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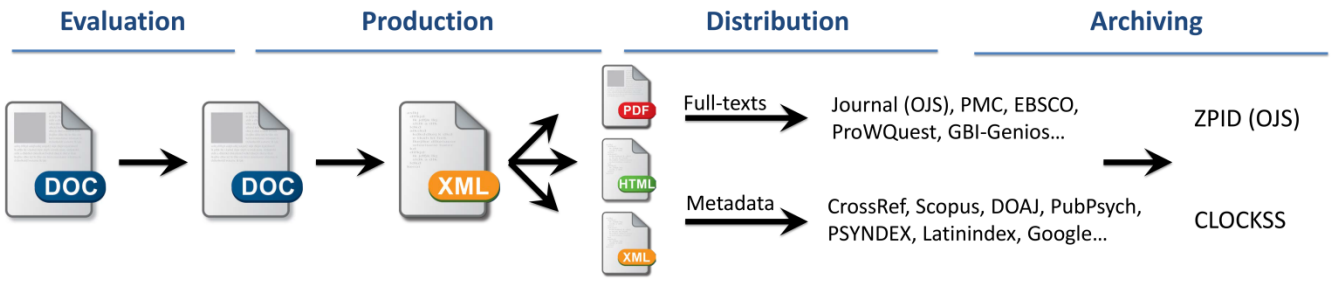

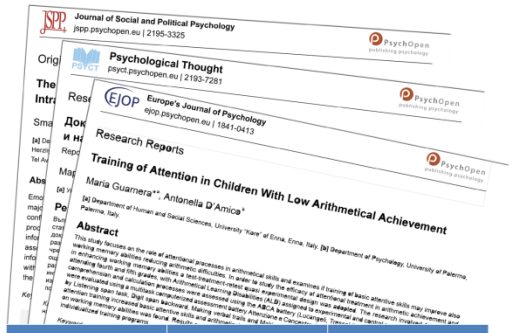

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Approved November 19, 2015 by the American National Standards Institute

Published by the National Information Standards Organization
Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A

Quelle: http://jats.niso.org

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PMC US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

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Journal List › Eur J Psychol › v.11(4); 2015 Nov › PMC4873080

Eur J Psychol. 2015 Nov; 11(4): 632–650. PMCID: PMC4873080
Published online 2015 Nov 27. doi: 10.5964/ejop.v11i4.866

A Cross-Sectional Survey Study About the Most Common Solitary and Social Flow Activities to Extend the Concept of Optimal Experience

Tímea Magyaródi[*,a] and Attila Oláh[a]

Monitoring Editor: Izabela Lebuda

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Abstract

Previous assumptions note that the most powerful experiences of engagement are shared with others. Therefore, in the framework of positive psychology, to expand the dynamic interactionism-related flow theory, we have attempted to conduct an exploratory study about flow to reveal the most common activities that can trigger this experience during solitary or social situations. The study involved 1,709 adult participants from Hungary (Age: M = 26.95, SD = 11.23). They read descriptions about optimal experience in solitary and social situations and were asked to identify the activity from their life that is most typically followed by the described experiences. The social context was supplemented by other flow-related questions for a deeper understanding and to contribute to the research. According to the results the most typical solitary flow activities are found to be work, sports, creative activities and reading. The most common flow-inducing social activities are work and sports. The choice of the most frequent flow-inducing activities in both solitary and interpersonal situations is dependent on the gender of the respondent, and various demographical factors can influence the frequency of flow experiences in different contexts. Analysis reveal that optimal experience during a social interaction is determined by the perceived level of challenges, the perceived level of cooperation, the immediateness and clarity of the feedback, and the level of the skill. Our study may contribute to the broadening purpose of positive psychology as it focuses on the interpersonal level in relation to flow experience, which, in turn, may also support a higher level of well-being.

Keywords: solitary, social, flow, interactionism, demographic, induction, activity

Introduction

Positive psychology, a science of the new millennium, aims to investigate positive experiences and personality factors that are embedded in social contexts (Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000). With regard to the effort on the part of positive psychology to not only establish research at the individual

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A Cross-Sectional Survey Study About the Most Common Solitary and Social Flow Activities to Extend the Concept of Optimal Experience

Tímea Magyaródi and Attila Oláh

Additional article information

Abstract

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Introduction

Positive psychology, a science of the new millennium, aims to

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Research Reports

A Cross-Sectional Survey Study About the Most Common Solitary and Social Flow Activities to Extend the Concept of Optimal Experience

Tímea Magyaródi*[a], Attila Oláh[a]

[a] Department of Personality and Health Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary.

Abstract

Previous assumptions note that the most powerful experiences of engagement are shared with others. Therefore, in the framework of positive psychology, to expand the dynamic interactionism-related flow theory, we have attempted to conduct an exploratory study about flow to reveal the most common activities that can trigger this experience during solitary or social situations. The study involved 1,709 adult participants from Hungary (Age: M = 26.95, SD = 11.23). They read descriptions about optimal experience in solitary and social situations and were asked to identify the activity from their life that is most typically followed by the described experiences. The social context was supplemented by other flow-related questions for a deeper understanding and to contribute to the research. According to the results the most typical solitary flow activities are found to be work, sports, creative activities and reading. The most common flow-inducing social activities are work and sports. The choice of the most frequent flow-inducing activities in both solitary and interpersonal situations is dependent on the gender of the respondent, and various demographical factors can influence the frequency of flow experiences in different contexts. Analysis reveal that optimal experience during a social interaction is determined by the perceived level of challenges, the perceived level of cooperation, the immediateness and clarity of the feedback, and the level of the skill. Our study may contribute to the broadening purpose of positive psychology as it focuses on the interpersonal level in relation to flow experience, which, in turn, may also support a higher level of well-being.

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Introduction

Positive psychology, a science of the new millennium, aims to investigate positive experiences and personality factors that are embedded in social contexts (Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000). With regard to the effort on the part of positive psychology to not only establish research at the individual level, but also check the path towards well-being and growth at dyadic and group levels (Sheldon, Kashdan, & Steger, 2011), the main task of the present paper is to focus on the social level of positive experiences, highlighting Csikszentmihalyi's flow concept (1990)

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XML basierter **Metadatenimport**:

- Articles and Issues XML Plugin

XML basierter **Metadatenexport**:

- CrossRef XML Export Plugin
- PubMed XML Export Plugin
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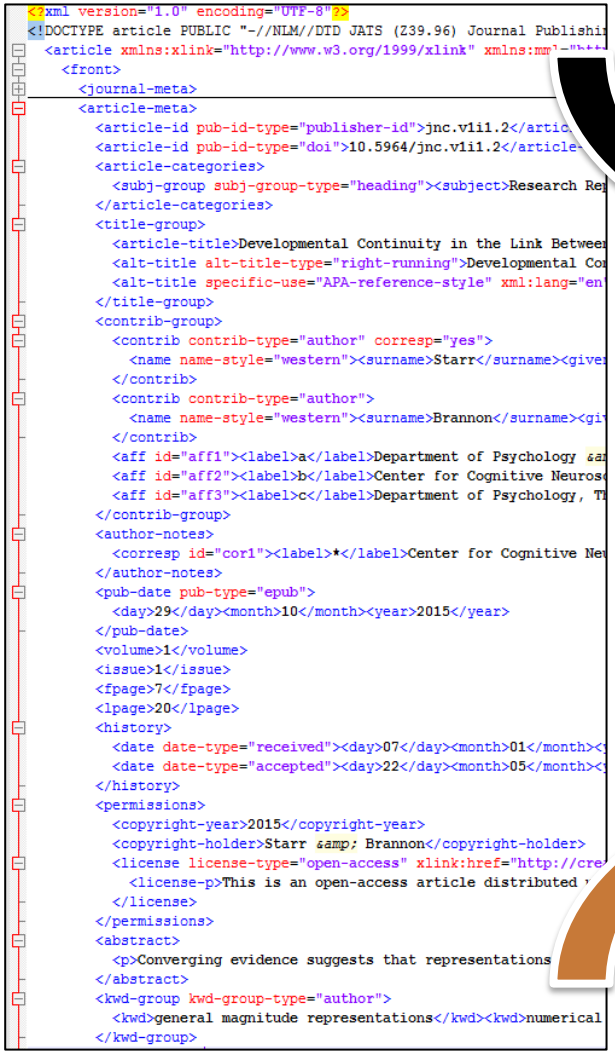
OJS: Getrennter Dokument- und (Meta)Datenfluss

OJS: Getrennter Dokument- und (Meta)Datenfluss

OJS: Verbundener Dokument- und (Meta)Datenfluss



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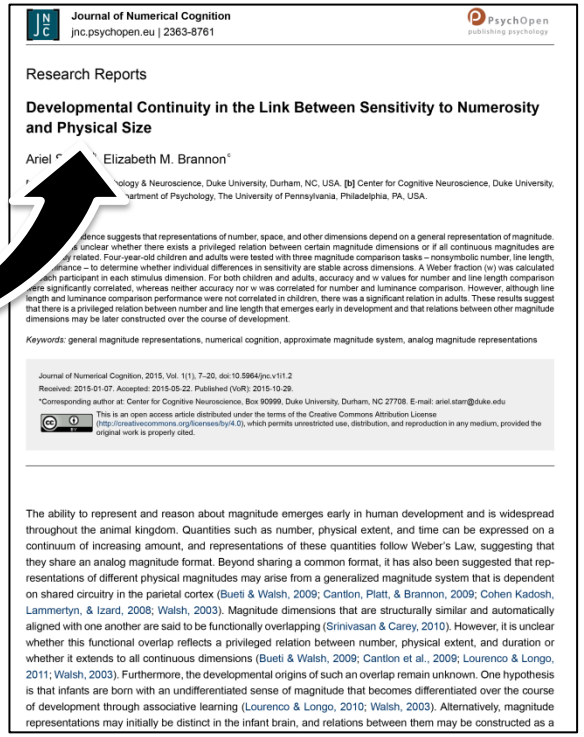
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Research Reports

Developmental Continuity in the Link Between Sensitivity to Numerosity and Physical Size

Ariel [illegible], Elizabeth M. Brannon[c]

[illegible]ology & Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA. [b] Center for Cognitive Neuroscience, Duke University, [illegible]artment of Psychology, The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

[illegible]dence suggests that representations of number, space, and other dimensions depend on a general representation of magnitude. [illegible] unclear whether there exists a privileged relation between certain magnitude dimensions or if all continuous magnitudes are [illegible]y related. Four-year-old children and adults were tested with three magnitude comparison tasks – nonsymbolic number, line length, [illegible]minance – to determine whether individual differences in sensitivity are stable across dimensions. A Weber fraction (w) was calculated [illegible]each participant in each stimulus dimension. For both children and adults, accuracy and w values for number and line length comparison [illegible]were significantly correlated, whereas neither accuracy nor w was correlated for number and luminance comparison. However, although line [illegible]length and luminance comparison performance were not correlated in children, there was a significant relation in adults. These results suggest that there is a privileged relation between number and line length that emerges early in development and that relations between other magnitude dimensions may be later constructed over the course of development.

Keywords: general magnitude representations, numerical cognition, approximate magnitude system, analog magnitude representations

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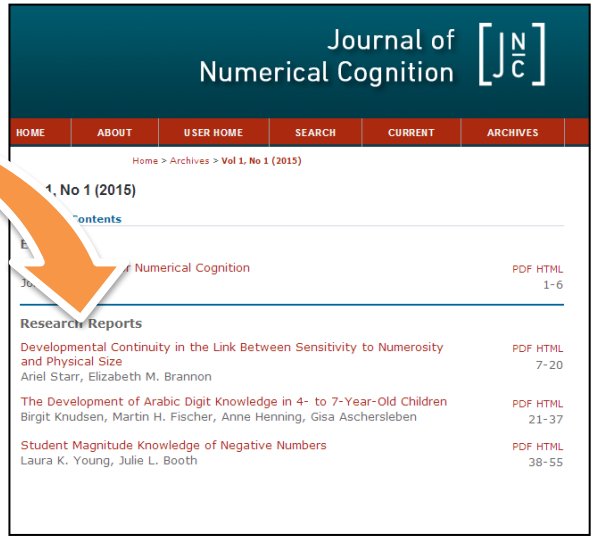
The ability to represent and reason about magnitude emerges early in human development and is widespread throughout the animal kingdom. Quantities such as number, physical extent, and time can be expressed on a continuum of increasing amount, and representations of these quantities follow Weber's Law, suggesting that they share an analog magnitude format. Beyond sharing a common format, it has also been suggested that representations of different physical magnitudes may arise from a generalized magnitude system that is dependent on shared circuitry in the parietal cortex (Bueti & Walsh, 2009; Cantlon, Platt, & Brannon, 2009; Cohen Kadosh, Lammertyn, & Izard, 2008; Walsh, 2003). Magnitude dimensions that are structurally similar and automatically aligned with one another are said to be functionally overlapping (Srinivasan & Carey, 2010). However, it is unclear whether this functional overlap reflects a privileged relation between number, physical extent, and duration or whether it extends to all continuous dimensions (Bueti & Walsh, 2009; Cantlon et al., 2009; Lourenco & Longo, 2011; Walsh, 2003). Furthermore, the developmental origins of such an overlap remain unknown. One hypothesis is that infants are born with an undifferentiated sense of magnitude that becomes differentiated over the course of development through associative learning (Lourenco & Longo, 2010; Walsh, 2003). Alternatively, magnitude representations may initially be distinct in the infant brain, and relations between them may be constructed as a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SUMMARY | REVIEW | EDITING | HISTORY | REFERENCES

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Authors	Ariel Starr, Elizabeth M Brannon
Title	Developmental continuity in the link between sensitivity to numerosity and physical size
Section	Research Reports
Editor	Armin Günther

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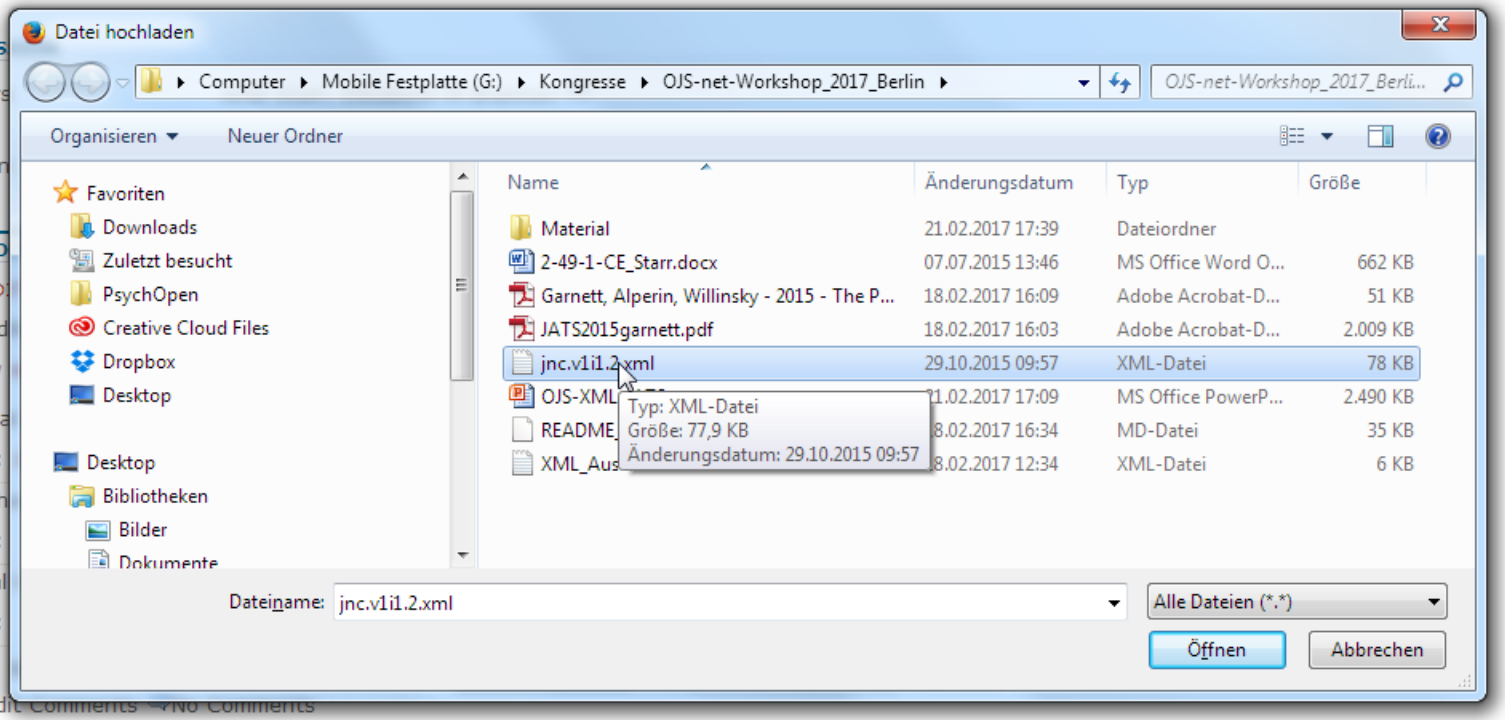

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Abstract	Converging evidence suggests that representations of number, space, and other dimensions depend on a general representation of magnitude. However, it is unclear whether there exists a privileged relation between certain magnitude dimensions or if all continuous magnitudes are equivalently related. Four-year-old children and adults were tested with three magnitude comparison tasks – nonsymbolic number, line length, and luminance – to determine whether individual differences in sensitivity are stable across dimensions. A Weber fraction (w) was calculated for each participant in each stimulus dimension. For both children and adults, accuracy and w values for number and line length comparison were significantly correlated, whereas neither accuracy nor w was correlated for number and luminance comparison. However, although line length and luminance comparison performance were not correlated in children, there was a significant relation in adults. These results suggest that there is a privileged relation between number and line length that emerges early in development and that relations between other magnitude dimensions may be later constructed over the course of development.
Abstract (Translated)	–
DOI	10.5964/jnc.v1i1.2
Keywords	en_US: general magnitude representations; numerical cognition; approximate magnitude system; analog magnitude representations
Language	en
Supporting Agencies	This work was supported by a James McDonnell Foundation Scholar award and NSF Grant 095 1690 from Research and Evaluation on Education in Science and Engineering and Developmental and Learning Sciences to EMB, and a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship and SRCD Student and Early Career Council Dissertation Research Funding Award to AS.
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Alex Garnett,[1] Juan Pablo Alperin,[1] and John Willinsky[2].

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Vielen Dank!

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