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Assessing Theory of Mind Abilities in Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder: A Psychometric Study of the Faux Pas Recognition Test in Serbian*

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Theory of Mind (ToM) is a social-cognitive ability to understand the mental states of others. ToM functions are compromised in the case of mental disorders characterized by cognitive impairments. The Faux Pas Recognition test (FPRT) is considered a good measure of verbal aspects of ToM as it measures social adaptation through the adequate interpretation of potentially sensitive and awkward social situations. However, data on FPRT psychometric properties is somewhat limited. The aim of the present study is the psychometric evaluation of the FPRT in Serbian population. The adapted version in Serbian has been administered to 268 healthy participants, 30 patients with schizophrenia and 31 with bipolar affective disorder. The results show a high internal consistencies of Faux Pas stories ($\alpha = .954$), Control stories ($\alpha = .929$) and overall test ($\alpha = .936$). Both Horn's parallel analysis and confirmatory factor analysis indicated that a single-factor solution is optimal, supporting the premise of a general ToM ability underlying performance across test. The Faux Pas test showed good discriminative

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Informed consent. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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power in differentiation between individuals from healthy and clinical populations making it a useful clinical instrument.

Keywords: Faux Pas recognition test, mood disorders, psychotic disorders, social cognition, theory of mind

Highlights:

- The aim is the psychometric evaluation of the Faux Pas test in the Serbian population.
- FPRT discriminates between healthy and clinical groups well.
- Results support the premise of a single factor, general ToM ability.

Perceived Stress in Italian Coaches and the Effect of Rebooting in sport Activities*

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Perceived stress in Italian coaches and sport mental health were investigated during the rebooting of sport activities following the first COVID-19 lockdown period. A sample of 237 coaches from various sports were asked to answer the Italian version of the Perceived Stress Scale and the Sport Mental Health Continuum, together with reporting of demographic information. Coaches' perceived stress levels were compared with data collected during the lockdown period. Women showed a significant decrease in their perceived stress levels compared to the lockdown period, whereas this was not true for men.

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Hierarchical regression indicated that, during the rebooting phase, increased age of coaches and their psychological well-being experienced in sporting contexts (a sport mental health dimension) were predictive of decreased perceived stress levels. Practical implications for practitioners working in this field are discussed in the conclusions.

Keywords: sport psychology, well-being, mental health, lockdown, COVID-19 pandemic

Highlights:

- Perceived stress levels in women were lower in the rebooting phase than during the lockdown.
- Perceived stress levels in men did not vary significantly between lockdown and the rebooting phase.
- The age of coaches and their psychological well-being experienced in sporting contexts were predictive of perceived stress levels.

The Relationship Between Social Support and Uncertainty of COVID-19: The Mediating Roles of Resilience and Academic Self-Efficacy*

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This study examined the mediating effect of resilience and academic self-efficacy (psychological resources) in the relationship between social support and uncertainty of COVID-19. We recruited 607 Turkish undergraduate students (68% females) with a mean age of 21.71 years ($SD=3.18$). Results showed that perceived social support positively predicted resilience and academic self-efficacy, while social support, resilience, and academic self-efficacy negatively predicted uncertainty of COVID-19. Findings highlight the significance of investing in social support resources for orchestrating gains in psychological resources, which may then support one another to act collectively to assuage the uncertainty of COVID-19. Theoretical contribution and practical implications of the results as well as study limitations and future research are discussed in the paper.

Keywords: perceived social support, resilience, academic self-efficacy, uncertainty of COVID-19

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Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Data availability statement. The data that support the findings of this study are available on reasonable request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to information that could compromise the privacy of research participants.

Ethical approval. The research protocol was submitted for consideration, comment, guidance and approval to the Preston University's Research Ethics Committee. After obtaining the approval, all procedures performed in the study were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

Informed consent. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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Highlights:

- The mediation model demonstrates a viable mechanism for curbing the uncertainty of COVID-19.
- Resilience and academic self-efficacy are pathways linking perceived social support to uncertainty of COVID-19.
- Social support resources may build psychological resources (resilience and academic self-efficacy).
- Psychological resources may bolster each other to act in tandem to alleviate the uncertainty of COVID-19.
- The model may be beneficial post-pandemic by adapting it to include other uncertainties.

The Influence from the Past: Successors' Overseas Growth Experiences and Corporate Risk-taking*

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This study explores the effect of the overseas growth experiences of successors in family businesses on corporate risk-taking. We theorize that successors in family businesses, influenced by psychological characteristics imprinted during their overseas experiences, are more inclined to undertake risky strategic decisions. However, due to considerations related to social emotional wealth, family businesses may intervene in the successors' risk-taking decisions. Therefore, family control may positively or negatively moderate the relationship between successors' overseas growth experiences and corporate risk-taking. Our theoretical expectations are tested using a matched sample of Chinese-listed family firms from 2012 to 2021. With supportive empirical results, we contribute to the literature on risk-taking by

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Conflict of Interest. On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval. The present study was carried out following the ethical standards of the institutional and national research committees and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and later amendments, and all other related ethical commitments. Our study was conducted with the consent of the Ethics Committee of University.

Informed Consent. The corresponding author is sure that informed, written consent was obtained from all participants and was clearly stated. Written informed consent to participate was obtained from the parents/ guardians of the minors included in this study.

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exploring the predecessors of corporate risk-taking and enriching SEW theory by bringing in the insights of imprinting theory.

Keywords: family business successor, overseas growth experience, corporate risk-taking, imprint, family control

Highlights:

- Family business successors, imprinted by overseas experiences in the sensitive growth phases, develop a heightened preference for corporate risk-taking.
- Family control heterogeneity affects the implementation of risk-taking preferences of successors with different overseas experiences.
- In the context of family businesses, the effects of social-emotional wealth and successors' imprints should be studied jointly rather than isolated.

The Mediating Role of Optimism and Self-efficacy in the Relationship Between Job Autonomy and Turnover Intention*

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This study sought to find empirical evidence that supports the Job Demands-Resources model's extension, i.e., the inclusion of personal resources as a mediator between job resources and work-related outcomes in the model. Using the Conservation of Resources (COR) theory, we hypothesized that optimism and self-efficacy mediate the relationship between job autonomy and turnover intention. A convenience sample of 168 employees (45.2% female) working in diverse companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina was applied to test our hypothesis. The relationship between job autonomy and turnover intention was fully mediated by optimism. The obtained finding extends the Job Demands-Resources model by theoretically and empirically including the mediating role of personal resources in the relationship between job resources and work-related outcomes. In addition, the obtained result supports the Conservation of Resources theory, i.e., it confirms that existing resources can accumulate further resources that benefits employee behaviour.

Keywords: optimism, self-efficacy, turnover intention, Job Demands-Resources model (JD-R model), Conservation of Resources theory (COR theory)

Highlights:

- The relationship between job autonomy and turnover intention is fully mediated by optimism.
- The JD-R model is empirically supported and extended by presenting a new role of personal resources in the model.
- The COR theory is supported by empirical evidence.

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Parent Resilience, Couple Burnout, and Misogyny in Fathers With Disabled Children*

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This study aims to examine the relationship between parent resilience, couple burnout, and misogyny of fathers with disabled children, while also investigating the mediating effect of parent resilience on the relationship between misogyny and couple burnout. This study included a sample of 120 fathers whose children were attending a special education and rehabilitation center. Couple Burnout Scale Short Form, Misogyny Scale, Family Resilience Scale, and Personal Information Form were used as instruments in the study. The findings revealed a significant relationship between couple burnout and levels of misogyny, as well

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Compliance with Ethical Standards. At the beginning of the form applied in the study, an informed consent form was added to the participants and it was stated that volunteerism was essential. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study. The research was approved by the decision of Selcuk University Faculty of Education Ethics Committee dated 13.01.2022 and numbered 213080.

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Author contributions. Mustafa Güler: Approval of the final version of the manuscript; manuscript critical review; study conception and planning, preparation and writing of the manuscript, critical literature review. Binaz Bozkur: Approval of the final version of the manuscript; data collection; analysis and interpretation of data, manuscript critical review. Hasan Ali Güler: Approval of the final version of the manuscript; critical literature review, manuscript critical review, interpretation of data, writing of the manuscript.

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as a negative relationship between couple burnout and perception of parent resilience. Additionally, a negative relationship was observed between the level of misogyny and parent resilience. Importantly, parent resilience was found to mediate the relationship between level of misogyny and couple burnout, explaining 24.5% of the total variance. Based on these findings, it is recommended to prioritize psychological interventions that strengthen resilience of fathers with disabled children.

Keywords: disabled child, father, couple burnout, misogyny, parent resilience.

Highlights:

- Couple burnout is positively correlated with level of misogyny and negatively correlated with parent resilience.
- Parent resilience and misogyny predicted couple burnout.
- Parent resilience mediated the relationship between the levels of misogyny and couple burnout