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# Abstractband

Masterstudierenden- und  
Doktorierenden-Kongress MaDoKo

27. Mai 2026

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# Grusswort des Institutsdirektors zum MaDoKo

## Liebe Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer am MaDoKo 2026

Vielen Dank, dass Sie der Einladung zum MaDoKo 2026 gefolgt sind!

Der Masterstudierenden- und Doktorierendenkongress ist seit über 20 Jahren fester und wichtiger Bestandteil des wissenschaftlichen Lebens am Psychologischen Institut. Er bietet Ihnen eine perfekte Gelegenheit, erste Kongresserfahrungen zu sammeln: Sie können Ihre Forschungsideen und -ergebnisse einem interessierten Publikum präsentieren, mit Fachkolleg:innen diskutieren und Ihr Argumentieren schärfen. Gleichzeitig ist der MaDoKo auch ein Ort, um Ihr Netzwerk zu erweitern. Fachliche und freundschaftliche Kontakte knüpfen und vertiefen, dies ist in anregender Atmosphäre möglich. Sie stossen auf ein offenes Publikum, das sich sehr freut, dass Sie dabei sind.

Ich bin gespannt auf die Präsentation Ihrer Forschungsarbeit auf dem MaDoKo 2026 und wünsche Ihnen gutes Gelingen!

Im Namen des Psychologischen Instituts möchte ich Claudia Hagmayer herzlich für die ausgezeichnete Organisation des MaDoKo danken. Ihren guten Beziehungen zu Sponsoren ist es zu verdanken, dass auch dieses Jahr wieder attraktive Posterpreise zu gewinnen sind. Grosser Dank auch an unsere Doktoratskoordinatorin, Maïke Krannich, und an unsere Kursadministratorin, Virginia Rusca, die unter den Forschenden dafür geworben haben, als Juror:in mitzuwirken. Auch den Juror:innen möchte ich für ihr Mitwirken bei der Bewertung der Poster sehr danken!

**Mike Martin**  
**Direktor des Psychologischen Instituts**

# Kongressprogramm

Ab 13.00 Uhr	Aufhängen der Poster
14.00 Uhr	Kongresseröffnung und Begrüssung
Anschliessend	Beginn Posterpräsentation
16.00	Ende Posterpräsentation danach Abhängen der Poster durch Posterautor:innen
16.30	Gastvortrag von Prof. Dr. Anna-Lena Zietlow, Technische Universität Dresden, Deutschland: Family Processes in the Transition to Parenthood: Risk, Resilience, and Early Development
Anschliessend	Preisverleihung MaDoKo  Preisverleihung Open Science  Abschied der Professor:innen Jan Schmutz und Mariëtte van Loon
Ab 18:15	Apéro riche























# Organisation

## Organisationskomitee

Prof. Dr. Mike Martin  
 Dr. Claudia Hagmayer  
 Dr. Maïke Krannich  
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Wir bedanken uns herzlich für die grosszügige Unterstützung



# **Abstracts**

In alphabetischer Reihenfolge

# 01 D: First sexual intercourse and adolescent well-being

**Andrae, R., Krämer, M. D., Hopwood, C. J., Denissen, J. J. A., Scholz, U. & Bleidorn, W.**  
**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Wiebke Bleidorn**  
**Branch of study: Individual Differences and Assessment**

First sexual intercourse is a socially embedded milestone that may both reflect and shape well-being. Using up to ~6,800 participants followed across as many as 15 annual waves, we tested selection and socialization for self-esteem, life satisfaction, and depressiveness. We examined selection with logistic, linear, and Cox models, and socialization using event-centered fixed-effects models. Moderators included gender, relationship status/satisfaction, physical attractiveness (selection), and age at first intercourse (socialization). Static well-being levels showed inconsistent links to timing. However, adolescents who barely changed or increased slightly in self-esteem, life satisfaction, and depressiveness started earlier, whereas larger swings in either direction coincided with postponement. For socialization, we found a small post-event lift in life satisfaction, driven by partnered adolescents. Overall, first intercourse appears to express ongoing trajectories more than it transforms them. Findings are interpreted through a developmental-task lens, challenge risk-centric narratives, and suggest emphasizing relationship context over sexual onset per se.

## 02 D: Decoding precise action plans during working memory maintenance

**Behnke, L., Trentin, C., van Ede, F., Slagter H. & Olivers, C. N. L.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Paul Sauseng**

**Branch of study: Neuropsychology and Cognitive Neuroscience**

Future actions are often prepared while task-relevant information is maintained in working memory (WM), yet it remains unclear whether and when specific action plans are initiated. Here we combined electroencephalography (EEG) with a gesture-based visual-motor WM task to test whether, and when, upcoming gestures can be decoded during WM maintenance. Participants (n=30) memorized two visual orientations and later reproduced their angle on a touch screen using one of two gestures: a sliding movement tracing the orientation of the memorized item with the index finger or a two-finger grip movement. The reported orientation and response gesture were cued during the delay.

Lateralized motor activity indicated activation of the prospective response hand immediately following the action cue during the WM delay. Linear decoding further showed that the specific upcoming gesture (slide vs. grip) could be predicted from EEG signal at probe onset and before participants initiated the movement, but this emerged after initial neural signatures associated with selection of the visual object and the prospective response hand.

These findings indicate that fine-grained action plans held in WM are found in neural activity and suggests that memory representations are transformed from general motor plans to more specific action plans just-in-time before behaviour execution.

## 03 D: Why people avoid seeking help for their mental health: The role of masculine norm conformity

**Berghändler, B., Stadtmann, M. P. & Rohner, S.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Clare Killikelly**

**Branch of study: Clinical Intervention and Global Mental Health**

Background: Mental health problems remain underdiagnosed and undertreated, with men disproportionately affected by unmet mental healthcare needs. One explanation may lie in the perception that help-seeking conflicts with traditional masculine norms. However, little is known about the barriers associated with men's reduced help-seeking in German-speaking Switzerland. Therefore, this study examined gender differences in barriers to and predictors of help-seeking intentions in a community sample.

Methods: A cross-sectional online survey was conducted in German-speaking Switzerland (N = 443; 53.7% women, M age = 36.83 years, SD = 14.97). Standardised questionnaires assessed help-seeking intentions, conformity to masculine norms, self- and public stigma, self-efficacy, patient-doctor relationship quality, illness identity, health literacy, and depression symptoms. Analyses included Welch's t-tests, Pearson correlations, and stepwise linear regression to examine gender differences in help-seeking.

Results: No significant gender differences in help-seeking intentions were observed. Conformity to masculine norms emerged as the strongest correlate of help-seeking avoidance across all groups ( $r_s = .36-.38$ ,  $p_s < .001$ ), followed by self-stigma ( $r_s = .24-.25$ ,  $p_s < .001$ ). Regression models differed substantially by gender: in men, depressive symptoms independently predicted help-seeking avoidance ( $\beta = .24$ ,  $p < .01$ ), whereas this effect was not observed in women; conversely, self-efficacy was only a negative predictor in women ( $\beta = -.20$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Across both groups, conformity to masculine norms ( $\beta_s = .27-.28$ ,  $p_s < .001$ ) and self-stigma ( $\beta_s = .13-.15$ ,  $p_s < .05$ ) were consistent predictors, with models explaining 23–27% of the variance.

Conclusion: These findings suggest distinct gendered pathways to mental health help-seeking. Interventions to promote help-seeking in Switzerland should therefore target masculine norm conformity and self-stigma as key barriers.

# 04 M: Who gives more than money? Age differences in effort-based prosocial behaviour and charitable engagement

**Bruman, L.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Zhixuan Lin**

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

The current project aims to investigate the differences in prosocial behavior between younger and older adults. Previous research indicates that older generations are more charitable with their time and money; however, little is known about investment of prosocial effort with direct consequences. Theoretical frameworks such as Socioemotional Selectivity Theory (Carstensen, 1992) and the Theory of Ego-Transcending Goals (Brandtstädter et al., 2010) suggest that older adults prioritize emotionally meaningful and altruistic goals due to a limited perceived future time perspective, which may lead to greater motivation to invest effort in prosocial tasks. In this preregistered online experiment, participants will choose their charity of choice to donate money per rated picture to, after which they will be randomly assigned to a positive or negative picture condition, which depicts a child in poverty in an either clean and happy or in a sad way. After rating ten mandatory pictures, the respondents are free to choose how many ratings they want to submit next, directly tying each rating to the amount of money donated. As such, the total donation amount is determined entirely by the number of pictures rated, rather than by a separate financial decision. By linking effortful engagement directly to charitable impact, this design allows for a more ecologically valid assessment of prosocial motivation than prior approaches relying on theoretical donations. It is hypothesized that a higher amount of voluntary pictures in the positive condition will be rated, as well as that older adults will rate more pictures than younger adults, across both conditions. This research attempts to enhance understanding of effort-based prosocial motivation within different age groups and provide insights for charitable organizations on how to frame appeals to donors.

# 05 D: Functional and structural correlates of ASD traits in children with global developmental delay

**Bugmann, J., Dimanova, P., Federici, E., Scatolin, S., Habegger, M., Saikkonen, D., Kadesch, S., Latal, B., Karayannis, T., von Rhein, M. & Raschle, N. M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Nora Maria Raschle**

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

Mentalizing, or Theory of Mind (ToM), refers to the ability to infer others' thoughts, intentions, and emotions. It is a core socioemotional skill that relies on a distributed neural network including the temporoparietal junction, precuneus, and medial prefrontal cortex (Borbás et al., 2021, 2026; Dufour et al., 2013). We have previously developed a novel, child-friendly fMRI mentalizing paradigm, which elicited increased neural activation in regions consistently associated with mentalizing, including the bilateral temporoparietal junction, temporal gyri, precuneus, and medial prefrontal/orbitofrontal cortices (Borbás et al., 2021) which aligns with established Theory of Mind. Connectivity analyses in typically developing children demonstrated a developmental shift from predominantly local connectivity patterns in childhood toward increasingly distributed long-range network organization across development (Borbás et al., 2021, 2026).

Children with Global Developmental Delay (GDD) frequently exhibit elevated levels of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) traits. Higher levels of ASD traits are often associated with atypical sensory processing, including both hypo- and hypersensitivity. This may interfere with social engagement and information processing (e.g., through sensory overload or reduced salience of social cues). Moreover, reduced spontaneous mentalizing and impairments in mentalizing are linked to various psychiatric conditions (e.g., depression, alexithymia). Despite overlapping sensory and socioemotional characteristics, children with GDD remain substantially understudied in this context.

To address this gap, this project will investigate how variations in sensory processing (hypo- and hypersensitivity) in children and adolescents with GDD relate to cognitive and socioemotional functioning, and how these behavioral profiles are reflected in structural and functional neural activity and connectivity.

## 06 D: Measuring children's code-switching in everyday speech

**D'Angelo, A., Daum, M. M. & Wermelinger, S.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Moritz Daum & Dr. Stephanie Wermelinger**

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

Code-switching is widespread in multilingual child speech. However, estimating its frequency remains challenging. Existing research often relies on semi-structured interviews with children, caregiver questionnaires or small speech samples. As a result, there is a lack of studies that investigate code-switching using ecologically large-scale methods. Today's technologies, such as voice-activated recording and automatic transcription, allow researchers to collect long-day recordings of daily child–adult communication. Yet despite these advances, automatic detection of code-switching remains challenging, particularly for low-resource languages. In Switzerland, a highly multilingual society with a variety of languages and dialects, the challenge is further compounded by Swiss German and its non-standard orthography. These challenges are particularly evident in children's speech. Young children produce phonological reductions, truncations, and non-standard word forms that deviate from adult norms. We developed a supervised, word-level language identification system for detecting child-adult speech across multiple languages. The detection model is based on fine-tuning SwissBERT (Vamvas et al., 2023). To train it, we constructed a 206k-token multilingual dataset comprising Swiss German, English, French, Italian, and an additional “other” category for items that cannot be reliably assigned to a single language. The model achieved robust performance and enables fine-grained investigation of children's code-switching behaviour. With this tool, researchers can quantify how often children code-switch, the linguistic contexts in which code-switching emerges, and examine whether patterns differ across interlocutors, activities, or children's language outcomes. This automated approach makes it possible to map children's code-switching repertoires at scale, without relying on parental self-reports, which are often sensitive or biased.

## 07 D: Smile interdependence in couples' conflict interactions across the lifespan

**Dolcetti, M., Driver, C., Horn, A. B., Aristodemou, M., Bodenmann, G., Martin, M. & Meier, T.**  
**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Mike Martin & Prof. Dr. Guy Bodenmann**  
**Branch of study: Gerontopsychology and Gerontology**

Emotional interdependence in couples is considered a key determinant of relational functioning. In particular, greater interdependence in positive affect, especially during conflict, has been associated with greater relationship and interaction quality. According to emotional aging theories, interdependence between romantic partners may increase with age, since older adults tend to prioritize positive, meaningful close relationships. In addition, empirical evidence indicates that older couples show greater affective positivity and lower negativity than younger or middle-aged couples. The aim of the present study was to examine how interdependence in positive affect manifests during couples' conflict interactions and if its degree differs across age groups. Smile, an important nonverbal channel for communicating positive emotions with others, was used as indicator of positive affect. This observational study examined interdependence in smiles in 119 couples ( $M_{age} = 59.75$  years,  $SD = 15.55$ , range = 30-91) across three age groups (young, middle-aged and older couples) during conflict interactions in the laboratory. Smile was automatically and continuously assessed with Noldus FaceReader software. Continuous time structural equation modelling revealed a statistically significant positive influence from the male to the female partner, indicating that the greater smile intensity the male partner displayed at a given moment, the faster the smile intensity of the female partner tended to increase. The cross-effect from the female to the male partner was significant only after adding age group as moderator, indicating that age explained meaningful heterogeneity. Analyses further revealed a stronger smile interdependence in older and middle-aged than younger couples. These findings offer novel insights into how smile interdependence manifests across the lifespan and encourage further investigation of its unique role in fostering relationship functioning.

# 08 M: Vom Vorsatz zur Bewegung: Die Dynamik von Selbstkontrollstrategien bei der Umsetzung sportlicher Ziele

**Eberle, J. & Bürgler, S.**

**Betreuung: Dr. Sebastian Bürgler**

**Fachrichtung: Allgemeine Psychologie (Motivation)**

Regelmässige körperliche Aktivität ist von zentraler Bedeutung für die physische und psychische Gesundheit. Allerdings erschweren Selbstkontrollkonflikte oft die Umsetzung regelmässiger sportlicher Betätigung. Ziel der vorliegenden Studie war es, die zeitliche Dynamik von Selbstkontrollstrategien im Kontext sportlicher Aktivität zu untersuchen und den Zusammenhang mit positiven Emotionen, Selbstwirksamkeit, Automatisität, Polyregulation, der subjektiv wahrgenommenen Effektivität der Selbstkontrollstrategien sowie dem Selbstregulationserfolg zu analysieren. Im Rahmen eines Mixed-Methods-Designs kam die Day Reconstruction Method zum Einsatz. Die Stichprobe umfasste 243 Personen, die sich an ein erfolgreiches oder nicht erfolgreiches Szenario einer Selbstregulationssituation erinnern sollten, in dem sie eine sportliche Aktivität ausführen wollten. Dieses Szenario wurde in drei Zeitpunkte unterteilt. Im Rahmen der Analyse wurden lineare und generalisierte Multilevel-Analysen eingesetzt. Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung legen nahe, dass positive Emotionen mit einer höheren wahrgenommenen Effektivität der eingesetzten Selbstkontrollstrategien zusammenhängen. Eine erhöhte Strategienutzung zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt im Szenario wurde durch eine geringere wahrgenommene Effektivität vorhergesagt. In der erfolgreichen Selbstregulationsbedingung wurde zudem eine höhere Selbstwirksamkeit berichtet, die wiederum positiv mit der wahrgenommenen Effektivität verbunden war. Es konnten keine signifikanten Zusammenhänge zwischen Automatismus und Polyregulation festgestellt werden. Die vorliegenden Befunde unterstreichen die signifikante Rolle emotionaler, motivationaler und situativer Prozesse für eine effektive Selbstregulation im sportlichen Kontext.

# 09 D: Code-switching across the lifespan: Links between perspective-taking, language proficiency, and everyday switching

**Erchinger, L., Daum, M. M., Long, M. & Wermelinger, S.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Moritz Daum & Dr. Stephanie Wermelinger**

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

Multilingual speakers frequently code-switch (CS). Switching from one language to another within one conversation serves different communicative functions. This behaviour may occur from compensatory needs (e.g. limited lexical access), or from pragmatic motivations involving adaptation to an interlocutor's knowledge and linguistic abilities. Both are expected to vary across development. Compensatory CS is likely more prominent when language proficiency is low, such as in early childhood and in cases where proficiency declines in older age. In contrast, pragmatic CS may rely on perspective-taking, a social-cognitive ability that develops in early childhood, reaches high levels in adulthood, and declines in older age. While these patterns suggest that the occurrence of compensatory and pragmatic CS differs across the lifespan, this has not yet been examined directly. In this study, we employ a mixed methods design with N = 280 participants, including 180 children aged 2;9 to 3;3 and 100 adults aged 18 to 84. Naturalistic CS frequency is assessed using ecological momentary assessment through caregiver and self-reported diaries. Perspective-taking is measured using established interactive lab-based tasks, and language proficiency is assessed through behavioural and self-report measures. With this design, we examine the extent to which CS frequency in everyday contexts reflects pragmatic adaptation (via perspective-taking) and compensatory need (via language proficiency) in children and adults. We hypothesise that CS frequency is associated with perspective-taking ability across development and further predict that lower proficiency in one language is associated with higher CS frequency. By linking CS frequency in everyday contexts to cognitive and linguistic abilities, this study aims to disentangle the developmental contributions of pragmatic and compensatory drivers of CS.

# 10 M: Emotional Expressivity, Empathy, and Romantic Partners' Well-Being

**Goll, J.**

**Mentoring: Msc Julia Schäfer & Prof. Dr. Veronika Brandstätter-Morawietz**

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

Although romantic relationships fulfill a fundamental human need for close connection, individuals may still experience loneliness and dissatisfaction within them. But what factors might be associated with these experiences? To address this question, we examined emotional expressivity as a potential predictor of loneliness and relationship satisfaction in romantic couples, while also considering the moderating role of partners' empathy on actor effects. Using a correlational design, data were collected via online questionnaires from 223 predominantly middle-aged romantic couples. Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM) analyses showed that individuals who more openly expressed their emotions reported lower loneliness and higher relationship satisfaction (actor effects). However, partners' empathy did not moderate these associations. Significant partner effects indicated that emotional expressivity was positively associated with partners' relationship satisfaction, whereas no significant relation was found with loneliness. Taken together, our findings suggest that emotional expressivity may be a relevant interpersonal factor in romantic relationships and point to a simple yet powerful idea: higher emotional expression relates to both one's own and one's partner's well-being. Future research should examine these associations longitudinally and explore how emotional expressivity is linked to well-being in daily couple interactions.

# 11 M: AI vs. human counselors: Perceived moral judgment & willingness to self-disclose

**Fusco, N.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Zhixuan Lin**

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

The growing use of artificial intelligence in mental health contexts has raised questions about the specific psychological conditions under which individuals may prefer AI-based over human counselors. While AI-driven interventions have demonstrated effectiveness in delivering scalable support, fundamental differences remain in how people perceive and interact with AI versus human counselors, particularly regarding the expectation of moral evaluation.

Building on the online disinhibition effect and research on trust in AI, the present study examines whether AI-based counselors are perceived as less morally judgmental than human counselors, and whether this perception mediates individuals' expected willingness to self-disclose. It is hypothesized that (1) AI counselors will be rated as less morally judgmental than human counselors, (2) lower perceived moral judgment will be associated with higher willingness to self-disclose, and (3) these effects will be stronger for morally sensitive than for morally neutral issues.

To test these hypotheses, a vignette-based online survey employing a mixed between-within design will be conducted. Participants will be randomly assigned to either a morally sensitive or morally neutral condition and will evaluate three scenarios spanning different life domains using a third-person framing. Following each vignette, participants will rate both an AI-based and a human counselor on perceived moral judgment, willingness to self-disclose, trust, empathy, and perceived safety.

By integrating perspectives from human-AI interaction, moral psychology, and self-disclosure research, this study aims to identify when and for whom AI-based counseling may offer a distinct advantage. The findings could advance understanding of the role of perceived moral judgment as a psychological mechanism shaping the acceptance and use of AI in sensitive counseling contexts.

# 12 M: Wie psychedelische Erfahrungen mit Einstellungen gegenüber Tierkategorien über Mind Perception zusammenhängen

**Gamsriegler, C.**

**Betreuung: Dr. Matthias Forstmann**

**Fachrichtung: Allgemeine Psychologie (Motivation)**

Psychedelische Erfahrungen werden mit Veränderungen in Wahrnehmung, Selbstverarbeitung und sozialer Kognition in Verbindung gebracht. Insbesondere Ego-Dissolution-Erfahrungen können wahrgenommene Grenzen zwischen Selbst und Umwelt reduzieren und beeinflussen, in welchem Ausmass anderen Entitäten mentale Fähigkeiten zugeschrieben werden. Während bisherige Forschung Zusammenhänge mit Naturverbundenheit, Anthropomorphismus und Empathie für Tiere zeigt, ist wenig darüber bekannt, wie solche Erfahrungen die Zuschreibung mentaler Fähigkeiten (Mind Perception) über verschiedene Kategorien von Lebewesen hinweg differenziert beeinflussen und wie dies mit Einstellungen gegenüber Tieren zusammenhängt.

Die Studie untersucht, ob lebenszeitlicher Gebrauch psychedelischer Substanzen mit Unterschieden in den Dimensionen der Mind Perception über verschiedene Entitätskategorien hinweg (z. B. Nutztiere, Haustiere, Wildtiere, Insekten, Pflanzen) assoziiert ist und wie diese mit tierbezogenen Einstellungen zusammenhängen. In einer querschnittlichen Onlinebefragung (N ≈ 250–400) werden Psychedelika-Konsum, Mind Perception für verschiedene Entitäten sowie allgemeine und entitätsspezifische tierbezogene Einstellungen erhoben. Ego Dissolution wird als potenzieller Moderator berücksichtigt.

Es wird erwartet, dass psychedelische Erfahrungen mit erhöhter Zuschreibung mentaler Fähigkeiten einhergehen, insbesondere in affektiven Dimensionen wie der Fähigkeit zu leiden. Effekte könnten besonders bei Nutztieren auftreten. Höhere Mind Perception dürfte dabei mit höherer moralischer Berücksichtigung und geringerem Speziesismus verbunden sein. Durch den multidimensionalen und entitätsspezifischen Ansatz trägt die Studie zu einem differenzierteren Verständnis bei, wie veränderte Bewusstseinszustände moralische Wahrnehmung und Mensch-Tier-Beziehungen prägen können.

# 13 M: Emotional and behavioral de-escalation processes in couples' conflict interactions across the lifespan

**Hofer, N.**

**Mentoring: MSc Myrto Dolcetti & Prof. Dr. M. Martin**

**Branch of study: Gerontopsychology and Gerontology**

De-escalation in couple conflict is theorized to interrupt negative cycles and enable cooperative problem solving. One partner's positivity may support the other in shifting back to neutral or positive states. Evidence at the moment-to-moment level is scarce, yet such analyses are essential for linking specific partner cues to immediate behavioral shifts.

Using data from 100 couples across three age cohorts in the PASEZ project, eight-minute conflict interactions were segmented into 10 s intervals. Verbal communication was rated by human coders, and facial positive affect was quantified using the software Noldus FaceReader. The occurrence probability of de-escalation moments, defined as transitions from negative to neutral or positive communication, was modeled with multilevel logistic regressions accounting for moments nested within couples. Predictors were partner positive affect, partner positive communication, and their interaction, centered within person and across persons to capture within-person and between-person variance; conflict severity was controlled. Actor Partner Interdependence Models in a structural equation modeling framework tested whether the number of positivity contingent deescalations predicted self reported conflict resolution, affective change, and relationship satisfaction for both partners.

De-escalation occurred in roughly 9% of all segments, indicating rarity but broad occurrence across dyads. In multilevel models, only women's positive affect predicted men's likelihood of de-escalation. APIM results showed that the frequency of positivity contingent de-escalations did not predict self-reported conflict resolution, affective change, or relationship satisfaction. Findings provide partial support for the relevance of short-term de-escalation processes and highlight the need to clarify mechanisms in couples' conflict interactions.

# 14 M: State and flow: Revealing brain dynamics with a recurrent switching neural ordinary differential equation (rSNODE)

**Hoogen, H.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Nicolas Langer & Dr. Bruno Hebling Vieira**

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

Brain processes can be described as dynamical systems; however, their governing equations remain inaccessible, and neuroimaging provides only noisy, indirect observations of their dynamics. Dynamical Systems Reconstruction (DSR) employs artificial neural networks as surrogate models to infer latent rules from such observations. Yet, current DSR methodologies struggle with nonlinear switching dynamics characteristic of brain processes: (recurrent) Switching Linear Dynamical Systems (rSLDS) lack necessary complexity, while Neural ODEs (NODEs) lack discrete state structures.

To address this gap, we introduce a novel framework integrating nonlinear latent dynamics with a discrete switching architecture. First, we present a new rSLDS implementation within a Latent Autoencoder framework, utilizing a generative latent unroll training procedure with unsupervised state selection. Within this same framework, we develop a novel recurrent Switching Neural Ordinary Differential Equation (rSNODE) model. The rSNODE integrates nonlinear ODE latent dynamics into a recurrent switching system, enabling the model to capture transitions between multiple nonlinear regimes.

The performance of rSLDS and rSNODE was benchmarked against standard latent NODEs using classic dynamical systems, assessing their ability to both generate learned dynamics and recover discrete states.

Results demonstrate that the rSNODE successfully marries the strengths of rSLDS and NODE, exhibiting a superior ability to reconstruct highly nonlinear and chaotic dynamics while accurately recovering hidden states. Finally, the rSNODE was applied to human task-fMRI data ( $N = 50$ ), where it achieved accurate reconstruction ( $MMD = 0.1$ ) and successfully recovered experimental task states ( $r = .5$ ).

Our findings suggest that by combining the interpretability of switching regimes with the power of nonlinear ODEs, the rSNODE offers a scalable and versatile tool for dynamical systems reconstruction in neuroimaging and beyond.

# 15 D: Personality traits and philanthropy across time

**Hungerbuehler, L., Krämer, M. D., Haehner, P., Hopwood, C. J. & Bleidorn, W.**  
**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Wiebke Bleidorn**  
**Branch of study: Individual Differences and Assessment**

Philanthropic behaviors such as volunteering and charitable giving promote both societal welfare and individual well-being. Prior research has established cross-sectional links between broad personality domains and these behaviors, but it remains unclear how personality differences prospectively predict philanthropic engagement (selection effects) and whether such engagement may, in turn, shape personality development over time (socialization effects). Theory and preliminary evidence further suggest that unique links between narrower personality aspects and philanthropic behaviors may have been obscured at the domain level. Drawing on five-wave nationally representative data from Switzerland (N = 4,577), we extend prior research by (a) testing prospective selection effects of personality traits on later philanthropic engagement and (b) examining socialization effects of engagement on personality trajectories across broad personality domains and their narrower aspects. Results indicated that (a) people high in extraversion, agreeableness, openness/intellect, and low in neuroticism were more likely to later engage in philanthropy, irrespective of prior engagement, and (b) people who spent more time volunteering on average exhibited more positive extraversion trajectories. At the aspect level, associations with philanthropy were primarily driven by compassion rather than politeness within the agreeableness domain, highlighting the incremental value of more fine-grained personality measures. Overall, the findings provide novel evidence for both selection and socialization processes linking personality traits and philanthropic behavior over time.

# 16 D: The effect of social identity on emotional well-being during a health crisis

**Kittelberger, S., Scholz, U. & Freund, A. M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Alexandra Freund & Prof. Dr. Urte Scholz**

**Branch of study: Developmental Psychology - Adulthood**

**Background.** During the Covid-19 pandemic, emotional well-being decreased. One of the reasons might have been that social contacts were severely constrained during this time. However, based on Social Identity Theory, a higher level of social identity is associated with increased emotional well-being. Moreover, during a health crisis, social identity is expected to play an important role in buffering the negative effects of the crisis on emotional well-being through social support and collective self-efficacy. The current study examines: (1) the effect of social identity on emotional well-being in general (i.e., without experiencing a health crisis), and (2) the buffering effect of social identity on emotional well-being during a health crisis.

**Methods.** In two preregistered studies, we manipulated social identity in a virtual social environment (VSE). In both studies, participants completed three 30-minute VSE sessions before a simulated health crisis. In addition, Study 2 introduced a health crisis like the Covid-19 pandemic. Self-reported social identity was assessed twice per session, and emotional well-being (arousal, valence) four times per session. Data collection in Study 2 is currently still ongoing and will be analyzed using Bayesian multilevel models.

**Results.** We expect a main effect of social identity on well-being before the health crisis (high positive valence, low arousal), a main effect of the health crisis on well-being (high negative valence, high arousal), as well as an effect of social identity on the association between the health crisis and emotional well-being (higher positive valence, lower arousal).

**Conclusion.** Findings will be interpreted through the lens of Social Identity Theory. We will discuss whether a simulated health crisis can evoke responses comparable to real-world conditions.

# 17 M: What do people perceive as just in climate mitigation policies? – Contribution to a scale validation

**Krzyzanowski, Z. C. A.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Susanne Hanger-Kopp, MSc Kristiina Joon & MSc Veronika Schick**

**Branch of study: Social Psychology**

The acceptance of climate mitigation policies depends heavily on whether people perceive the distribution of benefits and burdens as just. However, the specific distributive justice principles valued by the public remain unclear, as validated measurement instruments to assess them are lacking.

Therefore, this master's thesis investigates the validity of the preliminarily termed Climate Justice Orientation (CJO) scale (Joon et al., 2025) through a mixed methods approach: First, structural analyses with  $N = 3371$  quantitative responses to the CJO scale were conducted. A model with the hypothesised four latent factors (H1 to H4) and method factors (not hypothesised) yielded good fit ( $\chi^2(36) = 368.895, p < .001, RMSEA = .052, [90\% CI .048-.057], TLI = .943, CFI = .969, SRMR = .041$ ) and better fit compared to a model with only two latent factors (H5 and H6) and method factors (not hypothesised) ( $\Delta AIC = 343, \Delta BIC = 312$ ). Second, the thematic analysis of  $N = 21$  semi-structured interviews showed participants preferred the distribution of burdens based on the polluter-pays and ability-to-pay principle and the distribution of benefits based on equal treatment or merit. Further, the interview explained possible improvements to the scale, which were partly also identified in the quantitative part.

The findings contribute to the systematic operationalisation of distributive justice preferences in climate mitigation: this scale can be used in future surveys to support the successful implementation of policies.

# 18 M: How social influence and selection shape adolescents' learning performance

**Küttel, D.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Mariëtte van Loon**

**Branch of study: Metacognitive Development during Childhood and Adolescence**

Adolescence is a crucial developmental period where academic achievement becomes increasingly important as students consider their future education. At the same time, adolescents begin to spend more time with their friends, during which they become more similar to one another through mutual influence and also tend to select friends based on pre-existing similarities. While the importance of friendships for academic achievement is well-documented, showing that students tend to choose friends of similar academic achievement, broader social influence and selection effects of friendships and also schoolwork collaborators on adolescents' learning performance remain less explored. This thesis examines longitudinally whether (a) adolescents become more similar to their friends and schoolwork collaborators in grade point average (GPA) and standardized learning performance over time compared to non-connected peers, (b) adolescents choose friends and collaborators with similar GPA and learning performance, and (c) differences exist between GPA and researcher-based standardized learning performance measures regarding social influence and selection. Across two measurement points in 7th and 8th grade, adolescent students ( $n = 367$ , 48% female) from 23 Swiss secondary school classes complete social network questionnaires, assessing their friends and schoolwork collaborators. A standardized learning task involves the studying of definitions, and adolescents' GPAs are reported via teachers. Longitudinal social network analyses will be conducted using the RSiena package. Data collection is ongoing, and the main analyses have not yet been conducted. Preliminary analyses reveal a significant correlation of 0.37 between the standardized learning task performance and GPA, with sufficient variance in both measures for the intended analyses. The findings of this thesis will contribute to the understanding of social selection and influence processes shaping students' academic abilities.

# 19 D: Social factors during real-life decision making: Leveraging ecological momentary assessments and large language models

**Lob, A. B. & Frey, R.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Renato Frey**

**Branch of study: Cognitive and Behavioral Decision Research**

Many theories assume that specific social factors (e.g., social norms, accountability) shape people's decisions, yet still little is known about the actual occurrence of these factors during real-life decision making. In this study we examined a total of 2605 real-life decisions ( $N = 176$ ) using ecological momentary assessments (EMAs), finding that all of seven examined social factors were prevalent during most decisions and varied substantially across situations. Moreover, large language models (LLMs) were able to infer the social factors during decision making from verbal decision protocols (i.e., thought verbalizations during decision making) at least as good as human raters, with correlations between participants' and model-predicted ratings of up to  $r = .45$  (95% HDI: .39, .50). Despite their correlational nature, these findings highlight the relevance of accounting for social factors in decision-making theories, and demonstrate how the combination of EMAs and LLMs constitutes a useful novel tool to gain important insights into real-life behavioral phenomena.

# 20 M: Promoting resilience through community-level measures: Evaluation of Zurich's resilience week

**Luther, T., Meine, L. E. & Kleim, B.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Laura Meine**

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

Contemporary societies are increasingly confronted with multiple, overlapping crises, highlighting the importance of improving crisis management and strengthening resilience at the community level. This study evaluated the first implementation of a real-world, community-based initiative (“Resilience Week”) in Zurich, developed in collaboration with the Crisis Competence Center (UZH), the City of Zurich, and the Risk Dialogue Foundation. The aim was to examine whether participation in community workshops enhances psychological resources related to resilience, crisis competence, and mental health outcomes in the general population. A pre-post design with a workshop group (n = 38) and a control group (n = 14) was employed. Participants completed standardized measures of self-efficacy, coping strategies, social support, locus of control, well-being, and psychological distress, as well as items assessing crisis competence and knowledge of crisis-related resources within their municipality.

No statistically significant differences in pre-post changes were observed between the workshop and control group across primary and secondary outcomes. However, moderation analyses suggested that participants with lower baseline resources showed greater improvements in resilience-related outcomes.

Given the pilot nature of the implementation and the limited sample size, the study may have been underpowered to detect small to moderate effects. The findings should therefore be interpreted with caution but point toward potentially differential benefits of community-based resilience programs for individuals with fewer initial resources. Overall, the study provides a valuable basis for the refinement and future evaluation of the Resilience Week and similar community-based resilience initiatives in real-world settings.

# 21 M: Elterliche Sensitivität in der frühen Kindheit: Geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede, sozioökonomischer Status und der Zusammenhang zwischen Beobachtung und Selbstbericht

**Maag, M.**

**Betreuung: MSc Sandro Stutz & Dr. Lisa Wagner**

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

Elterliche Sensitivität hat einen weitreichenden Einfluss für die psychosoziale, emotionale und kognitive Entwicklung in der frühen Kindheit und kann durch kindliche und kontextuelle Faktoren sowie digitalen Interventionen beeinflusst werden. Neben dem Geschlecht des Kindes wird auch der sozioökonomische Status (SES) als möglicher Einflussfaktor für die elterliche Sensitivität diskutiert. Ziel der Studie war die Untersuchung des Zusammenhangs zwischen dem Geschlecht des Kindes und der elterlichen Sensitivität. Explorativ wurden der Zusammenhang zwischen dem familiären SES und der elterlichen Sensitivität sowie die Übereinstimmung zwischen beobachteter und selbstberichteter elterlicher Sensitivität untersucht. Zur Erfassung der beobachteten elterlichen Sensitivität wurde eine halbstrukturierte Spielsituation mit  $N = 150$  Eltern (125 Mütter, 25 Väter) und Kindern (81 Mädchen, 69 Jungen) im Alter zwischen 12 und 20 Monaten ( $M = 15.81$ ,  $SD = 2.09$ ) durchgeführt. Die Spielsituation wurde mittels eines makroanalytischen standardisierten Beobachtungsverfahrens kodiert. Zur Messung der selbstberichteten elterlichen Sensitivität füllten die Eltern einen Selbstbeurteilungsfragebogen aus. Das Geschlecht des Kindes zeigte sich weder bei der beobachteten noch bei der selbstberichteten elterlichen Sensitivität als signifikanter Prädiktor für die elterliche Sensitivität. Explorativ zeigte sich ein leicht positiver Zusammenhang zwischen beobachteter und selbstberichteter elterlicher Sensitivität. Im Zusammenhang mit dem SES zeigte sich explorativ weder Bildung noch Einkommen als signifikanter Prädiktor. Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie sprechen gegen geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede in der elterlichen Sensitivität, sind jedoch aufgrund der begrenzten statistischen Power vorsichtig zu interpretieren. Es bedarf weiterer Forschung, um die Wechselwirkung zwischen elterlicher Sensitivität, deren Messung, Einwirkung von digitalen Interventionen sowie kindlichen Eigenschaften zu verstehen.

# 22 D: Parental practices and children's deception: A Mapping Review

**Moser, N. E., Rutkowska, J. M., Prodan, N., Płotnikowska, J., Grądzka, E., Visu-Petra, L. & Daum, M. M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Moritz M. Daum & Dr. Joanna M. Rutkowska**

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

The development of deception in childhood is a dynamic process in which individual, cognitive, and social factors interact (Talwar & Crossman, 2011). Parents, as one of the most influential factors in children's environment, are proposed to influence children's deceptive development through their parenting practices (Talwar & Crossman, 2022). Parenting practices are ways by which parent's socialisation goals influence their child's development, both directly (e.g., teaching honesty) and indirectly (e.g., parenting styles or parents' use of deception; Allen & Kara, 2024; Rogoff, 2003; Talwar et al., 2022). Studies examining the relationship between parenting practices and children's pro- or antisocial deception report mixed findings. For instance, antisocial lying was related to parental punishment in some studies (e.g., Carl & Bussey, 2025) but not in others (e.g., Ma et al., 2015). Studies in this field used diverse paradigms and operationalizations of both parenting and deception, which could contribute to the inconsistent findings. Therefore, this project aims to categorize and map out the literature examining the relationship between parenting practices and pro- or antisocial deception or the evaluation of pro- or antisocial deception in early and middle childhood (i.e., 0-12 years). This mapping review aims to uncover patterns, developmental trajectories and research gaps that should be addressed by future research by looking at how different methodologies result in different patterns in the relation between parenting practices and pro- or antisocial deception. The literature included will be primary, empirical research published in English and containing quantitative data. We plan to include journal articles, conference papers, dissertations, preprints, and book chapters containing original data. The poster will present the review's rationale, literature search plan, eligibility criteria, and expected outcomes, highlighting its expected impact in the field.

# Solitude desire and fulfillment: Within-Person associations with affect and stress (ausserhalb Wettbewerb)

**Mohanathas, N., Bleidorn, W., Elmer, T., Radtke, T., Schenkel, K. & Krämer, M. D.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Michael D. Krämer**

**Branch of study: Individual Differences and Assessment**

In daily life, people regularly spend time in solitude, that is, absent from social interactions. Emerging research investigates under which circumstances solitude is experienced adaptively and adversely, often focusing on the extent that being in solitude is desired or not. Here, we extend this research and consider solitude fulfillment as a reflective, evaluative aspect of the experience of solitude. Theories imply that matching desired and actual time alone may contribute to higher well-being, whereas failed fulfillment may be accompanied by lower well-being. In a 14-day diary study with morning and evening assessments (N = 182), we examined within-person associations of solitude desire and fulfillment with momentary well-being (positive affect, negative affect, perceived stress). Multilevel models showed consistent within-person associations between stronger solitude desire and lower momentary well-being. Participants expressing a stronger solitude desire than usual in the morning reported higher negative affect in the evening, but only when they perceived their time in solitude as less fulfilling. Similarly, a stronger solitude desire than usual in the morning predicted lower positive affect in the evening, with this association being more pronounced for participants reporting lower solitude fulfillment. Experiencing stress in the evening was predicted by a stronger desire for solitude and lower solitude fulfillment than usual, with no interaction between solitude desire and fulfillment. Cross-level interactions did not indicate individual differences in these associations depending on age, trait affective well-being, or household size. We discuss findings in the context of theories of social need regulation and hedonic flexibility, related findings on solitude, and their implications for broader well-being research.

## 23 M: Me or We? Wie das Selbstbild unsere Kontrolle über nachhaltiges Verhalten prägt

**Rofka, K.**

**Betreuung: Dr. Sebastian Bürgler**

**Fachrichtung: Allgemeine Psychologie (Motivation)**

Der Klimawandel erfordert nachhaltige Verhaltensänderungen, die durch Selbstregulation unterstützt werden können. Die vorliegende Studie untersuchte den Einfluss des Selbstkonzepts auf die Bewertung von Selbstregulationsstrategien sowie auf pro-ökologische Einstellungen. Teilnehmende wurden randomisiert auf ein interdependentes oder unabhängiges Selbstkonzept gepriimt und bewerteten die Strategie „soziale Unterstützung“ in zehn Alltagsszenarien hinsichtlich ihrer Effektivität und Nutzungswahrscheinlichkeit. Die Ergebnisse zeigten keine Effekte des Primings. Das interdependente Selbstkonzept auf Trait-Ebene erwies sich jedoch als signifikanter Prädiktor für die Strategiebewertung. Für pro-ökologische Einstellungen ergaben sich keine Zusammenhänge. Die Befunde legen nahe, dass stabile individuelle Unterschiede im Selbstkonzept insbesondere für die Bewertung konkreter Selbstregulationsstrategien relevant sind, während sich für allgemeine pro ökologische Einstellungen keine entsprechenden Effekte zeigen.

# 24 D: Multiple pathways to learning outcomes in adolescence: Metacognitive control as a contributor beyond cognitive ability

Rüegg, E., Zimmermann, K. & van Loon, M.

Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Mariëtte van Loon

Branch of study: Metacognitive Development during Childhood and Adolescence

Explaining differences in learning outcomes is a central goal in educational and psychological research. While fluid intelligence (FI) and working memory (WM) are well-established predictors, recent educational developments emphasize self-regulatory skills. A key component is metacognitive control (MC), the ability to make strategic learning decisions (e.g., restudy) based on monitoring. Despite theoretical links, the joint and unique contributions of WM, FI, and MC to learning outcomes remain unclear.

The present study addresses two key questions: (1) Do FI and WM uniquely explain individual differences in MC? (2) To what extent do FI, WM, and MC independently and jointly predict learning outcomes? A sample of approximately 350 secondary school students (Mage  $\approx$  13) completed three WM tasks, a reasoning measure of FI, and a concept learning task involving study, self-testing, monitoring judgments, and restudy decisions. Learning outcomes were assessed via task performance and grades. Structural equation modelling tested direct and indirect effects.

Preliminary results showed a moderate correlation between FI and latent WM ( $r = .45$ ). Both FI ( $\beta = .15$ ) and WM ( $\beta = .17$ ) uniquely predicted MC, explaining 8% of the variance. All three constructs predicted task performance (WM:  $\beta = .41$ ; FI:  $\beta = .16$ ; MC:  $\beta = .40$ ), explaining 53% of the variance, with a small indirect effect of both WM and FI via MC. For grades, WM ( $\beta = .23$ ), FI ( $\beta = .21$ ), and MC ( $\beta = .17$ ) each contributed uniquely, explaining 22% of the variance.

Although these findings are preliminary, they suggest that, beyond cognitive ability, strategic self-regulation represents a distinct contribution to learning outcomes, highlighting MC as a potential target for educational support. Final analysis will be presented.

## 25 D: Parent-child neural similarity during socioemotional processing relates

**Scatolin, S., Federici, E., Dimanova, P., Saikkonen, D., Gee, D. G. & Raschle, N. M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Nora M. Raschle**

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

Intergenerational transmission of mental well-being and socioemotional functioning is widely documented at the behavioral level, yet how such patterns are instantiated in the brain remains poorly understood. Using a movie-watching fMRI paradigm, we investigated parent-child similarity in socioemotional processing and its associations with family environment, parental emotion regulation, and similarity in internalizing symptoms. Across 258 family members (120 children, 138 parents), parent-child dyads showed greater neural similarity in socioemotional processing than unrelated adult-child pairs. Effects were concentrated in prefrontal and temporal regions, particularly the right lateral prefrontal cortex (PFC). Neural similarity was stronger in mother-daughter and father-son dyads. Poorer family functioning was associated with reduced whole-brain similarity. Importantly, parent-child right lateral PFC similarity was associated with similarity in internalizing symptoms depending on parental emotion regulation. These findings establish parent-child socioemotional neural similarity as a context-dependent pathway through which intergenerational patterns of mental well-being may emerge.

## 26 D: Identifying robust longitudinal transactions between loneliness and the big five personality traits

**Schellenberg, L., Bleidorn, W. & Haehner, P.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Wiebke Bleidorn**

**Branch of study: Individual Differences and Assessment**

Understanding when and why people become lonely is of theoretical and practical relevance. Personality traits and loneliness have been theorized to reciprocally influence each other over time. However, longitudinal research on personality-loneliness transactions remains scarce and existing studies yielded inconsistent findings. To advance understanding of the longitudinal transactions between loneliness and the Big Five personality traits, this study analyzed data from three large-scale panel studies ( $N = 63,502$ ) using random-intercept cross-lagged panel models. Meta-analytic aggregation of findings across datasets indicated that, relative to individuals' typical levels, higher levels of extraversion ( $\beta = -0.04$ ), conscientiousness ( $\beta = -0.02$ ), and emotional stability ( $\beta = -0.04$ ) at a given time point prospectively predicted lower levels of loneliness 4 years later. In turn, higher levels of loneliness prospectively predicted lower levels of extraversion ( $\beta = -0.03$ ), conscientiousness ( $\beta = -0.02$ ), and emotional stability ( $\beta = -0.02$ ) 4 years later. Notably, while the meta-analytic cross-lagged effects were generally small, effect sizes varied substantially across the individual datasets. Overall, the present findings point to a dynamic, reciprocal relationship between loneliness and the Big Five traits, suggesting that these traits both influence and respond to loneliness.

## 27 D: Wenn Trauma die Elternrolle prägt: Eine qualitative Studie zur KPTBS im familiären Kontext

**Schenkel, J., Langevin, R., Peter, M. & Bachem, R.**

**Betreuung: Prof. Dr. Rahel Bachem**

**Fachrichtung: Experimentelle Psychopathologie und Psychotherapie**

Die komplexe posttraumatische Belastungsstörung (KPTBS) umfasst neben klassischen PTBS-Symptomen zusätzlich Beeinträchtigungen der Selbstorganisation (DSO): Emotionale Dysregulation, ein negatives Selbstkonzept und zwischenmenschliche Schwierigkeiten. Diese Kernsymptome können Eltern vor besondere Herausforderungen stellen – von der Alltagsgestaltung bis zur Bindung zu ihren Kindern. Trotz der hohen klinischen Relevanz wurde der Einfluss dieser DSO-Symptome auf Elternschaft bislang kaum systematisch untersucht.

Methode: In einer qualitativen Studie wurden Fokusgruppen mit KPTBS betroffenen Eltern (n=7) sowie Fachpersonen aus Psychotherapie und Sozialpädagogik (n=6) durchgeführt. Die Auswertung erfolgte anhand einer thematischen Analyse mithilfe der Framework Method.

Ergebnisse: DSO-Symptome zeigten sich als deutliche Interferenz im elterlichen Alltag. Affektive Dysregulation äusserte sich unter anderem in eingeschränkter elterlicher Verfügbarkeit und Verlässlichkeit aufgrund dissoziativer Zustände oder impulsiven Ausbrüchen. Beziehungsbezogene Schwierigkeiten zeigten sich insbesondere im Zulassen und Aushalten von emotionaler und körperlicher Nähe zum Kind. Ein negatives Selbstkonzept äusserte sich in ausgeprägten Selbstzweifeln hinsichtlich der elterlichen Kompetenz und in Schuldgefühlen nach als inadäquat erlebtem Verhalten, wie etwa verbalem Kontrollverlust oder emotionalem Rückzug in familiären Stresssituationen. Weiter wurden das Grenzen setzen und die Kommunikation mit den Kindern bezüglich der eigenen Belastung als traumabezogene Herausforderungsbereiche im Elternalltag identifiziert.

Schlussfolgerung: Die Befunde verdeutlichen einen hohen Bedarf an trauma-sensiblen Eltern-Interventionen, die Emotionsregulation im familiären Kontext stärken, die Eltern-Kind-Beziehung fördern und das elterliche Selbstkonzept stabilisieren – zentrale Bausteine, um familiäre Resilienz trotz KPTBS zu ermöglichen.

## **28 M: Connecting interdependent inequalities: Support for social change in the fundamental income inequality, considered alone, alongside, or as interdependent with the gender income**

**Schmidiger, C.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Johannes Ullrich**

**Branch of study: Social Psychology**

Social inequalities rarely exist in isolation. Groups underlying inequalities intersect, and changes in one inequality can affect another. Yet, psychological research has largely examined how people evaluate single inequalities and changes therein. This leaves open whether support for change in one inequality depends on whether it is considered in isolation, alongside another inequality, or as interdependent with it. The present study examined this question. Since income inequality is often legitimized and generally elicits limited support for change, it was tested whether making its interdependence with gender income inequality salient increases support for change therein. In a preregistered experiment (N = 419), psychology students were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: isolated evaluation, joint evaluation, or joint evaluation with an explanation of interdependence. In the explanation condition, participants additionally completed three application questions. Support for social change in the fundamental income inequality (SSC-FI) served as the dependent variable. SSC-FI did not differ across conditions, and none of the preregistered hypotheses were supported. Exploratory analyses showed higher support for reducing gender income inequality than fundamental income inequality, alongside lower perceived fairness of gender income inequality. Joint evaluation did not increase interdependency salience, whereas the explanation condition increased it modestly; however, this increase did not translate into higher SSC-FI. High baseline SSC-FI and the high difficulty of the application questions likely constrained the study's ability to detect effects. The findings suggest that interdependence may not be easily integrated into judgments about social change. Future research should examine which forms of interdependence are perceived spontaneously, how interdependence can be communicated in more accessible ways, and when people care about interdependence.

## 29 M: Misconceptions about criminal non-responsibility and their impact on public attitudes – Altering attitudes in an experimental intervention study

Vogel, L.

Mentoring: Dr. Merten Neumann

Branch of study: Social and Economic Psychology

Public acceptance of criminal non-responsibility (CNR) is essential for the legitimacy of the legal system but is shaped by misconceptions about its use and consequences. This study examined attitudes toward CNR in Germany and tested whether they can be improved through a brief informational intervention. In a preregistered online experiment, 287 German residents recruited via an online panel were randomly assigned to an intervention group receiving factual information about the prevalence of CNR verdicts and the duration of forensic psychiatric confinement or to a control group. Participants substantially overestimated prevalence and underestimated confinement duration.

The intervention group reported more favorable attitudes than the control group ( $t(284.06) = 3.04, p = .002, d = 0.36, 95\% \text{ CI } [0.12, 0.59]$ ). Misconceptions predicted negative attitudes but did not moderate the intervention effect. The intervention primarily affected concerns about danger and misuse rather than responsibility-based evaluations. These findings suggest that public skepticism toward CNR partly reflects inaccurate risk perceptions. Correcting such beliefs can improve attitudes, but communication should address safety concerns while also conveying the therapeutic purpose of forensic psychiatric care.

## 30 M: The role of conflicting motives on interpersonal behavior

**Walker, T. & Hopwood, C.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Chris Hopwood**

**Branch of study: Personality Psychology**

Experiencing and regulating motives in interpersonal relationships is fundamental to human life. Motives serve as means to satisfy basic psychological needs (e.g. communion, agency, self-confidence) and protect these needs from violation. Motive satisfaction can consistently fail to be achieved and is related to lower well-being, and psychopathological symptoms. One proposed mechanism responsible for consistent motive dissatisfaction are conflicting motives, where a motive has to get sacrificed to satisfy another. For example, striving for belonging and being autonomous can be mutually exclusive: assertive behaviour that satisfies autonomy may sacrifice a communal motive of harmony, whereas overly cooperative behaviour that satisfies affiliation may violate one's self-determination. Motives are hard to measure but can still be examined as they are a driving force behind behavior. As when an individual's motives conflict, their behaviour may become too intense, too rigid, too variable, or inaccurate, rendering it likely to be incompatible with contextual demands and situational norms. Despite theoretical and empirical recognition that motive conflicts drive psychopathological patterns, we lack specifications of which patterns of motive conflicts dictate which patterns of behavioral instability. To explore and understand this mechanism, an agent based computer simulation has been adopted - highlighting the interpersonal theory's lack of specifications and constrained predictive utility.

# 31 M: Coping as a couple: A psychometric meta-analysis of dyadic coping and relationship satisfaction

**Willinger, M.**

**Mentoring: Dr. Elisa Weber**

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

Romantic relationships are among the most important relationships an individual experiences in their lifetime. The presence of a romantic relationship is generally associated with enhanced well-being, mental and physical health. Experiencing stress is a key factor in the deterioration of relationship satisfaction. Dyadic coping is conceptualized as a systemic and transactional process through which partners jointly manage stress. Dyadic coping entails individual and conjoint approaches to manage stress and is generally associated with higher relationship satisfaction. The objective of this thesis was to conduct a psychometric meta-analysis to quantify the correlation between dyadic coping and relationship satisfaction. Based on 68 independent samples from 64 reports encompassing 22,319 participants, the true score correlation (corrected for unreliability) for overall dyadic coping and relationship satisfaction was  $\rho = .66$  ( $SD\rho = .19$ , 95% CI [.61, .70], 80% CR [.41, .90]). These results remained robust across sensitivity analyses and showed no indication of publication bias. Further analysis revealed that positive forms of dyadic coping were stronger predictors of relationship satisfaction than negative forms. Common and conjoint forms of dyadic coping were stronger predictors of relationship satisfaction than supportive or individual dyadic coping, highlighting the importance of dyadic stress management. Moderator analyses revealed that the correlation between dyadic coping and relationship satisfaction was stronger for Western samples and women. While relationship duration increased this association in general, this effect was non-significant for married couples.

## 32 D: Modeling metacognitive control decisions: A computational approach

**Zimmermann, K., Rüegg, E. & Van Loon, M.**

**Mentoring: Prof. Dr. Mariëtte van Loon**

**Branch of study: Metacognitive Development during Childhood and Adolescence**

Metacognition comprises two processes: monitoring one's cognitive states (e.g., confidence judgments) and using these judgments to guide control (i.e., selecting items to restudy). Individuals differ in how confidence guides these selections, yet the underlying reasons remain unclear. Although computational modeling provides powerful tools for understanding metacognitive processes, it has largely focused on monitoring, leaving the mechanisms underlying control - and variability across individuals - underexplored. Moreover, restudying requires choosing among multiple items, suggesting a competitive process that has not yet been formally modeled. We propose a softmax-based choice model in which items compete probabilistically based on confidence-weighted values. We tested the model in two studies using the same learning task. In Study 1 (N = 78), participants freely chose how many items to restudy (1–10); in Study 2 (N = 362), they selected at least 10 of 30 items. Modeled confidence values were reliably recovered across both studies, suggesting that confidence provides a robust signal guiding restudy decisions. Model comparisons showed that task conditions shape how confidence guides restudy selections. To better understand individual differences, we further examined which confidence signal best captured each participant's selection behavior. Some participants prioritized extreme-confidence items, others applied threshold-like strategies, and still others relied on absolute or relative confidence. Taken together, these findings offer a computational account of metacognitive control and provide insight into how principles from prominent metacognitive theories, including region-of-proximal-learning and discrepancy-reduction, could be implemented.

# 33 M: Risikobewertung und wahrgenommener klinischer Nutzen von Psychedelika: Ein experimentelles Design

**Zumeri, R.**

**Betreuung: Dr. Matthias Forstmann**

**Fachrichtung: Allgemeine Psychologie (Motivation)**

Psychedelika haben in den letzten Jahren aufgrund ihres potenziellen klinischen Nutzens zunehmend Aufmerksamkeit erhalten. Gleichzeitig variieren gesellschaftliche Wahrnehmungen gegenüber diesen Substanzen. Das Ziel der vorliegenden Arbeit ist, zu untersuchen, welche Faktoren in der Allgemeinbevölkerung dazu beitragen, wie riskant oder klinisch nützlich klassische und empathogene Psychedelika wahrgenommen werden. Hierfür wird ein Online-Experiment durchgeführt, in dem die Substanz (LSD, MDMA, fiktive Substanz), der rechtliche Status (legal, illegal) sowie die psychologischen Effekte (psychedelisch, empathogen) experimentell manipuliert werden. Die Teilnehmenden werden randomisiert einer von sechs Bedingungen zugewiesen und erhalten entsprechende Informationsvignetten zu jeweils einer Substanz. Anschliessend werden die Risikobewertung und der wahrgenommene klinische Nutzen der Substanz erfasst. Untersucht werden systematische Unterschiede zwischen den experimentellen Bedingungen. Diese Studie soll zu einem besseren Verständnis gesellschaftlicher Wahrnehmungen von Psychedelika beitragen.

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