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Reasons for the higher incidence in the first month may be associated with maladaptive behavior induced by the organizational parameters (e.g. hierarchy, limited degrees of freedom, separation from the family), the behavioural parameters (harsh communication) and the access to weapons.

In the middle of national service some conscripts have a lack of motivation. Most conscripts are happy to have overcome the hard military training of the first months, but the end of national service is not yet in sight. In this period, we observe also a significantly higher suicide rate among conscripts.

Due to these two periods of higher suicide risk it is advisable for military psychologists and responsible officers to intensify preventive actions at the beginning and in the middle of national service.

Paper number 933 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

Perceived Partner Responsiveness Predicts Mental Health in New Fathers

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Current research findings in close relationships provided evidence that perceived partner responsiveness is an empirically-related construct for mental health. Although the transition into parenthood is equally stressful for new fathers, there is less research on paternal mental health. Thus, the aim of this research was to bring together two important research branches of perceived partner responsiveness and paternal mental health. With a cross-sectional design, we examined the associations of perceived partner responsiveness and insensitivity with paternal depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms in a Turkish father sample who had the first infant aged between 0-to-12 months. The sample included data from 178 married fathers with a mean age of 32.25 (sd = 5.09). They filled out a demographics form, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21, and Perceived Partner Responsiveness and Insensitivity Scale as well as other measures as part of a larger project. Perceived partner responsiveness showed negative significant correlations with paternal depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms while perceived partner insensitivity indicated positive significant correlations with paternal depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms. On the other hand, simple regression analysis results with a bootstrap approach showed that perceived partner responsivity, but not insensitivity, predicted lower paternal depression symptoms ($B = -.12$, 95% CI $[-.22, -.02]$), and perceived partner insensitivity indicated a marginal positive prediction of paternal anxiety ($B = .11$, 95% CI $[-.00, .23]$) and stress symptoms ($B = .16$, 95% CI $[.01, .34]$). Our preliminary findings in this data set highlighted that in the first year of parenting, new fathers are less likely to feel depressed if they perceive their partners as sensitive to themselves, and tend to be less anxious and stressed if they perceive less insensitivity from their partners. New fathers could benefit from couple-focused interventions targeting partner responsiveness and insensitivity, which will indirectly facilitate infant development.

Paper number 936 | Oral Presentation | Geropsychology

Is the quality of work a predictor of retirement intentions?

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Background: A rapid decrease in the percentage of working-age individuals in Europe is forcing governments to think about ways to encourage older people to continue working past retirement age. However, a study by Van Solinge and Henkens (2014) found that 81% of older workers intended to retire before the age of 65. The question remains, do we have a sufficient understanding of the factors that prompt early retirement intentions? Research on the relationship between retirement intentions and the quality of work has been inconclusive (Browne et al., 2019). Therefore, this study aims to investigate the relationship between retirement intentions and the quality of work.

Methods: Data were obtained from the seventh wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) (Börsch-Supan, 2020). The sample included 8,168 respondents aged 50 to 65 who weren't retired (mean age 56.9 years (SD=3.5); 44% – males). Retirement intentions were assessed by asking one question, and the quality of work was measured by 12 questions derived from the Job Content (Karasek et al., 1998) and the Effort-Reward Imbalance (Siegrist et al., 2004) questionnaires. **Results.** Regression analysis revealed that, after controlling for sociodemographic variables, the quality of work predicted retirement intentions: having a more physically demanding job (OR=1.13, $p<.001$), a more psychosocially demanding job (OR=1.04, $p<.01$), receiving less social support (OR=1.06, $p<.01$), having less control (OR=1.12, $p<.001$), and being rewarded less (OR=1.18, $p<.001$) were related to a higher probability of having early retirement intentions.

Conclusions: This study highlights the importance of certain work characteristics in shaping retirement intentions and provides insights into factors that can help keep older workers in the workforce. The research was conducted as a part of the project "Sustainable working-life for ageing populations in the Nordic-Baltic region" (Project No. 139986 financed by NordForsk).

Paper number 1003 | Oral Presentation | Social, Personality & Individual differences

The induction of present fatalistic time perspective: does instruction matter?

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Background. Time perspective (TP) is considered to be a both stable trait-like feature and a more flexible state. The studies of stable aspects of TP have a long history, however, there is a lack of experimental studies of induced state-like TP. There is a technique for the induction of the present fatalistic TP (PFTP) proposed by Sobol and colleagues (2021) and it relies on the deep processing of the proposed story (actively imaging a described fatalistic person). However, it's unclear how less deep processing of the proposed story affects the induction of a PFTP. Therefore the aim of the current preliminary study is to test whether a different, less processing-intensive instruction induces a PFTP. **Methods.** The experimental procedure proposed by Sobol and colleagues (2021) was used, however, the instruction asked participants in the experimental group to assess whether the vignette about a present-fatalistic person is clear. Participants in the control read and assessed the vignette about shopping. PFTP was measured using one item proposed by Sobol and colleagues (2021) and Zimbardo time perspective inventory short form (ZTPI; Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999). 66 subjects aged 18-30 years participated in the experiment (30 in the experimental and 36 in the control group), 78,8% of whom were female. **Results.** The medium effect-sized difference of PFTP (measured by ZTPI) was observed ($t=2,1$; $p<0,05$, $d=0,52$), however, the scores of fatalism were higher in the control group. There was no significant difference in other TP, the one-item fatalism measure showed no difference too. **Conclusion.** The experiment showed that researchers should be careful when designing PFTP induction studies as the less processing-intensive instruction or even lower motivation of participants may lead to lower instead of higher PFTP. This research has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-LL-21-1.

Paper number 579 | Oral Presentation | Occupational

Attachment orientations, parent-infant bonding and family-work conflict- a longitudinal study of mothers and fathers

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Objective: This study aimed to examine the contribution of parents' own attachment orientation and parent-infant bonding at two months postpartum, on FWC levels at six months postpartum.