



Contribution ID: 213

Type: Vortrag

Ambiguity, reactance, and the vaccination against covid-19

Tuesday, 6 September 2022 16:25 (20 minutes)

Since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, vaccination and its necessity to stop the pandemic have been discussed adversarially. The largely positive acceptance of the various vaccines is countered by vaccine hesitancy and vaccine refusal. Possible reasons for the rejection of vaccination include the belief in conspiracy theories, the fear of vaccination or vaccine damage, and the underlying psychological phenomena of ambiguity intolerance or reactance. The present study examines ambiguity intolerance and reactance as possible predictors of attitudes toward vaccination against Covid-19. Ambiguity intolerance was measured with items by Radant and Dalbert, the reactance scale was provided by Herzberg, and the attitude against the covid-19 vaccination was measured by a new scale by Janssens and colleagues. The established scales of the GAD7, WHO5, PHQ9, and SSS8 were co-collected as control variables. Preliminary results show that ambiguity intolerance is stably positively correlated with vaccination readiness and education level. The tendency to reactance, depressiveness, anxiety, and somatic symptoms does not correlate with the willingness to be vaccinated.

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Session Classification: RG Bewältigung der COVID-19-Pandemie

Track Classification: Gesundheitspsychologie