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## CONTENTS

A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY ON EARLY CHILDHOOD AUTISM RESEARCH <i>Muhammed Celal Uras, Mehmet Şata, Alican Kaya, Arash Ziapour, &amp; Murat Yıldırım</i> .....	111
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE TURKISH VERSION OF THE BINGE EATING SCALE <i>Furkan Tosyali, &amp; Mehmet Harma</i> .....	129
CORRELATES OF SPORT SATISFACTION: THE ROLE OF SUCCESS LEVEL, PERSONALITY TRAITS, AND EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE IN TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL SPORTS <i>Duško Lepir &amp; Siniša Lakić</i> .....	149
THE LIFE HISTORY OF PSYCHOPATHY: A DISTINCTIVE ROLE OF BOLDNESS <i>Janko Međedović</i> .....	169
TEMPORAL EXTENSION: WHAT WE KNOW OR BELIEVE WE KNOW ABOUT A PERSON DISPLAYING SPECIFIC EMOTIONS? <i>Marija Pejičić</i> .....	185
PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR: THE ROLE OF VALUES, NORMS, AND NATURE RELATEDNESS <i>Oara Prundeanu, Octav-Sorin Candel, Nicoleta Laura Popa, Ştefan Boncu</i> .....	205



## A Bibliometric Study on Early Childhood Autism Research\*

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This study aimed to determine trends in early childhood autism research and to suggest directions for future research. A total of 4366 studies related to autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in early childhood were retrieved from the Web of Science database. In total, 2744 articles that met all the selection criteria were selected for review. The VOSviewer and HistCite software were used to conduct bibliometric and co-occurrence analyses. Analyses were conducted regarding the distribution of categories based on publication counts and the distribution of publications and citations by year, geographical distribution, hot topics, and analysis of journals, authors, and global/local citations. This article provides an objective review of recent research between 1994 and 2023 to consider how the field has evolved and focused over time. Our analysis demonstrated a notable rise in articles on ASD in early childhood in recent years. Themes such as “inclusive education,” “inclusion,” “primary care,” “activity schedules,” “outcome measures,” “mathematics,” and “motor skills” have been frequently associated with ASD in early childhood research. However, their frequency was low. ASD in early childhood is addressed by various disciplinary studies, emphasizing the need for interdisciplinary research. The current findings have important contributions to research and practice.

**Keywords:** autism spectrum disorder, child development disorders, neurodevelopmental disorders, preschool

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**Highlights:**

- Interest in autism research in early childhood has been rapidly increasing in recent years
- Autism research in early childhood is focused on linguistics, behavioral sciences, family studies and pharmacology
- Early interventions are important in reducing symptoms and skill development of autism in early childhood

## Validity and Reliability of the Turkish Version of the Binge Eating Scale\*

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Studying binge eating is profoundly important for understanding its underlying mechanisms and developing effective interventions. Its measurement for non-clinical samples holds a pivotal role. The current study aims to examine the psychometric properties of the Turkish version of the Binge Eating Scale (BES) for the first time. The study included a non-clinical sample ( $N = 323$ ) consisting of participants from 18 to 61 years old. Internal consistency, construct validity, and BES association with other measures were examined. We found a high internal consistency for the single-factor structure of the BES ( $\alpha = .84$ ). The internal consistency was weaker for the two-factor model, including cognitive/emotional and behavioral sub-dimensions ( $\alpha = .75$  and  $.67$ , respectively). Confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs) were conducted separately to test single-factor and two-factor structures of the BES. A single-factor structure measuring binge eating (BE) severity was accepted as the final version of the scale. BE was significantly related to body mass index (BMI), self-control, and body dissatisfaction in the expected directions. The current findings supported the single-factor structure. As a result, it has been shown that the Turkish version of the BES is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

**Keywords:** Binge Eating Scale, validity, reliability, adaptation, psychometric properties, Turkey, Turkish version

### Highlights:

- The Turkish version of the BES represents a single-factor structure measuring binge eating severity.
- The Turkish version of the BES could be a valid measurement tool.
- The Turkish version of the BES could be a reliable measurement tool.

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# Correlates of Sport Satisfaction: The Role of Success Level, Personality Traits, and Emotional Competence in Team and Individual Sports\*

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Sport satisfaction is a crucial construct for sport psychologists, given its significant impact on athletes' psychological well-being and engagement in sport activities. We aimed to explore the relationships between demographic, contextual, and personal factors with athlete sport satisfaction. A battery of measures, including the Athletic Satisfaction Questionnaire (ASQ), Big Five Inventory (BFI), and Emotional Skills and Competence Questionnaire (ESCQ45), was administered to a sample of 277 athletes (41.1% female) from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sample represented a wide range of 16 different sports, encompassing both team ( $n = 170$ ) and individual sports ( $n = 107$ ), across various levels of competitive success. The analyses revealed that emotional competence and personality traits were the strongest correlates of sport satisfaction. Additionally, our results underscore the significance of the type of sport (team or individual) as a moderator, suggesting its importance for future research.

**Keywords:** emotional competence, Big Five, athletes, sport satisfaction

## Highlights:

- Emotional competence and personality traits emerged as the most significant correlates of sport satisfaction.
- The type of sport seems to be an important moderator, with significantly more variance explained for individual sports.
- Athletes in individual sports tend to be more satisfied and open to experience compared to athletes in team sports

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# The Life History of Psychopathy: A Distinctive Role of Boldness\*

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Previous research of psychopathic traits in the context of life history were limited by using single-score psychopathy measures and analyzing only some aspects of human life history. In the present study, we explored the associations between triarchic psychopathy traits (Meanness, Boldness, and Disinhibition) and a large number of life history indicators (childhood environment, age of menarche and first sexual intercourse, short and long-term mating, intra-sexual competition, and reproductive motivation) using a data from a community sample (N=486). We used network analysis to estimate the associations between the variables and their centrality indices in the network. The results were mostly in line with the hypothesis that psychopathy represents a set of behavioral traits that depicts a faster pace of life. However, some differences between psychopathic traits in the life history traits also emerged, showing different associations between psychopathy traits and life history indicators, especially regarding Boldness trait. Furthermore, Boldness showed a markedly higher centrality in the network compared to other psychopathy traits. Taken together, the results suggest that Boldness has the highest adaptive potential of all psychopathy traits. The findings are implicative for understanding psychopathy's pace of life and adaptive potential of psychopathic characteristics.

*Keywords:* psychopathy, life history, pace of life syndrome, boldness, mating, reproductive motivation

## Highlights:

- The life history theory predicts that psychopathy is associated with faster life history
- However, the existing data frequently overlook the differences between narrow psychopathy traits
- We analyzed the associations between TriPM psychopathy traits and various life history indicators
- The findings are largely in line with the fast pace of life hypothesis regarding psychopathy
- Boldness trait showed specific importance in life history network and elevated potential for evolution

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# Temporal Extension: What We Know or Believe We Know About a Person Displaying Specific Emotions?\*

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This study investigated how the facial expressions of six basic emotions, the gender of the face stimuli, and observer's need for closure affect impression formation. The sample included 434 students aged 18 to 25, 334 of whom were tasked with recognizing emotions, evaluating the face stimuli using the Interpersonal Adjective Scales-Revised, and completing the Need for Closure Scale (main study); while 100 assessed the attractiveness of the face stimuli (a pilot study with the aim to control for the effect of the assessed dimension). Individuals recognized as angry were perceived as the most dominant, while sad ones were the dominant. Happiness was linked to the greatest affiliative perception, whereas the faces with disgust and anger expressions were seen as least affiliative. Generally, men were perceived as more dominant and less affiliative, except for face stimuli depicting anger and disgust. Individuals exhibiting a greater need for closure tended to perceive fearful faces as less dominant and less affiliative, whereas those showing anger were perceived as more dominant. However, these tendencies need further research due to their weakness. The results were discussed within the framework of the communication theory of emotions and gender stereotypes.

*Keywords:* impression formation, emotion, dominance, affiliation, need for closure

## Highlights:

- Angry faces were perceived as the most dominant, and sad ones as the least dominant.
- Happy faces were seen as the most, and disgusted and angry ones as the least affiliative.
- Participants considered men more dominant and less affiliative than women.

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# Pro-Environmental Behavior: The Role of Values, Norms, and Nature Relatedness\*

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Environment-friendly behavior can offer multiple benefits in the reduction of environmental challenges and problems faced today. The present study tested several factors (i.e., values, norms, and nature relatedness) that can contribute to a better understanding of individual pro-environmental behavior (PEB). Using a convenience sample of 714 participants we tested several models to assess the effect of values (biospheric, altruistic, hedonic and egoistic) on environmental behavior, mediated by nature relatedness. Moreover, in the current research, we tested the moderating role of norms (social pro-environmental descriptive and injunctive norms and personal pro-environmental injunctive norms) in the relationship between values, nature relatedness, and pro-environmental behaviors, to assess whether personal and social norms can act as potent enhancers of environmental behaviors. The results indicate that biospheric and altruistic values contribute to nature relatedness and through it, to higher levels of pro-environmental behaviors, while self-enhancement values (i.e., hedonic, and egoistic) were not directly linked to pro-environmental behavior but were indirectly associated with it through nature relatedness. The moderated mediation analysis highlighted that the most consistent moderator was the personal pro-environmental injunctive norm. We discuss practical implications related to environmental policy-making targeting social norms depending on individual values.

*Keywords:* pro-environmental behavior, value orientation, norms, nature relatedness

## Highlights:

- Nature relatedness mediates the link between environmental values and PEB.
- The effects of biospheric, hedonic and egoistic values vary according to personal pro-environmental injunctive norms.
- The effect of egoistic values varies according to social pro-environmental norms.

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