

between job satisfaction of nurses in relation to workplace and to determine the relationship between locus of control with job satisfaction. The study was conducted on a sample of 81 nurses and technicians from the University Hospital Osijek. Methods: Job satisfaction scale was used for testing of general attitude and areas of job satisfaction and work locus of control scale. The results showed no significant difference in job satisfaction according to the place of work. According to the job satisfaction all the respondents are satisfied in the area of activity $M = 15.3$ ($SD = 2.6$), and the least in the field of promotion $M = 10.2$ ($SD = 2.6$). Total area of job satisfaction and locus of control have no significant association, but results shows a significant correlation between internal locus of control and two areas of job satisfaction in the negative direction: superior ($r = -.237$, $p < .005$) and organization of work $r = -.456$, $p < .001$). Conclusion: Total nurses/technicians are satisfied with their job, although noticeable is variations in relation to place of work and by all subjects dominated a greater degree of external locus of control.

Keywords: nurses and technicians, job satisfaction, work locus of control

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Relacije psihopatije i bazičnih dimenzija ličnosti

Za razumevanje fenomena psihopatije od posebne važnosti jeste ispitivanje relacija psihopatije sa drugim psihološkim konstruktima, među kojima se posebno značajnim izdvajaju osobine ličnosti. Neki autori ističu da se psihopatija može razumeti i kao konstelacija određenih osobina ličnosti zasnovanih na petofaktorskom modelu. Uprkos različitim operacionalizacijama pet faktora ličnosti, čini se da su odnosi psihopatije sa njima postojani nezavisno od operacionalizacije. Većina istraživanja sugerše da tipičan psihopatski profil podrazumeva visoke skorove na Ekstraverziji, a niske na Neuroticizmu, Prijatnosti i Savesnosti, pri čemu je niska Savesnost u većoj meri odlika rizičnog životnog stila i antisocijalnog ponašanja, dok je niska Prijatnost u većoj meri povezana sa afektivnim crtama i manipulativnošću. S obzirom da na našoj populaciji nije proveravana povezanost Harova četiri faktora psihopatije, operacionalizovanih

preko Upitnika za procenu psihopatije, sa dimenzijama ličnosti petofaktorskog modela, cilj istraživanja jeste ispitivanje relacija ovih konstrukata na zatvorskoj populaciji. Na uzorku od 158 osoba lišenih slobode (76.7% muškog pola), prosečne starosti 35.65 godina (SD = 9.28) primenjeni su Upitnik za procenu psihopatije (PAQ) i upitnik Velikih pet plus dva (VP+2). Kako bi se utvrdile linearne kombinacije između dva skupa varijabli sprovedena je kanonička korelaciona analiza kojom su dobijena dva para statistički značajnih faktora. Prvi par kanoničkih faktora ukazuje na pozitivnu povezanost Ekstraverzije i Otvorenosti ka iskustvu i negativnu povezanost Savesnosti sa bihevioralnim stilom, odnosno Životnim stilom i Antisocijalnim ponašanjem, sa 26% objašnjene zajedničke varijanse. Ovakva konstelacija osobina ličnosti odražava visok aktivitet i sniženu samokontrolu koja se može manifestovati potragom za uzbudljivim situacijama i doživljajima. Drugi par kanoničkih faktora ukazuje nanegativnu povezanost Neuroticizma sa ličnosnim aspektima psihopata, tačnije Psihopatskim afektom, sa 14% objašnjene zajedničke varijanse. Nizak skor na Neuroticizmu mogao bi biti osnova afektivne zaravnjenosti koja odlikuje osobe sa psihopatskim crtama. Kliničke implikacije će biti prodiskutovane u radu.

Ključne reči: psihopatija, PAQ, osobine ličnosti, VP+2, kanonička korelaciona analiza

The relation between psychopathy and basic personality dimensions

When it comes to understanding the phenomenon of psychopathy, examining its relation to other psychological constructs is of a great importance, with the personality traits being especially significant. Some authors point out that psychopathy can be seen as a constellation of certain personality traits based on the five-factor model. Despite the different operationalizations of the five personality factors, it seems as if their relation to psychopathy is independent to operationalization. Most research suggests that a typical psychopath profile consists of high scores on Extraversion, and low ones on Neuroticism, Kindness and Consciousness, with the low Consciousness mostly indicating risky life style and antisocial behaviour, and low Kindness mostly being connected to affective behaviour and manipulateness. Since our population has not been examined through Hare's four-factor model of psychopathy, operationalized by the Psychopathy Assessment Questionnaire, with the dimensions of personality of the five-factor model, the goal of the research is examining the relations of these constructs on prison population. In a sample of 158 people who have been deprived of freedom (76.7% male), with the average age of 35.65 years (SD = 9.28),

Psychopathy Assessment and the Big Five plus two questionnaires have been used. In order to establish a linear combination between the two groups of variables, a canonical correlation analysis was conducted, which gave two pair of statistically significant factors. The first pair of canonical factors indicates a positive connection between Extraversion and Openness to experience and a negative connection of Consciousness with a behavioural style, that is, Life style and Antisocial behaviour, with a 26% explained mutual variance. A personality traits constellation such as this one signifies high activity and low self-control which can be manifested through a search for exciting situations and adventures. The other pair of canonical factors indicates a negative connection of Neuroticism with personality aspects of psychopaths, that is, Psychopathical affect, with 14% explained mutual variance. Low Neuroticism score could serve as a base for flat affect which is found in people with psychopath tendencies. Clinical implications will be further discussed in this paper.

Keywords: psychopathy, PAQ, personality traits, Big five+2, cononical correlation analysis

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Spolne i dobne razlike u korištenju interneta osnovnoškolaca

Korištenje interneta dio je svakodnevice, a potiče brojne reakcije stručne i opće javnosti. Stoga je cilj ovog istraživanja utvrditi trendove u korištenju interneta u osnovnoškolaca, osobito utvrditi postoje li spolne i dobne razlike u istom. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 505 učenika viših razreda (od toga 258 dječaka) iz četiri osnovne škole sa šireg područja grada Osijeka. Provjeravajući pomoću kojih uređaja najčešće pristupaju internetu (bilo je moguće izabrati više uređaja), pokazalo se da više od polovice sudionika (njih 54.6%) koristi mobitele u tu svrhu, a 24.4% pristupa preko vlastitog računala. Ukupno 37.3% sudionika koristi zajednička obiteljska računala kojima roditelji imaju pristup. Spolne razlike su utvrđene u pristupanju internetu preko vlastitog računala ($\chi^2 = 9.16$, $p = .002$) i mobitela ($\chi^2 = 6.64$, $p =$