the relationship between the self-declarative impact of caffeine (an individual's feelings) and objective performance indicators. We would like to briefly present the (interestingly unexpected) results of this experimental research.

11. The study of mothers' life satisfaction Ida Wołoszyn, Magdalena Różycka, Karolina Zawisłak

In today's society, mothers face a myriad of challenges, particularly balancing a professional career with having a family life. Childcare support can come from various sources, including institutions, family members, and professional caregivers. Relations within the family, involvement, and socioeconomic status all influence available childcare strategies for each mother. As children grow, they become

increasingly independent, shifting the dynamics of maternal care. Nurseries, kindergartens, and other childcare facilities offer support, but their accessibility varies widely, with urban areas typically having more options. Additionally, the demands of motherhood can be a significant source of stress, highlighting the importance of social support networks. According to the salutogenic model, social support serves as a crucial resilience resource, primarily through emotional and evaluative assistance. This study aims to investigate the factors correlated with maternal life satisfaction in Poland in 2023. Hypotheses propose associations between maternal satisfaction, child's age, the size of the social network, and overall life satisfaction. The analysis, based on data from 62 mothers, reveals positive correlations between child's age and maternal satisfaction, as well as the size of the social network and maternal satisfaction. The instruments used include the Satisfaction With Life Scale and a questionnaire designed specifically for this study. The findings highlight the importance of social support and childcare accessibility in shaping maternal well-being.

12. Attitudes towards disability: a psychometric approach Inga Łach, Paulina Kosior

Choć postawy wobec osób niepełnosprawnych były dotychczas szeroko opisywane w literaturze, nadal brakuje w obrębie polskich publikacji narzędzi do badania tych postaw. Te narzędzia pomiarowe, które są dostępne i znane, mają słabą strukturę czynnikową albo w ogóle brak informacji o ich strukturze, rzetelności i trafności (np. Skala Postaw Wobec Osób Niepełnosprawnych A.E. Sękowskiego). Ponadto postawy wobec niepełnosprawnych są nadal badane wobec bliżej nieokreślonej grupy po prostu osób niepełnosprawnych, nie rozgraniczając ich typów i poziomów niepełnosprawności. Wykorzystując podejście psychometryczne wykonałyśmy nowe samo opisowe narzędzie. Przedstawimy proces generowania pozycji, analizy metodą sędziów kompetentnych a następnie analizę struktury postaw społecznych wobec osób niepełnosprawnych ruchowo. Po przeprowadzeniu badań zidentyfikowałyśmy główne obszary manifestacji zjawiska: gotowość do niesienia pomocy osobom niepełnosprawnym ruchowo oraz interakcje bezpośrednie, czyli zachowania i postawy wobec tych osób. Przedstawiamy satysfakcjonującą walidację narzędzia badawczego.

13. Risk perception and unrealistic optimism Izabela Panek

The presentation outlines the results of a diploma thesis on risk perception and unrealistic optimism. The study aims to answer whether unrealistic optimism in human predictions always influences the course of action, or if there are situations where it has no significance. Unrealistic optimism refers to individuals tendency to predict more favorable personal outcomes than suggested by objective standards, believing that their results will be better than others. This concept differs from dispositional optimism, representing generally positive expectations about the future. Previous research suggests that unrealistic optimism always influences the decision to take risks. The goal of my study was to understand the impact of unrealistic optimism on the likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors, considering perceptions of these behaviors as related to skill or chance. Introducing this distinction aims to investigate whether unrealistic optimism always affects the inclination to take risks regardless of the type of risky behavior.

14. The association between estradiol and self-assessed intelligence among women is moderated by narcissism Jeremiasz Górniak, Marcin Zajenkowski, Konrad Jankowski, Oliwia Maciantowicz

Most societies are structured hierarchically, wherein individuals at the top enjoy greater privileges than those at lower levels. Regardless of their position in this hierarchy, individuals vary in their perception of themselves within it. A significant factor influencing one's perceived status is narcissism, particularly grandiose narcissism, which is associated with a strong sense of power, high status, and belief in superiority over others. Intelligence, as a highly agentic attribute, often signifies one's prestige status and place in the hierarchy. The research findings indicate that testosterone is associated with dominance and status pursuit among men. However, the role of reproductive hormones in women is less known. In the current study, we examined the role of estradiol levels in self-assessed intelligence among women. We tested 185 women and measured their estradiol through blood sampling, alongside objective intelligence, self-assessed intelligence, and trait narcissism. We found that the association between narcissism and self-assessed intelligence was moderated by the levels of estradiol. For those with low (-1SD) levels of estradiol, the relationship between narcissism and self-assessed intelligence was negative and significant, whereas, for individuals with mean and higher (+1SD) estradiol levels, the relationship was nonsignificant. Our findings remain significant also when controlling for objective intelligence measured by the Raven test. These findings align with prior research where testosterone moderated the link between narcissism and status-related outcomes. Our findings enhance the current understanding of lay concepts of intelligence by showing its hormonal underpinnings. Self-assessed intelligence is associated with narcissism as well as status-related hormones.

15. The face of the popularity of Polish schools Julia Krakowska

Adolescence is a challenging developmental period during which social relationships come first and popularity seems to be the key to happiness. But how popularity is perceived by others? Who is popular and why? And above all, is this really a positive phenomenon? In this study, we conducted a study among first-year students of Polish high schools (N=663; n=412 females and n=251 males; M=14.30 years (SD=0.56)). Participants were asked questions about their classmates. Specifically, they were asked to indicate, on the basis of an available list of their classmates, who they perceived as: a) popular, b) intelligent, c) narcissistic, d) bullying, e) helpful, and f) who they liked. The results of the Social Relations Model analysis revealed that being popular in the school environment is not only about standing out positively from the group. That is, either positive (e.g. helping others) but also negative peer-perceptions (e.g. bullying and narcissism) were positively associated with popularity. Such results may change the picture of previously perceived popularity and allow a deeper look into the structure of this phenomenon. Further developments in this area may contribute to a better understanding of young people's behavior and thus help them to develop or prevent negative student behavior such as bullying.

16. Pilot Study of The Effectiveness of an Online Gender-Based Violence Prevention Program for European Students—the Role of Gender Essentialism, Ambivalent Sexism, and Perceived Responsiveness of the University (in English) Kamilla Bargiel-Matusiewicz, Agnieszka Łyś

The study evaluates the potential effectiveness of an online course concerning gender-based violence prevention, which combines the bystander intervention approach and the myths-based approach, conducted at 5 European universities - University of Warsaw, University of Heidelberg, Charles University in Prague, University of Copenhagen and University of Milan. The sample consists of 67 students who participated in three measurements - before the course, immediately after the course, and three months later. The course turned out to be effective - gender-based violence myth acceptance decreased, and bystander efficacy increased after the course. The effects were the strongest among people with high ambivalent sexism and gender essentialism. Perceived responsiveness of the university did not play any role. The results are promising and suggest that the course is worth continuing and developing; however, a replication on a bigger and more diverse sample is needed.

17. Leisure unplugged: exploring quality and impact in the digital era (in English)
Katarzyna Goncikowska, Joanna Witowska, Magdalena Zaron

Within the TIMED consortium, encompassing seven research teams across six countries (Poland, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Germany), we investigate the impact of digitization on the experience of time and its various aspects, alongside the psychological functioning of individuals. Consequently, there is a lack of systematic evaluation of how digital practices impact on the concept of "free time". This is particularly pertinent today because growing concerns about technology use as a result of increases in home/hybrid working have prompted some countries to seek to legislate for "the right to disconnect". Therefore the presented study aims to determine how digitization has affected the conceptualization, quality and availability of leisure time. Only the results from the Polish population will be described. Twenty-five in depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with individuals residing in Poland. Participants were recruited from a variety of social groups, diverse in age, gender and educational level. Interviews were analysed using inductive thematic analysis. The data is undergoing further analysis. This study represents one of the largest cross-cultural qualitative analyses yet conducted on the topics of technology, digital practices and free time. The results of the study will show what it means to have (or not have) leisure time in the digital era. By shedding light on these dynamics, the study contributes to a nuanced understanding of the evolving landscape of leisure in the digital age and its implications on diverse societies. The results can be used to develop programs on media education and promote the use of digital technologies in ways that endorse psychosocial functioning.

Key words: Digitization, leisure time, post-COVID19, psychological well-being, digital technologies

18.

19. Shackled by duty: the people-pleasing syndrome Klaudia Dębowska, Anna Drabińska

The people-pleasing syndrome is a phenomenon in which a person treats the opinion of others about themselves as the highest value. For this reason, they constantly try to please others, for example by helping them, complimenting and refraining from any disputes - and they do all this with too much commitment, avoiding difficult emotions and conflicts, and above all, at the expense of their own desires and needs. This concept is becoming more and more widespread in pop culture: artists use the term "people pleaser" in songs and/or promotional videos, but it also appears in full-length films, and many pseudo-psychological tests and guides for people-pleasers are created in social media. We attempted to operationalize this phenomenon. We present a highly satisfactory validation of a questionnaire tool with a consistent factor structure and high reliability and validity.

20. Let's measure Polishness! Klaudia Sak, Weronika Skimina

As a Pole, have you ever wondered to what extent your actions actually prove your Polishness? Or to what extent do you feel like you belong to the nation? The poster below presents the National Belonging Questionnaire, used to measure the degree of national belonging in three dimensions. The first is the dimension of the sense of community with the nation, expressed in preferences and actions for its benefit. The second is the dimension of participating in patriotic and sports events, and the third is the dimension of habitual, consolidated activities related to belonging to a nation. The questionnaire was created based on Piotrkowski's theory of national belonging and Hudda's theory of national identity. Psychometric analyzes showed high consistency of the discovered latent factors, as well as high validity and reliability of the practical dimensions.

21. Relationship between autistic traits and gender dysphoria: The Role of Mentalizing and Resistance to Social Norms Konstancja Orzechowska, Małgorzata Gambin, Tomasz Oleksy

In recent years, the issue of gender identity among individuals diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has attracted increasing interest. We propose that mentalizing abilities and resistance to social norms mediate the relationship between autistic traits and gender dysphoria. Previous research suggests that some of the people with autism spectrum disorder may be less likely to internalize the stereotypical attributes of their assigned gender due to difficulties in mentalizing abilities. Such difficulties in mentalization may also lead to altered perceptions of one's own gender and a lower awareness of social pressure and prejudice. Regarding resistance to social norms, transgender identity is more common among those diagnosed with ASD, as they may be less susceptible to social pressures and prejudices against individuals who deviate from stereotypical gender norms. Additionally, the more frequent transgender identity in this population may stem from a rejection of the binary cisgender norm, which may promote the disclosure and self-recognition of a transgender identity. We conducted a CAWI study on a research panel of 1156 adults, representative in terms of gender, age, and size of residence. We measured autistic traits (Autism Spectrum Quotient), gender dysphoria (Utrecht Gender Dysphoria Scale - Gender Spectrum), ability to mentalize (The Mentalization Scale), and resistance to social norms (The Social-Norm Espousal Scale). Results showed that autistic traits significantly predict gender dysphoria. The indirect effect through mentalizing abilities was stronger compared to that

through resistance to social norms. The study contributes to understanding of complex relationships between autistic traits and gender dysphoria and subsequent studies are advised in order to explore further these relationships.

22. Social influence questionnaire (KWS) Martyna Tokarczyk

Conformism as social influence: an attempt to capture the phenomenon Available questionnaire tools for conformism research and diagnosis seem to have a weak empirical structure. We attribute this fact, among others, to the lack of inclusion of social impact issues in theoretical areas. Therefore, when creating a new research tool - the Social Impact Questionnaire - we wanted to approach the construct more comprehensively and move away from understanding conformism only in terms of personality traits. Following Wojciszke's (2011) definition, we decided to present it as a phenomenon dependent on situational factors, including the ubiquitous group pressure or the cultural context that accompanies the subject. Factor analysis identified 4 empirical areas (actual pressure, normative influence, imagined pressure, informational influence) that refer to the manifestations of conformity in social situations. Based on the research and factor analysis, the tool can be considered reliable and helpful in examining the tendency toward conformist behavior. Compared to other studies and available research tools, the Social Impact Questionnaire brings a new perspective on the area of social behavior. It may be the basis for further research on succumbing to social pressure.

23. The Closeness Needs Scale (CNS) Natalia Kunicka, Barbara Hnatyk

Closeness - do you need it or do you avoid it?The concept of closeness refers to a relationship between two or more individuals in which there is a sense of mutual commitment, emotional and physical intimacy, and acceptance. It is an important aspect of social life, influencing our daily interactions and experiences. The Closeness Needs Scale (CNS) is an instrument designed to measure this construct. The CNS consists of 18 test items divided into two dimensions: intimate (emotional-physical) closeness and social closeness. To verify the factor structure, an exploratory factor analysis using the principal components analysis (PCA) method was employed. The results of the validation studies indicate that the scale exhibits satisfactory levels of validity and reliability.

Keywords: need for closeness, scale, social closeness, intimate closeness.

24. Using virtual reality to study protest events (in English) Paulina Górska, Tomasz Oleksy, Anna Wnuk, Maciej Górski, Danna Galván Hernández, Miki Wesołowska

Recent years have witnessed a surge in large-scale protest campaigns. Starting with the Arab Spring in 2011 to demonstrations associated with the Israel-Hamas war, a wave of social unrest swept across the world. Many of these protests escalated to violence, resulting in injuries, casualties, and mass arrests. Avoiding or limiting such consequences requires detailed knowledge of factors that turn peaceful demonstrations into violent riots. Yet, our understanding of the psychological processes taking place at protest events is only fragmentary. At least in part, the gaps in literature arise from challenges inherent to studying real-life, uncontrollable, and, at times, violent protest behaviour. In our talk, we will reflect on how collective action literature may benefit from using virtual reality – a technology that overcomes the trade-off between experimental control and ecological validity. In addition, we will present the

results of two studies using 360° videos and discuss challenges associated with using VR in social-psychological research.

25. Pharmacotherapy: do you really need medication for your feelings? Piotr Sapota

Nowadays, cooperation between medicine and psychology makes pharmacological treatment more and more common. With the growing popularity of pharmacological therapy, the perception of the phenomenon itself is also changing, mainly regarding the use of pharmacotherapy in the context of the treatment of mental disorders. There are still no tools on the domestic research market to measure this phenomena. The purpose of creating the Attitudes Toward Drug Treatment Questionnaire was to fill this gap. The questionnaire was developed based on the Polish adaptation of the Drug Attitude Inventory (DAI-10) (Murawiec, 2010) and the cross-sectional General Social Survey (GSS) (McHugh, Whitton, Peckham et al., 2013), but the research sample was not limited only to people suffering from mental disorders. The study was conducted among a group of respondents of various ages and education. After applying the full psychometric procedure, the tool showed high consistency of the discovered latent constructs, good validity of the original questionnaire and reliability.

26. How to analyze intensive longitudinal data? Radosław Rogoza

Wraz z postępowaniem technologicznym oraz powszechnym dostępem do mikrokomputerów w naszych kieszeniach, prowadzenie intensywnych badań podłużnych, do których zalicza się badania dziennikowe czy ekologiczne pomiary chwilowe, stało się łatwe i dostępne jak nigdy wcześniej. W efekcie, w literaturze pojawia się coraz większa liczba artykułów wykorzystujących tego typu dane, zaś badacze stają przed coraz większym dylematem związanym z niepewnością jak analizować tego typu dane, które ze względu na swój zagnieżdżony charakter, wymagają szczególnego traktowania. Celem niniejszego plakatu jest wprowadzenie do koncepcji Dynamicznego Modelowania Równań Strukturalnych – nowej metody analizy danych łączącej zalety modelowania wielopoziomowego w duchu modelowania równań strukturalnych oraz omówienie jego podstawowych parametrów, czyli próba udzielenia odpowiedzi na pytanie – jak analizować intensywne dane podłużne? Jak badać dynamiczne procesy? W celu zilustrowania możliwych kierunków badań, przedstawiono wyniki serii intensywnych badań podłużnych skoncentrowanych wokół tematyki narcyzmu.

27. The role of gender in narcissistic behavior and peer liking Seweryn Nogalski

Narcyzm ujmowany jest jako cecha osobowości, która jest mniej lub bardziej obecna w ogólnej populacji. W takim ujęciu zachowania narcystyczne są nieodłącznym elementem codziennych interakcji społecznych. Zgodnie z modelem teoretycznym Backa, istnieją dwie strategie pozwalające nam chronić narcystyczne poczucie wielkościowości – podziw i rywalizacja. To badanie obiera sobie za cel ustalenie, czy w zależności od płci własnej i osoby, z którą podejmowany jest kontakt, stosujemy odmienne strategie utrzymywania wielkościowego obrazu siebie oraz jak te strategie są powiązane z byciem lubianym przez osoby z bliskiego otoczenia. Aby uchwycić relacje interpersonalne przebadano rzeczywiste, a nie sztucznie utworzone relacje międzyludzkie. Aby uzyskać taki efekt, próbę stanowili uczniowie klas pierwszych szkół ponadpodstawowych (N = 648; n = 403 kobiet; M = 14,30 lat; SD = 0,56), którzy wypełnili skróconą wersję kwestionariusza narcystycznego podziwu i rywalizacji o

eksperymentalnie zmodyfikowanej instrukcji. Ta modyfikacja pozwoliła badać zachowania osobno w odniesieniu do koleżanek i kolegów z klasy. Do zbadania poziomu lubienia osób badanych, posłużono się procedurą nominacji lubienia pozostałych osób z klasy. Wyniki wykazały, że podczas gdy kobiety częściej stosowały strategię podziwu wobec innych kobiet (co było również powiązane z sympatią innych) mężczyźni częściej stosowali strategię rywalizacji wobec innych mężczyzn (co skutkowało zmniejszonym poziomem lubienia w klasie). Wyniki te pozwalają na lepsze zrozumienie dynamiki narcyzmu w kontaktach interpersonalnych.

28. The collective identity and narcissism of Ukrainians as factors in the evaluation of (not only) Poles Vadym Vasiutynskyi

W pierwszym etapie badań przeprowadzono wywiady internetowe z 496 mieszkańcami Ukrainy wg 5-punktowej metody różnicowania osobowości (Instytut Psychoneurologiczny im. Bekhtereva, 1983). Respondenci oceniali „typowych Ukraińców”, „typowych Rosjan”, „typowych Polaków” i „Ukraińców w oczach Polaków”. Uzyskane punkty: ocena – 3,77, 1,72, 3,59, 3,71; siła – 3,81, 2,5, 3,47, 3,68; aktywność – 3,64, 2,85, 3,37, 3,58 (we wszystkich przypadkach $p \leq 0,01$). Najwyżej oceniani byli Ukraińcy, następnie szli Ukraińcy w oczach Polaków, Polacy i Rosjanie. Dodatkowo korelacje odnotowano pomiędzy oceną Polaków i Ukraińców w oczach Polaków ($r=0,6$), Ukraińców i Ukraińców w oczach Polaków (0,6), Ukraińców i Polaków (0,51) oraz ujemne pomiędzy oceną Rosjan i Ukraińców (-0,37), Rosjan i Ukraińców w oczach Polaków (-0,36), Rosjan i Polaków (-0,34). Analogiczne oceny: siły – 0,38, 0,6, 0,38, -0,31, -0,35, -0,21; aktywności – 0,38, 0,53, 0,31 (we wszystkich przypadkach $p \leq 0,01$; korelacja z aktywnością Rosjan nie osiągnęła poziomu istotnego). Powiązania z badanymi wskaźnikami wykazała tożsamość obywatelska: z oceną ($r=0,29$) i siłą (0,27) Ukraińców, oceną (-0,32) i siłą (-0,21) Rosjan, oceną (0,18) Polaków, oceną (0,17) i siłą (0,18) Ukraińców w oczach Polaków. Mniej korelacji było z tożsamością zawodową, europejską, lokalną, religijną, a żadnej ze wschodniosłowiańską. W drugim etapie 607 studentów mieli jako eksperci odgadnąć dane z poprzedniego badania. W kwestionariuszu znalazły się także Collective Narcissism Scale i Bem Sex-Role Inventory. Pozytywną zależność pomiędzy kompetencjami eksperckimi studentów odnotowano w porównaniu ocen Ukraińców i Polaków ze względu na płeć (na rzecz mężczyzn, $\chi^2=44$, $p \leq 0,05$) i wiek ($r=0,11$, $p \leq 0,01$). Stwierdzono ujemną korelację z narcyzmem zbiorowym (-0,23), męskością (-0,1), kobiecością (-0,13) i androgynią (-0,17; we wszystkich przypadkach $p \leq 0,01$). W porównaniu ocen Ukraińców i Ukraińców w oczach Polaków istotne było powiązanie z narcyzmem zbiorowym (-0,09, $p \leq 0,05$).

29. An educated lawyer follows norms blindly? The potential impact of the educational process in law and psychology disciplines on behavioural judgment. Roma Dworzańska-Schulz, Dorota Marciniak, Tomasz Lewandowski, Weronika Trzmielewska

In an interdisciplinary study (law/psychology) we examined the impact of the education system on the process of behavioural judgment. Law stands for norms, standards, or other statements of expected behaviour. Psychology seeks to predict or explain people's behaviour. Because of these diverse models of treated behaviour in the two disciplines, we hypothesized that during the initial stage of studying (1,2 years), there would be no discrepancies in behavioural judgment between law and psychology students. We expected such differences at the final stages of studying (4-5 years). That is, we predicted that law students would refer more often to social norms when justifying actor/actress behaviours consistent [or

not] with imposed social standards than psychology students in 19 different stories. Mixed analyses (qualitative & quantitative) contained 234 responses, including N = 127 psychology students: at the initial stage (N = 79) and last years (N = 48) of studies; and N = 107 law students: in the initial (N = 69) and last (N = 38) years. In qualitative analyses (after aggregating the data), contrary to the hypothesis, there were significant differences in behavioural judgment between law and psychology students at the initial stages of study (the categories of explanation of behaviour were diversified, p -value < .001, up to $p = .038$ / d value = 0.38 up to $d = 0.70$). At the final stages of the study, there was less variety in the use of categories for explaining behaviour, and a pattern of justification of behaviour through norms was more frequently revealed among law compared to psychology students (p -value < .001, up to $p = .058$ / d value = 0.34 up to $d = 0.77$), consistent with our main hypothesis. We expect these potential changes in the pattern of results may result from the educational process within the selected field of study.

Friday, 20th September 2024

9.00 – 10:40 Symposia & thematic sessions with oral presentations 3

Egocentric Moral Judgments: Triggers, Moderators and Debiasing Strategies (Symposium ENG) Room 205 2nd floor

Chair & Organizer: Konrad Bocian

Contrary to the widespread belief in the objective nature of moral judgements, social and moral psychology gathered strong evidence suggesting that this belief is mistaken. People judge the world through their preferences, values, backgrounds, and expectations because their point of view is easily and automatically accessible, whereas taking others' perspectives requires effort, cognitive resources, and motivation. In other words, people's moral judgements often resemble instant perceptions rather than deliberate inferences, and the effect of these perceptions on moral judgment is often mediated through affective experience. As moral judgments of fairness or unfairness are inherently affective, Epley and Caruso (2004) proposed that egocentrism must bias these judgements. This symposium highlights cutting-edge work investigating triggers, moderators and debiasing strategies of egocentric moral judgments. First, Miazek will examine to what extent egocentric moral judgments are triggered by self-interest when fair and unfair decisions are made by AI and humans. Second, Bocian will demonstrate that self-interest biases moral character judgments differently for non-hypocritical and hypocritical transgressors. Third, Lu will reveal which debiasing strategies are successful in helping people render judgments above egocentric and self-interested perspectives. Fourth, Wnek will show how relationship satisfaction relates to egoistic and prosocial lies. Fifth, Marciniak will investigate how the physiological state, defined as the core affect and value of arousal, impacts judgments of moral character. Together, these talks extend the current knowledge about egocentrism as a source of biases in moral judgments and present factors that strengthen or limit its power.

Keywords: egocentrism, morality, decision-making, prosocial and egoistic lies, core affect

The social consequences of pathogen avoidance motives (Symposium ENG)

Room 207, 2nd floor

Chair & Organizer: Natalia Frankowska

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, interest in pathogen avoidance psychology has surged in social and behavioral sciences. Studies show people take various actions to avoid infectious diseases, with disgust driving these behaviors. Recent evidence suggests these actions not only include hygienic rituals but also shape social attitudes. At this symposium, we present novel findings on pathogen avoidance's social consequences, framed within the behavioral immune system (BIS) theory (a motivational system reducing the risk of infection by altering perceptions, emotions and actions) across various dependent variables. The first talk highlights BIS's flexibility, showing how helping behaviors vary based on disgust sensitivity and pathogen presence. The second talk presents the role of BIS in shaping preferences for facial resemblance among partners, suggesting BIS activation influences these preferences due to a trade-off between inbreeding and outbreeding. The third, fourth, and fifth talks present the social consequences of BIS activation depending on an individual's immunocompetence by testing the Compensatory Prophylaxis Hypothesis (CPH). Talk three presents disgust sensitivity across menstrual cycles and its social effects on pregnant women during COVID-19. The fourth talk focuses on how BIS activation during pregnancy in pandemic affects social behavior. Authors propose that pregnant women may be less willing to socialize with out-groups or infected others early in pregnancy, influenced by subjective perceived vulnerability to diseases (PVD) and the perceived threat of COVID-19. Fourth talk presents how BIS activation influences vaccination decisions among pregnant women, linking it to PVD. Together, these talks present novel theoretical and empirical insights into the situational and individual flexibility of the BIS and its social consequences, particularly in the context of individual immunocompetence and actual pathogen presence in the environment.

Mental health and well being (Oral presentation session ENG) Room 305, 3rd floor

- 1. Relationships between proximal minority stress, microaggressions, social support, and participation in online support groups and the severity of depressive and anxiety symptoms in transgender and nonbinary people** Jan Gierzyński, Marcin Sękowski

As a result of a number of stressors related to their gender minority status, transgender and non-binary people are especially vulnerable to mental health problems, including symptoms of depression and anxiety. Previous research in this area has mainly focused on the shared experiences of transgender and nonbinary people. This study focuses on the differences between these groups. as well as the little-studied theme of the relationship between active participation in online support groups dedicated to transgender and nonbinary people and their experience of minority stress and symptoms of depression

and anxiety. Aim of the study: Analysis of vulnerability (proximal minority stress and the experience of microaggressions) and protective factors (social support and engagement in online support groups) for anxiety-depressive symptoms in transgender and non-binary people, respectively. The study focused on potential differences between those groups. Method: Binary transgender (n = 122) and nonbinary (n = 118) individuals participating in online support groups for gender minorities completed self-report questionnaires in a cross-sectional study. Results: Transgender individuals more greatly experienced such forms of microaggressions like misuse of pronouns and invasion of bodily privacy. They also reported greater experience of internalized transphobia, and non-disclosure, and had less support from a significant other than nonbinary individuals. Multivariate regression analysis showed that the most robust correlates of the severity of anxiety-depressive symptoms in both transgender and non-binary people were minority stress in the form of internalized transphobia and negative expectations about the future, and in transgender people, additionally, microaggression in the form of denial of their gender identity.

2. Religiosity and emotional well-being among single people in Poland - role of sexual orientation Agnieszka E. Łyś

There is some evidence that single people have a lower level of well-being than partnered people (e.g. Oh et al., 2022). However, the level of well-being among single people depends on various factors, e.g. religiosity - there is some evidence for a positive correlation between religiosity and life satisfaction among single people (Lianda & Himawan, 2022) however, it is not clear if sexual orientation plays any role here. Hamblin and Gross (2013) demonstrated that participation in a religious community that rejects homosexuality is a negative predictor for well-being in gays and lesbians. In the current study we checked whether sexual orientation moderates the link between religion and emotional well-being in Polish single people (N = 245). It turned out that among heterosexual people the correlation between faith and emotional well-being is positive whereas among non-heterosexual people it is negative. The limitations of this study and future research directions will be discussed.

3. Different types of well-being and resilience - the mediating role of meaning in life Miłosz Kalinowski, June Yeung

In the pursuit of understanding the interplay between well-being and psychological resilience, this study centers on the pivotal role of meaning in life. This concept, encompassing an individual's perceived significance and purpose in life, is what motivates people to thrive but also survive, especially during times of crisis. Employing a sample of 301 adults from the United States, our research examines how various dimensions of well-being—happiness, meaning, harmony, and spirituality—contribute to resilience. Analyses revealed moderate to strong positive correlations between these aspects of well-being and resilience. Through a series of hierarchical regressions and mediation analyses, we establish that meaning is not only one of the strongest predictors of resilience but also mediates the relationships between other well-being dimensions and resilience. The results aligned with the analogous structural equation models that were also conducted to control for the possible common method bias. The study's results provide insights for future research and interventions aimed at enhancing resilience by engaging in meaningful activities. To reinforce the consistency and reliability of the obtained effects, the study

will be replicated in a second preregistered U.S. sample (N = 201), which results will be discussed as well.

Keywords: resilience, well-being, meaning in life, happiness, harmony, spirituality

4. Neoliberalism is in the air. Individual and contextual effects of neoliberalism on four aspects of subjective well-being across 48 countries Maciej Górski, Kuba Kryś,
Members of the Live Better Project

Neoliberalism has been described as a hegemonic economic and social system in many contemporary societies. Although research on neoliberalism in psychology has only begun recently, several studies have suggested that living in a neoliberal environment may have negative consequences for subjective well-being. However, this research has solely relied on individual subjective perceptions of neoliberalism, thus limiting its ecological validity. Moreover, perceived neoliberalism has only been associated with lower life satisfaction, but its correlations with other aspects of subjective well-being have not been examined. To address these gaps, we ran a study across 48 countries. We assessed perceived neoliberalism and four aspects of subjective well-being: life satisfaction, meaning in life, harmony in life, and spiritual well-being. To analyze the effects of individual-level perceived neoliberalism and country-level neoliberal climate, we ran a series of multi-level models. Perceived neoliberalism negatively predicted all four aspects of well-being on the individual level. Neoliberal climate negatively predicted meaning, harmony and spiritual well-being on the country level, and these contextual effects were significantly stronger than the individual-level effects. Neoliberal climate, however, did not predict life satisfaction. Our research suggests that not only subjective perception of neoliberalism, but also a neoliberal environment may be detrimental to subjective well-being.

Gendered world Oral presentation (session PL) Room 307, 3rd floor

1. Can we measure male and female honour across 5 cultures? The role of evaluators' gender in honour and dignity countries. Radosław B Walczak, Przemysław Zdybek

Introduction: Culture of honor originally used by Cohen & Nisbett (1996) to explain the differences between North and South US in acceptance for aggression as the consequence of a provocation, is currently (Leung & Cohen, 2011) a nuanced construct, focused on the issue of reputation building, distinguishing between honour, dignity and face-based countries. In this view, Poland is seen as an honour culture (Szmajke, Bąk, Adamus, 2004), where reactions to an insult differ from those in other countries (Kryś et. al. 2017). What remains still not fully explained is how men and women differ in both understanding and acceptance of the rules laid by honour cultures (Zdybek & Walczak, 2019). In the current presentation, we would like to compare the cross-cultural results for both genders as a means of explaining the differences in the strength of honour's norms acceptance. Sample: From a total of n=1011 people, the dignity culture was represented by North US and GB (n=398) and the culture of honour was represented by the South US, Turkey and Poland (n=616, of which n=204 in PL). Method: Research participants filled of questionnaires concerning the culture of honour and related constructs, including Honour Ideology for Manhood (HIM, Barnes et. al. 2012), Honour Ideology for Women (HIW, Barnes et. al. 2014) and a four-factor model splitting honour into male, female, moral integrity and family dimensions (Rodriguez Mosquera, Manstead, Fischer, 2002). Results: Partial cultural invariance was

achieved only for the two-factor model of the HIW and HIW scales. Based on these, honour and dignity cultures were compared, showing differences both between cultures and also between evaluating genders. It is men who approve the norms of the culture of honour to a greater extent, thus defining intercultural differences that are less visible from the perspective of women.

2. Is sex dehumanizing? Dehumanization of people who work in professions related to sexuality. Marek Drogosz, Monika Rupińska

Przeprowadzono 4 badania, których celem było sprawdzenie, czy osoby wykonujące zawody związane z seksualnością są dehumanizowane oraz czy proces ten można opisać jako infrahumanizację (Leyens i in., 2000), dehumanizację animalistyczną lub mechanistyczną (Haslam, 2006). W pierwszym badaniu okazało się, że studenci przypisują tancerzom erotycznym (w porównaniu do grupy własnej) istotnie mniej emocji zarówno wtórnych, jak i pierwotnych, co sugeruje występowanie dehumanizacji mechanistycznej. Drugie badanie przeprowadzono w 2 warunkach: aktywizacji podobieństw vs. różnic między ludźmi a zwierzętami w zakresie zachowań seksualnych. Wykazało ono, że po aktywizacji różnic między ludźmi a zwierzętami poziom dehumanizacji osoby wykonującej striptiz zależał od tego, czy była ona tej samej płci, co osoba badana. W trzecim badaniu dodano warunek neutralny, by rozstrzygnąć, czy stwierdzone w poprzednim badaniu efekty wynikają z dehumanizowania osób płci przeciwnej, czy też z humanizowania osób płci własnej. Okazało się, że w warunkach neutralnym badani infrahumanizowali (przypisywali mniej emocji wtórnych) osoby własnej płci wykonujące striptiz. W czwartym badaniu analizowano nastawienie do osób reklamujących bieliznę, czyli wykonujących zawód tylko pośrednio związany z seksualnością. Osobom takim przypisywano w warunkach neutralnym i animalizującym (w porównaniu do humanizującego) mniej emocji zarówno wtórnych, jak i pierwotnych. Ponadto kobiety przypisywały ocenianej grupie większą zdolność do działania niż odczuwania, zaś mężczyźni odwrotnie – większą emocjonalność niż sprawczość. Podsumowując, osoby wykonujące zawód związany z seksualnością są narażone na dehumanizację, szczególnie gdy myślenie osób badanych jest ukierunkowane na „zwierzęcy” aspekt seksualności. Jednak ukierunkowanie myślenia na „ludzki” aspekt seksualności sprawia, że osoby wykonujące zawody związane z seksualnością są postrzegane jako bardziej ludzkie, przeżywające więcej emocji wtórnych.

3. Transcendent and sexist attitudes towards gender roles - the role of a sense of personal identity and gender identity Daniel Zajęc, Aleksandra Pilarska

Identity has essential regulatory functions and enables one to adopt certain attitudes towards the world. According to Erikson's theory, a sense of personal identity is achieved through successfully resolving the developmental crisis in adolescence. In this model, one of the basic manifestations of a properly integrated identity is the experience of one's gender identity. As Erikson further suggests, a less consolidated sense of identity can be compensated through a stronger identification with one's group, which is associated with intolerance towards others. This may result in adopting a specific attitude towards gender roles (i.e., transcendent or sexist). An online survey was conducted to verify the theoretical framework of the relationship between the sense of personal identity, gender identity, and attitude towards gender roles. A total of 186 cisgender emerging adults (128 women and 58 men) took part in the study. The six identity-related senses (i.e., senses of having inner contents, uniqueness, one's own boundaries, coherence, continuity over time, and self-worth) were measured by the

Multidimensional Questionnaire of Identity (MQI). Three components of gender identity, i.e., physical identification, centrality, and community, were evaluated by the Multilayered Gender Identity Questionnaires (MGIQ). Transcendent and sexist attitudes towards gender roles were assessed through the Gender Role Attitudes Scale (GRAS). Regression analyses were run separately for women and men due to gender differences in the study variables. Women's transcendent attitude was predicted by centrality and the senses of own boundaries and coherence. Women's sexist attitude was predicted by centrality. Neither personal nor gender identity added anything to the variance in men's attitudes towards gender. These results suggest that the role of the sense of personal identity and gender identity in adopting an attitude towards gender roles is likely limited or more complex than expected.

4. Understanding Resistance To Consent-Based Definition of Rape: Exploring the Role of Ambivalent Sexism Paulina Górska, Maja Bednarowicz, Maciej Górski

Despite international conventions, ECHR jurisprudence and human rights activists' recommendations that favour consent-based definition of rape, the majority of European countries still use coercion and violence as a necessary prerequisite of rape in their national legislations. In few countries in which the legislation was changed, it evoked heated public debates. In our research we wanted to explain the mechanism of resistance to consent-based definition. We assumed that ambivalent sexism might be one of the components that influence people's preference towards one definition or the other. We conducted three studies on samples collected (1) in the UK, N = 130, (2) in the USA, N = 346 and (3) in Poland, N = 626. In all three studies hostile sexism negatively predicted preference for a consent-based definition. By contrast, benevolent sexism failed to consistently predict either of the definitions.

Prejudice and conspiratory beliefs Oral presentation (session PL) Room 303&304 3 rd floor

1. Effects of hate speech modalities on the desensitization process Dominik Jakub Puchała, Michał Bilewicz, Aleksandra Świdorska

Hate speech is defined as all forms of "expression, which spread, incite, promote or justify racial hatred, xenophobia, anti-Semitism or other forms of hatred based on intolerance" (Council of Europe Committee of Ministers, 1997, p. 107). Previous studies have shown that exposure to hate speech leads to desensitization. People then begin to perceive hateful content as less offensive, and their attitudes toward minorities targeted by this content become more negative (Soral et al., 2018). To date, however, researchers have mainly used examples of hate speech in textual form. Relatively less is known about the effects of exposure to hate speech in acoustic form. Meanwhile, between 65% and 96% of adolescents and adults encounter hate speech in interpersonal situations and the media, especially on the Internet (Winiewski et al., 2017). In the current study, we are examining the process of desensitization to acoustic hate speech. We predict that it will evoke strong emotions, as affective reactions to sounds are more intense than to text (Larsen et al., 2003). Desensitization to acoustic hate speech should therefore be slower than to textual hate speech. Alternatively, prolonged exposure to acoustic hate speech can have the opposite effect of sensitization (Bradley et al., 1996). Participants (N = 160) are randomly assigned to four conditions, differing in stimulus modality (acoustic vs. textual) and

desensitization training (hateful vs. neutral speech). We measure the perceived offensiveness of hate speech targeted at Jews, LGBT+ people, Muslims, Ukrainians, and refugees. We also ask open-ended questions to take a closer look at the emotions elicited in the study. The stimuli used come from our database, The Warsaw Multimodal Hate Speech Database (WMHS), which contains nearly 10 hours of manually annotated material collected from online platforms (e.g., YouTube, BanBye). In the presentation, we will discuss the results and implications of our study.

2. Reclaimed hate speech: a minority perspective and non-declarative measure

Dominik Jakub Puchała, Michał Bilewicz, Aleksandra Świdorska

Reclaimed hate speech is defined as speech containing slurs that are used by minorities for emancipatory purposes (Butler, 1997). Research shows positive perceptions and consequences of such language (Gaucher et al., 2015). Relatively fewer studies have been dedicated to the consequences from the perspective of minorities, and to examining the response to reclaimed hate speech with measures other than declarative ones. Moreover, past research has emphasized the role of minority status in the perception of reclaimed language, despite considerations suggesting that it is not important (Anderson, 2018). To fill these gaps, we conducted two studies – interviews (N = 12) and a laboratory experiment (N = 103) using self-report and heart rate (HR) measures. According to our interviewees, slurs are not offensive if they are expressed by entitled people, who, however, are not necessarily minority members. The interviewees also pointed out the negative consequences of the reclaimed language. The interviews allowed the selection of stimuli for the experiment. In the latter, heterosexual and homosexual men took part, and were randomly assigned to one of two groups. In one, they were told that the statements they would hear came from the Equality Parade, and in the other, from the March for Life and Family. Both groups heard the same two types of statements – containing slurs usually used against gay people and containing neutral terms towards gay men. In line with the hypotheses, we found that respondents perceived statements with slurs as less offensive when used by participants of the Equality Parade compared to the second condition. The effect was stronger among gay men. In contrast, the effect of orientation was not found to be credible when measuring HR. Only the origin of the speech affected HR. The results of our studies will be discussed in terms of implications for emancipation strategies, while showing the complementary nature of qualitative and experimental methods.

3. Conspiracy belief as an adaptive response to environmental conditions from the perspective of Life History Theory Anna Zarazińska

W naszym pierwszym (N = 285, 64,9% kobiet; Mwiek = 32,41, SD = 12,08) i drugim badaniu korelacyjnym (N = 360, 51,4% mężczyzn; Mwiek = 32,39, SD = 10,62) próbowaliśmy zrozumieć przekonania spiskowe za pomocą perspektywy historii życia. Zgodnie z teorią historii życia stawiamy hipotezę, że przekonania spiskowe (1) mogą być fakultatywną reakcją na trudne warunki życiowe, takie jak surowość, niestabilność, niebezpieczeństwo i rywalizacja w przeszłości, teraźniejszości i (spodziewanej) przyszłości oraz (2) reakcją adaptacyjną na warunki w dzieciństwie. Perspektywa teorii historii życia sugeruje, że zachowania i przekonania ludzi są adaptacyjnymi reakcjami na warunki środowiskowe, które kalibrują jednostki do angażowania się w szybkie (np. podejmowanie ryzyka, rozwiązań) lub powolne (np. planowanie przyszłości, inwestowanie w relacje) strategie dotyczące historii życia do rozwiązania podstawowych zadań adaptacyjnych przetrwania i reprodukcji. Ogólnie rzecz biorąc, odkryliśmy, że

„trudne dzieciństwo”, destrukcyjne radzenie sobie i cechy Ciemnej Triady, ale nie strategia historii życia, były powiązane z przekonaniami spiskowymi. Nasze odkrycia sugerują, że przekonania spiskowe mogą być adaptacyjną, choć problematyczną psychospołecznie, reakcją na trudne dzieciństwo i nieprzewidywalne, surowe, niebezpieczne i konkurencyjne środowisko życia jednostki.

4. **The Need for Cognitive Closure and Social Trust in the Structure of Social Networks**

Katarzyna Growiec, Beata Łopaciuk-Gonczaryk, Bogumił Kamiński

The aim of the presented multi-agent model is to demonstrate how the structure of relationships in different social circles depends on the psychological characteristics of agents and the structural features of various layers of social networks. The social network of the agent was modeled in three social circles from the closest to the most distant: support clique (about 5 people), sympathy group (about 15 people), and Dunbar's circle (about 150 people). It was examined how social trust and the need for cognitive closure influence the propensity to triads' closure (according to the theory of balance) and the homophily of social relationships. The design and calibration of the model were based on the literature and the results of a study conducted on a representative sample (N=1035) of Poles. The results of the model indicate that homophily is more strongly associated with the need for cognitive closure than with social trust. Meanwhile, social trust is strongly associated with closing triads, as is the need for cognitive closure

Narcissism Oral presentation (session PL) Room 109, 1 st floor

1. **Their Sinister Plans Validate Our Greatness! Need for Uniqueness Mediates the Link between National Narcissism and Conspiracy Beliefs** Adam Jan Karakula, Marta Marchlewska, Zuzanna Molenda

Conspiracy endorsement has previously been linked to national narcissism – an unrealistic belief in the greatness of the national in-group. In this research, we explore the role of need for uniqueness in explaining why national narcissists seize on conspiracy theories. In Study 1 (n = 1000), we found that self-attributed need for uniqueness mediated the link between national narcissism and conspiracy beliefs. In Study 2 (n = 387), we introduced the novel concept in the form of a group-attributed need for uniqueness and found its role in explaining the relationship between national narcissism and conspiracy beliefs. In Study 3 (n = 799), we considered both types of the need for uniqueness and observed only the group-attributed need for uniqueness as a significant mediator of the relationship between national narcissism and conspiracy beliefs. This psychological mechanism highlights the importance of need for uniqueness in the endorsement of conspiracy beliefs, suggesting that conspiracy theories may serve as a platform for national narcissists to affirm their in-group's perceived exceptionalism.

2. **Do birds of a feather flock together? Personality predictors of romantic attraction towards narcissists** Ewa Szołajska, Aleksandra Pilarska, Daniel Zając, Marta Cieślak, Zuzanna Chrzanowska, Paweł Lis, Zuzanna Stróżyk, Konrad Wiśniewski

There is a burgeoning interest in narcissism both in academic and popular literature. The problem addressed by our study is part of the current strand of analyses on the social consequences of

narcissism. However, our focus is not on the frequently examined interpersonal functioning of narcissistic people but on the personality determinants of their interpersonal attractiveness. The literature points to two main hypotheses regarding interpersonal attractiveness – the similarity (e.g., Wojciszke, 2005) and the complementarity hypothesis (e.g., Willi, 1996). Previous research (Grosz et al., 2015) has supported the similarity effect – people high in narcissistic traits perceived other narcissists as more attractive. In the current study, narcissism is conceptualized as a two-factor trait, following the narcissistic admiration and rivalry model (Back et al., 2013). We compare the relative importance of narcissistic and symbiotic traits as predictors of being attracted to narcissists, in order to test the similarity hypothesis against the complementarity hypothesis. Furthermore, our study attempts to explain the mechanism underlying both effects. This is done by incorporating a sense of identity as a mediating variable. The present study is a modified replication of Grosz et al.'s (2015) study. We recruited a gender-balanced sample (N = 400) of heterosexual women and men who assessed the attractiveness of fictional characters – male and female, respectively. The following research tools were used: Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ-PL), Symbiotic Bond Questionnaire (SBQ), Multidimensional Questionnaire of Identity (MQI), an adapted vignette tool that measures short- and long-term attractiveness of targets high in admiration or rivalry, and demographic survey. Our findings may be useful for therapeutic practice with individuals experiencing difficulties in close relationships.

3. **Coping with Stress and National Narcissism** Zuzanna Molenda, Marta Marchlewska, Marta Rogoza, Dagmara Szczepańska

Coping with stress is crucial for humans' overall well-being and has been linked to social phenomena. Examining the role of coping with stress strategies in shaping national narcissism, we proposed that this type of defensive national commitment (i.e., an unrealistic belief about the national group's greatness stemming from psychological shortcomings) should be lowered by adaptive coping strategies. We investigated the effects of coping on national narcissism in two studies conducted among nationwide samples of Poles. In Study 1 (longitudinal, N = 603), we found that higher adaptive (i.e., self-sufficient) coping attenuated national narcissism. In Study 2 (experimental, N = 337), the priming of adaptive coping significantly decreased national narcissism. We also demonstrated the indirect effects of the induced adaptive coping strategy on conspiracy beliefs via national narcissism. Thus, our research identified another possible antecedent of national narcissism: deficiencies in the fundamental processes of coping with stress. Importantly, these findings suggest that using adaptive coping strategies (either dispositional or situationally induced) may attenuate national narcissism, which then might translate into a lower belief in conspiracy theories. We point out the limitations of our research, suggest future directions, and discuss the role of coping with stress in shaping group-level phenomena.

4. **Experimental verification of communal narcissist's self-presentation.** Jeremiasz Górniak, Marcin Zajenkowski, Maria Leniarska

Grandiose narcissism is generally described as a two-dimensional construct consisting of an agentic (rivalry and admiration facets) and antagonistic component. Both dimensions manifest in beliefs of one's superiority over others, and antisocial, self-centered behaviors aimed at self-enhancement. Nowadays scientists believe that grandiose narcissism can also extend to self-enhancement in the

communal and social domain (communal narcissism). Individuals with high communal narcissism overestimate both, their communal attributes and their agentic attributes. However, our research findings suggest a negative correlation between communal narcissism and objectively measured intelligence (N1=211&N2=311). In our next experimental research (N=200), participants could by choosing the wrong answer for a cognitive test, increase their remuneration for participating in the study. However, we didn't find an association between communal narcissism and more honest behavior even though communal narcissism was positively associated with subjectively assessed honesty and morality. Interestingly we found that communal narcissism was strongly and positively associated with the admiration facet of grandiose narcissism but not with the rivalry facet. Following these results and other researchers' suggestion that feeling of control may explain communal narcissism, we are conducting a third study (in progress, expected N = 200). In this study we test the mechanism of communal narcissism by asking participants to recall a situation of 1) feeling in control, 2) being admired or 3) being just like others (control group). This study aims to examine, which situation increases communal narcissism more. Additionally, after filling out the online questionnaire participants are paid double of established remuneration (via BLIK) to see if people with higher communal narcissism inform us about our "mistake". Our series of studies sheds light on and tries to explain the mechanism of communal narcissism

5. We have suffered the most and we are proud of it: National narcissism and demanding war reparations from historical rivals in Poland and Greece Michał Głowczewski, Theofilos Gkinopoulos, Aleksandra Cislak

Social researchers point out that history can be understood as a science field that seeks to search for and discover the truth and as a collective memory serving the group and its needs (Halbwachs, 1980). Lay people also differentiate various functions of history. Some argue that historians should focus on seeking the truth about the past; others believe that history can be manipulated and distorted if it serves the interests of a group (Wojcik & Lewicka, 2022). Previous research (Głowczewski et al., 2022; Kazarovytska & Imhoff, 2022) shows that a high level of national narcissism is associated with using the history of intergroup relations to bolster the image of one's own nation. National narcissism is a defensive mode of group identification that relies on external validation, characterized by an unrealistic belief in the nation's greatness and is linked to compensating unmet needs at the individual level. In the studies presented here, we address the issue of demanding war reparations, which often accompanies discussions on intergroup relations and national identity (Hakim et al., 2021). In two pre-registered studies conducted in Poland (N=364) and Greece (N=369), we observed that national narcissism predicts support for demanding war reparations from historical rivals. Moreover, this relationship was mediated by the perceived victimization of one's own group. Currently, we are conducting an experimental study in which we attempt to determine which mechanism could explain the link between national narcissism and support for demanding war reparations. We anticipate that for individuals with high levels of national narcissism, the key will be the form in which the government takes action to obtain reparations - whether it's through flashy, emotional, attention-grabbing measures promising improvement in the national image or through quiet negotiations behind closed doors. We will be able to present the results of this study at the conference as well.

12:10 – 13:10 BLITZ and thematic sessions with oral presentations 4

BLITZ Session 1 (ENG) Room 205 2nd floor

1. **Harmonious passion and its correlation with well-being** Julia Szydłowska

A dominant concept of passion in psychology comes from a Dualistic Model of Passion which defines passion as directed to a specific object that an individual has a long-standing fondness for and attributes special meaning to. In this theory passion is a motivating power, and can take the form of obsessive or harmonious passion. Over the years specific links between types of passion and wellbeing have been proven. There is still lack of a research conducted among Polish society. Previous studies show that having a harmonious passion may be useful in everyday life. The following research aimed to investigate, if there are any differences in subjective well-being, between people with harmonious passion, engaged in diverse hobbies. Arts and sports have been integrated into the curriculum from early childhood and can take on a passion as they get older. In recent years, programming has also been increasingly integrated into the program. The research included 73 people divided into three groups - of people with passion to art, sport or programming. Polish adaptations of the following questionnaires were used in the study - Passion Scale and Well-being index. The research drew the following conclusion – the more intense the harmonious passion, the better the psychological well-being. Presented research confirm that having a harmonious passion may be a key way to deal with stress and decreased well-being. That's why finding a passion by children and teenagers should be supported by teachers and parents alike during their development. Companies and employers should support their employees' passions by giving the possibility to engage in an activity or support them financially. Facilitating their well-being this way, indirectly increases the quality of their work. Thanks to the clues obtained in the study, clinicians too can use their patients' passions in therapy but also use it to improve the quality of life of the patients undergoing medical treatment.

2. **“Well, that’s kind of rude...” Observing ostracism: a systematic review** Paulina Idziak, Małgorzata Gamian-Wilk

We've all experienced the discomfort of being ignored and felt for others who were excluded. The vast majority of research focused only on our personal experience of being ostracized, even though witnessing it might be just as common and adverse. The present research examines the role of witnessing exclusion. This review aimed at: 1) exploring personal, relational, and situational impacts of observing ostracism, 2) describing theoretical frameworks applied in research on observing ostracism, 3) investigating moderators and mediators of responses to observing ostracism, and 4) identifying directions for future research. The inclusion criteria allowed for including various methodologies, as this is the first work on this topic. The participants were also not specified, besides the clinical samples which had been decided to be excluded from the review. The systematic review of 72 articles describes the current state of the art on observing ostracism. This phenomenon has been investigated in multiple contexts (e.g., educational), among different age groups (62,5%, 45 articles included adult participants),

drawing on various theoretical frameworks. Different research designs and experimental methods have been used - 40 papers describe the use of Cyberball or an adjusted version of it, 11 projects implemented videos as an manipulation tool, 9 used vignettes and 2 investigated the phenomenon with interviews. 59 out of all research included in the review implemented experimental designs. The results indicate that observing ostracism is linked to adverse reactions, feelings, and behaviors. This review identifies unexplored themes and proposes future research directions for scholars to address.

3. Does contact with music “soothe the savage”? State of the art in social psychology of music and a research project. Agnieszka Małgorzata Siry, Romuald Polczyk

A significant portion of evolutionary theory concerning the origins of music focuses on its potential for integration or communication. However, research on the psychology of music seems to have only begun to explore its impact on social relationships in the last two decades. Starting in the mid-2000s, researchers have delved into the effects of music exposure on variables such as liking for co-performers, helpfulness towards others, and general prosocial behavior, yielding promising findings. These studies confirm that music can foster integration, bringing people together and strengthening interpersonal bonds. While most studies focus on co-participants in musical activities, preliminary results suggest that these effects may extend to others. Furthermore, some findings indicate that exposure to music may positively influence attitudes and behaviors towards members of out-groups against which prejudices are held. The presentation will provide a concise overview of the current state of research in the field of the social impact of music, highlighting findings related to the effects of music exposure on emotions and relationships within and between groups. We will explore the roles of lyrics, genre, and synchrony as moderators, as well as empathy and emotions as mediators of the effect. Additionally, we will present a research plan aimed at addressing the main knowledge gaps regarding the impact of music on prejudice.

4. Animal free food - how to persuade consumers to precision fermentation products Katarzyna Stasiuk, Dominika Maison, Dominika Adamczyk

Consumer concerns regarding products created using the genetic engineering include their nutritional value, taste, as well as short- and long-term impact on health, or moral and ethical issues. The introduction and maintenance of GM products in the market requires not only convincing consumers that these products are not unpalatable, harmful, or unethical, but also that their consumption can bring significant benefits. The present study (N= 1024) focused on consumer attitudes towards precision fermentation, a new technology that use genetic engineering to produce dairy alternatives that mimic the sensory profile of dairy. The main objective was to test the effectiveness of messages about precision fermentation products. Messages were designed based on three different benefits – animal welfare, environmental advantages or human health advantages. Taking into account consumer concerns about genetic modification of food, we also manipulated information about the specific status of the precision fermentation products (they are produced by GMOs organisms but are not necessary considered GMOs). Finally, given previous findings that meat eating attitudes are related to the acceptance of new technologies, we included consumer’s diet (meat-eater, reductarian, veg*an) in the study. The results of the study showed that the participants’ diet was the strongest predictor of attitudes towards precision fermentation products. The only arguments effectively influenced consumer

attitudes were arguments related to health. The results will be discussed in relation to previous studies on substitutes for animal based foods and the framework of attitude change.

BLITZ Session 2 (PL) Room 207, 2nd floor

1. The problem with inflation...Cronbach's Alpha Inflation. Szymon Wrześniowski, Tomasz Rak

Cronbach's alpha - what makes it really good? Whatever Cronbach's alpha measures – it's not internal consistency, commonly misunderstood in psychology as the average strength of relationships within questionnaire items. In this speech, we explore the reasons why the understanding of alpha as internal consistency is particularly flawed, and focus on how alpha inflation works in a practical way. Using the simulation method, we determine the precise (common) influence of the number of respondents, the range of measurement (Likert) scales, the number of questions in the questionnaire and the average correlation of items on the alpha level. The results confirm alpha-level inflation due to a greater number of questions: alpha gets a satisfactory level even with minimal internal consistency if there are many questions in the questionnaire. We suggest that the reliability of weak psychological tools is overestimated because of presented rapid alpha inflation. Number of subjects and the range of the scale had no influence on alpha, but will be shortly discussed.

2. The Relationship between Media Multitasking, Narcissism, and Social Anxiety among College Students. Filip Liebersbach, Julita Koszur

The aim of the study was to investigate whether media multitasking is related to social anxiety and narcissism. Students (N = 346) participated in the study and were asked to complete three questionnaires in random order: a media multitasking index, Liebowitz social anxiety scale and narcissistic personality inventory. It was hypothesized that social anxiety and narcissism would be positively related to media multitasking. The hypotheses were partially confirmed. A weak positive relationship ($r = 0.17$; $p < 0.01$) was observed between media multitasking and narcissism and its subscales: demand for admiration ($r = 0.16$; $p < 0.01$), leadership ($r = 0.17$; $p < 0.01$), self-efficacy ($r = 0.13$; $p < 0.01$). Subsequently, regression analysis was performed for media multitasking as an explained variable and the following predictors: narcissism ($\beta = 0.19$; $p < 0.001$), age ($\beta = -0.15$; $p < 0.001$) and gender ($\beta = -0.14$; $p < 0.001$). Social anxiety ($\beta = -0.33$; $p = 0.54$) was found to be statistically insignificant. Higher media multitasking scores were associated with higher narcissism scores, lower age and being female. The percentage of variance explained by the model was 7%.

3. Press start to Aggression: The complicated relationship between Video Games and Aggression with mediating role of Anger Recognition Katarzyna Maria Iwon

Video games have been associated with improved cognitive abilities, including attention, perception, and problem-solving skills. However, the inclusion of violence in certain video games has been shown to correlate with increased levels of aggression. Criticism of this perspective has arisen due to its heavy reliance on student samples, limited effect sizes, and inadequate consideration of situational factors and individual differences. Consequently, there is growing recognition that the relationship between Video

Game Violence (VGV) and aggression is likely complex. The hostile attribution bias hypothesis posits that exposure to VGV accelerates the recognition of anger cues, thereby leading to heightened aggression. Conversely, the desensitization hypothesis suggests that VGV reduces sensitivity to anger cues, resulting in fewer aggressive behaviors, while sensitization may enhance anger recognition. These hypotheses seem contradictory. Furthermore, it appears that different genres of games may influence cognition in various ways and emotion recognition may vary depending on the type of game played and could be influenced by individual differences and experiences. Results from our previous studies involving 287 and 402 participants respectively yielded mixed results, supporting (de)sensitization hypotheses. To explore the relationship between VGV and aggression while considering exposure to different game types, anger recognition, psychopathy, and childhood family violence, we conducted research involving first-person shooter game players and real-time strategy game players. The study's results and implications will be discussed, shedding light on the cognitive mechanisms underlying the relationship between VGV exposure, cognition, and aggressive behavior.

4. The relationship between environmental identity and pro-ecological behavior in the Skiercon and Animatsuri convention community Olga Kulasińska, Julita Koszur

Skiercon i Animatsuri są konwentami, które przyciągają osoby o podobnych zainteresowaniach. Różnica między nimi jest taka, że Skiercon dodatkowo promuje zachowania ekologiczne. Celem badania było sprawdzenie, czy rodzaj konwentu (wspierający wprost lub niewspierający działań ekologicznych) ma związek z tożsamością środowiskową oraz deklarowanymi przyszłymi zachowaniami ekologicznymi. Oczekiwano, że uczestnicy wydarzenia o przesłaniu ekologicznym (Skiercon) będą wykazywać wyższe nasilenie tożsamości środowiskowej oraz częściej deklarować zachowania ekologiczne w przyszłości niż uczestnicy wydarzenia bez przesłania ekologicznego (Animatsuri). Dodatkowo sprawdzano, czy misja ekologiczna wydarzenia (lub jej brak) różnicuje zachowania uczestników pod względem zachowań proekologicznych - segregowania papierowych informatorów rozdawanych podczas imprezy. Badanie przeprowadzono podczas konwentów Animatsuri ($n=72$) i Skiercon ($n=72$). Uczestnicy wypełniali skalę Tożsamości środowiskowej autorstwa Clayton (2003) i zmodyfikowaną Skalę General Ecological Behavior (GEB) Kaisera i Wilsona (2004). Na każdym konwencie rozdawano uczestnikom papierowe informatory z programem oraz rozłożono pudełka przeznaczone na zużyte informatory przeznaczone na makulaturę. Kontrola liczby zebranych informatorów odbywała się co trzy godziny. Uczestnicy Skierconu wykazywali nieco wyższą tożsamość środowiskową ($M=3,31$; $SD=0,72$) niż uczestnicy Animatsuri ($M=3,07$; $SD=0,68$) – $t(1,142)=2,02$ $p<0,05$ $\eta^2=0,028$. W zakresie deklarowanych przyszłych zachowań ekologicznych nie zaobserwowano istotnych różnic między konwentowiczami Skierconu ($M=3,80$; $SD=0,49$) i Animatsuri ($M=3,72$; $SD=0,52$). Na wydarzeniu o ekologicznym przesłaniu odsetek osób, które umieściły swój informator w pudełku do recyklingu był ponad dwukrotnie większy. Na Skierconie zebrano 875 informatorów, co stanowiło 57,11% liczby wszystkich uczestników konwentu. Na Animatsuri zebrano 1274 informatorów, co stanowiło 21,31% uczestników.

5. Freedom versus responsibility: Is the individual understanding of freedom related to pro-social and pro-environmental attitudes and behavior? Beata A Urbańska

Personal freedom and its consequences for others, although the subject of much discussion in philosophy and politics, rarely appears as a research topic in psychology. Based on Erich Fromm's (1941) concept, Radkiewicz and Skarżyńska (2019) distinguished between two ways in which people can understand freedom: as absolute, unlimited freedom (extrinsic sense of freedom) and, on the other hand, as limited by the well-being of others (intrinsic sense of freedom). The research aimed to examine whether the way people understand freedom relates to a sense of responsibility and pro-social and pro-environmental attitudes and behaviors. The results of three surveys conducted in June 2021 via the Ariadna panel (N = 556), in August 2022 via the Prolific panel (N = 304), and in June 2023 among Facebook users (N = 499) will be presented during the conference. The findings indicate that individual understanding of freedom (as intrinsic or extrinsic) is differentially associated with a sense of social responsibility and pro-social and pro-environmental attitudes and behaviors. An intrinsic sense of freedom is associated with a higher sense of responsibility, pro-sociality, support for human rights, and positive attitudes towards Ukrainian refugees in Poland. In contrast, these relationships are reversed for an extrinsic sense of freedom.

BLITZ Session 3 (PL) Room 305, 3rd floor

1. Kama Muta Chronicles: Exploring Its Impact on Intimate Relationships Jan Karol Wiecha, Magdalena Śmieja, Alicja Walczak

The emotion of being moved (also known as kama muta) represents a relatively new research paradigm in the field of emotion and motivation psychology. It is associated with an increase in pro-social tendencies, heightened motivation to strengthen relationships, and acts of sharing with others. Individuals experiencing this emotion feel a sudden surge of closeness, intimacy, understanding, and identification with others, actively seeking ways to re-experience this pleasant and warm state and striving to evoke similar feelings in their close ones. The aim of our research was to investigate the influence of experimentally induced emotion of being moved. In Study I, we utilized emotionally touching video clips concerning both romantic and non-romantic relationships. In Study II, we instructed participants to recall emotionally moving events from their own lives (both related and unrelated to their romantic relationship) as well as events that elicited amusement (again, both related and unrelated to their romantic relationship). The research aimed to ascertain whether reported feelings of closeness, identification, increased empathy, or propensity for prosocial behaviors observed in prior studies would also impact the current perception of one's own romantic relationship, feeling of closeness, and intimacy. The findings from the studies will be discussed during the conference presentation.

2. **Factors leading to belief in conspiracy theories** Zofia Stypułkowska, Dorota Wiśniewska-Juszczak

The results of numerous studies (Šrol et al., 2021; van Prooijen & Acker, 2015) indicate that individuals declaring a low sense of control in their lives are more susceptible to belief in conspiracy theories. This study, designed within a correlational approach, explores the significance of two additional variables in these considerations: the need for power and geographical location. In the study (N = 140), participants were asked to indicate their level of acceptance towards Ukrainians in Poland, the credibility of statements regarding a conspiracy theory about the privileged role of Ukrainians at the expense of Poles, and their general tendency to believe in conspiracy theories. Consistent with the hypotheses, participants declaring a stronger distance towards Ukrainians also more strongly declared belief in the chosen conspiracy theory. It was found that individuals residing in the Podlaskie Voivodeship are significantly more susceptible to belief in conspiracy theories than individuals from the Masovian Voivodeship. Furthermore, individuals from the Podlaskie Voivodeship declare a stronger distance towards Ukrainians than individuals from the Masovian Voivodeship. Regression analysis showed that geographical location and distance towards Ukrainians are significant predictors of the general tendency to believe in conspiracy theories, explaining 21% of the variance in this model. Additionally, the need for power was found to be a significant predictor of belief in the privileged role of Ukrainians, explaining 6% of the variance in this model. Meanwhile, distance towards Ukrainians was a significant predictor of belief in the chosen conspiracy, explaining 28% of the variance in the dependent variable. This study highlights the complex interaction between psychological factors and social contexts in shaping belief in conspiracy theories, emphasizing the need for a detailed understanding and targeted interventions to counteract this phenomenon.

3. **What do you prefer: a larger-delayed financial reward or a smaller-immediate one? A correlational study between Delay Discounting and Chronic Time Pressure** Sebastian Smoleń, Joanna Rajchert, Joanna Witowska

The objective of our study was to investigate the relationship between delay discounting and chronic time pressure. We also measured, as predictors, personality traits and time perspectives that have been previously associated with delay discounting. Delay discounting can be defined as a tendency to prefer smaller and more immediate rewards over larger and delayed ones. Chronic time pressure refers to the feeling of time shortage and being rushed. We hypothesized that delay discounting would be positively associated with chronic time pressure. We based our hypothesis on dual-systems theory which distinguishes between two information processing systems: system 1 which is fast, automatic and intuitive; and system 2 – slow, responsible for processing information in a conscious and controlled manner. Since one of the main features of chronic time pressure is a sense of lack of time, which is the primary determinant of automatic thinking, we expected participants who feel time pressure to make choices based on heuristic reasoning, i.e., focusing on immediate benefits. The results of our study of a representative Polish sample (N=550) showed, contrary to our hypothesis, that delay discounting was negatively related to chronic time pressure ($r = -.13$). One of possible explanations, is that the participants followed the anchoring heuristic and made choices based on the amount of possible payoffs, rather than their immediacy. Another possible reason for this result, is that subjective time

pressure might make people less sensitive to reward and, as a result, they place less importance on hedonistic and immediate pleasures. Our findings suggest that preference for delayed rewards was not a consequence of future-oriented thinking, but rather the result of decision-making based on anchoring heuristic and possibly reduced sensitivity to reward caused by time pressure.

4. In the presence of an attractive audience, people report lower levels of sociosexual desire. Aleksandra Pytlińska

Due to social desirability biases, individuals tend to present themselves more positively in front of others, sometimes deviating from reality. This tendency is particularly evident when discussing controversial or strongly normative topics. In our study, we examined how the presence of an attractive male or female model influences people's reported socio-sexual orientation, which includes their previous sexual behaviour, attitudes towards casual sex and interest in sexual activity outside of committed relationships. Participants (N=244, 52% male) answered sociosexual questions in solitude or in the presence of an attractive model. Results indicate that both men and women report reduced levels of sexual desire, though not behaviour or attitudes, when an attractive model of either sex is present. Another study (N=188, 51% male) confirmed that this effect was not due to differences in response conditions (out loud vs written down). This study highlights an aspect of human sexuality that is prone to distortion in research due to self-presentation biases that significantly affect how individuals portray themselves.

5. Authentic and Intellectually Humble Self in Relation to Self-Concept Motives Jan Kutnik, Paula Kłos, Waclaw Bak

The individual finds it challenging to free themselves from biased information processing about themselves in the process of self-awareness formation. The dominant motive appears to be self-enhancement, where the individual particularly focuses attention and prefers positive information about themselves. According to Sedikides, Gregg, and Hepper, self-regulatory functions of the self-motives are complemented by self-verification, self-diagnosing, and self-improvement. Our consideration addressed the connections between self-motives and variables describing the individual's self-referentiality in terms of authenticity (AUT) and assessment of their knowledge (intellectual humility - IH). We postulated that the relationship between AUT and IH is positive for those motives characterized by less biased processing of information relevant to self-awareness building (strongest for self-diagnosing). Conversely, the relationship with self-enhancement is negative. To verify the hypotheses, 301 individuals (61% women), aged 18 to 54, were examined. Authenticity is understood in an approach defining it more as a trait than a state, following Kernis and Goldman's proposal. Intellectual humility is understood, following Mancuso and Rouse's findings, as a four-dimensional construct comprising independence of intellect and ego, lack of overconfidence regarding one's knowledge, respect for others' views, and ego threat avoidance in conflicts of beliefs. The results confirmed a positive relationship between AUT and IH domains and motives based on deeper insight, leading to less biased self-awareness formulation. The relationship between AUT and IH with self-enhancement proved to be insignificant. It seems that profound, authentic insight allows for the creation of less defensive individual attitudes regarding self-awareness. Higher authenticity and

intellectual humility may be interpreted as mechanisms that mitigate defensive ego tendencies to some extent.

6. **Caution! Using luxury goods increases psychological entitlement** Wiktor Razmus

In recent years, there has been a noticeable "democratization" of luxury goods, making them accessible to a broader audience. While considerable research exists on consumers' motivations to purchase luxury goods, there is limited understanding of the psychological outcomes of using these products. This study aimed to investigate whether using a luxury product influences both declarative and behavioral entitlement, and to explore the role of materialism in these relationships. An experiment was conducted with 102 participants ($M = 21.59$; $SD = 2.13$). Participants were led to believe they were testing a new product and were randomly assigned to use either a luxury brand pen or non-luxury brand pen. After using the pen, participants completed the Psychological Entitlement Scale (PoPES) adapted to measure entitlement as a state, and their behavioral entitlement was assessed by asking them to indicate an additional salary amount (ranging from PLN 0 to PLN 20) they believed they deserved. Materialism was assessed using the Polish version of the Material Values Scale (MVS). The results revealed that using a luxury product does not impact declarative entitlement but significantly increases behavioral entitlement (Cohen's $d = 0.81$). Furthermore, materialism moderated the relationship between luxury use and behavioral entitlement, with higher levels of materialism amplifying the effect. Specifically, using a luxury product led to heightened levels of behavioral entitlement among individuals with greater materialistic tendencies. This study unveils a previously unidentified psychological consequence of luxury product use, contributing to the growing body of research on the potential negative effects of luxury consumption.

New methods in psychology Oral presentation (session ENG) Room 307, 3 rd floor

1. **PsychGAN: A Powerful Web-Application for Face Stimuli Generation and Manipulation with Generative Adversarial Networks** Adam Sobieszek, Maciej Siemiątkowski, Szymon Łukiewicz

We present a web-based software that creates realistic face images and precisely manipulates them on 37 psychological dimensions of interest to create experimental stimuli for a wide range of psychological studies. The app is powered by the styleGAN2 Generative Adversarial Network combined with human impressions from the One Million Impressions (OMI) dataset under principles of Deep Manipulation, utilizing the method we developed. To validate it, we trained another model using original OMI database scores, which predicted each rating for the given graphic. This allowed us to calculate the correlations between the obtained ratings of the manipulated face images. Compared to the model prepared by the authors of OMI, our method significantly increased the accuracy of the predictions. For example, the prediction of a person's race increased as follows: Hispanic from $r = .45$ to $r = .73$; Black from $r = .53$ to $r = .74$. We also obtained near-perfect predictions for purely visual characteristics: those for the age increased from $r = .79$ to $r = .93$, for gender from $r = .75$ to $r = .90$, and for whether the person had long hair from $r = .78$ to $r = .91$. The correlations obtained indicate the enormous potential

of this method for highly accurate manipulation of a wide variety of characteristics. Within a simple graphical interface, users can generate faces of precisely chosen characteristics (e.g. race, perceived gender, age as well as the psychological dimensions from the OMI dataset e.g. perceived attractiveness or trustworthiness) and manipulate them in desirable directions. Another strength of the program is the use of the newly discovered Stimuli Matching Pursuit algorithm to create optimal stimuli sets. The app is fully web-based and uses cloud computing, eliminating the need for a powerful GPU.

2. **Beyond WEIRD Science: Diversifying Perspectives in Psychological Research and Publication** Lejla Dzanko, Aleksandra Cislak, Magdalena Formanowicz

Authors from Western, Industrialized, Rich and Democratic (WEIRD) countries comprise 12% of the scientific community, but accounted for 60-88% of authorship in the six most prominent APA Journals. Increasing diversity in science is necessary as it has been shown to breed innovation. Furthermore, if population samples are drawn only from WEIRD societies, research findings, especially in social science, are not representative of the whole of humanity. To examine the current distribution of authors' characteristics in recent years, especially after the onset of COVID-19, we inspected papers published between 2019 and 2023. Unlike earlier studies, we considered the entire sample of psychology journals indexed in Scopus (Njournals=1407; Narticles=429733), regardless of the impact factor. To measure the journal's prestige we have gathered diverse metrics of impact. The two demographic variables that could be coded from author data (Nauthors =642698) were gender and country of affiliation. Gender was assigned using the Genderize tool, which returns a binary (male/female) gender classification based on first name. Authors' affiliation country was classified as WEIRD if the country is an English-speaking country (US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) or a north-western European country. The results indicated that there are more WEIRD (vs. non-WEIRD) authors overall, but this number has been decreasing for the last five years. Yet, the probability of being published in a prestigious journal is still higher for WEIRD authors. The number of female (vs male) authors was consistent over time, while the relationship between gender and journal prestige was unsystematic. Having in mind the arguments for the need for diversification of science, both the author sample for the inclusion of novel perspectives and the population sample in order to be able to draw more general conclusions, we beg the question of whether the prestigious journals indeed represent good scientific practices.

3. **logLime: Workflow for log-dat collection and processing** Tomasz Żóttak

Para-data could give important insight into how respondents answer questions in self-report assessments: surveys and questionnaires. Technical capabilities of data collection in computer-based assessments were noticed fairly quickly. However, none of the early proposals on how computer-based paradata should be collected was embraced by researchers, probably because of a rather difficult implementation, requiring basic knowledge of programming and web interface. In this presentation, a framework that allows for easy implementation of log-data collection within LimeSurvey open web-surveying platform is presented (also, possibilities to adapt it to other web-surveying platforms will be shortly discussed). Moreover, an accompanying R package that enables easy data transformations and calculating a wide group of response process indicators (Goldhammer et al., 2021; Kroehne & Goldhammer, 2018) is also presented. Various response time indicators, cursor/mouse

moves/trajectories and velocity, and hovering (Horwitz et al., 2017; 2020) are among process indicators that can be obtained by processing log-data in this package.

New methods in psychology 2 Oral presentation session (ENG) Room 303&304 3 rd floor

1. Individual Animal Recognition Test: Who Performs Better in Recognizing Individual Pet and Farm Animals, and Why? Kornelia

Kujawska, Aleksandra Rabinovitch

Object recognition involves multiple levels. Depending on experience or task requirements, objects can be identified at different levels: (a) superordinate (e.g., mammals), (b) basic (e.g., dog), (c) subordinate (e.g., Rough Collie), or individual (e.g., Lassie). According to the social-cognitive approach, identification (as opposed to categorization) occurs when a target is perceived as part of one's in-group. Conversely, categorization is typical in perceiving out-group members. Consequently, in this study, we hypothesized that recognizing individual animals is positively associated with pet ownership and the belief that animals are similar to humans, while it's negatively associated with perceiving dominance over animals. Additionally, we validated a new behavioral method - the Animal Recognition Test. The study was pre-registered and conducted online. A total of 350 participants were invited to complete an online survey via social media. The results showed that recognizing individual animals was positively linked to greater animal anthropomorphism but negatively correlated with ecological dominance. Furthermore, individuals who owned animals exhibited higher recognition levels compared to non-owners. The discussion addresses possible psychological mechanisms behind individual animal recognition.

2. Livestock versus Pets: Validating an Open-Source Animal Photo Database Dominika Bartosiak

Due to the increasing interest in research on the human-animal relationship and the constraints of research resources, we have developed and validated a database consisting of dual-perspective photographs containing both pets and livestock animals. The database comprises 72 pairs of photographs showcasing dogs, cats, miniature rabbits, pigs, and cattle. In the study, 268 participants (82% female, M age = 28.2, SD = 8.5) were tasked with evaluating the animals' similarity across the two photographs for each pair. One photo displayed the animal's entire face, while the other presented it in approximately a $\frac{3}{4}$ profile. Additionally, participants were asked to assess the animals on dimensions of valence, typicality, familiarity, cuteness, and dangerousness. The results indicated that livestock animals received lower ratings in terms of similarity across the two photographs and were perceived as less positively valenced, less typical, less familiar, less cute, and more dangerous when compared to pets. The evaluations of the animals were influenced by individual characteristics of the observer, particularly dietary patterns and ownership of companion animals. Pet owners rated both livestock and pet animals more positively in terms of valence and cuteness than non-owners. Moreover, the frequency of meat consumption was linked to perceiving livestock animals as less positively valenced, less cute, and more

dangerous. This database provides realistic and valid stimuli, which could be useful to researchers interested in investigating perception and recognition within the realm of human-animal relationships.

3. **Five Small Words Capture the Big Five: Personality Assessment Using Natural Language Processing** Sverker Sikström

Assessment of psychological constructs, for example the BIG5 personality traits, have till now predominantly relied on standardized rating scales. While these rating scales have several advantages, we propose that text-based responses analyzed with natural language processing (NLP), is a promising novel method for measuring personality traits. We asked participants to describe either their own personality, or describe of person that are high in one of the big five traits, using five words. These responses are analyzed using a large language model (e.g., BERT) that converts the words to a numerical vector that quantifies the semantic content of the words. Finally, machine learning (e.g., multiple linear ridge regression) is used to predict the BIG5 rating scales (related to the same person) based on these vectors. The main objective of the present study (N = 663) was to compare the validity of word response describing personality traits analyzing by NLP (referring to the self or other people) and compare this to the validity of a commonly used rating scale for assessment of the Big Five personality traits (i.e., IPIP-NEO-30). The average prediction accuracy for categorizing the Big Five traits, based on stimuli's material with known personality traits, was up to 10% higher for word responses than for rating scales. The results also showed that semantic measures had higher inter-rater reliability and that observer convergence was higher in assessments of others than self. This suggests that word-based descriptions may capture more broad and noticeable aspects of personality than rating scales.

15:50 – 17:30 Symposia & thematic sessions with oral presentations 5

Beliefs in conspiracy theories: From intraindividual mechanisms, intergroup and political predictors and consequences to conceptual constituents (Symposium ENG) Room 205 2nd floor

Chair & Organizer: Theofilos Gkinopoulos

Recent psychological research (e.g., Hornsey et al., 2023) calls for a synthesis of different levels of approach to the phenomenon of conspiracy beliefs, its conceptualization, as well as its measurement in relation to concepts such as conspiracy mentality. Consisted of five presentations, this symposium covers various aspects of antecedents, consequences, contextual triggers and conceptual constituents of conspiracy beliefs contributing to a holistic understanding of this phenomenon. Presentation 1, adopting an intra-individual stance, will provide empirical evidence about the adherence and mere exposure to conspiracy beliefs as potential causes of psychological problems in the form of paranoid thoughts. Next, presentation 2, moving from the intra-individual perspective, will situate conspiracy beliefs in an intergroup context, provides results from multi-national datasets showing how group centrality is positively related to conspiracy beliefs in the fields of public health and politics.

Presentation 3, emphasizing the perceptions of one's country, employs a new concept of state resilience as the capacity and capability of a country to respond under stress, showing multinational, correlational and experimental evidence about the negative association between state resilience and various types of conspiracy beliefs. Presentation 4 focuses on a political level and via a 2-wave panel study shares insights into the differential impacts of conspiracy beliefs across various levels of political engagement, with implications for democratic processes. Presentation 5 draws our attention to a modular conceptual approach to conspiracy mentality as that temporally relatively stable disposition to endorse conspiracy beliefs, providing empirical evidence about high-order conceptual constituents of conspiracy mentality and conspiracy beliefs. Concluding, this symposium offers insights of a multilevel understanding of conspiracy beliefs via micro, macro and conceptual levels.

Individual and group-level predictors of collective action - evidence from adults and adolescents (Symposium ENG) Room 207, 2nd floor

Chair: Göksu Celikkol

In recent years, there has been an influx of different forms of collective action, ranging from raising one's voice against injustices faced by oppressed groups in society to resorting to more radical forms of action to achieve collective goals - both online and offline. While classical frameworks of collective action emphasize the role of socio-psychological processes underlying the willingness to engage in collective action, researchers have turned their focus to the psychological and individual-level factors that may motivate people to act for change and calibrate the effect of group-level predictors of collective action. In addition, there is a growing emphasis on understanding the predictors of collective action among disadvantaged and advantaged groups, as well as among different age groups, while taking into account the characteristics of the social context in which the struggle takes place. This symposium will present five research papers focusing on who engages in what forms of collective action, when, and under what conditions. Specifically, Gajda et al., Sawicki et al., and Gupta et al. will examine the role of personality traits (such as subclinical sadism, psychopathy, and narcissism) on the willingness to engage in radical and normative forms of collective action for one's values and ideologies (e.g., legalizing or banning abortion, supporting religious leaders accused of protecting sexual assault offenders) will be examined. Then, Celikkol et al. will focus on the role of group-level predictors (such as group identification and perceptions of discrimination) and subjective well-being in relation to adolescents' willingness to engage in collective action in support of gender equality. Finally, using cross-sectional and intervention data, Brzezińska et al. will present results that will help us to better understand the multifaceted processes that motivate adolescents to engage in action to promote change via collective and individual actions.

Mental health and well being Oral presentation (session PL) Room 305, 3rd floor

1. Relationship of ethnic and sexual minority membership to mental health status of LGBTQ Ukrainian and Belarusian people in Poland Yuliia Ovsiienko

Researcher: Yuliia Ovsiienko Promotor: Wojciech Łukasz Dragan

Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 has had significant consequences, but the political situation in Belarus has also been turbulent for some time. In this context, Poland is currently hosting a large number of political emigrants and refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine, and a large part of them are from the LGBTQ+ community. The situation of these people theoretically has more specific complexities and needs. This research analyzes whether these circumstances do create additional difficulties, if so, what specific problems arise and what recommendations can be made to the third sector regarding assistance to representatives of this group of people. The aim of the research is to explore the specific difficulties and needs faced by LGBTQ+ people from Ukraine and Belarus in Poland in order to better understand their situation and provide more quality assistance to this group of people. Preliminary findings indicate specific challenges related to finding housing, accessing mental health services and accepting psychological help (cultural differences), the need for community support, as well as contrasts in the socio-political context of Poland in relation to people from the LGBT community. The research uses psychological instruments: Polish adaptation of the Daily Heterosexist Experiences Questionnaire to measure perceived discrimination, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) and questions concerning discrimination related to sexual and ethnic identity of minorities, questions about specific needs and difficulties based on existing research and literature on this topic.

2. Perfectionism and well-being: the mediating effect of support-seeking and loneliness Wiktoria Dereń, Marta Szastok

This study explores the relationship between perfectionism and psychological well-being, considering an individuals' tendency to seek social support and experience feelings of loneliness. Perfectionism, characterized by setting high standards accompanied by excessive self-criticism (Frost & Marten, 1990), has historically been associated with chronic stress, anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues (e.g., Bieling et al., 2004). However, recent research suggests a trend where perfectionism is viewed positively, as a driver for success, potential enhancer of effectiveness, and an important component of high self-esteem (Stoeber & Otto, 2006). Increased societal expectations and the fast pace of life may elevate the risk of developing perfectionistic tendencies. It becomes crucial to examine the implications of perfectionism on individuals' well-being. The study was conducted on SWPS University students, recruited via the SONA platform. Participants filled in a series of self-reported questionnaires assessing their perfectionism, support seeking, feeling of loneliness and well-being. To test our hypothesis, we performed parallel mediation analyses (n = 468). In line with the predictions, it was found that individuals with higher levels of maladaptive perfectionism may refrain from seeking support and experience heightened feelings of loneliness. Consequently, these individuals may experience decreased psychological well-being. In the case of adaptive perfectionism, we observe a lack of significant correlation between perfectionism and seeking support. However, the study indicates a connection between adaptive perfectionism, psychological well-being, and reduced feelings of loneliness. In conclusion, this study highlights the impacts of perfectionism, emphasizing the importance of addressing maladaptive perfectionism to prevent social isolation and a lack of emotional support.

3. Perfect and liked? Perfectionism and social relationships. Katarzyna W. Wiśniowska

Perfekcjonizm, będący skłonnością do dążenia do doskonałości oraz wymagającego samooceniań się, jest cechą osobowościową często badaną ze względu na jej wieloaspektowy wpływ na funkcjonowanie

jednostki. Niniejsza prezentacja skupia się na związku między perfekcjonizmem oraz relacjami społecznymi osób o niewielkim poziomie znajomości. W tym celu przeprowadzono badanie na uczniach klas pierwszych szkół ponadpodstawowych (N = 663, n = 412 kobiet, n = 251 mężczyzn; M = 14.00 (SD = 0.56), którzy wypełnili skróconą wersję the Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS) oraz zostali poproszeni o wskazanie na liście lubianych osób z klasy. Dane zostały poddane analizie korelacji, aby zbadać wzajemne związki między byciem lubianym przez innych, a perfekcjonizmem. Wyniki wykazały brak korelacji pomiędzy lubieniem, a wymiarami perfekcjonizmu, podkreślając niewielkie znaczenie tej cechy w kontekście krótkoterminowej relacji lubienia. Wyniki sugerują, że istnieje potrzeba dalszych badań nad mechanizmami wpływu perfekcjonizmu na poziom sympatii oraz identyfikacji czynników moderujących ten związek. Zrozumienie tych procesów może mieć istotne znaczenie dla praktyki psychologicznej czy psychoterapeutycznej i lepszego rozumienia mechanizmów działających u osób perfekcjonistycznych.

4. Beyond labels: Understanding the stigma faced by people with borderline personality disorder Aleksandra Fortuńska, Małgorzata M. Jakubowska

Individuals diagnosed with borderline personality disorder (BPD) suffer intense psychological distress on a daily basis. Not only do they experience instability in multiple domains of functioning, such as emotion regulation, interpersonal relationships, and self-perception, but they are also exposed to social discrimination and stigma, which can manifest in a variety of ways. For example, people with BPD may be labeled as manipulative or attention-seeking and perceived as less trustworthy or cooperative. This results in social exclusion more severe than that experienced by people with other mental health problems. People with BPD may struggle to get the support and understanding they need, which can further exacerbate the severity of their symptoms. In the present study, we examined the stigmatization of people with BPD from a lexical perspective. Namely, our research used sentiment analysis to analyze English data collected from social media comments. In addition, we utilized the Perspective API to build models for assessing discourse toxicity. We sought to better understand the underlying nature and content of this prejudice. These findings have important implications for future psychoeducational initiatives aimed at reducing the stigma surrounding people diagnosed with BPD.

5. Does label really matter? The influence of labeling and medical diagnosis on the public perception of depression Katarzyna Kulwicka, Jagoda Rusowicz, Agata Gąsiorowska

This project examines the influence of labeling and medical diagnosis on the public perception of depression and addresses the widespread skepticism about the legitimacy of this mental disorder. In a series of three experiments, participants were presented with a description of a person experiencing symptoms of depression according to diagnostic criteria, manipulating the use of the label “depression” and information about the diagnosis of this disorder. In Experiment 1 (N = 684), we found that participants perceived the protagonist as having depression to a greater extent when the label was accompanied by information that the depression had been diagnosed by the doctor, but not when there was no information about the diagnosis. We also found that the use of the label “depression” reduced the perception of the protagonists as experiencing an actual medical condition, even when the disorder was diagnosed by a doctor. In preregistered Experiment 2 (N = 1526), we replicated the initial findings

and found that these results were not moderated by participants' own experience of depression. In Experiment 3 (N = 1554), we investigated whether the results differed with respect to the protagonists' gender. We replicated our results from Experiments 1 and 2, but only in relation to the male protagonist. For the female protagonists, we found that the effect of the label was independent of the effect of the medical diagnosis. Finally, the results of a meta-analysis on Experiments 1-3 supported our hypothesis that the use of the label "depression" in a way "canceled out" the effect of the medical diagnosis, because in all our studies, participants attributed a higher level of an actual medical condition to a person who had a diagnosis formulated by a doctor, but only when this diagnosis did not refer to the label "depression"

Gendered world Oral presentation (session ENG) Room 307, 3rd floor

Chair: Anna M. Hełka

- 1. Ageism in the labor market: Differences in social perceptions and treatment of older female and male employees in the work environment.** Anna M. Hełka, Aleksandra Zawadzka-Rosiak

The aim of the project was to establish the age limits when women and men are perceived as older employees in the professional environment and to analyze possible differences in the social perception of the characteristics of older employees of different sexes and their treatment at work. Two online questionnaire studies were conducted on samples of working adults (NB1=294, NB2=301, aged 19-75). Study 1 showed that female employees are considered older at a significantly lower age than working men. According to the results of the study 2, older female employees are characterized by a significantly higher intensity of positive features: expertise, competence, openness to new things, activity, flexibility, efficiency, kindness, physical attractiveness and communication skills compared to older employees. However, older male employees are treated significantly better in general and in particular in the following dimensions: remuneration, promotion, forgiveness of mistakes, consideration, favoritism and appreciation. There were also significant gender differences in the assessment of the characteristics and treatment of older male employees. The surveyed women, compared to men, rated significantly better the general treatment of older working men, forgiving them for their mistakes, taking them into account and appreciating them, and worse rated the treatment of older workers in terms of the number of demands placed on them. Women rated the effectiveness, openness to change, stress resistance, kindness and calmness of older male employees lower than the surveyed men.

The surveyed men rated the level of advancement and physical attractiveness of older female employees significantly lower than women. However, there were no gender differences in the assessment of the way older female workers were treated. A number of significant relationships were noted between the age of the respondents and the perception of the characteristics and treatment of older employees.

2. **Polish adaptation and validation of the Traditional Masculinity and Femininity Scale (TMF)** Marta Lasota, Konrad Piotrowski

Objectives: Building on the limitations of the commonly used adjective-based Bem's Sex Role Inventory, this study aimed to assess the reliability, factor structure, and validity of the Traditional Masculinity/Femininity Scale (TMF) – a measure for central facets of self-ascribed masculinity-femininity.

Methods: The analysis encompassed data from 488 Polish individuals, whose ages ranged from 18 to 68 years. Participants were assigned male, female, or intersex at birth and identified across a spectrum of gender identities, including men, women, non-binary, agender, and others. Their sexual orientations varied, encompassing heterosexual, bisexual, homosexual, pansexual, and other. The study utilized the Traditional Masculinity/Femininity Scale in both bipolar and unipolar formats, along with measures for Childhood Gender Role Behavior (CGRB) and socio-demographic queries concerning sex at birth, gender identity, sexual orientation, and the extent of coming out.

Results: The TMF demonstrated high internal consistency. Across both testing approaches, a one-factor structure proved to be the most effective. However, for non-heteronormative individuals, a two-factor structure of the one-dimensional scale seems to be more appropriate. Significant correlations were found between TMF scores and participants' sex assigned at birth, gender identity, and childhood gender roles, supporting the scale's construct validity. Furthermore, the TMF effectively predicted both gender and sexual orientation.

Conclusions: Our findings affirm that the Polish version of the TMF is a reliable and valid instrument, showcasing substantial psychometric strength suitable for concise yet comprehensive assessments of masculinity and femininity. The TMF's ability to predict gender and sexual orientation underscores its incremental validity. Given ongoing gender distinctions, the TMF provides a valuable resource for exploring gender stereotypes and enhancing research methodologies in gender studies.

3. **Culture of Patriarchy in the Family of Origin and Mental Health: Insights from the Family Patriarchy Questionnaire** Anna Starowicz, Małgorzata Gambin, Anna Wnuk, Tomasz Oleksy

Theoretical Background: In recent years an increasing attention has been paid to the social determinants of mental health, including social and cultural messages transmitted by the family of origin. We developed the Family Patriarchy Questionnaire to examine how patriarchal culture, including messages related to rape culture, is transmitted by the family of origin and to measure its impact on mental health. The questionnaire measures eight dimensions of patriarchal culture in the family: Women's Emotionality, Authority and Dominance of Men, Hostility Toward Women, Justification of Violence, Rape Myths, Subordination of Girls, Inferior Child Roles, Family Secrets.

Research Questions: The study examined whether the culture of patriarchy in the family of origin is related to symptoms of (1) generalized anxiety disorder, and (2) depression. To test the validity of the questionnaire, we investigated whether there are gender differences in perceived transmission of the culture of patriarchy across each dimension and overall score.

Method: We conducted a CAWI study using the Patriarchal Culture Questionnaire, the GAD-7 Anxiety Symptoms Questionnaire, and the PHQ-9 Depression Symptoms Questionnaire. The sample consisted of 1156 adults who were quota-representative in terms of gender, age, and size of residence.

Results: The Family Patriarchy Questionnaire demonstrated very good psychometric properties. The results indicated that greater presence of patriarchal culture in the family of origin was associated with more intense symptoms of both generalized anxiety and depression. In addition, gender differences were found in five dimensions of patriarchal culture as well as in total score: compared to women, men displayed higher overall presence of patriarchal culture in the family of origin.

Conclusion: These findings highlight the importance of addressing social determinants in the understanding of mental health and in prevention and intervention strategies.

4. How Do Men Deal with Masculinity Threat? Compensatory Reactions in Response to Self-incompleteness in the Identity Goal of Being Masculine Izabella Poświstak, Peter Gollwitzer, Katarzyna Byrka

According to the symbolic self-completion theory (Gollwitzer, 2018; Wicklund & Gollwitzer, 1982), the experience of a masculinity threat causes an aversive state of self-incompleteness, causing tension leading to prioritization of the pursuit of the appropriate identity goal and motivating to undertake self-symbolizing, compensatory behaviors. Among the many ways of symbolically expressing masculinity, eating meat and preferring spicy foods is one of the most common and well-established. In recent years, the understanding of gender identity and the characteristics defined as masculine and feminine have been changing (Bosak et al., 2017, Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005). Based on the symbolic self-completion theory, we analyze the motivational aspects of masculinity threat and compensation, as well as the influence of hedonistic elements on the perception of these activities. In Study 1 (N = 256), we found that spicy edible larvae were preferred by incomplete rather than complete men, despite the fact that bugs were considered disgusting and repulsive. Study 2 (N = 156) showed that preparing offal during a cooking course compensated for the masculinity threat but only among incomplete men who didn't perceive taking courses as being a feminine activity. Study 3 (N = 409) confirmed these results, indicating that incomplete men who considered massage to be a feminine activity were more willing to give it up as a form of compensation for the feeling of threat to their masculinity. Our results indicate that men when faced with threats to their masculinity, take compensatory actions consistent with their identity goals. However, the meaning of these symbols depends on the subjective assessment of their femininity. Ambivalent symbols, such as cooking offal or massage, can only serve a compensatory function if they are not perceived as feminine. Moreover, our results indicate that the state of self-incompleteness outweighs the hedonistic need to avoid discomfort and disgust.

5. Gen-R-At, Gender Roles Attitude Questionnaire - validation and application of the tool Karolina Zalewska-Łunkiewicz, Maciej Januszek

The aim of the presentation is to describe the idea and the results of the preparation of the Gender Roles Attitude Questionnaire, Gen-R-At, and to shortly introduce some effects of its use in psychological studies. The attitudes to gender roles determine the expectations regarding female and male activities

in a wide range of life domains. Thus the mentioned phenomena may play an essential role in the regulation of interpersonal relationships – not only in the context of psychology, customs and culture, but also in the political and economic sphere. The development of Gen-R-At questionnaire was inspired by the formula of Traditional-Antitraditional Gender Role Attitudes Scale (TAGRAS) by Klocke and Lamberty and took the intense process of collecting items with the help of focused group discussions, and of the psychometric procedures.

Method: The CAWI research method was used in the validation process, concerned 500 adult Poles (N=500) at an average age of 34.4 (SD=8.56) as well as 50 study subjects self-identified as LGBT+ (N=50) in the criterion group which was representative in the context of gender and age. The CFA was conducted to verify the tool's structure, as well as omega coefficients were checked for the subscales' reliability.

Results: The findings confirmed the two-factor structure of the tool and its reliability; the invariance analysis indicated that the structure is stable. The tool allows to identify three types of gender attitudes: traditional, egalitarian and antitraditional.

Conclusions: Gen-R-At constitutes (probably) the first Polish questionnaire measuring the attitudes towards gender roles. Its construction may pose the basis for the planning of studies including cultural or social comparisons or concerning interactions between socio-environmental stress and mental health condition.

Prejudice and conspiratory beliefs Oral presentation (session ENG) Room 303&304 3rd floor

1. **„Auschwitz jokes? Tasteless, but I'll allow it". Can memes help us cope with the negative psychological consequences of traumatic exposure, or are they just a way of expressing prejudice?** Karolina Marcinkowska, Mikołaj Winiewski, Michał Bilewicz

Research has shown that even short contact with traumatizing stimuli can cause secondary victimization and reactions similar to PTSD (Bilewicz & Wójcik, 2018). Moreover, most studies showed negative emotional reactions to dark tourism (Sharma, 2021). Researchers have looked for ways to cope with these traumatic responses. One of them may be humor, which in many studies, has proven to be one of the effective strategies for emotional regulation (Strick et al., 2009). It was used also by prisoners in concentration camps (Wójcik, Zdziarski, 2016). However, such controversial and potentially offensive humor can also express prejudice and define intergroup hierarchies (Ford & Ferguson, 2004). Given that in recent years, memes have increasingly been the means of transmitting humorous (Shifman, 2013) as well as antisemitic and racist content (Greene, 2019), we decided to use memes for the experimental manipulation. The in-person experiment conducted on university students (N = 200) started with watching a several-minute video tour of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum through VR goggles, followed by a presentation of either Holocaust-related memes, non-Holocaust memes, or not viewing any memes in the control group. While watching the memes, the respondents were recorded, and the emotional reactions of their faces were analyzed using FER for Python. In this presentation, we will show the emotional reactions that can occur in response to potentially inappropriate humor, and how the links

between negative psychological consequences of traumatic exposure and well-being can be moderated by coping with humor. In addition, we will show whether exposure to offensive and antisemitic humor can lead to heightened levels of antisemitism and conspiracy mentality. Our research contributes to the discourse on paradoxical functions of humor types that may serve in both ways – as a regulatory strategy or as a transmitter of prejudiced norms.

2. **Authoritarianism and prejudice through a cross-cultural lens** Maciej Górski, Paulina Górka, Kuba Kryś, Karolina Hansen

The theory of authoritarian personality was coined as a response to the surge of fascism in Germany, but has been studied mostly in Western liberal democracies ever since. Certain aspects of authoritarianism, such as conformity and obedience, vary across cultures, and so may its consequences. Most research on authoritarianism has linked it to fostering intergroup hostility, but recent evidence has pointed to some deviations from this theoretical assumption. Notably, most of this research comes from Asian, Eastern European, and other non-WEIRD cultures, hence suggesting that violent authoritarian responses may be a culturally limited phenomenon. We propose that the relationship between authoritarianism, intergroup prejudice and dominance may depend on the political and cultural context. In particular, we extend a model emphasizing the crucial role of social norms in shaping the association of authoritarianism and prejudice. We used proxies of authoritarianism and homonegativity in the World Values Survey, and indexes of legal recognition of same-sex couples from the International Lesbian and Gay Association World Dataset. Across 54 countries, we found that in the context of more tolerant legislation, the relationship between authoritarianism and homonegativity was stronger, in contrast to the previous individual-level evidence. While subjective tolerant norms buffer the negative consequences of authoritarianism, tolerant legal norms may reveal them. This conclusion, however, is limited by an indirect assessment of authoritarianism and prejudice. We conclude with presenting a new cross-cultural project aiming to address these limitations and understand authoritarianism as a cultural phenomenon.

3. **Hate in defense of a good cause? Right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation and subclinical psycho-pathology as determinants of radical actions against environmental polluters.** Martyna Nitek, Aleksandra

The experiment was conducted on a representative sample of the Polish population (N=1064). The study focused on the relationship between personality traits and the willingness to engage in collective actions online in the context of environmental pollution. Respondents were presented with two cases of environmental degradation: one compliant with the law (condition 1) and one non-compliant with the law (condition 2). A control group was also included. Personality variables analyzed included authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and characteristics related to subclinical psychopathy. The experimental condition influenced the readiness for radical actions in the online space, such as posting hateful comments, doxxing or spamming. Participants were more inclined to engage in such organized actions against polluters when the actions of the perpetrators were illegal. Participants declared their readiness to resort to more radical means of action, with personality playing a lesser role here. The situation changes in the case of actions hazardous to the environment but compliant with the law. In this condition, personality traits had a greater significance. The stronger the participants

exhibited characteristics related to subclinical psychopathy and authoritarianism, the more willingly they joined radical online actions. However, individuals with a social dominance orientation were less likely to punish polluters acting within the law. The relationship between personality and the degree of radicalism of actions against environmental polluters is moderated by the legality of their actions treated as a determinant of social norm.

4. Understanding the populism-related dynamics: The relationship between populist attitudes and lack of control over one's life Maciej Siemiątkowski, Michał Bilewicz

Central Europe is currently experiencing a rise in support for populist parties. Within this context, our study explored the longitudinal relationship between populist attitudes and individual sense of control. Focusing on data from six countries - Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Germany, and Austria (N = 6118) - we challenge the notion which suggests that populists' simplistic narratives and the separation into two antagonistic groups ('virtuous common people' and 'corrupt elites') lead individuals feeling a lack of control to support populist demands by providing them very clear guidelines. Utilizing two-wave autoregressive cross-lagged panel models, our research revealed the opposite dynamic. We found that individuals who adopted populist attitudes experienced an increasing loss of control over time. This pattern was highly similar across the studied nations. Moreover, the results of the additional models indicated that this loss of control among individuals with higher populist attitudes occur independently of their general sense of well-being. This study highlighted the need to reconsider the psychological underpinnings of populist support, which we are currently attempting to address by conducting three experiments aimed to examine this causal relationship in more detail. With this line of research, we aim to emphasize the importance of addressing the underlying psychological factors that influence (and are influenced by) political belief systems.

5. Faith no more: Long-term consequences of control deprivation Wiktor Soral

People value order and agentic activity over randomness and passivity. This aligns with the predominant perspective in contemporary models of personal control. However, these models often overlook the outcomes when repeated attempts to regain control prove unsuccessful. In this study, I utilized data from the Central European Social Survey across two waves (N1 = 11,383, N2 = 6,118) to explore the prolonged consequences of diminished personal control. The results did not align with the predictions of both the group-based control model and compensatory control model. Instead, a heightened sense of lack of control at time 1 was associated with diminished national identification, reduced system justification, and decreased belief in an intervening God at time 2. Furthermore, the study revealed a positive correlation between the lack of control at time 1 and an increase in tendencies towards conspiracy mentality and generalized distrust at time 2. Interestingly, the long-term effects did not indicate a tendency to seek external sources of control. Instead, the consequences manifested as disrupted social bonds, characterized by feelings of disappointment, blame, and distrust. This highlights the nuanced and complex nature of the impact of control loss on various socio-psychological factors.

New methods in psychology Oral presentation (session PL) Room 201 2nd floor

1. Whatever SEM structure you want: one-factor data can be easily misspecified as a multifactor solution Tomasz Rak, Szymon Wrześniowski

In CFA/SEM models, some incorrect structures are indistinguishable from correct ones, but we have found a way to deal with this. A researcher constructing a psychological questionnaire can use CFA (confirmatory factor analysis) methods to verify whether the assumed theoretical construct is confirmed in relation to the collected empirical data. For this purpose, it is advisable to check several alternative SEM models with different numbers of dimensions (latent variables) and calculate the so-called fit measures, and then choose the version of the questionnaire structure for which the fit measures are best. As we will demonstrate in this talk, all the model fit measures we tested allowed for an erroneous fit of a univariate structure as a multivariate structure. These measures, calculated for alternative models, actually differed in terms of the degree of randomness. We tested fit measures χ^2 , χ^2/df , χ^2p , CFI, TLI, GFI, AGFI, RNI, RMSEA, AIC, BIC, RMR, SRMR, as well as Composite Reliability, and Cronbach's α . Instead of the above-mentioned measures, we propose an alternative approach using Modification Indices which show considerable potential and allow for correct distinctions where there is only one strong factor and doubts as to the structure of the operationalized construct.

2. Social Media Analysis Using Latent Trait Models: A Proposal for a New Approach Artur Pokropek

Integracja danych z mediów społecznościowych z badaniami społecznymi stanowi fascynujące i dynamicznie rozwijające się pole badań. Treści mediów społecznościowych dostarczają bogatego źródła informacji o opinii publicznej, trendach społecznych oraz wzorcach zachowań, często aktualniejszych niż dane z tradycyjnych badań ankietowych. Jednakże, wykorzystanie tych danych niesie ze sobą szereg wyzwań. Jednym z takich wyzwań to sposób konstruowania rzetelnych i trafnych wskaźników na podstawie skompilowanych i nieustrukturyzowanych danych. W niniejszej prezentacji przedstawione zostaną modele statystyczne zaprojektowane do rozwiązania tych problemów, oferując narzędzia oceny rzetelności pomiarów oraz wyjaśniające wewnętrzną strukturę pomiaru. Korzystając z bogactwa danych dostępnych w mediach społecznościowych oraz modeli uczenia maszynowego, zaproponowany został confirmacyjny model latentny, który umożliwi ocenę rzetelności i struktury pomiarowej wskaźników opartych na tekstach z mediów społecznościowych. Oprócz samego modelu w prezentacji szczegółowo omówione zostaną przykładowe analizy, które obejmują analizę poziomu lęku przed wojną, demonstrując zastosowanie podejścia w realnych kontekstach badawczych. Przedstawiona metoda pozwala na głębsze zrozumienie i wykorzystanie danych z mediów społecznościowych dla potrzeb badań społecznych.

3. How to assess scientific integrity? Estimating replicability of Polish psychology project. Hubert Plisiecki, Paweł Lenartowicz

The Estimating replicability of Polish psychology project has two main objectives: (1) the creation of comparable statistics on publication bias among Polish psychological departments and institutes; and (2) the conduct of preregistered (<https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/JGRBF>) analyses of the impact that the

evaluation process could have on what has been termed the "publish or perish culture." This latter concept is operationalized as a tendency toward publishing more, but less reliable results due to selective reporting, harking, and other strategies that result in publication bias. For these analyses, we are using the publication base for the period 2017-2021, which is the same period that was used for the evaluation of scientific institutions by the ministerial body. The database was assembled by merging the ORCID and Polish National Bibliography datasets. The texts of the articles were collected from sources available online, both open-access and proprietary, that were accessible through online databases. For the purpose of our analysis, articles were parsed for text data and filtered to return relevant statistical analysis results (p-values) using the adapted Statcheck software. The estimation of publication bias is conducted via the z-curve method (Bartoš & Schimmack, 2022). During the conference, we wish to present the results of our analyses to date and discuss methodological considerations. OSF project site: doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/Z4WQK

4. **May I have your attention, please: On using attention checks in surveys and questionnaires.** Marek Muszyński

Surveys, including web surveys, dominate contemporary data collection in numerous disciplines within the broadly understood social sciences (e.g. sociology, individual differences psychology, etc.). However, this data collection technique comes with additional challenges, particularly related to careless or insufficient effort responding (C/IER), which can distort study results and poses a direct threat to the validity. One of the recommended approaches to address this problem is using attention checks, which are additional tasks or items with objective answers that indicate attentive responding. Despite the potential benefits of attention checks, recent evidence suggests that they are still not sufficiently researched to justify their uncritical use in screening out inattentive participants. This presentation provides critical reflection over using attention checks, offers evidence-based practical recommendations, and highlights crucial gaps in research regarding attention checks. For example, recommendations concerning the type, number, and placement of attention checks in a survey are presented. Other criteria for screening out inattentive participants are compared and discussed. Ethical considerations related to the use of attention checks are also discussed, recognizing the importance of maintaining participant trust and understanding the potential impact on survey completion rates and data quality. Overall, attention checks hold certain promise as a tool to enhance data quality, but further research and a thoughtful implementation are necessary to maximise their effectiveness.

5. **Psycholexical structure of experiential states** Oleg Gorbaniuk, Magdalena Szwed, Maciej Talewski, Julia Gorbaniuk, Mateusz Mazur, Weronika Boreczek, Julia Buglińska, Klaudia Pianka, Hubert Godziewski

The aim of the multistage study was to establish factor structure of experiential states. So far the lexicon of experiential states has not been explored with the psycholexical approach. A comprehensive (adjectives, verbs, participles and nouns) list of morphemically unique experiential state descriptors was isolated base on analysis of the Polish person-descriptive lexicon (27,813 terms). Then two random lists of 105 terms each were used in a diary study involving two respectively independent samples of 150 Ss' each (mean age 38 years, 53% female). The task of the respondents was to fill in the list of states every

day for two weeks. The exploratory factor analysis was conducted for day-level data and revealed an eleven-factor structure of state fluctuations in each of two samples: six states overlapped, five were at least partially different. For each of the extracted factors, three descriptors with the highest loadings were selected. Then a random-order list of 54 terms was used in 14-days diary study by 152 Ss' (mean age 37 years, 51% female). EFA conducted for day-level data confirmed an eleven-factor structure of state fluctuations. In the last stage, a cross-sectional study was conducted using the full list of state descriptors with the participation of 342 Ss' in order to confirm the psycholexical structure obtained in the diary studies.

Keywords: psycholexical approach, experiential states, personality traits, diary study, cross-sectional study.

Saturday, 21th September 2024

09:00 – 10:40 Symposia & thematic sessions with oral presentations 6

Agency, Dehumanization, and Language: Exploring the Role of Agency in the Dynamics of Dehumanization, Intergroup Hierarchies, and Political Mobilization Symposium (ENG) Room 205 2nd floor

Chair & Organizer: Magdalena Formanowicz, Discussant Wiktor Sorol

This symposium underscores the pivotal role of agency – understood as the capacity to act in a purposeful manner – across various sociopolitical contexts. Agency serves as a fundamental lens to interpret both group dynamics and individual behaviors, especially in political discourse and intergroup interactions. The symposium features four distinct presentations, utilizing a mix of theoretical insights and empirical research through diverse methodologies to explore agency's broad implications. Two of these presentations delve into how agency, alongside other factors, influences the dehumanization or rehumanization of distinct groups such as political adversaries or refugees. These talks identify key mechanisms, such as diminished perceptions of agency or morality that drive dehumanization processes. They further discuss strategies aimed at counteracting this by promoting more humanized portrayals and the need to consider contextual information when designing interventions. The other two presentations concentrate on the representation of agency in language and its significant impact on interpersonal and intergroup relations, highlighting its influence within political rhetoric. By examining the linguistic manifestations of agency, these talks reveal how language serves not only as a mirror reflecting social structures but also as a tool that can perpetuate or challenge these structures. Together, these presentations provide a comprehensive examination of the intersections between agency, language, and social dynamics, offering valuable insights into the mechanisms of dehumanization and the power of linguistic agency in shaping social and political landscapes.

Emotional life Oral presentation (session ENG) Room 207, 2nd floor

1. **Negative Affect does not Hinder Prosocial Behavior** Mariola Łaguna, Michał Kędra, Natalia Łukawska

A better understanding of how negative emotions are related to willingness to act prosocially, e.g., providing help, is of great importance, both for theory development and for the practice of community living. The present research aimed to bring new evidence on the role of negative affect for prosocial behavior. We present the diary study testing effects of the negative affect on daily prosocial behavior in natural settings. Data from 148 participants who completed the initial questionnaire and at least three out of seven daily surveys were included in the analyses. This resulted in 943 daily observations, in total. To measure daily negative affect we applied the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Watson et al., 1988), and to measure daily prosocial behavior we used five items of the Prosocialness Scale (Caprara et al., 2005) with instruction adapted to capture daily experiences. Trait prosocialness was measured with five items of the Prosocialness Scale. Taking into account the nested data structure (days – Level 1 nested within individuals – Level 2), we applied multilevel modeling. To test whether negative affect was related to prosocial behavior on a given day (T1) and the next day (T2), we built four multilevel models. Results showed that daily prosocial behavior cannot be accurately predicted based on the level of negative affect felt that day or the previous day. Only trait prosocialness occurred positively related to prosocial acts undertaken in natural settings on the daily basis. The results add to the evidence demonstrating that despite some inter-individual variability, prosocial behavior is relative stable (Laguna et al., 2022). They also document the importance of personality traits such as prosocialness (extending evidence concerning other traits, Thielmann et al., 2020), rather than negative affect, for engaging in actions that benefit others.

2. **Modeling Emotion Intensity in Political Texts: A Comparison of Supervised Methods and Annotation with Popular LLMs.** Hubert Plisiecki, Artur Pokropek, Maria Flakus, Piotr Koc

In this study, we have trained an emotion prediction model for Polish political texts that can be used by social psychologist to study sentiment of naturally written text. We have collected 10,000 texts from the Polish section of portal X (formerly known as Twitter), concerning political topics. These texts were examined for seven emotional categories: five basic emotions (happiness, sadness, anger, disgust, fear) and two emotional dimensions (positivity and tension), aiming to compare the effectiveness of supervised machine learning models with leading language models (LLM) in the market. A key aspect of our analysis was the assessment of emotion intensity, where twenty annotators rated each of the 10,000 texts using a five-point Likert scale. This methodology allowed us to account for a broader spectrum of emotional fluctuations in the analyzed texts. During the model training process, we utilized two different Polish-language models based on the transformer architecture, conducting extensive searches for optimal parameters. This study includes a performance comparison of the selected model with the "gpt-3.5-turbo-1106" and GPT-4 Turbo ("gpt-4-0125-preview") models. After determining the most suitable "multiple shot" configuration on the validation set using the "gpt-3.5-turbo-1106" model, we proceeded to compare on the test set with both LLM models. The results indicate that while supervised models still seem to be the most optimal choice for predicting emotion intensity, the difference in prediction quality is small. We open source the supervised model for use in future studies.

3. Linking Emotional Dissonance and Job Autonomy to Well-Being at Work: A Mediation Analysis Rosana Stan

Based on the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model (Bakker & Demerouti, 2017), the aim of the present research was to better understand the relationship among job autonomy as job resource, emotional dissonance as job demand, and two opposite but not mutually exclusive dimensions of well-being: burnout and work engagement. The study was conducted with a sample of 308 Romanian health professionals working in their private medical offices. PROCESS macros were used to verify the hypotheses related to the testing of the path mediation models. Results indicated that job autonomy was directly and positively associated with work engagement and negatively with burnout. More importantly, the sequential indirect effect of job autonomy on health professionals' work engagement and burnout via emotional dissonance was significant. The findings provide directions for doctors' mental health interventions in the context of their specific work demands.

4. Linking work events with emotions and work engagement: the moderating role of PsyCap using experimental design Aleksandra Penza, Agata Gąsiorowska

Using an experimental design, we investigated the moderating role of psychological capital (PsyCap, Luthans et al., 2007) in the relationship between work events, emotions, and work engagement. In Experiment 1 (N=573), we asked our participants to recall and describe their most recent positive or negative work event. Then, we measured PsyCap as a moderator together with participants' appraisal of the event, and the emotions accompanying a particular event as dependent variables. The results showed the positive effects of PsyCap on all DVs, but the moderation hypotheses were not confirmed. Additionally, non-preregistered analyses revealed that event evaluations mediated the experimental manipulation and the corresponding positive and negative emotions. However, there were no interaction effects between PsyCap and experimental manipulation. Even when we controlled for the importance of the events on the dimensions of agency and communion, the interaction effects did not reach significance. In Experiment 2 (N = 494), we assigned participants to one of three conditions (positive, negative and neutral) in which they were presented with a hypothetical situation at work. We added the momentary engagement at work and changed the measure of positive and negative emotions. We found a significant interaction effect between PsyCap and experimental manipulation on negative emotions, such that participants with higher PsyCap experienced fewer negative emotions in response to positive and neutral events than participants with low PsyCap. However, there were no significant differences between high and low PsyCap in emotional reactions to negative events. These results suggest that PsyCap is not simply a buffer to help employees cope with negative events, but its role in the relationship between work events, accompanying emotions, and work engagement is more complex and requires further research.

Religion, values and morality Oral presentation (session PL) Room 305, 3rd floor

1. Does moral behaviour always lead to authenticity? Testing the role of personal importance of moral values. Anna Kusztal, Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczek

People tend to view their “true self” as morally good, and acting in accordance with one’s “true self” is the cornerstone of authenticity. However, the relationship between moral behaviour and authenticity is not clearly established. Some researchers believe that moral behaviour is positively and unconditionally related to the feelings of authenticity, while others suggest this relationship depends on the subjective importance of the moral values that the person fulfils. In this experiment, we sought to settle between these two positions by asking participants (N = 215) to recall memories of acting consistently or inconsistently with moral values they ranked as most or least important, and then measuring the level of their authenticity. Personal hierarchy of moral values was assessed based on set of values distinguished in Morality-as-Cooperation Theory (Curry et al., 2019) and authenticity was measured by 8 questions ($\alpha = .89$) referring to the feelings of authenticity experienced during the recalled event. In addition to the finding that both factors – adherence to value and its subjective importance – emerged as significant positive predictors of authenticity, their interaction also proved to be significant. Compared to the other conditions, the level of authenticity appeared to be highest in the group of participants who recalled their behaviour as consistent with their most important value. These results show that taking into account personal importance of a value one fulfils provides a better understanding of authenticity than considering only adherence to the value. We will discuss the results of our study in the context of theoretical views on the relationship between morality and authenticity.

2. Narcissism and lying: the role of aspects of narcissism Zofia Bocianowska

Narcyzm to wielowymiarowy konstrukt, który definiowany jest jako roszczeniowe poczucie bycia lepszym niż inni, jednakże możliwe jest wyróżnienie jego bardziej specyficznych aspektów – sprawczych, antagonistycznych i neurotycznych. Celem badania jest próba odpowiedzi, czy różne aspekty narcyzmu będą wiązały się z większą skłonnością do kłamania oraz czy będą różniły się w zakresie motywu kłamstwa. Aby odpowiedzieć na to pytanie, przeprowadzono pomiar na uczniach klas pierwszych szkół ponadpodstawowych (N=746; n=462 kobiet, n=284 mężczyzn, M=14.33 lat; (SD=0.57). Osoby badane wypełniły kwestionariusze NARQ, VIEQ jak również kwestionariusze do pomiaru dyspozycyjnej tendencji do kłamania w różnych kontekstach. Ponadto, w celu oceny czy aspekty narcyzmu wiążą się nie tylko z kłamanem w samoopisie, poprosiliśmy uczniów w klasach aby wskazali osoby, które ich zdaniem są popularne oraz narcystyczne. Wyniki przeprowadzonej analizy statystycznej wykazały, że wszystkie aspekty narcyzmu wiążą się z wyższą częstotliwością kłamania, specyficzne aspekty narcyzmu wiążą się z różnymi motywami i aspektami oszustwa. Narcyzm sprawczy koreluje z przekonaniem o umiejętności kłamania, antagonistyczny wiąże się z kłamanem dla rozrywki i z nie dostrzeganiem w oszustwie niczego złego, podczas gdy narcyzm neurotyczny powiązany jest z posługiwaniem się kłamstwem w celu uniknięcia konfrontacji. W oczach rówieśników osoby, które są przekonane o własnych zdolnościach do kłamstwa są bardziej popularne, ale równocześnie są oceniane jako bardziej narcystyczne. Osoby, które uzyskały wyższe wyniki na skali częstotliwości kłamania nie były już oceniane jako popularne, ale nadal postrzegane jako narcystyczne. Wyniki badania wskazują, że stosowanie kłamstwa jest obusieczne, może być zarówno drogą do zdobycia popularności jak i do pogorszenia swojego wizerunku. Uzyskane wyniki pozwalają lepiej

zrozumieć naturę relacji pomiędzy narcyzmem, a kłamaniem zarówno w oczach własnych jak i w oczach rówieśników.

3. Differences in Catholicism-Related Experiences Between Heteronormative Individuals and Members of the LGBTQIA+ Community and Their Role in Shaping Attitudes Towards the Catholic Church Aleksandra Kwaśnicka, Katarzyna Mazurowska

The aim of our presentation is to discuss an ongoing research project that analyzes experiences related to the Catholic religion among adult heterosexual and non-heterosexual individuals living in Poland. Our goal is to identify and describe situations that are specific only to the LGBTQIA+ community. We will also examine their attitudes towards religion, their identity, and personality traits such as agreeableness and openness to experience. The study consists of two stages. The first stage involves qualitative interviews aimed at gathering experiences related to Catholicism in various spheres of life, such as family, Religious Education, local communities, peers, the Catholic Church, and media. Respondents will be asked about positive and negative experiences encountered by them or their close ones in these situational contexts. In the second stage, a quantitative study will take place where responses from the interviews will be used to develop a compilation of experiences from which participants will select those relevant to them. Experiences reported by LGBTQIA+ individuals will be compared with those reported by heterosexual individuals to identify experiences characteristic of non-heteronormative individuals. Additionally, we will analyze the role of variables that may potentially influence the relationship between experiences and attitudes towards religion and the Catholic Church.

Keywords: LGBTQIA+, Catholic religion, personality, life experiences

4. Religion and flourishing among Black Caribbeans. The influence of proneness to guilt/shame and forgiveness by God on the relationship between religious commitment and health Sebastian Blski-Bednarz, Loren L. Toussaint, Jon R. Webb, Colwick Wilson

Religiosity has been consistently linked to positive health outcomes and flourishing, yet the underlying mechanisms remain intricate. The forgiveness and relational spirituality model offers a framework to explore the moderated mediation between religious commitment, health, and forgiveness by God. Understanding these relationships among Black Caribbeans in Trinidad and Tobago can provide valuable insights into the role of religiosity in promoting well-being. This cross-sectional study involved 352 religious Black Caribbeans aged 18–78 from Trinidad and Tobago. Participants completed measures assessing religious commitment, proneness to guilt/shame, forgiveness by God, and health outcomes. Regression modeling using 5,000 bootstrap confidence intervals was employed to analyze the hypothesized associations between these variables. The results revealed a significant positive relationship between religious commitment and health, encompassing both physical and mental aspects. Forgiveness by God emerged as a mediator in the link between religious commitment and health outcomes. Proneness to guilt or shame moderated the association between religious commitment and forgiveness by God, the relationship being significant primarily among individuals with high levels of proneness to guilt or shame. This study highlights the importance of religiosity in promoting human flourishing among Black Caribbeans in Trinidad and Tobago. Religious commitment and forgiveness by God serve as effective

resilience resources, contributing to positive health outcomes. However, the nuanced role of proneness to guilt or shame underscores the need for a deeper understanding of individual differences in emotional responses within religious contexts. Further longitudinal research is warranted to elucidate the dynamic nature of these relationships and inform targeted interventions aimed at enhancing well-being in religious communities.

5. How Expression of Outgroup Values in Public Space Affect Values Threat, Reactance to Freedom Restriction, and Intergroup Attitudes – a Comparison of Catholics and Atheists Dariusz Drążkowski

Public space is a venue for expressing various social groups' values, often antagonist. Unexplored is how exposure to different religious values of outgroups in public space can lead to value threat, and consequently to reactance against freedom threat and increased prejudice against the outgroup. The aim of the research was to fill this research gap by testing the consequences of expression of outgroup values and threat to freedom of expression of values among Polish Catholics and atheists. In Study 1 (n = 469), exposure to outgroup values was manipulated: Catholic participants viewed photos depicting an LGBT parade or neutral photos, while atheists viewed photos depicting a religious procession or neutral photos. As expected, exposure to outgroup values led to increased threat to values and reactance to freedom restriction among Catholics and atheists, but only among Catholics, this was associated with increased negative attitudes towards homosexuals. In Study 2 (n = 689), threat to freedom of expression of ingroup values was manipulated: atheists read about a requirement for religious practices by their children in school, while Catholics read about a prohibition of these practices. The threat to freedom of expression of ingroup values led to an increased threat to values and reactance to freedom restriction among Catholics and atheists. Contrary to expectations, threat to freedom of expression of values resulted in a decrease in atheists' negative attitudes towards Catholics and did not affect attitudes towards atheists among Catholics. The results of both studies demonstrated that the expression of religious values of the outgroup and threat to freedom of expression of values lead to a perceived threat to values and reactance to freedom restriction of expression of values. The influence on attitudes towards the outgroup is mixed and requires further research.

Understanding and Supporting Displaced Populations: Insights from Research on Helping Refugees and Migrants, their Perception and Well-Being (Symposium ENG) Room 307, 3rd floor

Chair: Anna Potoczek

The number of individuals forcibly displaced globally due to conflict or violence is growing and presently we are experiencing the highest levels of displacement ever recorded. It is thus crucial to understand the situation of migrants and refugees, their perceptions and factors which facilitate help towards them. Our symposium, composed of members of the Behaviour in Crisis Lab, offers such insights. Zafer Ozkan will give a presentation on the role of different types of intergroup contact on the mental health of immigrants from Syria and Iraq. He will discuss the results showing that negative direct contact is a predictor of deteriorated mental health and that this relationship is mediated by perceived discrimination.

Giovanni Telesca will also elaborate on the intergroup contact, this time in the context of refugees from Ukraine. He will present an examination of the direct contact with and empathy toward Ukrainians and identification with Europe as predictors of helping behaviors toward Ukrainian refugees. Ewa Szumowska will as well concentrate on the refugee crises, by investigating collective helping behavior and its predictors (fear, closeness, and norms) at the beginning of Russian-Ukrainian war. Presented results highlight the crucial role of social identity processes in guiding assistance to war refugees. Dominika Gurbisz will also focus on the consequences of the war in Ukraine, by examining the relationship between perceived social support on peritraumatic experiences among Ukraine-based civilian adults. Finally, Erica Molinario will discuss how perceptions influence the endorsement of antagonistic versus supportive measures towards immigrants and refugees, by comparing Afghans vs Ukrainian refugees, and climate-induced migrants with those fleeing war and economic hardships. We believe that our symposium provides a valuable perspective on helping refugees, as well as meaningful insights for developing responses to wars and other humanitarian crises.

Mimicry Oral presentation (session PL) Room 303&304 3rd floor

Chair: Paweł Muniak

1. **Beyond mimicry? Differences in movability in no-mimicry conditions has its impact on liking.** Jakub Duras, Aleksandra Juchacz, Weronika Trzmielewska

Mimicry is defined as the automatic imitation of an interaction partner's various behaviours (e.g., non-verbal) in social interactions. The most often researched consequence of being mimicked is liking. People who are not being mimicked like their relation partners less (than their imitators). Yet there is relatively little research on the topic that the experimenter's behaviours (i.e.: movability, or lack of it) may affect study results in the no-mimicry (control) conditions. However, these control conditions should not differ from each other, and when tested, one study proved it (facial mimicry). In the present study, we extended the previous study. The participants (N = 400), were shortly interviewed. The experimenter's behaviour differentiated across conditions during an interview, i.e., he or she: (1) mimicked the participant's non-verbal behaviours (behavioural mimicry condition), (2) sat still (lack of movability condition), (3) showed non-verbal movements unrelated to the participant's (movability condition), (4) showed repetitive motor or object movements, e.g., finger flicking (repetitive condition), only provided an interview (control condition). The experimenter's behaviour has had an impact on liking, $H = 32.64$, $p < .001$; $\eta^2 = 0.08$. Mimicked participants liked the experimenters more than when they had interaction with those who sat still ($p < .001$) or showed repetitive movements ($p = .03$), but not when compared to the two other conditions ($p > .5$). There were also significant differences between the lack of movability and movability conditions ($p < .001$). In studies on mimicry, these no-mimicry conditions usually are treated interchangeably. Our findings suggest that it should be necessary to systematically (i.e., meta-analyses, review) look at those potential deviations between control conditions in mimicry studies, because they may significantly differentiate the main results in the field.

2. **Impact of Verbal Mimicry on Motivation and Perception of Interactions with Artificial Intelligence** Krzysztof Wiatr, Jakub Kuś

Verbal mimicry, which is the unconscious imitation of the speech style, sentence structure, or word choice of the interlocutor, is a phenomenon well-documented in psychological literature as a means to enhance affinity and trust between people. Although the effect of verbal mimicry has been confirmed in numerous interpersonal studies, it has not yet been examined whether a similar phenomenon occurs in conversations with artificial intelligence (AI). This study investigated the impact of verbal mimicry applied by generative language models on motivation and perceptions of usefulness, naturalness, and overall satisfaction with the interactions. In the experiment, participants were randomly assigned to one of two conditions. In the first condition, verbal mimicry was used in the conversation with AI, while in the second condition, no mimicry was used. Subsequently, each participant underwent a session based on the "6 steps of Panthalon" method, which focuses on enhancing the participant's motivation to act through a series of questions aimed at stimulating reflection on personal goals and strategies for achieving them. Motivation to take action to achieve these goals was measured before and after the session using a scale from 1 to 10. Additionally, participants filled out a questionnaire assessing the perceived helpfulness, naturalness of the interaction, and their willingness to reuse the method. This study aims to examine the development of human-AI interaction, highlighting the potential of using verbal mimicry to increase the efficiency and positive reception of AI-based technologies. The authors believe that the results may be significant for further development of user interfaces, AI-based therapy, and educational systems utilizing language technology.

3. **Chameleon - leech: The effect of mimicry on the self-esteem of the mimicked** Karolina Hipsz, Paweł Muniak, Dariusz Doliński, Wojciech Kulesza

Wiele badań podkreśla korzyści mimikry, sugerując, że pełni funkcję „spoiwa społecznego”, ułatwiającego nawiązywanie i utrzymywanie relacji. Niniejsze badanie przeczy temu twierdzeniu: przyjrano się mimikrze z perspektywy kosztów. W ramach prerejestrowanego eksperymentu (N = 204) zastosowano zróżnicowane warunki naśladownictwa werbalnego: od jego całkowitego braku poprzez naśladownictwo w pierwszych i ostatnich pięciu minutach interakcji aż po ciągłe naśladownictwo, po czym mierzono samoocenę osób naśladowanych. Wyniki pokazały, że mimikra (również) szkodzi. Naśladownictwo niesie za sobą koszty w postaci obniżenia samooceny naśladowanego, a efekt ten zależy od momentu wystąpienia mimikry (początek interakcji, obecna przez całą interakcję). Wynik poddaje w wątpliwość uniwersalne założenie mimikry jako „spoiwa społecznego”.

4. **Non-verbal mimicry has no influence on the willingness to donate** Paweł Muniak, Wojciech Kulesza

Przyjmuje się, że mimikra niewerbalna powoduje większą chęć przekazywania datków. Jednak ze względu na ograniczenia dotychczasowych badań (niskie N oraz wysokie p-value) wyniki te budzą wątpliwości, zachęcając do replikacji. W trzech prerejestrowanych eksperymentach o dużej mocy (N= 1170) osoby badane były naśladowane niewerbalnie (lub nie) i proszone je o datkę. Wyniki nie potwierdziły pierwotnych odkryć. Wyniki podważają wcześniej raportowane efekty.

5. **Chameleon of Honorary Blood Donors - Behavioral Consequences of Verbal Mimicry** Wojciech Kulesza, Paweł Muniak, Dariusz Doliński, Tomasz Grzyb, Kamil Godawski, Magdalena Goetze

Verbal mimicry increases the willingness to donate as an indicator of prosocial behavior. However, it is unknown how widespread this effect is; whether verbal mimicry influences other prosocial behaviors such as blood donation. In two preregistered experiments conducted in natural settings (N = 359), participants were either verbally mimicked or not and invited to participate in a blood donation events. The results demonstrated that mimicry led to more frequent blood donations. In both experiments, intentions to attend and actual blood donations were monitored. Both studies indicate high internal validity (increased sample size) and external validity (replication in different contexts: place and time of the study). Moreover, the results could not be explained by engagement in dialogue—the condition of mimicry was crucial. These findings replicate previous discoveries and show that prosociality activated by verbal mimicry extends beyond donations to include blood donation as well.

Keywords: verbal mimicry, imitation, chameleon effect, echo effect, prosociality

New methods of measurement Oral presentation (session PL) Room 201 2nd floor

Chair: Michał Jaśkiewicz

1. **Body, Eating, and Exercise Comparison Orientation Measure (BEECOM) into Polish cultural condition: Adaptation, psychometric properties and assessing the relationship between Facebook addiction and self-esteem** Patrycja Uram, Robert Balas

The study's objective was to adapt the Body Eating Exercise Orientation Measure (BEECOM) for the Polish population, specifically evaluating its psychometric properties such as factor structure and reliability, alongside assessing its validity. Additionally, the study aimed to investigate the correlations between comparison, self-esteem, and Facebook addiction. Two separate studies were conducted: the adaptation study (Study I) involving 408 participants (M = 26.26; SD = 9.60), and the hypotheses-testing study (Study II) with 315 participants (M = 24.99; SD = 9.74). In Study I, both confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses (CFA and EFA) were conducted, and the scale's convergent validity (with the PACS) was established. Following adjustments to the initial BEECOM scale model by considering error covariance and delete items, the Polish version of BEECOM-R was developed, demonstrating its suitability for the Polish population. Study II results indicated that self-esteem acts as a full mediator between Facebook addiction and comparison subscales (body, eating, exercise) within both female and male groups. The results of this study indicate that, in both men and women, interventions based on building strong, stable self-esteem may be relevant and increase resilience to Facebook addiction and provide a buffer in the tendency to make comparisons, which can be harmful to individuals' mental health.

2. Polish adaptation of the Left-Wing Authoritarianism scale and its nomological network

Jarosław P. Piotrowski, Magdalena Żemojtel Piotrowska, Bartłomiej Nowak, Paweł Brzóska

Main purpose of the presented research is the Polish adaptation of the short version of the Left-Wing Authoritarianism (LWA) scale (Costello et al., 2022). Costello and colleagues (2022) have shown the presence of LWA in the U.S., but the question of cross-cultural validity of the construct in non-western countries is still open. Data were collected from the sample 1 (N = 651; 337 women, Mage = 46.44, SDage = 16.04) and then compared with U.S. data published by Costello and colleagues. LWA, RWA, conspiracy beliefs, intellectual humility, cognitive reflection, economic and social political attitudes were measured. Additionally, we examined a nomological network in general community sample 2 (N = 393; 202 women; Mage = 50.09; SD = 15.98) in the context of war in Ukraine (where we measured attitudes to refugees, war-related fears, and different kinds of national identity). Multigroup confirmatory factor analysis shows that a metric level of cultural invariance was obtained between U.S. and Polish versions of the scale. Polish version of the short LWA scale ($\alpha = .83$), and its subscales (all α 's > .76) have good reliability. Nomological network of LWA was analysed. Both in the Polish and U.S. samples LWA was correlated positively with belief in conspiracy theories and negatively with SDO, RWA, CRT and economic political attitudes. Contrary to the results obtained in the U.S., in Poland the relation between intellectual humility, economic political attitudes and LWA were not statistically significant. Nomological network of the subscales was also investigated. Neither of them correlated with economic attitudes. The Polish short version of LWA has good psychometric properties. In the Polish context not all components of LWA are exclusively left-wing. This result will be discussed in the light of cultural and political differences between countries.

Key words: Left-wing authoritarianism, scale adaptation, measurement invariance; nomological network

3. Dilemmas in the measurement of intellectual humility on the example of Polish adaptations of three questionnaires

Wacław Bak, Jan Kutnik

Intellectual humility (IH) is a construct that originated in the epistemological and ethical considerations of philosophers, but is now the subject of conceptualization and empirical research in psychology, especially positive psychology. It is usually treated as a domain of general humility, and central to its psychological definitions is an awareness of the potential limitations of one's knowledge. Psychological definitions differ in their emphasis on the intrapersonal, interpersonal, or epistemic aspect. In addition to definitional issues, a major challenge in the study of intellectual humility is the measurement of this construct. One of the limitations of self-report measures is a paradox in reporting one's own level of humility, i.e., its potential underestimation by truly humble individuals. Although there have been interesting attempts to create more objective instruments (e.g., based on the IAT procedure), they have not yet yielded satisfactory results, and thus IH research is dominated by self-report measures. We present data on the structure and psychometric properties of Polish adaptations of three questionnaires: (a) Comprehensive Intellectual Humility Scale (CIHS; Krumrei-Mancuso & Rouse, 2016) – study 1, N = 665; (b) Limitations-Owning Intellectual Humility Scale (L-OIHS; Haggard et al. 2018) – study 2, N = 555; and (c) Multidimensional Measure of Intellectual Humility (MMIH; Alfano et al., 2017) – study 3, N = 537. The results of the confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) will serve as a basis for a more general discussion of the

theoretical status of IH. We ask whether IH can be captured as an overarching construct, reflected in the CFA results as a single latent variable? Or should we rather speak of a specific set of related phenomena that cannot be reduced to a single general factor? The results are discussed in relation to differences in the conceptualization of intellectual humility.

4. **Optimistic nihilism - its structure, scale development and its psychological correlates.**

Michał Jaśkiewicz, Edyta Reglińska, Gabriela Filipczyk

Przedstawione cztery badania (N=112, N=297, N=170 i N=119) są próbą operacjonalizacji konstruktów optymistycznego nihilizmu (Kurzgesagt, 2017; Syfret, 2022) definiowanego jako zestaw przekonań głoszących, że egzystencja człowieka jest pozbawiona obiektywnych sensów i znaczeń. Zamiast obsesyjnego poszukiwania sensu, pogląd ten głosi, że należy otworzyć się na przyjemności bezcelowej egzystencji, doświadczać absolutnej wolności, wdzięczności, za to, że żyjemy oraz ulgi wynikającej z braku znaczenia w skali Wszechświata. Przekonania te nie odrzucają możliwości indywidualnego tworzenia sensów, ale akcentują ich subiektywny charakter. Bycie optymistycznym nihilistą oznacza aktywne dekonstruowanie przekazywanych społecznie sensów i znaczeń, koncentrację na tym co tu i teraz, docenianie tego, co życie ma do zaoferowania, oraz akceptację swoistego chaosu i niepewności. Skonstruowane narzędzie (ONS – Optimistic Nihilism Scale) poddano dwóm eksploracyjnym, i dwóm confirmacyjnym analizom czynnikowym wskazującym na trafność rozwiązania dwu-czynnikowego: (1) „Obiektywny brak sensów i znaczeń oraz tworzenie własnych” i (2) „Docenienie życia i nihilistyczna ulga”. W przedstawionym cyklu badań optymistyczny nihilizm łączył się negatywnie z religijnością oraz pozytywnie z myśleniem utopijnym, zachowaniami pro-środowiskowymi i miarami dobrostanu. Wykazano także brak związku z myśleniem spiskowym i orientacją na dominację nad środowiskiem. Dodatkowo, pośród użytkowników psychodelików wyższe wyniki w skali ONS łączyły się z tendencją do dezintegracji (dissolution) ego, oraz samo-współczuciem (self-compassion). Przedstawione wyniki dyskutowane są w opozycji do egzystencjalnego nihilizmu łączonego z niższym dobrostanem oraz w kontekście potencjalnie regulacyjnej funkcji optymistycznego nihilizmu w świecie charakteryzującym się wysoką niepewnością i rozpadem dotychczasowych struktur, sensów i znaczeń.

11:00 – 12:40 Symposia & thematic sessions with oral presentations 7

Emotions in daily life contexts (Symposium ENG) Room 205 2nd floor

Chair & Organizer: Michał Olszanowski

Emotions play a crucial role in human relationships, serving as a means to convey internal states and potential courses of action. The symposium comprises five presentations that underscore the significant role of emotional behaviors and messages in facilitating interpersonal interactions and enhancing understanding of others. The first presentation delves into research on the experience of disgust within relationships, accompanied by the development of innovative scales designed to measure this emotion. The second presentation focuses on the development of research materials

for studying emotions, specifically concentrating on crying behaviors. The authors detail the design and validation of a database containing videos depicting various crying-related behaviors. The third presentation examines how different contextual settings influence the recognition and memorization of various types of smiles, with a particular emphasis on different concepts of smile perception. The studies presented in the fourth presentation test the negative bias hypothesis in borderline personality disorder. Authors explore the perception of verbally expressed adjectives (positive, negative, or ambivalent) accompanied by different vocal tones (happy, neutral, or angry). The final presentation explores the role of visual contact in the mimicry and sharing of emotions, specifically investigating the role of affiliative motivation during simulated online meetings with or without visual contact between interaction partners. Collectively, these five presentations underscore the significance of emotions in comprehending social phenomena such as person perception, relationships, and communication.

Organizational behavior Oral presentation (session PL) Room 207, 2nd floor

1. Prevalence and coping strategies with impostor phenomenon among user experience designers Bartosz Nowosielski, Anna M. Hełka

Impostor syndrome is a social phenomenon that can be traced back to social comparison theory and attribution theory. Current research indicates a correlation between impostor syndrome and self-esteem, perfectionism, organizational culture, and social support. The people who most often struggle with impostor syndrome are highly qualified, talented individuals who continue to doubt their abilities. This manifests primarily as the feeling that coworkers will soon discover that we know far less than we should for the position we hold. My research aimed to answer the questions of how impostor syndrome is experienced and what coping strategies are employed by UX designers and related professions. The study was conducted through 22 in-depth interviews (IDIs) with individuals actively working in experience design-related positions and analyzed thematically. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to experiencing impostor syndrome due to the continuous evaluation of their work and the rapidly changing work environment and technological advances, as confirmed by their results on the Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale (CIPS). In most interviewees, impostor syndrome is accompanied by lowered self-esteem and perfectionism. However, the level of experiencing impostor syndrome and its symptoms does not appear to be related to work tenure. Nonetheless, individuals with different lengths of work experience employed different coping strategies. Less experienced individuals fought the feeling of being an imposter by continuously improving their qualifications and comparing themselves with people in similar positions. Experienced designers indicated that a healthy organizational culture, clear guidelines regarding work scope, and a standard for providing feedback were helpful in combating the feeling of being an imposter. In my presentation, I will discuss the study's conclusions regarding prevention and intervention related to impostor syndrome in work environments.

2. **Counterproductive behavior as a consequence of experiencing workplace ostracism**

Małgorzata Gamian-Wilk, Marta Torzewska, Konrad Smolak

Workplace ostracism occurs when one employee does not invite or engage another employee when it would be socially appropriate. The results of research on ostracism at workplace indicate that excluded employees experience a number of negative consequences. They display lowered level of citizenship behavior and an increased level of counterproductive work behavior. However, most research on the relationship between being excluded at work and counterproductive work behavior has been conducted in a cross-sectional study design. In order to check the cause and effect relationship, a three-stage longitudinal study (N = 473) and an experimental study (N = 267) were conducted, using a modified Cyberball procedure, adapted to the realities of the workplace. The results of both studies indicate that the experience of exclusion leads to an increase in counterproductive activities. Moreover, it has been shown that the sense of injustice and unpredictability associated with the experience of exclusion mediates this relationship. The results of both studies are consistent with the theoretical assumptions: both according to the social exchange theory and the need to belong theory, as a result of the experience of ostracism, the need for affiliation is threatened, employees experience a number of negative emotions and, as a result, react with antisocial responses.

3. **Inducing ostracism and relatedness at workplace via CyberMail**

Małgorzata Gamian-Wilk, Jakub Michalik, Katarzyna Cantarero

Previous research has shown that workplace ostracism is a painful and threatening but unfortunately ubiquitous experience. The present series of two studies aims at investigating possibilities of improving the perceived quality of workplace relationships. Drawing on Self-Determination Theory, which suggests that fulfilling the need of relatedness may positively impact volitional motivation, quality of performance, or well-being, we anticipate that affirmation of positive relations with co-workers will improve the quality of their workplace relationships while experiencing ostracism is expected to worsen the quality of workplace relations. In two pre-registered studies (N = 122, N = 176) a CyberMail procedure was used to manipulate relatedness intensity. The results indicate that included participants declared higher satisfaction of relatedness and lower needs frustration. Moreover, both positive and negative emotions were dependent on the amount of interactions. The effect of manipulation on momentary work engagement was mediated by relatedness. The results of these two studies suggest that the quality of interpersonal relationships between co-workers may be intensified by brief interaction-based interventions. These findings are important from both theoretical and practical perspective. They contribute to the literature on workplace ostracism outcomes and they highlight the importance of inclusionary communication within organizations.

4. **Are you perceived differently by your colleagues when you use emojis?**

Natalia Legarska, Julita Koszur

Wraz z rozwojem narzędzi cyfrowej komunikacji, emoji stały się kluczowym środkiem wypełniającym luki w odbiorze treści, które tradycyjnie zapewniałyby mimika czy ton głosu. Celem pracy było

poznanie jak obecność emoji w wiadomościach na komunikatorach cyfrowych wpływa na: ocenę współpracowników na wymiarach sprawczym i wspólnotowym, ocenę nastroju nadawcy oraz gotowość do współpracy. Założono, że osoby używające emoji (w warunku emoji spójnego z walencją zdania) będą spostrzegane jako bardziej wspólnotowe, mniej sprawcze, a chęć do współpracy będzie wyższa niż w przypadku braku emoji. W sytuacji, gdy emoji nie będzie spójne z treścią komunikatu (np. negatywne zdanie z pozytywnym emoji) osoba będzie odbierana jako mniej wspólnotowa, a chęć do współpracy będzie mniejsza niż w przypadku spójnego komunikatu. Pozytywne emoji będzie wpływać na wyższy wynik oceny nastroju nadawcy, w porównaniu do braku emoji. Przeprowadzono badanie pilotażowe w celu wyłonienia komunikatów do badania właściwego. W badaniu właściwym wzięło udział 277 osób pracujących na min. 1/2 etatu, używających komunikatorów internetowych min. raz dziennie, w wieku kolejno 18-58 lat, płci: 99 mężczyzn, 174 kobiet, 4 osoby. Badanie przeprowadzono w postaci eksperymentu w schemacie grup niezależnych 3 (walencja zdania: negatywne, pozytywne, neutralne) x 3 (emoji: pozytywne 😊, niejednoznaczne 😐, brak), w którym uczestnicy oceniali serię wiadomości zwizualizowanych jako "dymek" czatu w komunikatorze. Do oceny sprawczości i wspólnotowości wykorzystano Skale Sprawczości i Wspólnotowości autorstwa Wojciszke i Szlendak (2010). Mierzono również chęć współpracy i ocenę nastroju nadawcy. Dane zbierano za pośrednictwem ankiety internetowej. Wstępne analizy sugerują istotne efekty w warunku zdań pozytywnych i emoji. Wyniki badania pozwolą odpowiedzieć na pytania, czy i jak używać emoji w pracy.

5. The role of social perception of particular workplace bullying activities Małgorzata Gajian-Wilk, Paulina Bukaiova, Laura Erdt, Łukasz Sokołowski, Marta Torzewska, Paulina Wójtowicz

Bullying, i.e. a long-lasting and escalating process involving evolution of an unbalanced power relationship between the target and the perpetrator, manifested in frequent and repeated acts of hostile communication and humiliating an employee, causes discomfort as well as personal and health problems. Previous studies indicate that although overt harassing behaviours are perceived as harmful and unacceptable, other bullying activities such as excluding others is perceived as harmless and acceptable. The aim of the present study was to explore the role of observers' perception of bullying activities. We assumed that such behaviours as ostracizing, rumour spreading or intimidating would be perceived as harmless, socially appropriate, and not needed to be punished while other more overt aggressive behaviours such as shouting would be perceived as harmful, socially inappropriate, and likely to be punished. The results of a within-subject experimental study (N = 156) indicate that repeated reminders of ones' mistakes and persistent criticism is perceived as significantly more appropriate, harmless and unlikely to be prohibited than other forms of bullying behaviours. In line with our predictions shouting at was perceived as less socially appropriate, more harmful and more likely to be prohibited than ostracism. These findings suggest the although all kinds of bullying behaviors are harmful some activities are socially acceptable forms of mistreatment. Our findings provide insight into the process of bullying development and escalation where accepting certain negative behaviours plays crucial role as previous results suggest that such subtle negative activities as ostracizing may escalate and generate more severe forms of harassment.

Religion, values and morality Oral presentation (session ENG) Room 305, 3rd floor

1. Do we follow what we declare? The value-behavior relationship and the moderating role of self-consciousness Tomasz Godlewski, Elwira Brygoła

The aim of the study was to examine the relationships between the accuracy of self-knowledge referred to values (the congruence of declared values and the frequency of value-motivated behaviors) and processes of self-consciousness. The study was based on the Schwartz's model of basic values and concept of reflection and rumination by Trapnell and Campbell. The following hypotheses were formulated: (H1) the greater the importance of the declared value, the more frequent the behaviors associated with it; (H2) reflection is a moderator of the relationship between declared values and the frequency of value-motivated behaviors; (H3) rumination is a suppressor of the relationship between reflection and the accuracy of self-knowledge. A total of 103 individuals aged 18–63 years ($M = 35.30$, $SD = 9.24$) participated in the study. Three questionnaires were used: the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ-RR), the Reflection-Rumination Questionnaire (RRQ), and the EBQ-Self. The procedure included a two-week diary method which measured the frequency of value-motivated behaviors. Hypothesis H1 was confirmed: correlations between declared values and the frequency of value-motivated behaviors are positive, and their strength depends on the type of value. Hypothesis H2 was partially confirmed: reflection moderates the relationships between some declared values and the frequency of behaviors. Multilevel analyses took into account interpersonal and intrapersonal variance. Hypothesis H3 was not confirmed. The most important conclusions from the study: (1) the importance of declared values is positively associated with value-motivated behaviors, especially in the case of power, universalism, and hedonism; (2) the moderating role of reflection was demonstrated in relation to universalism, security, and achievement; (3) rumination shown to be a moderator of the relationship between declared values and the frequency of behaviors in the case of stimulation, hedonism, security, and tradition.

2. Growing Trust Dynamics Across Continents: Insights into Age and Generational Differences Maryam Khan, Agata Gąsiorowska

European societies are aging, and it has been shown that age correlates positively with trust. If developmental mechanisms related to aging robustly explain trust levels, then aging societies should become more trusting over time. However, this has not been the case. In this project, we propose that one factor that can explain this decline is generation and generational change in values. As values and trust are closely related, generational differences in values should also be reflected in generational differences in trust. Therefore, we propose that differences in basic human values can explain changes in trust and that their generational effects are independent of age. We conducted multilevel mediation analysis in two studies (S1: ESS rounds 1-10, $N=436,140$ from 39 countries; S2: WVS, waves 5-6, $N=115,454$ from 77 countries) to test our assumption. S1 shows that trust increases with age, and an additional observation indicates a similar upward trend in subsequent generations. All four values mediate these effects, but the effects are stronger for age than for generations. Interestingly, self-transcendence accounted for higher levels of trust both in people of older age (vs

younger people), but also higher levels of trust in younger generations (vs previous generations). S2 extends the scope of our investigation by pointing to the different nature of social values for trust in one's family compared to strangers. Specifically an increase in conservatism and a decrease in openness to experience lead older people to trust their family members more, while the opposite trend is observed for strangers. In addition, younger generations are shown to be higher at self-transcendence, which enables them to trust both family members and strangers relatively more. We conclude that while there are differences between generations, these may not have a similar impact on trust levels in different types of interpersonal relationships.

3. Self-sacrificial moral judgments are robust to the foreign language effect Wojciech Milczarski, Rafał Muda, Anna M Borkowska, Michał Białek

The Moral Foreign Language Effect is a phenomenon in which individuals exhibit different moral decision patterns when using a foreign language compared to their native language. Moral dilemmas used in FLE research typically have the structure of a trolley dilemma and artificially pit concern with moral norms (i.e., deontology) against concern with consequences of one's actions (i.e., utilitarianism), thus they weigh the relative strength of the two moral considerations. However, some research suggests that using a foreign language might reduce both deontology and utilitarianism. Thus, we study the effect on dilemmas with the option to self-sacrifice, in which both moral inclinations suggest the same choice. We report three experiments. Experiment 1 involved dilemmas pitting self-sacrifice against the lives of five strangers among native Polish speakers. The language of presentation did not significantly influence participants' moral choices. Experiment 2 focused on dilemmas where participants had an option to self-sacrifice and save five relatives. Here, participants were less likely to choose self-sacrifice when deciding in a foreign language. Experiment 3 expanded the investigation to include self-sacrifice dilemmas for strangers, relatives, and regular moral scenarios without self-sacrifice options. Language had no consistent effect on participants' willingness to self-sacrifice, except in the case of the footbridge dilemma, where foreign language significantly influenced responses. These results highlight the variability of the mFLE in self-sacrifice dilemmas and emphasize the need for further research to understand its impact on moral decision-making, particularly in scenarios beyond the commonly studied footbridge dilemma.

4. Scholars are Successors of Prophets: Residents of Muslim Countries Do Not Exhibit Science-Religion Conflict Mateusz Olechowski, Ewa Palikot, Kuba Kryś

This paper investigates the relation between science and religion among Muslim societies, contrasting it with the global pattern. Utilizing data from our own cross-cultural study of 60 nations and recent World Value Survey waves, we analyzed responses from participants in various Muslim-majority, Christian-majority and other-majority countries to understand their perceptions of science and religion. Our findings suggest that – as expected – for most societies, a conflict between scientific and religious worldviews occurs. Specifically, in those societies that place more importance on religion, people express lower support for science. Crucially though, this is not true for Muslim-majority countries where these two domains are seen not as contradictory but independent. In our studies, even after controlling for relevant variables such as education, wealth, spirituality, individualism, technological advancement or government restrictions on religion, the independence

of science attitudes and religious beliefs in Muslim societies remains robust. This phenomenon may be explained by historical and theological positioning of scholars in some interpretations of Islam as inheritors of the prophetic tradition. Our research contributes to a better understanding of how cultural and religious contexts shape the science-religion relationship. It also adds more nuance to the image of Muslim countries found commonly in literature on values, prejudice and conspiracy beliefs. Finally, it suggests that more attention should be paid to faith as explanatory factor in cross-cultural research.

5. Are religious people more identified with all humanity? Studies from 44 countries

Katarzyna Hamer, Karolina Marcinkowska, Bartek Nowak

Although the idea of belonging to supranational entities, such as all humanity, may be expressed through different labels, it is present in the teachings of different religious systems. We wanted to check if the level of global social identifications would differ depending on religious affiliation and the level of religiosity. In an online survey in 44 countries (N = 7,753), we asked for self-descriptive identifications with either citizens of the world, all humanity, or people around the world, the level of religiosity, and religious affiliation. We tested for differences between different affiliations (including denominations of Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Traditional African Religion, Shintoism, and Aliran kepercayaan). We found that believers had a higher level of global social identifications compared to non-believers. Our study also showed that global identities were lower in Aliran kepercayaan than in Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism, while did not differ between Christians, Muslims, and Shintoists. GIs were the highest in Hinduism. The results are discussed in the context of earlier studies regarding types of religiousness and cultural differences.

Motivational Dynamics of Political Engagement: Exploring The Role of Goal Value and Expectancy Symposium (ENG) Room 307, 3rd floor

Chair & Organizer: Katarzyna Jasko

People fight for the causes that they find important and engage in goals that they expect to attain. However, it remains unclear how these factors – goal value and expectancy - drive political action. In this symposium we will address this question. Drawing on and integrating basic theories of motivation, Katarzyna Jasko will present a theoretical model of political engagement. Despite the long tradition of motivational psychology, it has not been comprehensively applied to the issue of political behavior. As such, this perspective offers new directions for the study of political action. Joanna Grzymała-Moszczyńska will present results of a study on the relationships between political goals and other life pursuits in the groups of activists and non-activists. The motivational analysis will bring new insights into understanding of value and expectancy of political goals. Anna Potoczek will give a talk on the role that value and expectancy play in the choice of the political parties showing that when value is high, people can derive significance even from an unlikely cause. In the light of these results, we will discuss whether political actions can serve multiple goals. Marta Maj will present a line of research focused on the relationship between expectancy and activist intentions in the context of diverse causes such as abortion, migration, and LGBTQ+ rights. Across

five experiments, the average relation was positive, but the analysis of individual trends revealed significant variation between people. Finally, Agnieszka Kuhny will present research in which expectancy of success and importance of the cause are the mediators in the relationship between social norms and political engagement. These mediations were examined within the hypothetical framework of collective actions, as well as in the various specific contexts. We believe that our symposium presents an important contribution to the understanding of motivational aspects of political engagement.

Cognitive aspects of social life Oral presentation (session PL) Room 303&304 3rd floor

1. Exploring Cognitive and Metacognitive Impacts of Priming in Semantic Coherence Tasks Joanna Sweklej, Robert Balas

The presented research explores how semantic and perceptual priming influences intuitive judgments of semantic coherence in word triads. We employed Dyads of Triads (DoT) task participants were presented with pairs of word triads—one semantically coherent and the other random—and challenged to identify coherent triads without prior knowledge of their common associates (i.e., solutions). In two independent experiments spanning three studies with a total of 223 participants, we **demonstrated** that semantic priming significantly enhances both the accuracy and confidence of participants in recognizing coherent triads. This effect is attributed to the positive affect and increased processing fluency generated by exposure to semantically related words. The second line of experiments extended these findings by examining perceptual priming in two additional studies with 217 participants. Unlike semantic priming, perceptual priming did not significantly improve accuracy but did increase confidence in judgments. This suggests that while perceptual priming affects the affective responses toward the triads, it does not necessarily enhance cognitive recognition of semantic coherence. Our research illustrates that different priming types influence intuitive judgments through distinct cognitive and affective pathways. Semantic priming leverages memory associations and processing fluency to enhance accuracy and confidence, whereas perceptual priming predominantly heightens emotional responses, boosting confidence without necessarily improving recognition of semantic coherence. These insights contribute to our understanding of how subtle cognitive and perceptual manipulations can affect higher-order judgment processes.

2. Cognitive Demands in Evaluative Conditioning: A Study Using Transcranial Direct-Current Stimulation Joanna Wąsowicz, Robert Balas, Patrycja Uram, Łukasz Okruszek

Evaluative conditioning (EC) is a learning paradigm where preferences are shaped by associating neutral stimuli (conditioned stimuli, CS) with emotionally charged stimuli (unconditioned stimuli, US). Two theoretical frameworks explain the mechanisms behind EC: the associative account, which views this as an automatic process driven by memory **associations** between CS and US, and the propositional account, which suggests a higher-order cognitive process where relationships between CS and US have truth value and require cognitive resources. Our study used transcranial direct-

current stimulation (tDCS) to explore how cognitive resources affect EC by targeting the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (dlPFC), which is involved in reasoning, cognitive control, and memory. Sixty healthy adults attended two sessions in a 2x2 factorial design experiment (active/sham stimulation at learning/evaluation stages). Each session included three phases: conditioning (repeated CS-US pairings under tDCS), a 45-minute break with questionnaires, and testing of CS evaluations through rating and affective priming tasks. We hypothesized that inhibitory tDCS would reduce EC effects, supporting the propositional account, which relies on dlPFC cognitive resources. We expected stronger effects for negative stimuli pairings due to their higher cognitive demands. Results showed that inhibitory tDCS significantly moderated EC effects, with reduced EC under active stimulation compared to sham. This supports the propositional account, indicating that EC involves complex cognitive processes supposedly managed by the dlPFC. Further research with varied tDCS settings, tasks, and larger participant pools could enhance our understanding of these mechanisms. In conclusion, our findings suggest that EC is not solely driven by automatic associations but also depends on cognitive resources in the dlPFC, pointing towards an integrative model of associative and propositional processes in EC.

3. The role of narcissism in the perception of intelligence Przemysław Jan Radzik

Narcyzm jest często kojarzony z osobami zapatrzonymi w siebie i przekonanymi o własnej wyższości nad innymi – stąd może się nasunąć wniosek, jakoby były przekonane, że są bardziej inteligentne niż inni. W literaturze istnieje wiele prac badających istnienie związku między subiektywnie postrzeganą inteligencją a narcyzmem, lecz do tej pory nie zbadano, czy relacja ta jest obserwowana również przez innych. Celem badania jest z jednej strony określenie, czy istnieje związek między poszczególnymi wymiarami narcyzmu, a obiektywną i subiektywną inteligencją w samoopisie oraz opisie rówieśników, z drugiej zaś – określenie czy osoby wskazywane jako inteligentne, są również częściej postrzegane jako narcystyczne. Aby odpowiedzieć na to pytanie, przeprowadzono badanie na uczniach klas szkół ponadpodstawowych (N = 646; n = 62% kobiet oraz 38% mężczyzn; M = 14,3; SD = 0,56). Uczniowie wypełnili kwestionariusz do pomiaru narcystycznego podziwu, rywalizacji, wrogości i izolacji, zadanie do pomiaru subiektywnej i obiektywnej inteligencji, jak również wskazywali uczniów we własnej klasie, którzy ich zdaniem są inteligentni i narcystyczni. Wyniki analizy korelacji wykazały, że z subiektywną inteligencją pozytywnie koreluje narcyzm sprawczy i sprawczo antagonistyczny, zaś ujemnie – narcyzm neurotyczny. Jednocześnie, żaden z wymiarów narcyzmu nie był powiązany z obiektywną inteligencją. Uczniowie częściej wskazywali osoby uzyskujące wysokie wyniki w narcyzmie sprawczym oraz antagonistycznym jako narcystyczne (oraz rzadziej – osoby uzyskujące wysokie wyniki w narcyzmie neurotycznym). Podczas gdy subiektywna i obiektywna inteligencja nie była powiązana z byciem częściej wskazywanym jako osoba inteligentna, obie antagonistyczne formy narcyzmu były powiązane ujemnie ze wskazaniami jako osoby inteligentne. Wyniki tego badania pozwalają lepiej zrozumieć relację między poszczególnymi rodzajami narcyzmu a tym jak jednostka narcystyczna jest postrzegana przez innych.

4. **Memory Distrust and Memory: Insights from False Memory Paradigms** Iwona Dudek

Aims of the study

The aim of the presented research was to investigate the role of memory distrust in the formation of memory distortions in four well-established false memory paradigms: a misinformation task, the Gudjonsson interrogative suggestibility procedure (GSS), an imagination inflation task, and the Deese-Roediger-McDermott list (DRM).

Methodology

Memory distrust was measured by questionnaires and experimentally manipulated (with the exception of the DRM list experiment) using two tasks: creating a description of childhood events and remembering nouns, after which the participants received negative feedback on their memory functioning. We also verified (GSS and misinformation task) or manipulated awareness of discrepancies (imagination inflation task) between true and suggested information.

Results

Although memory distrust is indicated as the most common cause of succumbing to suggestibility (eg. Blank, 1998, Polczyk, 2017), the results of two experiments on suggestibility (i.e., the misinformation task and GSS) indicate a minor role for memory distrust in the formation of memory distortions, even for participants who were aware of discrepancies between the original information and that which were suggested to them. A further two experiments are underway. In the study of imagination inflation, we expect to observe the influence of memory distrust under certain condition that is in people who are aware of the discrepancies between their own memories and what they have imagined. In the DRM word list paradigm, on the other hand, we do not expect to observe a relationship between distrust of memory and false memories, because in this paradigm there is no room to see discrepancies between true information and suggested information.

Conclusion Our studies can contribute to a better understanding of memory vulnerabilities to distortion, with can have potential implications for social and forensic psychology

Digital world Oral presentation (session PL) Room 201 2nd floor

1. **What happens on social media stays on social media? The importance of social and traditional media use and collective narcissism for attitudes towards immigrants, fear of war and belief in disinformation – in the context of the war in Ukraine** Maria Flakus, Hubert Plisiecki, Artur Pokropek

Jedną z głównych zasad projektowania różnych mediów - przede wszystkim społecznościowych - jest przyciągnięcie uwagi użytkownika. Biorąc pod uwagę, że często odbywa się to kosztem narażenia użytkowników na natłok różnych informacji, nie jest zaskoczeniem, że media mogą potencjalnie promować zarówno korzystne (np. związane z solidarnością, jak ruch #MeToo), jak i niekorzystne (np. nastroje antyszczepionkowe, zob. Basch i in., 2017) postawy. Idee te, podobnie jak inne postawy społeczne, zakorzenione są jednak często również w bardziej stabilnych, quasi-osobowościowych cechach, takich jak np. narcyzm kolektywny (Golec de Zavala, Lantos, 2020), które same w sobie mogą być powiązane z większą konsumpcją różnych typów mediów, np. mediów społecznościowych

(w porównaniu z tradycyjnymi mediami) (Martin i in., 2019). Mając to na uwadze, w ramach niniejszego wystąpienia przedstawimy wyniki badań (badanie 1: N = 397; badanie 2: N = 1067; ankiety zebrane odpowiednio za pośrednictwem mediów społecznościowych oraz w oparciu o reprezentatywny dobór kwotowy), w których przeanalizowano bezpośrednio i pośrednio związki między tymi zmiennymi (tj. korzystaniem z mediów vs. narcyzmem kolektywnym) oraz niektórymi postawami pojawiającymi się w związku z wojną w Ukrainie, tj. postawami wobec imigrantów, lękiem przed wojną i wiarą w dezinformację.

2. **Healing function of escapism? Exploring gaming, coping and recovery** Lidia K. Kowalska, Patrycja Kiszka, Paweł Strojny, Agnieszka Strojny

Immersion/escapism motive is a well-known predictor of problematic gaming. However, several studies suggest that escapism can also contribute to positive outcomes. Yet it is unknown under what circumstances may these occur. Qualitative studies suggest that some gamers choose more or less immersive games depending on their needs, which corresponds with conceptualisation of gaming as maladaptive coping. Some studies have investigated the relationship between coping strategies and problematic gaming, showing that certain strategies weaken and some strengthen the predicting effect of escapism on negative gaming outcomes. Additionally, diversion-based coping was not a mediator between problematic gaming and symptoms such as depression and anxiety, providing evidence for adaptive potential of escape gaming. Aiming to investigate further the connection of escapism and coping styles from a more positive standpoint, this study adapts a concept of media-induced recovery, according to which experiences characterised by four dimensions: psychological detachment, relax, mastery and control contribute to better well-being and more vitality afterwards. The study was conducted on gamers playing at least an hour a week (N = 395, ages 18-64), and measured escape motivation, recovery experience, subjective vitality, gaming involvement and coping strategies (measured by Tobin's Coping Strategies Inventory). The results showed a correlation between escapism and recovery experience, as well as subjective vitality. Recovery and vitality showed no correlation to weekly gaming time, which shows that it is not gaming itself but the motivation that provokes recovery experiences. An analysis of moderating role of coping styles on relationship between escapism and recovery/vitality, showing some support for moderating function of disengaged coping styles.

3. **The discrepancy between declared and real behavior in phishing attacks response** Małgorzata Jungowska

One of the biggest threats in the digital space is phishing attacks. StationX reports in Top Phishing Statistics Report for 2024 that more than 3.4 billion attacks are carried out every day, occurring on average every 11 seconds. Moreover, more than 90% of all successful attacks in the digital space begin with a phishing attack. This study analyzed the actual and declarative behavior of respondents toward three types of phishing email attacks: neutral, corporate and tabloid, and examined how the content of each message affects the effectiveness of attacks. In particular, the effectiveness of attacks using social influence techniques described by Cialdini was compared with attacks using techniques that activate curiosity and sensation-seeking. The analysis was based on a field experiment conducted in the real work environment of 654 employees working in two different

organizations. Statistical analysis was performed using hierarchical logistic regression with random errors. No difference was found between the declarative and actual behavior of the subjects in the entire study group, but a significant difference was discovered among those who were victims of attacks. The hypothesis saying that the content of the e-mail message influences the effectiveness of the attack was confirmed, and it was observed that the lack of application in the content of the message of the social influence rules described by Cialdini can be offset by techniques that activate curiosity and sensation-seeking. However, the hypothesis saying that actual resistance to phishing attacks is lower than declared resistance was not confirmed. To the author's knowledge, this is the first study on the difference between declarative and actual attitudes in a phishing attack situation and one of the few phishing studies to date conducted as a field experiment. The study was conducted as part of master's thesis under the guidance of dr hab. Tomasz Grzyb.

4. Exploring the Association Between Parental Gaming Disorder Risk and Child Gaming Disorder Risk: Insights from a Study of 1060 Parent-Child Dyads Paweł Strojny, Agnieszka Strojny

This study investigates the relationship between parental gaming disorder (GD) risk and child GD risk within a sample of 1060 parent-child dyads. Results reveal that children of parents with GD exhibit significantly higher risk of developing GD compared to children of non-gamers and healthy gamers. Additionally, an interaction between child gender and the risk of GD transmission was found, with girls being more influenced by parental behaviors. These findings suggest a potential transmission of GD from parents to children, highlighting the importance of family-based interventions in addressing gaming-related risks. These preliminary results underscore the need for further investigation, including consideration of potential moderators and the impact of other significant individuals such as siblings or peers.