CREATIVE MINDSETS IS IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE BOTH FIXED AND GROWTH MINDSETS?

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Abstract

A creative mindset reflects people's views on whether creativity is a malleable (i.e., growth mindset) or an innate, unmalleable (i.e., fixed mindset). Recently, there have been discussions about the nature of these two creative mindset structures. While some researchers argue that the two mindsets are different and alternative to each other, some researchers argue that the two creative mindsets are independent of each other but not opposite each other. This research aims to contribute to this discussion with two studies from Turkey. We adapted the Creative Mindsets Scale (Karwowski, 2014) to Turkish and explored its psychometric properties in the Turkish context. A total of 741 (n=198 for Study 1; n=543 for Study 2) adults (Mage= 25,889; SD= 5,992) participated in the study. Among all participants, 529 were female (71.39%). The results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis from both studies verified the two-factor structure (Growth Mindset and Fixed Mindset) of the Creative Mindsets construct. In both studies, the correlation between Growth Mindset and Fixed Mindset Scales was negative and moderate. These results indicated that fixed and growth creative mindsets were related but independent constructs. These results showed that Growth and Fixed mindsets are not two ends of the same continuum and it's possible that individuals can endorse both fixed and growth creative mindsets at the same time, as well as have neither mindset nor a combination of fixed and growth. The Creative Mindset Scale has been adapted to a wide variety of languages. Studies conducted in different cultures have revealed similar factor structures and item properties as in our study. The findings will be discussed comparatively with studies conducted in different cultures.

Keywords: Creative mindsets, growth mindset, fixed mindset, creativity, scale adaptation.

ASSESSMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN AGGRESSIVE POTENTIAL AND ANTISOCIAL TRAITS IN HOSPITALIZED FORENSIC PATIENTS USING PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT INVENTORY (PAI)

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Abstract

The clinical retrospective study of 120 subjects involved in the process of assessment during psychological evaluation and hospital treatment of severe mental disorder will be presented. Violent criminal act is a direct manifestation of release of aggressive potential, but it can be triggered also by psychotic symptoms like delusions and hallucinations. A sample of 60 subjects hospitalized at the forensic unit of psychiatric department were assessed using Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) and compared to 60 subjects from general psychiatric wards. Beside descriptive statistical methods univariate and multivariate analysis of variance was performed to test hypothesis of significant differences in PAI aggression scale (AGG) and antisocial clinical scale (ANT) and subscales (aggressive attitude AGG-A, verbal aggression AGG-V, physical aggression AGG-P, Egocentricity ANT-E, Antisocial Behaviors ANT-A and Stimulus Seeking ANT-S) as well as VPI index between groups. Higher scores on the ANT scale were found in the group of forensic in-patients compared to patients from general psychiatric wards and a negative correlation between age and ANT score.

Keywords: Personality assessment inventory (PAI), aggression, antisocial behavior, criminal offenders, forensic patients.