

two-factor model can be found in the literature (Årdal et al., 2018). We will use Slovenian youth sample ($N = 1982$; 57.4% female; $M_{age} = 15.35$, $SD = 1.21$) participating in PYD-SI-MODEL study and a selection of self-report measures: Developmental Assets Profile (Scales, 2011), PYD questionnaire (Geldof et al., 2013), LAOM Anxiety Scale (Kozina, 2012); Adolescent Peer Relationship Index Bully-Target (Parada, 2000), and Thriving and Contribution Indicators (Benson, 2003). The findings show better fit of the 5C model. The study is the first of this kind to test the model on Slovenian data therefore together with scientific added value, the study has direct implications also for practice and for the promotion of positive youth development in Slovenia.

Keywords: *Positive youth development, Slovenia, school, structural equation modelling.*

MIGRATORY GRIEF, COPING, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN MOBILITY IN SPAIN

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Abstract

The present study aims to analyse migratory grief, coping (focusing on the problem, negative self-focus, positive reappraisal, open emotional expression, avoidance, search for social support, and religion), and psychological distress of people according to their main reasons for migrating. The sample consisted of 454 participants (48.7% men and 51.3% women) aged between 18 and 74 years ($M = 35.48$; $SD = 11.06$). The methodology used was quantitative and non-experimental design. The Migratory Grief Assessment Questionnaire, the Coping with Stress Questionnaire, and the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale K10 were used. The results indicate a significant and positive relationship between migratory grief, the passive coping styles, and psychological distress, as well as a negative relationship between migratory grief and the strategy focused on the problem. In addition, students are the group with the least migratory grief compared to groups who migrated for economic reasons, insecurity (wars, violence, threats), and sexual orientation. In addition, people fleeing because of security reasons are the ones who use less the strategy of seeking social support compared to the group of people studying. People migrating for economic reasons use religion more as a coping strategy compared to the groups motivated by sexual orientation and educational background. Regarding psychological distress, people who flee because of their sexual orientation have higher levels of psychological distress compared to those who have migrated for economic and academic reasons. The relevant and significant findings related to the variables investigated are discussed.

Keywords: *Migratory grief, coping, psychological distress, LGTBIQ+ community, migrants.*

THE EU PROJECT CONNECT!: FROM THE REPORTS TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION COURSE

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Abstract

Megatrends as globalization, digitization, demographic change, skills shortage, and the pandemic challenge the working lives of millions of people across the world. Organizations experience increasing pressure to become more and more sustainable and to remain competitive taking care of their employees at all levels of skills. At the same time, employees get mobile, search for attractive, stable, and future-oriented job opportunities, and need support to access labor offers all around Europe. The European Erasmus+ project CONNECT! (connect-erasmus.eu) aims to connect career guidance and counselling (CGC) with human resources (HR) in enterprises, for developing and advancing higher education and training in practice. To develop the higher education course two main phases were followed. In the first phase, the involved partners (Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Greece, Austria, and Serbia) conducted an analysis of the national situation. In the second phase, 79 HR and 77 CGC counselors were involved to answer a qualitative survey about the perceptions and best career and life

designing practices. The comparative analysis of the national results allowed to identify similarities and differences and identify the main issue to be targeted. The training consists of 5 units that last 4.5 hours each and cover the following topics: *The changing world of work, Innovative concepts, and development for company-based career work/HRM, Current theoretical and methodological approaches for counsellors and coaches in the company context, Connecting Guidance, Counselling and coaching for employees and the context of company-based career work, Changing in practice the organizations.* After the evaluation of 10 experts from diverse countries, it has been piloted with higher education students. This presentation will focus on the Italian adaptation and the results of the piloting that initially involved 38 university master students in psychology. Two ad-hoc questionnaires about expectations and self-efficacy beliefs and one questionnaire about learning were used to verify its efficacy. Strengths and weaknesses will be discussed.

Keywords: *Career counseling and guidance, HR, training program, higher education.*

DOES VACCINE SCARCITY INFLUENCE THE EFFECT OF CONSPIRACY BELIEFS ON INTENTION TO VACCINATE AGAINST COVID-19?

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Abstract

Vaccination against Covid-19, a major public health issue, comes up against many fears that fuel strong vaccine hesitancy, when it is not rejected. The main explanation that is used to explain it is the adherence to conspiracy theories (ACT) (Keeley, 1999). However, the literature provides contradictory results about the ACT effects on compliance with health recommendations (e.g., Allington et al., 2020; D iaz and Cova, 2020; Imhoff & Lamberty, 2020). Furthermore, psychological reactance (PR) (Brehm, 1966) moderates the relationship between ACT and vaccine intentions (Bordarie & Plichon, 2021). In other words, the more individuals adhere to conspiracy theories, the less they have the intention to get vaccinated; and this effect is even stronger when they also are reactant, i.e., they feel their freedom of choice threatened. This study tries to supply a more global model by integrating the perceived scarcity of vaccines as a moderator of the relationship between PR and/or ACT and vaccine intentions.

The sample consisted of 715 participants (59.6% female and 40.4% male) with a mean age of 45.17 years (SD = 18.7). The questionnaire included 3 standardised scales, measuring respectively PR (14 items), ACT (5 items), perceived scarcity (4 items) and 2 items measuring vaccine intention.

The results confirmed the tools internal consistency. Linear regression analyses confirmed the role of both PR and ACT on vaccine intention. The scarcity does not influence the relationship between PR and intentions, neither the one between ACT and intentions. However, scarcity moderates the link between PR and ACT ($p=.02$) confirming the highly complex relationship that individuals can have with conspiracy beliefs.

The intention to get vaccinated against Covid-19 is under influence of both PR and ACT and we also know that PR moderates the relationship between ACT and intention. The moderating effect of scarcity between PR and ACT testify that the ACT depends on other external variables and could be the consequence of the context, more than a disposition to ACT. Thus, in general we can say that the more reactant people are, the more they adhere to conspiracy theories; but this positive effect is less important when people perceived a higher vaccine scarcity. These results open perspectives for vaccinal strategies and information or awareness campaigns in order to convince the most hesitant participants.

Keywords: *Covid-19, psychological reactance, conspiracy theories adherence, vaccine hesitancy, vaccine scarcity.*
