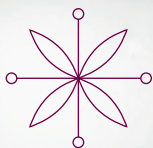


The Abstract Book of the 22nd European Conference on Developmental Psychology



August 25-29, 2025
Vilnius, Lithuania

<https://doi.org/10.15388/ECDP.2025>

The Abstract Book of the 22nd European Conference on Development Psychology

August 25–29, 2025

Vilnius, Lithuania



VILNIAUS
UNIVERSITETO
LEIDYKLA

2026

Scientific committee:

- Vilmantė Pakalniškienė (chair)
- Rima Breidokienė
- Lysanne Te Brinke
- Simona Caravita
- Goda Gegieckaitė
- Neringa Grigutytė
- Jessie Hillekens
- Willem Koops
- Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz
- Francesca Lionetti
- Saulė Raižienė
- Lauryna Rakickienė
- Maja Schachner
- Dagmar Strohmeier
- Spyridon Tantaros
- Peter Titzmann

Local organizing committee:

- Vilmantė Pakalniškienė (chair)
- Roma Jusienė (co-chair)
- Rasa Barkauskienė
- Rima Breidokienė
- Goda Gegieckaitė
- Neringa Grigutytė
- Antanas Kairys
- Vita Mikuličiūtė
- Dalia Nasvytienė
- Saulė Raižienė
- Lauryna Rakickienė
- Monika Skerytė-Kazlauskienė
- Olga Zamalijeva
- Arūnas Žiedelis

Organisers:



Faculty of
Philosophy



Partners & Sponsors:



THE
WEMP
FOUNDATION
愛望基金



LMT

Lietuvos mokslo taryba

Konferenciją, kurios santraukos publikuojamos šiame leidinyje, iš dalies finansavo Lietuvos mokslo taryba (LMTLT), sut. Nr. S-MOR-25-11.

The authors are responsible for the content of their abstracts. The organizers assume no responsibility for the quality of the abstracts or the accuracy of the information.

Copyright © 2026 [Vilmantė Pakalniškienė, Roma Jusienė, Olga Zamalijeva]. Published by Vilnius University Press This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. <https://doi.org/10.15388/ECDP.2025>
ISBN 978-609-07-1244-3 (skaitmeninis PDF)

UNDERSTANDING PROCRASTINATION IN MATH LEARNING THROUGH THE PERSPECTIVE OF EXPECTANCY-VALUE THEORY

Dovilė Butkienė, Saulė Raižienė, Lauryna Rakickienė

Institute of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Vilnius University, Lithuania

dovile.butkiene@fsf.vu.lt

Expectancy-Value Theory (EVT) provides a valuable framework for studying academic procrastination, as it emphasizes both positive and negative dimensions of motivational beliefs. Procrastination is an avoidance behavior, and EVT acknowledges that while positive task values can encourage engagement, negative factors such as perceived costs may contribute to avoidance. This suggests that task values may differentially relate to approach- and avoidance-oriented learning behaviors, including procrastination. This study examines how both positive (expectancies and values) and negative (costs) motivational beliefs relate to procrastination in math learning.

The sample consisted of 1487 ninth-graders (55.9 % girls; mean age = 14.88) from 24 schools. Students completed self-report measures of academic procrastination and motivational beliefs, including expectancies for success, interest, utility and attainment value, as well as effort, opportunity, ego and emotional cost.

A three-step multiple hierarchical regression analysis was conducted where procrastination in math learning was a dependent variable. Gender and prior math achievement were entered as control variables at step one. Expectancy and task values were entered at step two. Perceived costs were entered at step three. Each step yielded significant change in R^2 , with final model explaining 24.7 % of the variation of procrastination. Gender, prior achievement, interest value, attainment value, effort cost and emotional cost proved to be significant predictors in the final regression model. The strongest predictor of procrastination was emotional cost, while effort cost predicted procrastination to a lesser extent. The dimensions of positive task value – interest and attainment – also predicted academic procrastination. Our results differ from Jiang et al. (2018), who found that only cost, but not value, predicts academic procrastination. This difference may be explained by the inclusion of specific value and cost dimensions in our predictive models and highlights the need for further refinement of the constructs of value and cost.