



**Universität  
Zürich** UZH

**Psychologisches Institut**

# DoMaKo

**Abstractband**

**Masterstudierenden- und  
Doktorierenden-Kongress des  
Psychologischen Instituts  
Dienstag, 30. Mai 2023**

# Grusswort der Institutsdirektorin zum MaDoKo

## Liebe Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer am MaDoKo 2023

Auch dieses Jahr heisse ich Sie alle – präsentierende Masterstudierende und Doktorierende, Jurorinnen und Juroren, interessierte Kollegen und Kolleginnen – herzlich zum MaDoKo willkommen! Viele Studierende sind dieses Jahr zum ersten Mal dabei, einige haben aber vielleicht schon bei einem früheren MaDoKo ihre Masterarbeit präsentiert und nehmen jetzt als Doktorierende teil – erinnern Sie sich noch an Ihre damals vielleicht erste Präsentation auf einem Posterkongress? Ihr Poster auf dem MaDoKo wird auf jeden Fall in Ihrem Lebenslauf erscheinen, und Sie werden sich dadurch (immer) an diesen für Sie hoffentlich anregenden und erfreulichen Anlass erinnern.

Der MaDoKo ist für das PSYCH eine schöne und schon langjährige Tradition, die von Professorin Ulrike Ehlert initiiert worden war. Gerade in diesem Jahr, in dem das PSYCH evaluiert wird, ist es für uns alle ein besonders wertvoller Anlass, da die Förderung von Studierenden und jungen Forschenden einen ganz zentralen Stellenwert in unserem Leitbild hat.

Ich wünsche Ihnen viel Erfolg! Im Namen des Psychologischen Instituts möchte ich Frau Hagmayer herzlich für die wie immer exzellente Organisation des MaDoKo danken. Frau Hagmayers ausgezeichneten Beziehungen zu Sponsoren ist es zu verdanken,

dass auch dieses Jahr wieder attraktive Posterpreise zu gewinnen sind. Für Ihr Mitwirken bei der Auswahl der prämierten Poster danke ich den Jurorinnen und Juroren sehr!

**Veronika Brandstätter-Morawietz**  
**Direktorin des Psychologischen Instituts**

# Kongressprogramm

- Ab 13.00 Uhr**    **Aufhängen der Poster**
- 14.30 Uhr**        **Begrüssung und Kongresseröffnung**
- Anschliessend Posterpräsentation**
- 16.30 Uhr**        **Ende Posterpräsentation, Abhängen der Poster**
- 17.00 Uhr**        **Gastvortrag:**  
**Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Hofmann, Ruhr Universität Bochum:**  
**«Going In Situ: On the Benefits of Situation Sampling»**
- Anschliessend Preisverleihung**
- Ab 18.30 Uhr**    **Apéro**

# Organisation

## Organisationskomitee:

Prof. Dr. Veronika Brandstätter-Morawietz,  
Dr. Claudia Hagmayer, Urs Klarer und  
Dr. Maike Krannich

## Sponsoren:

Wir bedanken uns herzlich für die  
grosszügige Unterstützung





Universität  
Zürich<sup>UZH</sup>

Psychologisches Institut

# Abstracts

alphabetische Reihenfolge

# 01 M: The Relationship Between Interviewees' Impression Management Tactics and Interview Performance Ratings in two Different Situational Framings

Abbühl, A.

Mentoring: MSc Johanna Bayón

Branch of study: Work and Organisational Psychology

Job interviews are commonly used in personnel selection. Generally, they show high criterion-related validity but can be influenced by extraneous factors, such as interviewees' impression management (IM) tactics. Prior research has shown that almost all interviewees engage in IM. However, it has not yet been investigated whether the specific context to which interview questions refer affects the type of IM tactics employed. This study used a simulated online job interview with N = 75 participants to examine the relationship between honest and deceptive IM tactics and subsequent interview performance ratings in two conditions: focusing on interview questions about behavior in typical (TP) and successful (MP) situations in the past. We also investigated the convergence between self-reports and other reports of honest IM tactics. Results indicated that interviewees were perceived to use significantly more self-promotion in MP than in TP questions. Deceptive IM tactics were slightly negatively associated, while self-promotion was mostly positively associated with interview ratings independent of the condition. However, how interview performance was evaluated impacted the relationship between self-promotion and interview ratings in TP and MP questions. We also found some convergence between self- and other reports of self-promotion. Overall, this study shed light on the relationship between honest and deceptive IM tactics

and interview performance and demonstrated that the situational framing of interview questions plays a role in how others perceive interviewees' IM tactics.

## 02 M: Moralizing Mental States

Ammann, A.

Mentoring: Dr. Matthias Forstmann

Branch of study: Psychology of Motivation, Volition, and Emotion

While mental states have been shown to influence the extent to which behaviors are judged as moral or immoral, relatively little is known about how mental states themselves are morally evaluated in the absence of behavior. One dimension that can affect how mental states are judged is their degree of spontaneity – the extent to which they arise unintentionally or are deliberately generated. The degree to which spontaneity affects moral judgments may depend on whether the moral judgment refers to the person's moral character or the wrongness of the act itself. For actions, there are instances where people infer extremely immoral character from actions that they don't judge to be extremely wrong. Wrongness and character judgments of mental states may differ similarly. More deliberate immoral mental states are often judged as more morally wrong compared to spontaneous ones due to being perceived as more controllable (Cusimano et al., 2019). More spontaneous mental states are often viewed as especially indicative of someone's true self and thus more strongly influence character judgments (Morewedge et al., 2014). Further, spontaneity may affect evaluations of moral and immoral mental states differently. Judgments of moral versus immoral acts don't always exhibit symmetrical patterns (Newman et al., 2015). Thus, spontaneity likely has stronger effects on moral character for moral mental states, but stronger effects on wrongness for immoral mental states. The present study will investigate how differences in perceived

spontaneity of mental states affect wrongness and moral character judgments respectively. In an online survey participants will read short hypothetical descriptions of people experiencing moral or immoral mental states of varying degrees of spontaneity, and subsequently rate how spontaneous, controllable, indicative of the person's true self and moral/immoral they perceive each thought to be, as well as the moral character of the person experiencing them.

# 03 M: Forking a Way Through the Replication Crisis in Psychology: A Conceptual Replication of a Multiverse Analysis on Frontal Alpha Asymmetry in Depression on a Sample of Children and Adolescents

Appenzeller, N. C.

Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Nicolas Langer,  
Dr. Tzvetan Popov & Dr. Martin Götz

Branch of study: Methods of Plasticity  
Research

The replication crisis in psychology has sparked many different initiatives to promote robustness and transparency, and to reduce researcher degrees of freedom in research practice. The present work utilizes a complementary approach, named multiverse analysis. It follows the idea of showing not just one, but all alternative analysis options, thus making the robustness of a single pathway and its dependence on specific choices transparent. The present master thesis is a conceptual replication study of the multiverse analysis by Kolodziej et al. (2021) testing the validity of the EEG-based frontal alpha asymmetry (FAA) in depression. Depression is the leading cause of disability worldwide, leading to tremendous personal and social burdens and substantial economic costs. Over 322 million people are living with depression, and the proportion of individuals affected in the younger age group is increasing alarmingly, associated with a more severe course and greater burden of disease. The urgency for standardized and objective methods for early detection and the need for novel treatment options for depression has spawned the discussion of FAA as a potential biomarker, irrespective of age. However, inconsistencies in the findings of both assessing FAA in depressed individuals and neuro-feedback therapies based on alpha asymmetry have led to questioning this assumption. The present study applied a multiverse analysis on a dataset of 258 children and adolescents from the Healthy Brain Network (HBN) biobank, consisting of both healthy

and diagnosed subjects. In total, 2'700 analyses were performed, and only 7 were consistent with the theory behind FAA as a potential biomarker for depression. These results point in the same direction as the findings from Kolodziej et al., highlight the methodological dependency of the outcome, and offer a transparent basis to move the theoretical discussions forward.



## 04 D: Achieving Ikigai: How Leisure Activities Impact the Well-Being of Centenarians

**Becker, M., Jopp, D. S. & Lampraki, C.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Daniela S. Jopp & Prof. Mike Martin**

**Branch of study: Gerontopsychology and Gerontology**

Maintaining an active lifestyle constitutes a vital element of many theories and concepts related to healthy aging. Previous research provides supporting evidence for the presumed association between active engagement in leisure activities and enhanced health and happiness among older adults compared to their inactive counterparts. Nevertheless, the presence of age-related functional constraints and losses presents substantial challenges to maintaining an active lifestyle, especially among very old adults. Centenarians, however, manage to uphold their well-being even in the face of such adversities. Nonetheless, the role of activities in such advanced age and the extent to which centenarians differ in terms of the benefits derived from specific activities remain poorly understood. The present study seeks to investigate the associations between leisure activities and life satisfaction as well as meaning in life. Drawing on a sample of N=224 centenarians aged between 95 and 107 years, we examine which activity markers (i.e., number of activities, types of activities, diversity of activities) are associated with well-being. Our results suggest that activities that serve personal recreation, such as listening to music or writing a letter, are positively related to both life satisfaction and meaning in life. In contrast, activities aimed at acquiring skills and knowledge, such as visiting a museum or library, show a negative relationship with life satisfaction. A relationship between social activities and well-being can only be partially established, while participation

in activities of different types appears to have a relationship with self-reported meaning in life. Furthermore, a general positive effect of an active lifestyle is evident. Consequently, the nature of the activities that centenarians engage in is of partial importance; more crucial is the fact that they spend their time actively to maintain well-being in old age.

## 05 D: Which information is retrieved from working memory in an associative-recognition test? Evidence from eye movements

**Bhanap, R., Oberauer, K. & Rosner, A.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Agnes Rosner & Prof. Dr. Klaus Oberauer**

**Branch of study: Cognitive Psychology**

The focus of attention (FoA) is a selection mechanism in working memory that can hold one item-context binding (e.g., item and location). This requires people to strategically prioritize which information to attend to at each timepoint. Research on the looking at nothing (LAN) behavior has shown that eye movements can reveal this prioritization as people shift their attention to a location associated with the retrieved information even if the location is empty. In a series of experiments, we employed LAN to study which retrieval strategy participants engage in when two item-location bindings are relevant for memory retrieval. During encoding, participants saw four word-pairs in four locations on screen. During retrieval, they heard two words and had to indicate whether the words came from one pair (one location) or from two pairs (two locations). Participants can either choose to retrieve only one or both word pairs at different timepoints. LAN was observed only at the first probe indicating the use of a retrieval strategy in which one word-pair was selected in FoA. The onset of LAN during retrieval was delayed and observed from the interval onwards and not during the auditory presentation of the first probe. Therefore, we investigated the possible factors that affect the onset of LAN. We observed that bottom-up factors such as the size of the stimulus and the distance between the locations affect the onset of LAN, with larger stimuli and closer

locations leading to an earlier onset of LAN. These results show that studying the link between perceptual attention and attention to information in memory with eye movements provides insights into working memory retrieval.

## 06 M: Approaching the constructs of connection- and outcome-orientation of sexual experience. Construct validation of the Connection- vs. Outcome-orientation Model of Sexual experience Questionnaire (COMOS-Q).

**Blickensdorfer, E.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Guy Bodenmann**

**Branch of study: Clinical Psychology for Children/Adolescents and Couples/Families**

Sexual dysfunctions continue to persist and increase despite the growing number of models explaining sexual experiences since the 1960s. Nemati and Weitkamp (2023) propose a new model of sexual experiences, the Connection-vs-Outcome Model of Sexual Experiences (COMOS), which posits that individuals can have two orientations during sex, either a focus on connection or achieving an outcome. This study aimed to validate COMOS by examining its associations with Attachment Style, Mindfulness, Hedonic Capacity, and Need for Achievement. An online survey was conducted with 250 German-speaking participants, who completed COMOS-Q, ECR-RS, KIMS-D, Trait Hedonic Capacity Scale, TEMEO-R, and KSE-G. Results indicated that individuals who were insecurely attached, less mindful, had a higher need for achievement, and had less hedonic capacity were more likely to have an Outcome-Oriented during sexual experiences. Connection-Oriented was rather chosen when individuals were securely attached, more mindful, when they had a higher hedonic capacity and contrary to expectations also when they had high need for achievement. In multiple regression analyses, a high Need for Achievement was the best predictor for Outcome-Oriented, whereas for Connection-Oriented it was a high Mindfulness. Findings support the construct validity of COMOS and the idea

of two distinct orientations towards sexual experiences.

## 07 M: Required data settings for applying the Mantel-Haenszel effect size measure for differential item functioning

**Bocklet, V. & Henninger, M.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Mirka Henninger**

**Branch of study: Psychological Methods,  
Evaluation and Statistics**

Differential Item Functioning (DIF) is present when two people with the same latent ability have different probabilities of solving an item in an ability test because of background variables. It is important to correctly identify items that have DIF because it can affect test fairness and impact educational decisions. One way to quantify DIF effects is the Mantel-Haenszel effect size with its classification system. Although the effect size is widely used in psychological and education research, little is known about its ability to detect DIF in specific data settings. We conducted a simulation study in order to assess in which data settings the Mantel-Haenszel effect size correctly identifies items with DIF and in which settings items with DIF might be missed. Among others, we varied sample size, the percentage of DIF-items, the proportion of people in the focal and reference group, ability differences, and whether DIF was balanced or not. We identified sample size as the most important factor for the Mantel-Haenszel effect size to correctly identify DIF items and quantify DIF effect sizes. In smaller samples, we identified additional factors that had an impact on DIF item classification, such as the item difficulty, the ability difference, and whether or not a purification strategy for the ability proxy was used. We conclude that in particular for large sample sizes, the Mantel-Haenszel effect size seems to be an effective DIF measure in order to correctly detect and quantify uniform DIF effects in psychological and educational studies.

## 08 D: CHASE – A novel neurocomputational approach to assessing mentalization capabilities

**Bürgi, N., Aydogan, G., Konovalov, A. & Ruff, C. C.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Birgit Kleim & Prof. Dr. Christian Ruff**

**Branch of study: Experimental Psychopathology and Psychotherapy**

Mentalizing - the ability to infer beliefs, desires and emotions of others - is indispensable for sustaining complex social interactions, and deficits in mentalization lie at the heart of several psychiatric disorders (e.g. Autism spectrum or Borderline personality disorder). However, many popular mentalization tasks lack social responsivity, a hallmark of everyday-life social situations, and computational models used to characterize the underlying cognitive processes have not been fully integrated into a common framework. To address this gap, we introduce and test CHASE, a novel approach to quantitatively assessing mentalization capabilities in the context of strategic interactions. In particular, we combine the well-known Rock-Paper-Scissors game with a novel Bayesian model that builds on and integrates several components of previous models (i.e. recursive reasoning and trial-by-trial learning). Importantly, the model also serves to simulate artificial opponent behaviour by mimicking human gameplay at different levels of mentalizing sophistication, forcing subjects to adapt their strategy. Using a series of behavioural experiments ( $N = 456$ ) and an fMRI study ( $N = 50$ ), we find that the model captures how most subjects are capable of dynamically adjusting their strategy to the different opponents, and that neural activity in the temporo-parietal junction – an important hub of the social brain network – is linked to these adaptive model-predicted shifts. Further, multivariate decoding across subjects points to separable neural patterns for the different

levels of mentalizing sophistication as characterised by the model (cross-validated accuracy = 42%, chance-level = 33%, p-permutation  $< 0.01$ ), potentially serving as neural fingerprints of neurotypical mentalization. Together, our combined approach provides new neurocomputational ways of systematically assessing mentalizing capabilities, opening up exciting possibilities for clinical applications.

# 09 M: How Do Parenting Practices and Parental Behaviours Relate to the Emotion Regulation Strategies of Children in the First Year of Primary School?

**Cadamuro, P.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Lisa Wagner & Dr. Sabrina Beck**

**Branch of study: Developmental Psychology: Infancy and Childhood**

As an adaptive response to life situations, emotion regulation is a key component of socialisation and mental health. The tripartite model by Morris et al. (2007) describes that, in children, emotion regulation strategies develop through observation, imitation, and influence of the main caregivers. This research aimed to examine the role of parenting style and parents' reactions to children's negative emotions in the development of the children's strategies to regulate emotions. The role of child temperament as a moderator between negative parenting practices and children's ability to regulate their emotions was also examined. The sample comprised N = 133 children in primary school (6.1–8.4 years old; n = 64 girls and n = 69 boys) and one of their parents (n = 128 mothers, n = 5 fathers), recruited through school inspectorates in Ticino, Switzerland. All children spoke fluent Italian. Parents answered three questionnaires: the Children's Behaviour Questionnaire, the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire, and the Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale. Children's emotion regulation strategies were tested using a standardized test, a subscale of the Intelligence and Development Scales, in which children were asked to identify emotions from pictures and then name strategies to regulate negative emotions. The results support the hypothesis showing that children with more involved parents as well as with parents who reported more problem- and emotion-focused reactions showed more adaptive strategies. Children tended to have fewer adaptive

strategies to regulate emotions when parents were inconsistent in their parenting behaviours and when they reacted with distress to the negative emotion expressed by the child. Temperament did not moderate these relationships. Future research should investigate the benefit of emotion regulation training programmes carried out within schools.

# 10 M: Actor-, Behaviour-, and Cue-Related Factors in Habit Formation: Moderators of the Relationship Between Repetition and Automaticity

Cacho, V.

Mentoring: Dr. Sebastian Bürgler

Branch of study: Psychology of Motivation, Volition, and Emotion

A large part of people's everyday actions consists of habitual behaviours. Habits are a process whereby cues automatically elicit an impulse to act by activating cue-behaviour associations, learned by repeated behaviour in the same context. Making beneficial behaviours habitual can positively impact people's lives. Not only are the behaviours performed more automatically (with minimal cognitive effort) but habits also aid to maintain actions over time even when motivation losses occur. While there is data indicating how the habit formation process generally looks like, there are differences in how fast people can automatize their actions. With this master thesis, we want to explore if and how different actor-, behaviour-, and cue-related variables shape habit formation. Based on previous literature, we identified several factors that we expect to moderate the relationship between number of repetitions and behavioural automaticity (measured with the Self-Report Behavioural Automaticity Index; Gardner et al., 2012). We assume that need for structure, self-determination, and context stability positively influence habit formation. For life chaos and behaviour complexity we hypothesise a negative moderator effect. Lastly, we believe that metacognition in self-control and cognitive flexibility are relevant for habit formation although we do not know in which direction the effect will go as there is evidence to suggest either. To test these hypotheses, a cross-sectional study with  $N = 191$  students is

planned. In an online survey, participants will state a behaviour that they have started less than three months ago and is or was intended to become habitual. The behaviour should regard either physical activity or nutrition, both relevant health-related domains. Further, participants answer questions as to the proposed moderator variables. Results from this study can help to explain differences in the habit formation process and guide future research.

# 11 D: Welche verbalen Führungskommunikationstechniken wirken sich positiv auf die Kognition, den Affekt und das Verhalten von Mitarbeitenden aus?

Decorvet, M.

Betreuung: MSc Chantal Utzinger

Fachrichtung: Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie

Dem Konzept von Führung gilt ein grosses Interesse, da sich das Verhalten von Führungskräften positiv auf den Organisationserfolg auswirken kann. Dabei spielt vor allem die Führungskommunikation eine entscheidende Rolle, da sie unter anderem die Wahrnehmung, die Einstellung sowie die Leistung von Mitarbeitenden beeinflusst. Bisher wurden in der Führungsforschung hauptsächlich die Folgen von Führungsverhalten untersucht, nicht aber das Verhalten an sich. Deshalb soll in dieser Studie untersucht werden, welche verbalen Führungskommunikationstechniken sich positiv auf Mitarbeitende auswirken. Dafür wird das gezeigte Kommunikationsverhalten von Führungskräften mittels eines Kodierschemas ausgewertet. Dieses wurde zuvor durch eine genaue Literaturrecherche und Expertenbefragungen in drei übergeordnete Kategorien (kognitiv, affektiv, behavioral) eingeteilt. Zusätzlich werden Mitarbeiterbefragungen durchgeführt, um bestimmte Outcomevariablen wie beispielsweise die Rollenklarheit, die psychologische Sicherheit oder das Voice Behavior von Mitarbeitenden zu erfragen. Die Studie findet im Rahmen von realen Assessment Centern statt, die in den Jahren 2021 und 2022 durchgeführt wurden. Die Stichprobe für die Videos besteht aus 40 Kandidaten, die das Assessment Center anlässlich ihrer militärischen Karriere absolvierten. Diese Videos werden nun bis August 2023 mittels der Codiersoftware "Mangold Interact" hinsichtlich der Kommunikationstechniken ausgewertet. Mittels einer Regressionsanalyse soll

dann geprüft werden, welche Zusammenhänge zwischen den angewendeten Führungskommunikationstechniken und den Outcomevariablen seitens der Mitarbeitenden bestehen. Die daraus gewonnenen Erkenntnisse soll zukünftig dabei helfen Kommunikationstechniken gezielter einzusetzen, um gewünschte Ergebnisse in einer Organisation zu erzielen.



## 12 D: Influence of atlas-choice on age and time effects in resting-state networks in the context of healthy aging

**Deschwanden, P. F., López Piñeiro, A., Hotz, I., Malagurski, B., Mérillat, S. & Jäncke, L.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Lutz Jäncke & Prof. Dr. Mike Martin**

**Branch of study: Neuropsychology**

Cross-sectional studies indicate lower functional connectivity (FC) within resting-state networks (NW) when comparing older to younger samples. Longitudinal studies, however, are less consistent. Some of the variability may be due to differences in the definition of NW and the fact that most of the atlases were trained on samples of young adults. Therefore, we aim to compare NW definitions based on two atlases, one trained on a younger (18-35 years) and one trained on an older sample (55-95 years). We will then examine if differences in NW definition influence age-related longitudinal changes in FC in five different resting-state NWs.

Analyses were performed using longitudinal data over seven years from cognitively healthy older adults (N = 228, mean age at baseline = 70.8 years). The spatial overlap of the NWs was quantified using the dice similarity coefficient (DSC). Five latent growth curve models of varying complexity were fitted to the data to estimate FC trajectories within the NWs, using various goodness-of-fit criteria to select the best model to describe the data.

The DSC ranged from 0.20 to 0.93 (Median = 0.67), with primary processing NWs showing more overlap than higher-order NWs. Further, in two of the five NW, there were differences in terms of the best-fitting growth model depending on the atlas choice. In addition, differences in estimated trajectories and age effects, and consequently interpretation, became apparent for all NWs.

The atlas choice affects the estimated average FC in various NWs, which highlights the importance of this methodological decision for future studies and calls for careful interpretation of already published results. Ultimately, there is no ground truth about how to operationalize NWs. However, future studies may use and compare multiple atlases to assess the impact of NW definition on outcomes. Further, the validity of the NWs could be evaluated by computing their associations with behavioral measures.

# 13 D: Intrusive Trauma- Erinnerungen: Ecological Momentary Assessments von Triggern, Charakteristika und Reaktionen bei PTBS

Dietiker, L., Zacher, A., Roman, Z.,  
Quednow, B. & Kleim, B.

Betreuung: Prof. Dr. Birgit Kleim

Fachrichtung: Experimentelle  
Psychopathologie und Psychotherapie

Intrusionen sind ein Kardinalsymptom der Posttraumatischen Belastungsstörung (PTBS). Obwohl sie als wie «aus dem Nichts» wahrgenommen werden, stehen sie häufig mit traumaassoziierten Hinweisreizen (Trigger) in Verbindung. PTBS-Symptome, wie Vermeidungsverhalten, könnten eine Folge der Hyperreaktivität auf Trigger sein. Nur wenige Studien haben sich bisher spezifisch mit den Triggern und deren prädiktiven Wert für die Erinnerungseigenschaften, sowie der Reaktion darauf beschäftigt. Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) im täglichen Leben von Trauma-Überlebenden ermöglicht die Erfassung der Intrusionen unter natürlichen Bedingungen. In der «EMemory»-Studie wurden Intrusionen bei Personen mit PTBS Symptomen untersucht, inkl. Trigger und Reaktionen. Insgesamt wurden während 14 Tagen 523 Intrusionen von 51 Personen erfasst, mit einer mittleren Häufigkeit von 10 Intrusionen pro Person ( $M=10.0$ ,  $SD=7.1$ ). Mit Multilevel-Modellen wurde der Zusammenhang zwischen Trigger oder Reaktion und der Intrusionscharakteristika berechnet. Die meistgenannten Trigger waren Ort/Umfeld (26%), Gedanken/Gefühle (25%), in 20% der angegebenen Intrusionen konnte kein Trigger identifiziert werden. Die meistgenannten Trigger gingen mit höherem Kontrollverlust (Ort:  $\beta=.76$ , Gedanken:  $\beta=.84$   $p < .01$ ) und Belastung (Ort:  $\beta=.72$ , Gedanken:  $\beta=.91$ ,  $p < .01$ ) einher. Behaviorale Reaktionen wie Ablenkung (51%), Unterdrücken (36%) und Grübeln (27%) waren die meist berich-

teten, während auf emotionaler Ebene Hilflosigkeit (62%), Angst (50%) und Wut (29%) und auf körperlicher Reaktionsebene innere Unruhe (70%), Anspannung (66%) und Herzrasen (32%) angegeben wurden. In der PTBS-Behandlung sind das Erkennen und der Umgang mit Trigger von entscheidender Bedeutung. Die Studie trägt zu einem besseren Verständnis der Mikroprozesse einer Intrusion bei und kann dazu beitragen, die traumafokussierte Psychotherapie auf individuelle Patient:innen abzustimmen.

# 14 D: Die Rolle von Resilienzfaktoren und vom psychosozialen Funktionsniveau bei Psychose-Risikosyndromen: Eine prospektive Studie

Do Lan, P., Kleim, B., Heekeren, K., Wulf, Rössler, Theodoridou, A.

Betreuung: PD Dr. med. Anastasia Theodoridou & Prof. Dr. Birgit Kleim

Fachrichtung: Experimentelle Psychopathologie und Psychotherapie

**Hintergrund:** Die Verbesserung der Früherkennung von Psychosen ist nach wie vor eine große Herausforderung in der Forschung und in der klinischen Praxis. Das frühzeitige Erkennen der ersten Anzeichen ist bedeutend, um ein Ausbruch einer Psychose zu vermeiden oder eine Verschlimmerung zu verhindern. Neben den bereits zwei etablierten Ansätzen zur Klassifizierung eines klinischen Psychoserisikos sollten zusätzlich nicht-psychopathologische Variablen berücksichtigt werden. Insbesondere Resilienz-faktoren können die Verringerung der Risikowahrscheinlichkeit für eine Psychose verändern. Es ist bekannt, dass Resilienz die mentale Gesundheit und Wohlbefinden positiv beeinflussen kann.

**Methode:** Die prospektive Studie untersuchte N=116 Probanden mit einem klinischen Psychoserisiko, im Alter von 18-35 Jahren. Die dynamischen Zusammenhänge zwischen Resilienzfaktoren (SWE, RSE), Funktionsniveau (GAF) und den psychopathologischen Symptomen (SIPS, SPI-A), alltäglichen Stressoren und Ärgernisse (DHSS) sowie Lebensqualität (MANSA) wurden mittels Netzwerk Analyse untersucht.

**Ergebnisse:** Es zeigten sich negative Assoziationen zwischen der Selbstwirksamkeit mit den Psychose-risiko-Symptomen. Selbstwirksamkeit hängt positiv mit Lebensqualität zusammen. Das Selbstwertgefühl ist mit keinen Faktoren verbunden. Das Funktionslevel ist negativ mit den Psychoserisiko-Symptomen (SIPS) assoziiert. Es ergab sich kein Korrelat

zwischen den Resilienzfaktoren und dem Funktionsniveau. Das Funktionslevel spielt eine zentralere Rolle im Symptomnetzwerk.

**Schlussfolgerung:** Die Untersuchung zeigte, dass das Funktionslevel eine zentrale Rolle für die Psychopathologie sein kann. Dagegen sind die Resilienz-faktoren weniger mit den Symptomen vernetzt. Weitere Resilienz-faktoren sollten als Marker bei der Prädiktion von einem klinischen Psychoserisiko bei Hochrisikopersonen für Psychosen sowohl in zukünftigen Studien aber auch in der klinischen Praxis verstärkt berücksichtigt werden.

# 15 M: Nonverbal Synchrony and Emotional Facial Expressions over the Course of Couples' Conflict Interactions: Methodological Aspects.

**Dolcetti, M. & Neysari, M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Mike Martin & Dr. Mona Neysari**

**Branch of study: Gerontopsychology and Gerontology**

Couples' communication during a conflict interaction has been associated with a variety of relationship outcomes and changes dynamically over time. In the present thesis, the nonverbal communication of the partners in the context of couples' conflict interaction was examined. In particular, the time course of nonverbal synchrony and facial emotional expressions as well as their interplay were investigated. The data collected within the tenth wave of the longitudinal study PASEZ "Partnerschaft und Stress: Entwicklung im Zeitverlauf" were used. The sample consisted of 96 heterosexual couples in three age cohorts, participating in an 8-minute conflict interaction in the laboratory. Nonverbal synchrony was measured with the Software Motion Energy Analysis, whereas the emotional facial expressions with Noldus FaceReader. Regarding the analytic procedure, Multilevel Models were applied, taking into account the hierarchical structure of the data. Nonverbal Synchrony did not change in average over the conflict interaction. Regarding the temporal unfolding of the facial emotional expression of happiness, a U-shaped curve was shown for male as well as for female spouses. Further, women's expressed contempt represented a U-shaped curve, whereas anger and sadness did not change over time. Moreover, only women's happiness was found to be positively associated with nonverbal synchrony, whereas between women's sadness and nonverbal synchrony a negative association was observed. Despite the contribution of this thesis on

investigating couples' nonverbal conflict communication micro-longitudinally, several methodological aspects should be considered. Since the partners are clustered into couples, the interdependence of their behaviour should be taken into account. Moreover, the within-couple variation during conflict and its association to couples' outcomes is of great importance. Finally the selected time-windows to assess couples' behaviour, can affect the measurement precision.

# 16 M: Effects of Model Reliability and Likeability on Children's Over-Imitation

**Dubler, S., Mörsdorf, L., Wermelinger, S. & Daum, M. M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Moritz M. Daum, Dr. Lea Mörsdorf & Dr. Stephanie Wermelinger**

**Branch of study: Developmental Psychology: Infancy and Childhood**

The imitation of visibly goal-irrelevant extra action steps has been termed over-imitation. Children's over-imitation depends on informant characteristics such as reliability and social behavior. So far, it remains unclear whether an informant's reliability per se impacts over-imitation or whether other factors such as how much children like the informant influence children's over-imitation of (un)reliable informants. Therefore, the present study investigated how children's liking of an informant and an informant's reliability interact and affect children's over-imitation. To this end, we manipulated informants' reliability (Allen et al., 2021) as well as their social behavior (Schleihauf & Hoehl, 2021), and assessed the over-imitation of N = 130 preschool-aged children on a puzzle box in three experimental conditions and one baseline condition. Children first saw an inefficient demonstration (consisting of four goal-irrelevant action steps and one relevant action step) of either an unreliable, reliable, or reliable but antisocial informant and subsequently an efficient demonstration (consisting of only one relevant action step) by an informant with the respective opposing reliability and neutral social behavior. Children's over-imitation was assessed after each demonstration. Children's liking was significantly higher for the reliable informant than for the unreliable and the reliable antisocial informant. Further, children over-imitated the reliable informant significantly more than the unreliable informant after the inefficient demonstration. After

the subsequent efficient demonstration, over-imitation rates decreased significantly. We did not find significant differences in the decrease between conditions. This study shows that reliability and social behavior influence children's liking of an informant and that informants' reliability affects children's over-imitation behavior after an inefficient demonstration in an over-imitation task.

## 17 D: Socio-affective Processes During Collective Stress

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**Dworakowski, O.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Mike Martin**

**Branch of study: Gerontopsychology and Gerontology**

During collective stress we feel the need to share what we are experiencing in order to regulate our own emotional responses. This can result in different socio-affective processes. This thesis investigated socio-affective processes during the COVID-19 pandemic as an event of worldwide collective stress. In the first two studies we investigated micro socio-affective processes, namely interpersonal emotion regulation strategies. In the latter two studies we investigated macro socio-affective processes between political leaders and collective as well as individual emotional responses. We found socio-affective processes to be of great importance in maintaining mental health and well-being during collective stress.

# 18 M: Gibt es einen G-Faktor bei Selbstberichtsskalen der Metakognition: eine bi-faktorielle Analyse

**Feldmann, E.-J.**

**Betreuung: Dr. Sebastian Bürgler**

**Fachrichtung: Allgemeine Psychologie (Motivation)**

Die Metakognition beschreibt eine Fähigkeit, die das eigene Verhalten und Denken in verschiedenen Bereichen des Lebens analysiert, überwacht und reguliert. Sie enthält das Wissen über die eigene Kognition, um dieses zielführend einzusetzen. Metakognition wird in verschiedenen Forschungsfeldern untersucht, wobei noch unklar ist, inwiefern Metakognition, zumindest im Kern, eine domänengenerelle Fähigkeit ist, d.h. ob es einen sogenannten «G-Faktor» der Metakognition gibt. In bisherigen Arbeiten wurde zu dieser Domänengeneralität die Metakognition vor allem mittels Labormessungen und nur innerhalb der jeweiligen Forschungsfelder untersucht. Ziel dieser Masterarbeit ist es, mittels einer bi-faktoriellen Analyse zu eruieren, ob es bei gängigen Selbstberichtsskalen der Metakognition aus verschiedenen Forschungsfeldern einen G-Faktor gibt. Im Sommer 2023 findet eine anonyme Online-Querschnittsstudie (N= 1'470 Studierende) auf der Prolific Internet-Plattform statt. Hierbei werden den Teilnehmenden Fragebögen präsentiert, die Metakognition als Persönlichkeitseigenschaft erfassen sollen, aber normalerweise in unterschiedlichen Forschungsbereichen eingesetzt werden. Wir untersuchen Metakognition aus vier

Forschungsbereichen: (1) Motivationspsychologie (Metacognition in Self-Control Scale), (2) Klinische Psychologie (Meta-Cognition Questionnaire), (3) Persönlichkeitspsychologie (Self-Reflection and Insight Scale) und (4) Pädagogische Psychologie (Metacognitive Awareness Inventory). Auf die erhaltenen Daten wird ein bi-faktorielles Modell angewendet und statistische Kennwerte (RMSEA, SRMR, CFI, TLI) berechnet, um die Modellpassung zu eruieren. Das Modell wird zudem mit anderen statistischen G-Faktor Modellen (z.B. ein hierarchisches Modell) verglichen. Die Resultate könnten uns wichtige Hinweise geben, inwiefern die Metakognition übergreifend über verschiedene Forschungsfelder domänengenerell ist.

# 19 D: Measuring polarization of Covid-19 risk perceptions

Fischer, O. & Frey, R.

Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Renato Frey

Branch of study: Cognitive and Behavioral Decision Research

Polarization is a complex and multifaceted topic that has gained increasing attention (Bail et al., 2018). However, due to multiple and not necessarily compatible operationalizations of polarization – a phenomenon in line with the theory crisis in psychology (Oberauer & Lewandowsky, 2019) – it is difficult to determine the true extent of societal polarization. To contribute to a clearer understanding of polarization, we addressed two research questions: (1) How polarized is society concerning the risks of (not) imposing measures to mitigate a pandemic like Covid-19? (2) To what degree do different measures of polarization concur?

The debate around the appropriateness of Covid-19 measures has often centered around the potential consequences on both public health and the economy. For this reason, we implemented a mixed design ( $N = 768$ ) to investigate how individuals' risk perceptions differ depending on the perspective they take: Participants were presented with three scenarios (mandatory Covid-19 certificates, lockdowns, vaccine mandates) from either a health or finance perspective. Using a Bayesian approach to estimate polarization in the sense of the bimodality coefficient, we found credible polarization in six out of twelve scenarios, particularly in those that have personal consequences. Additionally, we compared the bimodality coefficient to

seven other polarization measures and found substantial agreement between them.

In conclusion, three years after the the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, people's risk perceptions about managing the spread of the virus in case of another outbreak are still considerably polarized. Furthermore, despite considerable agreement between some measures of polarization, correlations were far from perfect, implying that the concept of polarization also contributes to the theory crisis. Therefore, researchers and policymakers must carefully conceptualize, contextualize, and measure polarization to make effective intervention decisions.



## 20 M: Social Cognition in Epilepsy: A Clinical Validation of COSIMO

Hansen, A.

Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Henric Jokeit

Branch of study: Neuropsychology

Social cognition promotes functional interpersonal interactions and is essential for establishing and maintaining professional and personal relationships. The DSM-V introduced the consideration of social cognition in the diagnosis of neurocognitive disorders; however, social cognition is still being omitted from neuropsychological assessments. One explanation may be the lack of short, ecological, sensitive, and clinically validated instruments based on normative data.

A research team from the Swiss Epilepsy Centre newly developed COSIMO (Cognition of Social Interaction in Movies), a screening tool for impairment in social cognition. The five-minute test consists of 25 muted videos, showing dyadic interactions in naturalistic scenarios. The task is to label one character at a time with an affective state. The videos are retrieved from international series and movies and offer a wide representation of age, gender, ethnic and cultural background, and sexuality. The aim of this study was to validate COSIMO in a clinical sample for the first time.

Twenty healthy controls (40% female, age  $M = 38.80$ ) and 32 patients with epilepsy (56% female, age  $M = 37.75$ ) were examined using a neuropsychological test battery including general cognitive testing (MoCA) and a well-established social cognition test (MASC).

COSIMO was found to be strongly correlated with MASC ( $r = .61$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and yielded a sensitivity of 93% and specificity of 61% in detecting impairment in social cognition. The findings further indicate that in comparison to the more time-consuming MASC, COSIMO is less reliant on neurocognitive functioning (MoCA). In line with previous research, patients with epilepsy performed worse on both social cognition tests and reported poorer quality of life than healthy controls.

We conclude that COSIMO is an effective, time-efficient, and sensitive tool for screening impairments in social cognition.

# 21 M: Understanding the Impact of the Level-1 and Level-2 Predictor Variables in Machine Learning Methods for Multilevel Data

Hany, L.

Mentoring: Dr. Mirka Henninger

Branch of study: Psychological Methods,  
Evaluation and Statistics

Empirical data analysis using machine learning methods such as decision trees and random forests has enabled researchers to investigate complex non-linear and interaction effects. These methods offer valuable tools for exploring intricate psychological processes. However, their application to multilevel data has only recently been explored. Where data is hierarchically clustered with predictors on Level-1 (e.g., Students) and Level-2 (e.g., classes) those models can be prone to false predictions. Despite some attempts to integrate random effects structures, the impact of the level of the predictor variables has not been considered. Through simulation studies, I demonstrate that current decision tree and random forest algorithms erroneously select Level-2 predictor variables with no genuine impact. Through the simulations, I highlight potential false-positive research outcomes and under which conditions they might occur.

## 22 D: The Heat is on – Exploring the Role of Environmental Sensitivity in Heat Pain and Consequences of Mood Induction

**Koechlin H., Hochreuter J., Wehrli S., Locher C., Lionetti F., Kossowsky J. & Pluess M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Markus Landolt & PD Dr. Helen Koechlin**

**Branch of study: Child and Adolescent Health Psychology**

Up to one in four children and adolescents will experience pain in its chronic form. As no consistent factor has emerged so far, it is not possible to reliably predict vulnerability for chronic pain. In experimental research, induced pain has improved our understanding of factors that contribute to the pain experience.

One factor that has not been studied in the context of experimental pain but might contribute to the pain experience, is Environmental Sensitivity. Environmental Sensitivity describes how people differ in their ability to register and process features of their environment, and that some are generally more sensitive to it than others. Highly sensitive individuals are characterized by high physiological reactivity and high sensitivity to external stimuli, which indicate a possible link to the vulnerability to pain.

To examine differences in pain perception between participants with varying levels of sensitivity and whether pain perception can be modulated by mood induction, a heat pain paradigm was applied. Healthy adolescents were randomized to a positive, negative, or neutral mood induction.

Regression models were conducted to predict objective pain threshold and tolerance as well as subjective pain intensity and unpleasantness.

In total, 100 participants completed the study (71% female, mean age 18.1). Regression models revealed that a higher sensitivity score was a significant predictor of objective pain ratings, such as pain threshold (in °C,  $\beta = -1.165$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and pain tolerance (in seconds,  $\beta = -.661$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The results show no effect of mood induction, as there was no consistent buffering or reinforcing effect on the selected variables.

Our results indicate that Environmental Sensitivity might be an important characteristic to consider in the context of pain vulnerability. However, we found no significant predictors of subjective differences in pain intensity and unpleasantness, and surprisingly, no effect of mood induction.

## 23 M: The Influence of Success and Failure Experiences on Implicit Associations and Goal Orientation

Hofer, M.

Mentoring: Msc Miriam Pfister

Branch of study: Psychology of Motivation, Volition, and Emotion

An approach goal is characterized by the striving to achieve a positive outcome (e.g., to pass an exam) whereas an avoidance goal aims at avoiding a negative outcome. Approach and avoidance goal orientation have long been assumed to be stable over time. However, there is evidence that goals are adjustable to different situations, although the causing mechanisms leading to this intra-individual variability are still unknown. This master thesis examines the role of experiences for goal variability assuming that positive (negative) experiences lead to more approach (avoidance) goals and less avoidance (approach) goals.

To test this assumption  $N = 100$  participants will solve a performance task for which they will randomly receive either repeated positive or negative performance feedback, hence creating either a positive or negative experience with the task. They will indicate their goals for the task at several points throughout the procedure which allows the detection of changes in goal orientation.

In a next step, we will measure participants' explicit and implicit associations with the task to check whether the feedback manipulation succeeded in creating an experience with the desired valence. Explicit associations will be assessed by self-report while implicit associations will be measured using the affect misattribution procedure (AMP).

We will also investigate neuroticism, attribution, satisfaction of one's performance and enjoyment as possible moderating factors.

## 24 D: Effectiveness of dyadic just-in-time adaptive interventions to increase physical activity in romantic couples

Höhener, P. S., Tobias, R., Allen, J. M.,  
Küng, P. & Scholz, U.

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Urte Scholz**

**Branch of study: Applied Social and Health  
Psychology**

Social relationships play a crucial role during health behaviour change. Social exchange processes such as social support and social control can foster as well as inhibit health behaviour change. However, these processes are understudied when investigating health behaviour change. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of dyadic just-in-time adaptive interventions (JITAI) to increase the physical activity of romantic couples. We conducted a micro-randomised trial over 55 days, including 38 romantic couples ( $M_{age} = 34.01$ ;  $SD_{age} = 11.03$ ). We implemented dyadic just-in-time adaptive interventions (JITAI) to improve the couple's social exchange processes that were hypothesised to foster engagement in physical activity. Psychological and social processes were assessed through daily diaries. Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity was measured through daily diaries and wrist-worn accelerometers. We used the weighting and centring estimation method to estimate the treatment effects of the dyadic JITAI. The dyadic JITAI increased both partners' self-reported and men's device-based physical activity when they were the target of the JITAI. Moreover, there were effects on the partner not targeted by the JITAI. Dyadic JITAI increased both non-targeted partners' self-reported and women's device-based physical activity. Exploratory analyses indicated that JITAI administered at both partners (i.e., joint) as well as at one partner (i.e., cross-over) were effective.

Furthermore, there was evidence that the timing of the JITAI influenced their effectiveness. This study is one of the first that examined the effectiveness of dyadic JITAI. Implementing dyadic JITAI to instigate social exchange processes can effectively foster physical activity. However, their effectiveness may depend on the type and timing of the JITAI. Further research should investigate the mechanisms of action that explain the effects of the dyadic JITAI on health behaviours.

## 25 M: Weiterentwicklung und Validierung des Adaptiven Figurenfolgenlernstests

**Kuprešak, J.**

**Betreuung: Prof. Dr. Wiebke Bleidorn**

**Fachrichtung: Differenzielle Psychologie und Diagnostik**

Die vorliegende Masterarbeit befasst sich mit der Weiterentwicklung und Validierung des statisch Adaptiven Figurenfolgenlernstests. Dies ist wichtig, da der momentane dynamisch Adaptive Figurenfolgenlernstest die Leistungsdifferenzierung im oberen Leistungsbereich nicht gewährleistet. Die Stichprobe beinhaltet 333 Personen, wobei das Alter zwischen 18 und 70 Jahren liegt. Die strukturelle Informationstheorie zeigt sich als ein geeignetes Mass zur Reihenfolgenbestimmung von Items. Weiterhin wird die konvergente Validität zwischen dem statisch Adaptiven Figurenfolgenlernstest und der Subskala Matrix Reasoning des ICAR unter Einschränkung bestätigt. Entgegen der ursprünglich formulierten Hypothese gibt es keine Evidenz für die Kriteriumsvalidität. Demnach kann der statisch Adaptive Figurenfolgenlernstest nicht die Varianz der Matura- respektive Abiturnote aufklären. Diese Studie ist ein erster Beitrag zur Validierung des statisch Adaptiven Figurenfolgenlernstests. Weiterhin erfolgt die Implementierung der neuentwickelten Items in einen dynamisch Adaptiven Figurenfolgenlernstest. Demnach kann in weiteren Studien die Validierung des dynamisch Adaptiven Figurenfolgenlernstests vorgenommen werden.

# 26 D: Resilience in the face of stress: Investigating the neurobiological correlates of emotional conflict and arousal in a preregistered prospective cohort study

**McPherson, E., Meine, L. E.; Grueschow, M., Cathomas, F., Ruff, C. C. & Kleim, B.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Birgit Kleim**

**Branch of study: Experimental Psychopathology and Psychotherapy**

## Introduction

The locus coeruleus-norepinephrine (LC-NE) system is important in emotion regulation and responses to acute and chronic stress. Hyper-responsivity of the LC-NE is associated with the development of stress-related disorders, such as depression and anxiety. To investigate responses to acute and chronic stress, medical students completed an fMRI arousal paradigm and were monitored during their first medical internship.

## Methods

Prospective medical interns (preliminary sample, N=20, 65% female, 18-35 years old) participated in a modified emotional conflict adaptation task involving fearful/happy faces overlaid with the words “happy”/“fear” under a threat-of-shock paradigm. Data were acquired prior to a stressful medical internship expected to lead to varying degrees of stress-related psychopathology. This preliminary analysis will examine classic Stroop and sequence effects of congruent and incongruent trials in behavioural and LC BOLD responses.

## Hypotheses

Following pilot analyses and previous work, we expect to find longer reaction times and poorer

accuracy for incongruent trials, than congruent trials. In addition, we expect to replicate previous findings that the LC responds to trial sequence effects, i.e. incongruent trials preceded by congruent trials compared to congruent trials preceded by congruent trials. We will investigate how these effects are moderated by acute stress induction by contrasting trials conducted under threat of mild versus strong shock.

## Conclusion

As part of a translational consortium (UZH HMZ Flagship project STRESS), more data will be collected. Further work will then relate fMRI indices investigated here to mental health during the medical internship to identify markers of stress resilience, with implications for the development of interventions to promote stress resilience in vulnerable individuals.

# 27 M: Towards Understanding Autism Heterogeneity: Identifying Clinical Subgroups and Neuroanatomical Deviations

**Meijer, J., Floris, D. L., Baranczuk-Turska, Z., Elleame, C., Hebling Viera, B. & Langer, N. F.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Nicolas Langer & Dr. Drothea L. Floris**

**Branch of study: Methods of Plasticity Research**

Autism Spectrum Disorder is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by substantial behavioural and neuroanatomical heterogeneity. This poses significant challenges to understanding the neurobiological mechanisms of autism and developing effective interventions. Identifying phenotypically more homogeneous subgroups and shifting the focus from average group differences to characterizing individuals is a promising approach to addressing this heterogeneity. Normative modelling is one approach providing statistical inferences for each individual with respect to the neurotypical brain. Following the RDoC, the present study combined normative modelling based on neuroanatomical measures with model-based clustering of core clinical features leveraging the ABIDE dataset (N autism=710, N neurotypical=773, age-range 5-64). We employed a multi-step approach: First, model-based clustering was applied to clinical measures of core autistic symptom severity across distinct behavioural domains to identify subgroups of autism. Next, these subgroups' cortical thickness (CT) deviations derived via normative modelling were compared. Finally, we investigated whether the identified subgroups improved the accuracy of autism classification based on CT deviations using supervised machine learning

with cross-validation. Our results indicated two subgroups differing in restrictive and repetitive behaviours (RRB). The subgroups showed different patterns of deviations in CT from the neurotypical pattern. The subgroup with higher RRB has higher deviations, most pronounced in somatosensory, motor, and occipital regions, while subgroup 2 had higher deviations in other regions. Subgrouping autism did not improve classification accuracy between the autism subgroups and neurotypicals. Identifying subgroups of autism has substantial clinical implications, enabling clinicians to stratify people with autism into appropriate clinical trials or interventions, potentially improving outcomes.



## 28 M: Welche Faktoren fördern Interviewer Impression Management? Der Einfluss des Arbeitsmarktes, des Bewerbenden und des Interviewenden selbst

**Menzi, M.**

**Betreuung: Prof. Dr. Martin Kleinmann**

**Fachrichtung: Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie**

Interviewende nehmen bei der Personalbeschaffung eine entscheidende Rolle ein und können den ersten Eindruck bei Bewerbenden im weit verbreiteten Personalauswahlgespräch gestalten. Der bewusste Versuch von Interviewenden, gezielte Eindrücke bei Bewerbenden zu erzeugen, wird als Interviewer Impression Management (I-IM) bezeichnet. Anhand einer Mehrebenenanalyse untersuchte ich in der vorliegenden Masterarbeit, welchen Einfluss verschiedene Faktoren auf den Eindruck haben, den Interviewende bei Bewerbenden erzeugen möchten. Um dabei die Unterschiede des Einsatzes von I-IM innerhalb von Interviewenden und zwischen Interviewenden zu erklären, betrachtete ich im Rahmen der Studie «Interviewer Impression Management» den Einsatz von I-IM bei insgesamt 12 Interviewenden über vier verschiedene Personalauswahlgespräche hinweg. Den Arbeitsmarkt erfasste ich anhand des wahrgenommenen Bewerbendenmangels, die Eigenschaften des Bewerbenden anhand der seitens des Interviewenden wahrgenommenen Qualifikation sowie der Sympathie und die Eigenschaften des Interviewenden anhand der Persönlichkeit. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass sowohl eine höher wahrgenommene Qualifikation als auch eine höher wahrgenommene Sympathie des Bewerbenden zu einem höheren Einsatz von I-IM führen mit der Absicht Nähe zu signalisieren. Eine höher wahr-

genommene Qualifikation des Bewerbenden führt zudem zu einem höheren Einsatz von I-IM mit der Absicht Authentizität zu signalisieren. Ausserdem zeigen Interviewende mit höheren Werten in der Persönlichkeitseigenschaft Ehrlichkeit und Bescheidenheit einen höheren Einsatz von I-IM mit der Absicht Authentizität zu signalisieren. Für den wahrgenommenen Bewerbendenmangel und die Persönlichkeitseigenschaften Extraversion, Verträglichkeit, Gewissenhaftigkeit sowie die Dunkle Triade der Persönlichkeit konnten keine signifikanten Zusammenhänge mit ausgewählten I-IM-Absichten gefunden werden. Zukünftige Forschung sollte die Ergebnisse an einer grösseren und repräsentativeren Stichprobe replizieren.

## 29 M: Wie erkennen wir effektive Führungskräfte? Führungskommunikationstechniken und ihre Rolle in Assessment Centern

**Müller, N.**

**Betreuung: MSc Chantal Utzinger**

**Fachrichtung: Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie**

Das Verhalten einer Führungskraft ist für eine Organisation zentral, da sie die Leistung der Mitarbeitenden und somit der ganzen Organisation positiv beeinflussen kann. Dabei stehen soziale Interaktionen, wie etwa die Kommunikation, im Mittelpunkt. Das bedeutet, dass sich Führung durch diskrete beobachtbare Verhaltensweisen entfaltet und beobachten lässt. In aktuellen Studien zu Führungsverhalten wird oft dessen Wahrnehmung und nicht tatsächliche oder konkrete Führungsverhaltensweisen untersucht. Diese Studie hat das Ziel, diese Forschungslücke mit neuen Erkenntnissen zu verkleinern und den Einfluss von Führungskommunikationstechniken auf die Leistung und die Leader Emergence zu untersuchen. Weiter wird untersucht, ob Führungskommunikationstechniken über kognitive Fähigkeiten und das Persönlichkeitsmerkmal Extraversion hinaus Varianz in der Leistung sowie der Leader Emergence erklären. Die Studie wird in einem realen Assessment Center zur Selektion von militärischen Führungskräften durchgeführt und umfasst 40 Teilnehmende. Im Assessment Center werden die Konfliktgespräche auf Video aufgezeichnet. Diese Videos werden anschliessend mithilfe der Software «Mangold Interact» nach Führungskommunikationstechniken codiert. Die Videocodierung findet im Sommer 2023 statt. Die Datenanalyse erfolgt mittels Regressionsanalysen. Die Studie erweitert die bestehende

Forschung, indem durch die Feststellung von geeigneten Führungskommunikationstechniken ein umfassenderes Ausprägungsprofil einer potenziellen Führungskraft erstellt werden kann. So können Organisationen ihre Leistung sowie ihre Produktivität steigern, indem sie frühzeitig erkennen, wie eine potenzielle Führungskraft kommuniziert.

## 30 D: Repetition Learning: Neither a Continuous Nor an Implicit Process

**Musfeld, P., Souza, A. S. & Oberauer, K.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Klaus Oberauer**

**Branch of study: Cognitive Psychology**

Over the last 50 years, researchers have extensively studied the process of long-term learning by repetition. A classic paradigm for studying this is the Hebb Repetition Effect: immediate recall performance improves for lists presented repeatedly as compared to non-repeated lists. The process of repetition learning in the Hebb repetition paradigm has been described to reflect a slow but continuous accumulation of new long-term memory traces over repetitions (e.g., Page & Norris, 2009). Furthermore, it has been argued that this process requires no awareness of the repetition, taking the Hebb-Effect as an instance of implicit learning (e.g., Guérard et al., 2011; McKelvie, 1987). While these assumptions match the data from a group level perspective, another picture emerges when analyzing data on the individual level. Here, we developed a new Bayesian hierarchical mixture modeling account to model learning curves on the level of individuals: In two preregistered experiments, one using a visual and one using a verbal repetition learning task, we demonstrate that (1) individual learning curves are rather steep but with an abrupt onset which is variable over repetitions and that (2) the onset of the learning effect was preceded by (visual) or coincided with (verbal) participants becoming aware of the repetition. Our results challenge existing theories of repetition learning and suggest that repetition learning does not occur implicitly. Rather, it depends on the explicit retrieval of previous encounters with the same information

from episodic long-term memory. Furthermore, our results provide a showcase on how the reliance on group level data can lead to misconceptions about the underlying cognitive processes.

# 31 M: Der Balanceakt Beziehungsaufbau im Bewerbungsgespräch und seine Effekte auf den Rekrutierungserfolg

**Nutt, A.**

**Betreuung: MSc Nathalie von Rooy**

**Fachrichtung: Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie**

Unternehmen stehen vor der grossen Herausforderung, qualifizierte Bewerbende anzuziehen, für sich zu gewinnen und zu halten. Vor diesem Hintergrund können Interviewende Unternehmen unterstützen und eine entscheidende Rolle im Bewerbungsgespräch einnehmen, der meist ersten Interaktion zwischen Unternehmen und Bewerbenden.

Diese Arbeit untersucht den Effekt von Interviewer Impression Management Closeness auf die von Bewerbenden wahrgenommene Unternehmensattraktivität. Um ein umfassendes Verständnis dieser Beziehung zu erlangen, betrachte ich weitere Rahmenbedingungen wie die wahrgenommene Ähnlichkeit zu den Interviewenden, die Erwartung, ein Stellenangebot zu erhalten, die emotionale Verfassung der Bewerbenden sowie das Geschlecht der Interviewenden. Im Rahmen eines Interview-Trainingsworkshops nahmen Bewerbende an verschiedenen simulierten Bewerbungsgesprächen teil. Ergebnisse eines ersten Teildatensatzes werden vorgestellt. Diese tragen zum Verständnis der Effekte von Interviewer Impression Management Closeness bei und zeigen sowohl Risiken als auch Chancen im Bewerbungsgespräch auf. Theoretische und praktische Implikationen der Ergebnisse werden diskutiert.

## 32 M: Erweitert Heiterkeit das Denk- und Handlungsrepertoire von Kindern im Alter von 5 bis 6?

**Paeffgen, P., Wagner, L., Wermelinger, S. & Daum, M.**

**Betreuung: Dr. Lisa Wagner & Dr. Stephanie Wermelinger**

**Fachrichtung: Entwicklungspsychologie – Säuglings- und Kindesalter**

In der Broaden-and-Build-Theorie postuliert Fredrickson (2001), dass positive Emotionen das Denk- und Handlungsrepertoire erweitern. Die vorliegende Studie untersucht bei Kindern im Alter von fünf bis sechs Jahren die Erweiterung des Denk- und Handlungsrepertoires in Bezug auf (1) die Erweiterung der Aufmerksamkeit sowie das (2) Interesse an unterschiedlichen Aktivitäten und (3) sozialen Aktivitäten. Heiterkeit wurde als induzierter Zustand (durch ein heiteres oder neutrales Video) und als Temperamentsmerkmal betrachtet. Eine Stichprobe von N = 154 Kindern (4.53- 6.67 Jahre, 52% weiblich) sah ein heiteres oder neutrales Video. Im Anschluss wurde mittels Verhaltensmessungen und Eyetracking das Denk- und Handlungsrepertoire erfasst. Durch einen Elternfragebogen wurde das Temperament der Kinder ermittelt. Die Mehrheit der Ergebnisse zeigten keine Zusammenhänge zwischen induzierter Heiterkeit bzw. heiterem Temperament und einem erweiterten Denk- und Handlungsrepertoire. Es zeigten sich jedoch erwartete Zusammenhänge zwischen induzierter Heiterkeit und der Auswahl sozialer Aktivitäten sowie zwischen heiterem Temperament und einer erweiterten Aufmerksamkeit, gemessen durch die Variabilität in den Augenbewegungen. Die Studie lässt sich als erster Schritt verstehen, die Erweiterung des Denk- und Handlungsrepertoires bei Kindern im Alter von fünf bis sechs zu untersuchen. Weitere Studien und

Operationalisierungen der Konstrukte sind notwendig, um die Fragestellung abschliessend zu überprüfen.

# 33 M: Der Einfluss von Trait Self Control (TSC) und Trait Hedonic Capacity (THC) auf Reue im Arbeits- und Freizeitkontext

Pais Sava, J. T., & Bernecker, K.

Betreuung: Prof. Dr. Veronika Brandstätter

Fachrichtung: Allgemeine Psychologie  
(Motivation)

Relevanz: Reue scheint seit jeher Teil der menschlichen Natur zu sein. Nichtsdestotrotz ist kaum etwas darüber bekannt, welche Prädiktoren das Empfinden von Reue vorhersagen, insbesondere im Bereich der Persönlichkeit sowie im Kontext der Arbeits- und Freizeitgestaltung. Im Hinblick auf die sich immer schneller ändernden Umweltbedingungen und den negativen Folgen von Reueempfinden, zum Beispiel einer niedrigeren Lebenszufriedenheit (Lecci et al., 1994), stellt sich die Frage nach den zugrundeliegenden Ursachen. Untersucht werden soll der Einfluss von Selbstkontrolle und hedonischer Kapazität.

Methoden: In einer explorativen Analyse (n=197, 49.7% w) wurden Versuchspersonen über Prolific gebeten, neben der Brief Self Control Scale (BSCS) (Tangney et al., 2004) sowie der Trait Hedonic Capacity Scale (Bernecker & Becker, 2021) noch Angaben zu ihren "regrets" auf einer 5-Punkte Likert-Skala zu machen. Dazu wurden ihnen 12 Aussagen präsentiert, die einer Google Suche entstammen. Ausgewertet wurden die Items "I wish I had worked less", "I wish I had lived up to my full potential" und "I wish I had lived more in the moment."

Resultate: Es zeigte sich ein positiver linearer Zusammenhang sowohl zwischen TSC und dem Wunsch, weniger gearbeitet zu haben (b=.1768, p=.0353), als auch zwischen THC und demselben

(b=.1648, p=.0312). Sowohl TSC als auch THC waren nicht prädiktiv für das Gefühl, das Leben nicht zum vollen Potenzial ausgeschöpft zu haben. TSC, nicht hingegen THC, sagte den Wunsch, mehr im Moment gelebt zu haben, voraus (b=.1689, p=.041).

Implikationen: Entgegen der Erwartung, höhere Werte in THC könnten Folgen im arbeitsspezifischen Bereich nach sich ziehen, zeigten sich teilweise gegenteilige Effekte. TSC verhielt sich hypothesenkonform: Personen mit höherer TSC wünschten sich, weniger gearbeitet und mehr im Moment gelebt zu haben. Die ursprünglichen Hypothesen werden im Rahmen der Masterarbeit beibehalten und ein passender Fragebogen entwickelt.

## 34 M: The Relationship between Health-promoting Leadership and Mental Health Stigma in the Workplace

Preiswerk, M.

Mentoring: Dr. Anja Lehmann

Branch of study: Work and Organisational Psychology

Although the experience of mental health issues is common among the working population, stigma poses a significant work barrier for people with mental health issues (PwMHI). PwMHI may evoke negative stereotypes if co-workers or managers foresee having to interact with them at work. This can result in serious interpersonal (e.g., social exclusion) and economic (e.g., un- and underemployment) consequences. However, to date, little is known about how PwMHI are perceived in the workplace, and there is a dearth of research regarding the role of organizational factors, such as leadership behaviour, to tackle mental health stigma. Addressing these knowledge gaps, this thesis focused on stigma that operates specifically within the workplace. Using the stereotype content model as framework, warmth and competence stereotypes associated with four diagnostic labels (burnout, depression, schizophrenia, and alcohol use disorder) were investigated. Health-promoting leadership was proposed to negatively relate to stigma towards PwMHI.

Participants (N = 482) completed an online questionnaire including short descriptions ('vignettes') of job applicants. The vignette targets varied in diagnostic label (either burnout, depression, schizophrenia, or alcohol use disorder) they had previously been in treatment for. Participants were randomly presented with two of the four vignettes and asked to rate the vignette targets on stigma-related measures.

Results indicate significant differences in stigma

depending on the diagnostic label. Further, health-promoting leadership was significantly and negatively related to all three stigma outcomes. No moderator effects of diagnostic label and health-promoting leadership were observed. Based on the findings of this thesis, health-promoting leadership may be considered as important factor to address mental health stigma within organizations.

# 35 M: Was zum Transfererfolg eines Online-Trainings für adaptive Führungskompetenzen beiträgt: Der Einfluss von Trainee Attitudes und Design der Post-Trainings Transferintervention

Rashiti, F.

Betreuung: Prof. Dr. Martin Kleinmann

Fachrichtung: Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie

In der bisherigen Forschung liegen nur wenige Ergebnisse vor, die den Zusammenhang von Einstellungen von Lernenden und Transfer bei Führungskräften untersuchen. Darüber hinaus wurden bisher keine Transfermassnahmen in Form einer Online-App erforscht. Daher ist das Ziel der vorliegenden Arbeit, zu prüfen, inwiefern eine Post-Training Transferintervention in Form einer Online-App sowie die Einstellung der Lernenden zum Transfererfolg von adaptiver Führungskompetenz beitragen. Im Rahmen eines Führungsentwicklungsprogramms wurden Daten von Führungskräften (n = 275) und ihren Mitarbeitenden (n = 923) aus unterschiedlichen deutschsprachigen Organisationen erhoben. Die Ergebnisse zeigten, dass die Transfermotivation der Führungskräfte zu mehr objektiv gemessenem Transferverhalten führte. Zudem konnte ein Effekt der Online-App bestätigt werden, da das objektiv gemessene Transferverhalten zwischen zwei Messzeitpunkten im Mittel besser wurde. Transferverhalten meint in Bezug auf diese Studie das Anwenden und Übertragen von adaptiver Führung im Arbeitsalltag. Die Studienergebnisse bestätigen nur die Beziehung zwischen Transfermotivation und Transfer, wobei aber die bestehende Literatur zu Post-Transferinterventionen insofern erweitert werden konnte, dass auch Online-Applikationen als mögliche Intervention nach dem Training genutzt werden

können. Darüber hinaus werden sowohl theoretische als auch praktische Implikationen diskutiert.



## 36 D: Expressing virtue in natural language: The Character Strengths Adjective Lists

**Stahlmann, A. G. & Arbenz, G. C.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Willibald Ruch**

**Branch of study: Personality Psychology and Diagnostic**

The sedimentation hypothesis posits that significant personality traits are reflected in specific natural language words. In line with this, we expect to find a multitude of words describing individual differences in character strengths. Introducing the Character Strengths Adjective Lists, we present two comprehensive and replicable catalogs of such words in English and German. Our lists align with previous research on character and virtue, while offering less redundancy. Delving into established personality taxonomies, our adjectives are predominantly associated with stable traits, though some German words relate to temporary conditions or social/reputational aspects. Our work highlights the connection between character strengths and personality psychology, sparking a reevaluation of their classification and hierarchy. We outline the potential of these lists to further a lexically-grounded model of character strengths, on par with prominent personality theories.

## 37 M: Why is it not okay to skip the line? Children's reasoning about social norms.

**Tandhika, V., Natascha, H., Daum, M. M. & Gampe, A.**

**Mentoring: MSc Natascha Helbling**

**Branch of study: Developmental Psychology: Infancy and Childhood**

Social norms are informal rules created by groups with shared values, beliefs and goals that provide guidelines for appropriate behaviour in different social contexts. Two of the most important factors play a role in the development of normative understanding and reasoning are age and culture. As children grow older understanding and reasoning about norms gets more complex and advanced. They incorporate more contextual factors and use a wider variety of justifications in their normative reasoning than younger children do. In terms of culture, studies with adolescents and adults suggest that bicultural individuals show a higher cognitive flexibility.

In this study, we investigated the reactions of 4- to 12-year-old mono- and bicultural children living in Switzerland to a selection of social norms. In the first task, we showed a picture book story with two options involving social norms (norm-compliant and norm-violating) and asked the participants to decide how protagonists would act in these scenarios. In the second task, we confronted participants with the protagonist's actual decision. We then asked participants to rate the behaviour as "okay" or "not okay" and to provide their reasoning for their evaluation. We measured cognitive flexibility by determining the number of different justification categories (e.g. social coordination, norm, pragmatic, sanctions). The results imply that older children show a higher cognitive flexibility in their normative reasoning than younger children. Bicultural children as a group did not differ

in cognitive flexibility from monoculturals. However, bicultural participants with a balanced involvement in both cultures showed a higher flexibility in their reasoning than biculturals with a higher degree of involvement in one of the cultures. Overall, this study provides insights into the developmental variations in norm perception and reasoning of mono- and bicultural children.

## 38 D: Inequalities in Club Goods' Value in a Nested Social Dilemma

Toscano, F., Reher, K., Gross, J. & Götz, M.

Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Jörg Gross

Branch of study: Social and Economic Psychology

We use a repeated nested public goods game (i.e., participants are divided in two sub-groups, where they can invest monetary units [MUs] in the sub-group's club good [CG] or in the shared public good [PG]) to test how participants' cooperation decisions change when the CGs of the two sub-groups differ in value (i.e., they produce different marginal per capita returns [MPCRs]), or are unequal across groups.

C1, 'bad CGs': The CGs of both sub-groups have a low MPCR compared to that of the PGs

C2, 'good CGs': The CGs of both groups has a high MPCR compared to that of the PGs

C3, 'mixed CGs': The CG of one sub-group has a low MPCR while the CG of the other sub-group has a high MPCR

H1a: There is more CG cooperation under C2 compared to C1

H1b: There is more PG cooperation under C1 compared to C2

Under C3, we test competing hypotheses:

H2a "Inequality": The group with the good CG will cooperate in a similar way compared to C2. The group with the bad CG will cooperate similarly to C1

H2b "Solidarity": The group with the good CG will cooperate more universally compared to C2

H2c "Retaliation": The group with the good CG will cooperate similarly to C2. The group with the bad CG will be less universally cooperative compared to C1

Analyses:

To test H1/H2, we will use mixed-effects regressions with universal/parochial cooperation as the DV, and treatment C1 vs. C2 as IV. We will further explore round-effects by adding round and its interaction with treatment as IV.

To test H3, we will use mixed-effects regressions, analyzing parochial/universal cooperation in C3 and group membership as IV and compare cooperation between C3 and C1/C2, depending on the group (i.e., 'bad' vs. 'good' CG). We will explore round-effects by adding round and its interaction with treatment as IV. Lastly, we will analyze earnings (and inequality in earnings) across groups, using mixed-effects regressions.

Sample:

20 groups (6 participants per group / 3 per sub-group) per condition:  $20 \times 6 \times 3 = 360$

## 39 D: Decomposing neurophysiological underpinnings of age-related cognitive decline in visual working memory

Tröndle, M. & Langer, N.

Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Nicolas Langer

Branch of study: Methods of Plasticity Research

Understanding the neural mechanisms underlying age-related cognitive decline in working memory (WM) is crucial, given the present demographic change towards an aging society. The lateralized change detection paradigm is commonly used to study the neurophysiological basis of visual WM (VWM). Previous electroencephalographic (EEG) studies suggested that the largely investigated contralateral delay activity (CDA), a measure of lateralized slow wave potentials, may be insensitive to the age-related cognitive decline. Instead, recent evidence indicated that task-induced alpha power lateralization decreases in old age. Despite this, the relationship between alpha power lateralization and age-related VWM decline remains unknown, and recent studies have questioned the validity of findings on alpha power lateralization due to confounding factors of aperiodic signal components. Here, using a sample of 134 subjects, we have replicated a task-induced periodic alpha power lateralization that declines with age after adjusting for the aperiodic signal component. We further found that the diminished alpha power lateralization causally mediated the age-related decline in VWM. Importantly, this missing link between task performance and alpha power lateralization could only be found when adjusting for biases of the aperiodic signal. Functionally, these findings suggest that age-related declines in VWM performance are driven by failures during active maintenance of VWM contents, particularly by the loss of the ability to prioritize relevant stimuli and

suppress irrelevant distracting information throughout VWM retention. Concurrently, the CDA amplitudes remained stable across age groups, indicating a neural mechanism that is distinct from alpha power lateralization, and may functionally be related to preserved encoding or early WM maintenance processes.

# 40 M: Can Email Communication Predict Emotional Intelligence at Work? Insights From Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing

von Garrel, A.

Mentoring: MSc Vera Hampel

Branch of study: Work and Organisational Psychology

Emotional Intelligence (EI) and communication are important factors in the workplace that positively influence individual and organizational outcomes. Even though they have been frequently linked by research, the specifics of their relationship in employees remain unclear due to limitations in previous studies. Thus, this thesis seeks to contribute to a more nuanced theoretical understanding of how EI manifests in employee communication by exploring the predictive value of written language for EI, identifying indicators present in the language, and examining the overall impact of EI on communication outcomes. For this, vignettes displaying workplace scenarios were presented to two samples (N = 130 and N = 79). It was explored if words in employee email communication in response to these scenarios can predict the email senders' EI and how the latter influences satisfaction with communication (SWC) of both the email sender and receiver. To allow for deep insight into the semantics, natural language processing, black box machine learning, and document classification were applied. I found (a) good performance of a Ridge Regression model in predicting EI in the training data, however, to be improved performance in the test data, (b) weak predictive performance of classification models and single features with regard to high EI, (c) revealing insights into the language used which reflect theoretical assumptions and empirical evidence from conflict management research, and (d), significant, yet very small effects, of

EI on SWC EI of the email sender and receiver. My findings lay the groundwork for future research, calling for larger-scale studies to obtain reliable and substantial results. Findings are discussed with regard to prior work and implications concerning theories of conflict management and signaling.

# 41 M: Schulisches Wohlbefinden – Ein Vergleich zwischen staatlichen und alternativen Schulen (Steiner- und Montessorischulen)

Weiss, B.

Betreuung: Dr. Lisa Wagner

Fachrichtung: Entwicklungspsychologie – Säuglings- und Kindesalter

Frühere Studien (z.B. Keller, 2008; Knoppick et al., 2015) deuten darauf hin, dass Kinder und Jugendliche, die alternative Schulen (Steiner sowie Montessorischulen) besuchen, über ein höheres schulisches Wohlbefinden berichten als solche, die staatliche Schulen besuchen. Zudem werden in den verschiedenen Studien auch erhebliche Unterschiede im sozialen Hintergrund der Kinder (z.B. in Bezug auf elterliches Einkommen, Bildung und Berufsgruppen) berichtet, welche in den Analysen oft nicht miteinbezogen werden. Es stellt sich also die Frage, ob Unterschiede im schulischen Wohlbefinden auch unter Berücksichtigung des sozialen Hintergrunds beobachtbar sind. In dieser Studie wurde eine Stichprobe von N = 482 Kindern (8 - 16 Jahre, 4. - 9. Klassenstufe) aus staatlichen Schulen (n = 373), Steiner-Schulen (n = 80) sowie Montessorischulen (n = 29) in Bezug auf das schulische Wohlbefinden mit verschiedenen Messmethoden miteinander verglichen. Um den sozialen Hintergrund miteinzubeziehen, wurden die Substichproben in Bezug auf verschiedene demographische Variablen gematcht. Die gematchten Stichproben wurden mit Hilfe von t-Tests für unabhängige Stichproben miteinander verglichen. In Bezug auf die meisten untersuchten Dimensionen des schulischen Wohlbefindens zeigten sich keine Unterschiede zwischen den verschiedenen Schulformen. Einzig die Dimension „Sorgen wegen der Schule“ (d = 0.38) zeigte einen signifikanten Unterschied zwischen den Steinerschulkindern und

den Kindern aus den staatlichen Schulen, wobei die Werte in den staatlichen Schulen höher ausgeprägt waren. Aufgrund einiger methodologischer Einschränkungen (u.a. konnten nicht alle geplanten Matchingvariablen umgesetzt werden und die Anzahl teilnehmender Steiner- und Montessorischulen war geringer als geplant), lassen die Ergebnisse keine definitiven Schlussfolgerungen zu Unterschieden im schulischen Wohlbefinden zwischen den Kindern der staatlichen Schulen und den alternativen Schulen zu.

# 42 M: Less Sex Due to Stress, or Perhaps Not? The Association Between Extradyadic Stress and Sexual Activity and Satisfaction in Couples and Their Dyadic Coping

**Wettstein, N., Landolt, S. A. & Bodenmann, G.**

**Mentoring: MSc Selina Landolt**

**Branch of study: Clinical Psychology for Children/Adolescents and Couples/Families**

Extradyadic stress, which originates outside the couple but is brought into the dyad by one partner, can negatively affect relationships. According to the stress-theoretical divorce model, it can undermine the relationship by limiting shared time, worsening communication, increasing the risk of mental and somatic illness, and exposing problematic personality traits. The couple's sexuality can also suffer due to this destructive process. However, couples may counter the negative aspects of stress with dyadic coping. The present study examines in a cross-sectional design and with an Actor-Partner-Interdependence Model (APIM) and an Actor-Partner-Interdependence-Moderation Model the association between extradyadic stress, sexual activity, sexual satisfaction, and positive/negative dyadic coping (DC) using questionnaire data from 368 German-speaking, mixed-gender couples. To the APIM, we added relationship duration as a control variable. Contrary to our hypotheses, there was a positive correlation between extradyadic stress and sexual activity, which disappeared after controlling for relationship duration. In the moderation model, this positive effect was again found, partially further enhanced by positive DC but mitigated by negative DC. Sexual satisfaction correlated negatively with extradyadic stress, but only if controlled for relationship duration. Positive DC, but not negative DC, moderated this association.

Findings suggest that extradyadic stress has an activating effect on sexual activity or that sexual activity might act as a coping strategy. Regarding sexual satisfaction, the negative correlation with extradyadic stress could be explained by decreased shared time or libido and increased mental and somatic problems due to stress. However, those associations also seem to be mediated by relationship duration. An increase in intimacy and closeness could lay behind the beneficial effect of positive DC, while negative DC may well attenuate these two.

## 43 M: Wirksamkeit von Führungskräfte Trainings in Abhängigkeit inter-individueller Unterschiede

Zimmerli, N.

Betreuung: Prof. Dr. Martin Kleinmann

Fachrichtung: Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie

Die sich rasch verändernde Wirtschaft erfordert effektive Führungskräfte, damit organisationale Ziele weiterhin erreicht werden können. Eine Massnahme, effektive Führungskräfte auszubilden, stellen Führungskräfte Trainings dar, wobei allerdings nicht vollständig geklärt ist, welche inter-individuellen Einflussfaktoren für einen erfolgreichen Lern- und Transfererfolg verantwortlich sind. Inkonsistente Ergebnisse finden sich insbesondere bei den Einflussfaktoren Führungserfahrung und Führungsmotivation. Diese beiden Faktoren wurden in der vorliegenden Masterarbeit daher in Zusammenhang mit den Ergebnisvariablen Lern- sowie Transfererfolg nach einem Führungskräfte Training untersucht. Einerseits wurde geprüft, ob die Führungserfahrung einen negativen Einfluss auf den Lern- und den Transfererfolg hat. Andererseits wurde die Annahme geprüft, ob Führungsmotivation einen positiven Einfluss auf den Lern- sowie Transfererfolg hat. Um die Hypothesen zu testen, wurden im Rahmen des «Leadership Programs» der Universität Zürich 37 Führungskräfte Trainings mit 275 Führungskräften durchgeführt. Das 10-wöchige Programm bestand aus einem eintägigen Online-Training und einer Transfer-App. Die Variablen Führungseffektivität und Transfererfolg wurden dabei auf unterschiedliche Arten operationalisiert. Teils wurde mit Selbsteinschätzungen der Führungskräfte sowie Fremdeinschätzungen ihrer Mitarbeitenden gearbeitet und teils mit unabhängigen Ratings von Rollenspielenden. Mit (multiplen)

linearen Regressionsanalysen wurde kein Zusammenhang zwischen den Einflussfaktoren sowie den Ergebnisvariablen gefunden. Allerdings konnte die generelle Wirksamkeit von Führungskräfte Trainings nachgewiesen werden. Weitere Studien, die die genannten Variablen und ihre Beziehung zueinander untersuchen, sind erforderlich, um Faktoren zu identifizieren, welche einen Lern- und Transfererfolg im Kontext von Führungskräfte Trainings begünstigen.





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