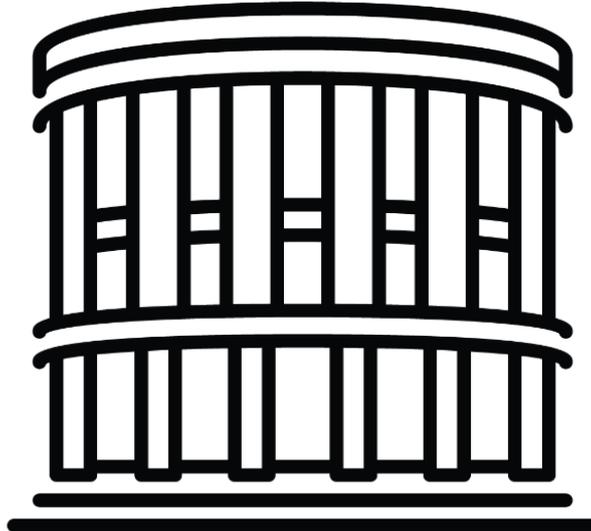


**Conference Community Psychology
in Slovakia 2021**



**Book of abstracts
November 2021**

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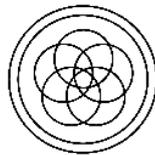
Conference Community Psychology in Slovakia 2021
29.11. – 30.11.2021

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Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia
European Community Psychology Association (ECPA)
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FACULTY OF SOCIAL
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ECPA
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Psychology Association



SCRA
SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY
RESEARCH AND ACTION

Monday, November 29

Presentations

Chair: Martina Baránková

09.10-10.00

Cinzia Albanesi

President of European Community Psychology Association (ECPA)

Department of Psychology, University of Bologna

School and post-pandemic societal changes: Which roles for community psychology?

10.00-10.20

Fortuna Procentese

Department of Humanities, University of Naples Federico II

Collaborative processes and public engagement: Interventions in urban areas

10.20-10.40

Ivan Lukšík & Michaela Košútová Guillaume

Department of School Education, Faculty of Education, Trnava University in Trnava

Love is...

Chair: Lenka Sokolová

11.00-11.20

Miroslava Žilinská, Barbora Holubová, & Gabriel Bianchi

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences

Gender equality in research institutions: A case study from the Slovak Academy of Sciences

11.20-11.40

Henrieta Ševčíková & Barbara Lášticová

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences

Possibilities of exploring multiple stigmatization: Verification of the modified SCM/BIAS Map questionnaire by using cognitive interviews

11.40-12.00

Jana Fúsková

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences &
Faculty of Education, Trnava University in Trnava

Fluid identity & solid relationships

12.00-12.20

Jana Fúsková

Department of School Education, Faculty of Education, Trnava University in
Trnava

Storytelling as a method and practice of teaching

Chair: Katarína Greškovičová

13.30-13.50

Nikola Kallová & Lucia Hargašová

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences

When one wants more than the other: how asymmetry in the desire for a partner affects the quality of romantic relationships in emerging adulthood

13.50-14.10

Denisa Hnatkovičová & Gabriel Bianchi

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences

Polyamory liminality hotspot – a space with rules, norms, and expectations to be constructed

14.10-14.30

Andrea Čierna

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences

It is, even it is not: About implicitness of sexual education

14.30-14.50

Dóra Belán¹, Lucia Hargašová¹, Mária Lesičková², Xenia-Daniela Poslon¹, &
Barbara Lášticová¹

¹Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences

²Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences,
Comenius University Bratislava

**Community building and sense of belonging as resources for activism in
Young Roma Leaders programme**

Tuesday, November 30

Presentations

Chair: Elena Lisá

09.00-09.20

Jana Tencerová, Zuzana Kaššaiová, & Branislav Uhrecký

Institute of Experimental Psychology, Centre of Social and Psychological
Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences

Free associations on the word “trust” based on the level of vulnerability

09.20-09.40

Andrea Zeliénková

Annamária Antalová – Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and
Economic Sciences, Comenius University Bratislava

**The entrepreneurial programme evaluation and the role of entrepreneurial
learning**

09.40-10.00

Elena Ondrušková & Jana Pružinská

Research Institute of Child Psychology and Patopsychology

**Individual factors in the context of ecological model and women’s strategies
of coping with intimate partner violence**

10.00-10.20

Estera Kövérová – Budúcnosť, n. o.

Hana Smitková – Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Comenius University
Bratislava

**Strategies of women providing sexual services on the streets to prevent,
reduce and terminate violence in intimate and clients relationships**

Chair: Jana Tencerová

10.35-10.55

Natália Ondrejková & Júlia Kanovská Halamová

Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences,
Comenius University Bratislava

Prevalence of compassion fatigue among helping professions

10.55-11.15

Martina Baránková & Martin Holubec

Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences,
Comenius University Bratislava

The effect of EFT-SCP on the level of self-compassion and coping style in connection with COVID-19 in professional sportswomen

11.15-11.35

Bronislava Strnádelová & Dominika Kováčsová

Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences,
Comenius University Bratislava

The effect of the training EFT-SCP on the level of self-criticism and body image among the female amateur athletes

11.35-11.55

Bianka Karlíková¹, Martina Baránková¹, & Branislav Uhrecký²

¹Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences,
Comenius University Bratislava

²Institute of Experimental Psychology, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences

Coping with performance situations in young athletes in karate: A qualitative study

14.30-16.00 **ECPA Webinar on gender violence**

16.00-18.00 **General Assembly of European Community Psychology Association (ECPA)**

School and post-pandemic societal changes: Which roles for community psychology?

Cinzia Albanesi

Department of Psychology, University of Bologna

Based on empirical data collected in Italy and across Europe and the literature review, the presentation will examine some aspects that have emerged as critical for the school during the pandemic that can benefit from a community psychology perspective.

- the quality of teaching and learning: online teaching represented a solution to cope with the pandemic measures, but it also highlighted many difficulties of the "traditional" educational system, in particular, to think of innovative teaching that promotes student autonomy and flexible approaches to learning;

- the quality of school relationships: the pandemic crises showed the importance of relationships in school and how fragile they can be. Despite clear evidence that school sense of community is a protective factor for the well-being of students and teachers and that it is associated with ties to the local community and better educational outcomes, the pandemic showed that there is much work that can be done to improve community ties at school to strengthen schools and their capacity to deal with unexpected challenges;

- critical awareness of global challenges: faced with a context in which challenges are increasingly global with many linked to social injustice, schools do not seem to be sufficiently equipped to increase critical awareness of these issues, supporting active citizenship.

The presentation will discuss how community psychology can help schools and the educational system deal with those challenges.

Key words: covid-19, post pandemic education, societal changes

The effect of EFT-SCP on the level of self-compassion and coping style in connection with COVID-19 in professional sportswomen

Martina Baránková, Martin Holubec

Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences,
Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia

Aim of the study: The aim of the study was to examine the effect of the short online version of the EFT-SCP training on self-compassion and coping styles in professional sportswomen during COVID-19.

Methods: The research sample consisted of 77 professional sportswomen aged 18 - 31 years ($M = 22.58$; $SD = 2.09$). We used an online battery of questionnaires, consisting of the COPE and SOCS-S scales, to collect the data.

Results: By analyzing the data, a significant increase in the level of self-compassion after completing the intervention in professional sportswomen reveals. The effect of the intervention on coping methods has not been confirmed in our research. A series of correlations confirmed a significantly positive relationship between the degree of self-compassion and the choice of rational coping, and at the same time a significantly negative relationship between the degree of self-compassion and the choice of avoidant behavior and disconnection from behavior.

Conclusion: With this work, we were able to build on previous findings on the effect of the EFT-SCP training intervention and at the same time confirm its effect on a specific sample of professional sportswomen, which can serve as a basis for future research in cultivating self-compassion in sports.

Key words: coping style, covid-19, EFT-SCP, professional sportswomen, self-compassion

Funding: VEGA 1/0075/19

Building community and positive identity, and the role of positive role models as resources for activism in Young Roma Leaders programme

Dóra Belán¹, Lucia Hargašová¹, Mária Lesičková², Xenia-Daniela Poslon¹, Barbara Lášticová¹

¹Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

²Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University Bratislava

Despite anti-discrimination policies, segregation and discrimination of Roma minority in Slovakia is still widespread, especially in school environment. The first aim of the present study was to identify best practice examples of interventions aimed at social change for the benefit of Roma people in Slovakia. We focused on interventions fully or partially conducted in the school environment. Based on the content analysis of the relevant project documentation, we identified 23 programs that were implemented in 2018. We identified best practice examples, with the particular focus on those facilitating the empowerment of the Roma, which has the biggest potential to achieve social change. In this paper we focus on one example of best practice – the "Young Roma Leaders" programme carried out by the NGO Divé Maky. The programme not only included empowerment of minority members in terms of strengthening key competencies for civic participation, but also the agency of participants in the process of social change. The second goal of our research was to examine the mechanisms that are most important for empowerment and agency through semi-structured interviews with the organizers and participants (N=5) of this programme. We found that among the most important sources of empowerment of Young Roma Leaders were building community and positive identity, and the role of positive role models. These sources of empowerment contribute to the creation and maintaining of a positive identity as members of a minority group, while at the same time motivate the participants to act in favor of their community and help achieve social change.

Key Words: interventions, best practice, prejudice reduction, Roma empowerment, community building

Funding: VEGA č. 2/0127/19, ENGAGE (Grant. No. 963122)

It is, even it is not: About implicitness of sexual education

Andrea Čierna

The Institute for Research in Social Communication at Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

There are several types of discourses about sexuality and possible ways to implement sex education in families. Despite the fact that a large number of studies have focused on mapping the occurrence of sexual education of children by parents, the research has focused on a targeted and explicit form of sex education. The aim of the paper is to illustrate the implicitness in communication / non-communication with children about sexuality. Empirical data in the paper is based on several interviews with 5 parents of children of younger school age. To process the results of this semi-structured interview, the open coding method was used. The results of this research suggest that some form of sexual education takes place in households, even though parents do not directly communicate with their children about sexuality or ignore the expressions of sexuality and taboo the topic as such. Parents believe that they do not implement sex education in the context of their children at all, as confirmed by Popper et al. (2005), who found that up to 57% of parents in Slovakia stated that they do not practice any or almost any form of sexual education with their children. In this case, however, it is not a non-existent sex education, but an implicit sex education that is not intentionally targeted and controlled. In this sense, it is relevant to consider the existing major discourses on sexuality, which occur in the Slovak environment and are reflected in the strategies described by Lukšík and Marková (2010) and children who receive only implicit sex education without any regulation are influenced by them without any regulation outside home. The community outside the family or school curriculum in which children spend their time becomes a source of information about relationships and sexuality. The paper provides applicable useful findings for psychologists and educators involved in relationship and sex education. Further research is needed in this area.

Key words: sex education, implicit communication, sexuality discourses

Polyamory liminality hotspot – a space with rules, norms, and expectations to be constructed

Denisa Hnatkovičová, Gabriel Bianchi

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava, Slovakia

While the long-established understanding of monogamy and non-monogamy as polar opposites has been deconstructed, the space for experimenting between monogamy and non-monogamy (the process of fluid transition where categories “monogamous” and “non-monogamous” are blurred) has not been systematically analysed. Moving beyond the mono/poly binarity opens up a fuzzy and liminal space, where the transformation of normative cultural structures succumbs to the experience of “abandoning conventional monogamy and moving towards less conventional polyamory”. These people may remain in the so-called liminal hotspot (Greco, Stenner, 2017), a state in-between (traditional monogamy and referential consensual non-monogamy) if they do not succeed to cross over fully into the polyamory realm. Depending on their success to formulate new rules and norms in interaction with the to-be intimate partners, this placement in the liminality hotspot may be short or longer, frustrating or rewarding, and leading either to a move to a full polyamory lifestyle or return to their starting point. This paper aims to describe the pathways of people who, being dissatisfied in monogamy decided to walk out the ethical and consensual non-monogamy. In our study, we conducted 22 narrative interviews with people who identify as polyamorous. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed using categorical-content analysis. The results indicate that there are actually three possibilities for coping with the fact of self-placement into the “polyamory liminality hotspot”: returning to monogamy/single status, building a sustainable polyamory network, and remaining in the uncertainty of the transitory phase. Our results also indicate that stigma around polyamory is quite prevalent and for this reason, people who practice polyamory tend to build their own community. Implications of these results for future research are discussed in a way of how to optimize the inclusion of consensual non-monogamy into the general community. What’s more, while the exploration of the process of transition from monogamy to polyamory is still undertheorized, we argue more research is needed to continue to investigate this confusing innovation in intimate subjectivity.

Key words: monogamy, non-monogamy, polyamory, liminality hotspot

Funding: APVV-18-0303

When one wants more than the other: how asymmetry in the desire for a partner affects the quality of romantic relationships in emerging adulthood

Nikola Kallová, Lucia Hargašová

Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
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Especially in the early stages of romantic relationships, a difference between the partners in the level of infatuation, determination and desire for a partner may occur. While one partner may develop love, the other may be hesitant about the degree of commitment, the role in the relationship, or future plans together. Nearly every adult seems to have had some experience with unrequited love (Baumeister & Dhavale, 2001). However, the territory of this topic appears to be uncharted (Fisher et al., 2010). The aim of the paper is to present partial findings on the quality of romantic relationships in emerging adulthood based on qualitative analysis. The sample consisted of 104 young adult participants engaged in 37 semi-structured interviews and 69 questionnaires (with open interview questions allowing for long paragraph answers). The gathered qualitative data covered broad topics of the participants relationship history. Using reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006; 2019) and the process of inductively oriented coding, themes and sub-themes development, and subsequent report, we have identified over 20 factors influencing the quality of relationships. For the purpose of this paper, we emphasize the role of asymmetry in the desire for a relationship or a partner. The findings show how the uneven distribution of desire affects each person involved, and reveals the types of the losses and benefits of each position and of quality of the relationship.

Key words: asymmetry in the desire for a partner, emerging adulthood, romantic relationships, unrequited love, quality of relationship

Funding: APVV-18-0303 : MTIV

Coping with performance situations in young athletes in karate: A qualitative study

Bianka Karlíková¹, Martina Baránková¹, Branislav Uhrecký²

¹Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia

²Institute of Experimental Psychology, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

The aim of this work was to map how young professional athletes in karate experience and manage performance situations. The research sample consisted of 5 respondents aged 10-19 years. Data collection took place in the form of two focus groups, which were performed before and after the intervention aimed at emotions of self-compassion and self-protection (EFT-SCP). Data were analyzed using Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR). Topics that emerged from the interviews were included in the pre-match, successful post-match, unsuccessful post-match, and coping behaviour experiences. The work offers findings on the experiencing of young athletes in performance-related situations. It also propose an analysis of what has changed in young athletes experiencing in connection with performance after the application of an intervention aimed at working with self-compassion, self-protection and self-criticism.

Key words: individual sports, self-compassion, self-criticism, self-protection, young athletes

Funding: Writing this work was supported by the Vedecká grantová agentúra VEGA under Grant 1/0075/19

Strategies of women providing sexual services on the streets to prevent, reduce and terminate violence in intimate and clients relationships

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The topic of violence against women providing sexual services on the streets is discussed very little in the context of Slovakia. There are a lot of prejudices among the public, so as professionals. One of them is that this woman can't be raped. On the contrary, this minority group of women experienced all types of violence whether in intimate or clients relationships. They are daily in risky situations. The study aimed to find out what strategies, private or public, women working in street sexbusiness used to prevent, reduce, and terminate violence. Nine qualitative interviews were conducted. The respondents were women - clients of a nongovernmental organization providing services for injecting drug users or people involved in street sexbusiness. Women talked more often about violence from clients than about violence in an intimate relationship. Besides physical assaults, they mentioned psychological violence mostly in an intimate relationship - threats, jealousy, and panic disorder as a consequence of psychological violence. Regarding strategies, they used safety planning most often. The common reaction to the violence at work was to succumb to the perpetrator. They rarely used public non-formal strategies, they didn't trust friends or relatives. They didn't form a peer (community) background. They used very few formal public strategies, most of them didn't trust the police, few gave the credit to the organization, which provided community services. Research reflects the social environment of women working in street sexbusiness regarding institutions, which are supposed to protect them against violence, and also empowers and supports them in talking about violence, which contributes to knowledge and principles of community psychology.

Key words: sexbusiness, prostitution, violence against women, violence in intimate relationship, violence in clients relationship, strategies to prevent, reduce and terminate violence

Funding: APVV-16-0422 Stratégie žien na predchádzanie, zmiernenie a zastavenie násilia v blízkych vzťahoch

True love is ...

Ivan Lukšík, Michaela Košútová Guillaume

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Love is not only a psychological and social phenomenon, but also a permanent theme of Western culture. Love is a socio-cultural construct. In the study, we focused on how the so-called true love constructed in the media space in Slovakia. We did an analysis of discursive sources of popular culture related to first love. This analysis focused on the questions: What discourses operate in relation to the topic? Where do they come from? How and why were they designed? What are they good for and what can they be used for? (Stainton Rogers, 2003). A sample of 400 relevant media artifacts (podcasts, websites, newspapers, magazines, radio and TV) published between 2019 and 2020 was analyzed. The results of the discursive analysis showed that what true love is said by celebrities (e.g. true love exceeds age differences), cultural artifacts - films, theater performances, books, etc. (true love is tragic or happy), experts - psychologists (if you find such love, enter into a relationship). The normative function of hegemonic discourses of the true love of public discourse in constructing love relationships is discussed. We reflect on how the national community of psychologists contributes to spreading a specific construction of true love. In terms of practical implications, we consider whether culture and experts do not establish unrealistic ideals for the functioning of love relationships.

Key words: love, discursive resources, media

Funding: Psychological, sociocultural and biological sources of love, no. 1/0426/18

Prevalence of compassion fatigue among helping professions

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Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia

Helping professionals are at risk of experiencing the negative impact of helping in the form of compassion fatigue. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of compassion fatigue in 10 helping professions (nurses, doctors, paramedics, home nurses, pedagogues, psychologists, psychotherapists and couches, social workers, priests and pastors and police officers) and also the differences in experiencing compassion fatigue based on their length of practice and frequency of contact with clients/patients. The number of 607 participants were recruited via social networking sites, various organizations, websites and also in the network of family and friends. Participants completed an online battery of questionnaires measuring their levels of compassion fatigue. Obtained data were analysed using SPSS programme. The results showed that the prevalence of compassion fatigue varies between different professions, with doctors, pedagogues, home nurses and nurses scoring at the highest reported levels of compassion fatigue. Lowest reported levels were found in psychotherapists and couches. With increasing of the time spend with client/patient participants tend to experience higher levels of compassion fatigue, length of practice did not differentiate the levels of compassion fatigue. Results can be further used in order to design interventions for helping professionals to combat compassion fatigue.

Key words: compassion fatigue, prevalence, helping professions

Funding: Writing this work was supported by the Vedecká grantová agentúra VEGA under Grant 1/0075/19

Individual factors in the context of ecological model and women's strategies of coping with intimate partner violence

Elena Ondrušková, Jana Pružinská

Research Institute of Child Psychology and Patopsychology

Among the academics and helping professionals' practice the integrated ecological approaches predominate in their effort to explain the origin and perpetuation of gender-based violence. The interactive model of factors which we consider a suitable social interpretive framework for intimate partner violence takes into account factors by four levels: ontogenetic, micro, meso and macro level. To understand women's decision-making and thinking (so-called individual factors) we use The Psychosocial Readiness Model which describes three necessary interpersonal factors to move women toward change: awareness, perceived support and self-efficacy/ perceived power. The psychosocial readiness at the individual level is related to women's awareness, understanding of the nature of violence, self-power, competencies and perceptions of support. This readiness must always be understood as part of a complex system of formal and informal relationships that are conducive to perpetuating or stopping violence. We present partial findings from qualitative research aimed at identifying strategies that women use to prevent, alleviate and stop violence. The main goal of the research was to identify these strategies and at the same time identify the factors that influence their choice. In this paper we focus on individual factors that reflect women's readiness for change (i.e. the use of public, formal and informal strategies) as explained in the model of psychosocial readiness. The research involved 44 women whose selection was carried out in cooperation with organizations that provide support and assistance to women experiencing violence in couples. The data were obtained by anamnestic questionnaires and semi-structured interviews which were anonymized so that the safety of women was not endangered. In this paper we analyse the data obtained from the interviews which were processed by the method of thematic analysis. The research findings showed there are three general categories within individual factors: emotions - experiencing, thoughts - beliefs, and individual resources associated with managing and experiencing violence. The meaning and the role of these individual factors in the process of developing psychosocial readiness of women to move toward safety is not universal, but mostly specific to a particular woman's story. The individual factors are presented in the way how they either impede or facilitate the change of intimate partner violence. The findings also refer to the influence of social and situational factors.

Key words: intimate partner violence, psychosocial model, individual factors, women's strategies

Funding: The study was supported by APVV grant 16-0422 „Strategies of women in prevention, alleviation and stopping of intimate partner violence“.

The effect of the training EFT-SCP on the level of self-criticism and body image among the female amateur athletes

Bronislava Strnádelová, Dominika Kováčsová

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Comenius University Bratislava

Sport might bring challenging situation and affect the values of self-criticism and self-image of individuals. Self-compassion and self-protection have the potential to improve both constructs. The study analyzed the effect of a 14-day short-term online version of the The Emotion Focused Training for Self-Compassion and Self-Protection (EFT-SCP; Halamová, Kanovský, Varšová, & Kupeli, 2018) on the level of self-criticism and body image among the community of female amateur athletes. Self-criticism was measured by the Forms of Self-Criticizing / Attacking & Self-Reassuring Scale and the body image was measured by the Body Shape Questionnaire on a sample of 63 participants before and after the intervention. The sample was divided into experimental and control groups. The results showed that the experimental group showed significantly lower values in self-criticism and dissatisfaction with their own body after the intervention. The results also showed a strong positive significant relationship between self-criticism and body image. The effect of the online short-term intervention needs to be confirmed by reexamining the intervention in the (professional) sports field. The results can be beneficial for the community of athletes, especially the female population. Society influences the self-image of women in different ways and compassionate/protective skills are promising for the future development.

Key words: body image, self-criticism, sport, The Emotion Focused Training for Self-Compassion and Self-Protection

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Possibilities of exploring multiple stigmatization: verification of the modified SCM / BIAS Map questionnaire by using cognitive interviews

Henrieta Ševčíková, Barbara Láštiová

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Slovakia

Social psychology has long been dominated by an approach that favored comparisons between one in-group and out-group membership but ignored a person's possible belonging to several social categories. This approach is currently criticized by several authors because people fall into many social categories. Surveys of intergroup attitudes and stereotypes through the frequently used SCM / BIAS Map questionnaire also focus on the perception of members of different minority groups separately, regardless of possible multiple categorical memberships. Multiple categorical memberships are an important part of the diversity and perceived variety of minorities in Slovak communities, but research focused on multiple categorical memberships of minority groups is still absent in the Slovak context. To fill this gap, we consider it necessary to examine the perception of multiple social categorization and the associated multiple stigmatization in Slovakia. For quality research, as a first step, it is important to perform pilot testing of measuring tools. In this paper, we focus on a pilot qualitative verification of our modified version of the SCM / BIAS Map questionnaire, one of the most used questionnaires for measuring stereotypes in contemporary social psychology. To qualitatively verify of the questionnaire, we used cognitive interviews, which were attended by 22 participants aged 14 - 18 years. The results suggest that participants understand the issues as we intend. Participants agreed on what the questions mean and what we ask them. After a deeper inquiry, we received suggestions from the respondents for changes, these are also presented and discussed in this study.

Key words: SCM / BIAS Map, multiple categorization and stigmatization, cognitive interview, pilot research

Funding: VEGA 2/0127/19

Free associations of trust based on level of vulnerability

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Institute of Experimental Psychology, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences,
Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

Trust and the notion of trust had been widely discussed not only in the field of psychology but also across many other disciplines. Our research was mainly focused on the vulnerability and the meaning of the word „trust“. The goal was to compare two groups of participants (with the highest and lowest scores of vulnerability) and their free associations to the stimulus word „trust“. A total of 600 participants was reduced by calculating the averagescore obtained by the Psychological Vulnerability Scale (PVS). The group of low vulnerability scores (LV, n= 78) and high vulnerability scores (HV, n= 83) was defined by the average score and standard deviation. Five primary domains, twelve categories, and two subcategories emerged from the analysis. The findings imply that participants higher in vulnerability associated trust mainly in terms of positive affectivity and with their close family. Also, people with higher vulnerability scores tended to perceive trust within the form of traits like kindness, tenderheartedness, care, and favor, which did not occur in the low-vulnerability group. The phenomenon of trust is still not examined sufficiently especially as far as qualitative research is concerned. Therefore, our study offers an insight into what people associate with trust and how they differ based on their level of vulnerability.

Key words: trust, vulnerability, associations

Funding: VEGA grant n. 2/0035/20 - Kognitívne a osobnostné prediktory budovania dôvery

The entrepreneurial programme evaluation and the role of entrepreneurial learning

Andrea Zelenková, Annamária Antalová¹

¹Institute of Applied Psychology, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University Bratislava

Failure plays a key role in entrepreneurship and it provides opportunities for learning, however many entrepreneurial programmes do not recognize this potential. Therefore, the purpose of our study was to evaluate entrepreneurial programme encompassing structured module focused on learning from failure. We examined cognitive biases (overconfidence - overplacement, illusion of control) and entrepreneurial intention before and after the entrepreneurial programme. The second purpose of the study was to explore what lessons were shared with students by entrepreneurs that experienced failure. Thirteen students in social sciences participated in the entrepreneurial programme (M age = 21,85). Students might have received lessons related to failure like external factors of crisis, resistance to change, proactive problem-solving and approach to failure as a lesson. Illusion of control was significantly higher after the programme, whereas overconfidence was reduced after the programme. Entrepreneurial intention slightly increased, albeit not significantly. The results showed, that even though the programme addressed the topic of failure, students perceive themselves as individuals capable of successful entrepreneurial career with regard to its odds.

Key words: entrepreneurial learning, learning from failure, overconfidence - overplacement, illusion of control, entrepreneurial intention

Gender equality in research institutions: A case study from the Slovak Academy of Sciences

Miroslava Žilinská, Barbora Holubová, Gabriel Bianchi

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Gender equality is one of the goals of the European Union and this value has been reflected in the EU funding mechanisms for a couple of years. Research performing institutions in the European Research Area are currently challenged to promote their gender equality commitment through the implementation of a gender equality plan (GEP) which has also become an eligibility criterion in the upcoming Horizon Europe Programme. This paper exhibits a case study of a preparation of the GEP and its implementation at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. While introducing the methodology of the institutional gender audit and its preliminary results (compared with the existing international, national and organizational policies), a certain caution should be taken when interpreting the data. Using the feminist data concept (D'Ignazio, Klein, 2020) we argue gender equality should not be limited only towards the representations of women in terms of numbers. Other aspects like power, intersectionality of inequalities and lived experience should be equally important and considered when reaching for the institutional and cultural change for gender equality. This paper aims to bring inspiration and good practice for other research performing organizations in their GEP preparation process towards an institutional change aiming at gender equality.

Key words: case study, gender audit, gender equality, women in science, workplace

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