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model 60% of variance in hope was accounted for resilience, while difficulties in emotion regulation accounted for 21% of the variance in resilience. Results showed that psychological well-being serve as the predictor of the level of hope, emotional regulation, and psychological resilience. It was found that there was a significant relationship between hope, emotion regulation, and resilience. Based on this relationship, since both hope and appropriate emotion regulation strategies contribute to resilience, working on these factors will increase resilience in children.

A Psychosemantic Study of the Motivation of Attitudes Towards COVID-19 and Behavior in the Pandemic

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IP14-R-2

Diagnostics of the motivational space at the level of the collective subject permit to identify the main motives dominating in a given group of people as a whole and to judge the existing problems of the social level. With this purpose, the empirical study that used the motivational attribution method was done. The questionnaire included the table, where the columns were the set of motivational constructs (primary items) and the rows were an set of actions related to human life in the pandemic, as well as judgments regarding various social problems caused by the pandemic (objects). A respondent for each category should evaluate in what degree an item determines (causes) an object. The study was conducted in early 2021 in Russia (112 subjects) and Uzbekistan (76 subjects). Two different psychosemantic questionnaires motives X actions/ judgments were developed for both countries, respecting their social situation. The Russian methodology included 20 primary items - motivational constructs and 21 actions related to behavior in the context of the pandemic. The methodology tested in Uzbekistan included 19 motivational constructs and 12 judgments about COVID-19. The primary motivational constructs were grouped into larger categories using factor analysis. In the study on the Russian sample, 4 motivational factors were identified: "Safety" (36.7%), "Self-determination" (17.2%), "Competence and relationship with others" (7.2%), "Conformity" (4.9%). By the results, in the motivational factors in Uzbekistan were: "Safety" (38.3%), "Relationship with others" (10.4%), "Self-determination" (9.4%), "Competence" (5.6%). In both cases, the constructed motivational space reflects the transformation of the structure of initial needs. The fundamental needs for safety and relationship with others became essential instead of self-determination. These results can be explained by the fact that the respondents of both samples are characterized by a sense of threat, loss of security, and strong emotional tension. [Grant of RSCF 21-18-00624.]

Profiles of Stress and Coping Associated With Mental, Behavioral, and Internet Use Problems Among Adolescents During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Adolescents are vulnerable to behavioral and mental health problems, which might be further exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study explored how participants with different profiles of stressful life events, coping resources (i.e., self-esteem and perceived social support) and coping strategies (i.e., maladaptive and adaptive coping) varied in the prevalence of mental, behavioral, and Internet use problems. Data were collected from a large and representative sample of Chinese secondary school students in Hong Kong (N = 3,136) from September to November 2020 (48.1% males; Mage = 13.6 years). Cluster analysis and logistic regression models were used for analysis. The prevalence of suicidal ideation and sleep disturbance was 29.8% and 55.4%, respectively. Behavioral problems were most frequently reported in excessive social media use (53.5%), followed by excessive Internet gaming (43.6%), obesity (34.1%), damaging properties (14.6%), and alcohol or substance abuse (5.1%). The results of cluster analysis yielded three distinctive stress and coping profiles: severe profile (High Risk/Low Protective; 17.0%), moderate profile (Moderate Risk/Moderate Protective; 35.8%), and mild profile (Low Risk/High Protective; 47.2%). Participants with severe and moderate profiles displayed significantly higher levels of mental (range for AOR: 2.08-15.06; all p < .001) and behavioral health problems (range for AOR: 1.22-11.22; all p < .05) compared to the mild profile cluster. We conclude that adolescents' mental and behavioral health may be shaped by the combined file of stressful life events and coping resources and strategies. Transdiagnostic and multimodal interventions on these factors are warranted to reduce mental, behavioral, and Internet use problems among adolescents.

The Futurization of Aging as a Ground for Effective Aging (A Pilot Study)

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Present study focused on two main concepts: (1) futurization of aging; (2) effective aging. Under the futurization of aging, we meant the processes of the formation of aging at earlier stages; these processes include both exclusively mental processes and a range of actions and measures aimed at achieving a certain quality of life during the aging period. Effective aging referred to the idea that there is no ideal image of aging everyone should strive to, but one possesses specific resources that need to be activated to provide the highest possible quality of life in aging. In this pilot study we tested if people who had clear image of desired future and

implemented some aging-related activities at earlier stages would show higher levels of activation of the resources in late adulthood. Our participants were adults aged 57–65 ($N = 40$, 50% females) who were asked to describe their aging as they see it now, to report retrospectively how they imagined their aging ten years ago and if they could remember any activities they consciously performed for better aging. We also asked them to describe how prepared they feel for aging. Our results showed that most participants paid little attention to the perception of own aging in the past, most could recall activities related to financial safety, but few related directly to formation of physical or mental resources. Interestingly, some participants reported that though they realized that health was something they would need in the future, they performed no targeted actions to improve or maintain it, they were focused mainly on “here and now”. Our pilot results suggested that activation of practices related to conscious construction of aging need to start with inclusion of aging into one’s active goals.

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The Effect of Art Therapy Technique on Anxiety and Stress Relief for Teenagers

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Art therapy helps enhance psychological, emotional and physical wellbeing through techniques including art creations and guided reflections. While some schools emphasize the indispensable role of therapist guidance, other theorists postulate that simply creating art can relieve negative mood. For high school students, professional therapists can be a scarce resource. Thus, we would like to test the extent to which art production techniques can be applied to relieve stress and anxiety among Chinese teenagers. We tested our hypotheses through an experiment where the experimental group created arts that applied art therapy technique while the control group participated in a popular de-stressing coloring exercise. We found that anxiety scores from the State Anxiety Questionnaire (STAI) and Heart Rate Variability (HRV) of participants in the experimental group showed significantly more improvement than those in the control group. Our result added cross-cultural evidence to the theory that art production could effectively relieve stress for teenagers and strengthened the result through physiological measures. Implications for adolescent wellbeing and stress management are discussed.

People Without Rights: The Role of Dehumanization and Threat in Discrimination of Homosexual Individuals

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IP16-R-1

This research aims to uncover the role of dehumanization in discrimination, conceptualized as rights deprivation, of homosexual individuals in Russia. Dehumanization refers to one’s perception of group members as less human, measured by uniquely human traits (civilized, well-mannered, cultured) and human nature traits (active, curious, able to feel). Deprivation of rights is crucial in conversation about discrimination of LGBTQ+ people, as the human rights agenda within legal and political discourse is one of the most prevalent topics in countries with high homophobia, like Russia. A questionnaire measuring symbolic and real threat, dehumanization, and willingness to deprive gay men and lesbian women of human rights was completed by 354 (evaluated gay men; $Mage = 35.62$, $SD = 10.31$) and 348 (evaluated lesbian women; $Mage = 35.62$, $SD = 10.31$) Russians, with the sample mostly consisting of heterosexual individuals (94%). Structural Equation Modeling was used to establish the predictive and mediative relationship between the variables, revealing the ambivalent relationship of human nature and human uniqueness with context-specific (right to marriage, reproductive right, right to work with minors) and general (freedom of movement, social welfare, medical help) rights deprivation. For gay men, human uniqueness negatively predicted specific rights, while human nature had a negative relationship with general rights deprivation. A similar result was found for lesbian women. However, for lesbian women, two other relationships have proven to be significant: human uniqueness positively predicted general rights deprivation, while human nature positively predicted specific rights deprivation. That disparity and ambivalence of the relationship between dehumanization and discrimination are discussed in the context of group stereotypes, sexist perceptions, and male-centric culture. The data poses questions to the current theoretical understanding of dehumanization and its hypothesized one-way linear relationship to discrimination.

Givers’ Overestimation About Satisfaction Experienced by Recipients Who Receive Unearned Benefits

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Marketers sometimes offer unearned benefits to consumers partially because they expect satisfaction from these consumers. However, do these predictions accurate? Our study shows a misprediction that givers overestimate recipients’ satisfaction with unearned benefits. In all studies,