PROMOTING ORGAN DONATION THROUGH MORTALITY SALIENCE FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS AND ORIENTATIONS OF RELIGIOSITY

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ABSTRACT

PROMOTING ORGAN DONATION THROUGH MORTALITY SALIENCE FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS AND ORIENTATIONS OF RELIGIOSITY

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The aim of the current thesis is to investigate the impact of mortality salience (MS) coupled with helping prime (HP) on the altruistic behavior of organ donation. For this purpose, individuals were randomly assigned to any of the four conditions: MS and HP, only MS, only HP, control. Besides, eight individual differences were controlled when testing this effect: altruism, religiosity, intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, religious restrictions, death anxiety, belief in afterlife, and body unity. Moreover, it was predicted that the less religious and less intrinsically religious people would be more inclined to organ donation after mortality salience. These hypotheses were tested in two studies with 160 and 141 participants, with online and paper-and-pencil, respectively. The first hypothesis was tested with a MANCOVA, but neither of the studies found the effect of MS or HP on the attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. As the first hypothesis was not supported, the second hypothesis was refuted automatically, since it assumed a main effect of MS. Further analyses revealed that attitudes and intentions were significantly predicted by body unity beliefs and religious restrictions regarding organ donation. The reasons for unexpected results and solutions for possible complications were discussed.

Keywords: Organ Donation, Terror Management Theory, Religiosity, Altruism.

ÖLÜM BELİRGİNLİĞİ ARACILIĞI İLE DİNDARLIĞIN FARKLI DÜZEY VE YÖNELİMLERİNDE ORGAN BAĞIŞINI TEŞVİK ETME

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Bu tezin amacı ölüm belirginliği (ÖB) ve yardım hatırlatıcısının (YH) özgeci bir davranış olan organ bağışı üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu amaçla, katılımcılar dört deneysel grupa rastgele atanmıştır: ÖB ve YH, sadece ÖB, sadece YH, kontrol. Bu etkiler sekiz kişisel farklılık değişkeni kontrol edilerek test edilmiştir: özgecilik, dindarlık, içsel ve dışsal dindarlık, dini kısıtlamalar, ölüm kaygısı, ölümden sonra yaşama inanç ve vücut bütünlüğünü koruma inancı. Bunların ötesinde, yüksek dindarlığa veya içsel dindarlığa sahip olan kişilerin ÖB'nden sonra organ bağışına daha yüksek eğilim göstermeleri beklenmektedir. Bu hipotezler iki çalışmada, 160 ve 141 katılımcı ile, ve internet üzerinden ve kağıt-kalem yöntemi ile test edilmiştir. İlk hipotez MANCOVA ile test edilmiş, fakat iki çalışmada da organ bağışına yönelik tutum ve niyetler üzerinde ne ÖB ne de YH'nin etkisine rastlanmıştır. Birinci hipotez desteklenemediğinden, ikinci hipotez de kendiliğinden reddedilmiştir. Bunların ötesinde yapılan analizler tutum ve niyetlerin, vücut bütünlüğü inançları ve organ bağışına yönelik dini kısıtlamalar tarafından yordandığını göstermiştir. Beklenmeyen sonuçlar ve bunlara yol açan olası karışıklıklara çözümler tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Organ Bağışı, Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı, Dindarlık, Özgecilik.

To my long-missed grandmother, Anka

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Organ donation is the donation of an organ or a tissue to a patient in need of transplantation. In many countries need for organ donation remains as one of the most important problems of the health systems. Similarly, in Turkey, according to the data retrieved from the Turkish Ministry of Health's website, currently, there are 21,848 people waiting for kidney, 2170 people waiting for liver, 538 people waiting for heart, 249 people waiting for pancreas, 32 people waiting for lung, 2 people waiting for small bowel, 3420 people waiting for cornea, and 4 people are waiting for heart valve as registered in the transplantation centers ("Türkiye Organ ve Doku Bilgi Sistemi," n.d.). Various efforts to promote organ donation have been taken by many institutions, but this waiting list has still not been reduced, although a great potential lies in posthumous (upon death) organ donors.

While living donors can only provide a kidney and a lobe of a lung or liver, deceased individuals can donate six organs (kidney, heart, lung, liver, pancreas, and small bowel) and some tissues (such as bone, skin, corneas, middle ear, heart valves, veins, cartilage, tendons, and ligaments; Ganikos, 2010). Therefore, deceased donors can provide more organs and tissues than living donors (U.S. Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network [OPTN]; 2009). However, only when deceased donors die in a hospital where organs can be kept viable, they are eligible to donate their tissues or organs, except corneas and some tissues. When this condition is met, one deceased donor can save up to 10 lives, and give more than 55 additional life years to people in need of transplantation (Gabel, 2006; Schnitzler, Whiting, Brennan, Lentine, Desai, & Chapman, 2005). Despite this potential of organ transplantation from only one deceased individual, organ supply has never met the organ need. On this account, the

present study is concerned with posthumous organ donation with the purpose of indicating one of the key points for promoting organ donation to meet the demand.

While organ donation has been studied from many standpoints within psychology, still an important approach is from the terror management theory perspective. Developed by Greenberg, Solomon, and Pyszczynski (1997), terror management theory (TMT) emphasizes people's wish to be immortal, its relation to their cognitions and behaviors, and the anxiety related to awareness of and thoughts on own mortality. Since the thoughts of organ donation can evoke death related thoughts and anxieties, and donating organs may stand out as an option for immortality, it is reasonable to take a terror management theory approach in studying organ donation. Aside from death anxiety alleviating feature, posthumous organ donation is a typical form of altruistic behavior, which is the purely intrinsic form of prosocial behavior where one acts without expectation of any rewards or recognition for their behavior. In this perspective, posthumous organ donation should be considered as an ingenuous and intrinsically motivated act because it is not possible that a donor can be rewarded or appreciated for saving one's life with his/her organs after own death. So, in addition to terror management, altruism will be considered in relation to attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. Moreover, when studying the topic of death and organ donation, religion and religious orientation should not be disregarded. Whether a person is a believer or not, and even whether a person is intrinsically or extrinsically religious are expected to be important factors toward becoming a donor or non-donor. Therefore, religiosity will be the third main component of this research.

Building attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation on this tripod of TMT, altruism and religiosity, I mainly propose that mortality salience and helping prime will jointly lead to more positive attitudes and increased intentions regarding posthumous organ donation, after controlling for altruism, extrinsic religiosity, death anxiety, religious restriction beliefs of the individuals regarding organ donation, their belief in afterlife, and belief in the importance of preserving body unity for afterlife; and the effects of MS would be stronger for people who are low on general and intrinsic religiosity than people who are stronger in both general and intrinsic religiosity. For

the justification of my hypothesis, in the following sections, first, organ donation will be discussed with its relation to the other constructs for the interest of the current thesis. Then, I will introduce the independent variables of the study in relation to each other. I will, firstly, discuss TMT, then, altruism and helping prime, and lastly, religiosity.

1.1 Organ Donation

As explained earlier, organ donation is the donation of an organ or a tissue from a living or a death person to a patient in need of transplantation, and there has been a serious need for organ donors in the world. Realizing its importance, researchers studied organ donation from many dimensions, such as its personality correlates (Besser, Amir, & Barkan, 2004), communication of organ donation (Morgan & Miller, 2002), theory of reasoned action approach (Horton & Horton, 1991), and cultural factors (Kopfman, Smith, Morrison, Massi, & Yoo, 2002).

Among these studies, some of them have focused on describing who donates (Besser, Amir, & Barkan, 2004; Falomir-Pichastor, Berent, & Pereira, 2011; Gonzalez, 2003). They studied the psychological and demographic factors of donors. For psychological factors of becoming a donor a consensus seems to be reached on some personality variables. In their review article Falomir-Pichastor et al. (2011) point to several socialpsychological factors of organ donation, and listed broadmindedness, cheerfulness, courage, helpfulness, honesty, benevolence, universalism, achievement and stimulation as the common characteristics of donors. However, the Big Five (neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness) were not found to be predictors of donor status (Gonzalez, 2003).

Besides these facilitators of organ donation, some personality characteristics are pointed out to be obstacles for organ donation. For example, some studies found conscious anxiety of death and body unity, fear of burial, belief in afterlife, distrust to the medical system and authoritarianism are shown to prevent people from becoming organ donors (Beser, 2004; Cleveland, 1975; Cleveland & Johnson, 1970; Robbins, 1990; Sanner, 1994). Similarly, centrality of body image in self-concept led people to

refrain from donating their organs for the ends of protecting their self and identity (Belk, 1988; Pessemier, Bemmaor, & Hanssens, 1977).

Although a vast body of research exists on who becomes a donor, researchers have not reached a consensus on the demographic characteristics of the donors. For example, while some studies found donors to be younger (under 40; Amir & Haskell, 1997), others found organ donor cardholders to be older than the non-donors (Besser, Amir, & Barkan, 2004). Moreover, in their two studies, Cleveland and colleagues reported women to constitute a higher percentage among organ donors than men (Cleveland, 1975; Cleveland & Johnson, 1970). However, some other studies found no gender differences (Amir & Haskell, 1997; Besser et al., 2004).

While the literature on the descriptive information of the donors contributes to our knowledge of organ donation, studies on increasing the number of donors also make a sound impact on the current status of organ supply, like organ donation communication, attitude change studies, and etc. One line of research is focused on using a persuasive message to increase the donor card signings, and the type of message that is most effective. Some studies found that providing statistical information is an effective method for increasing organ donor card signing (Smith, Morrison, Kopfman, & Ford, 1994). Other studies indicate that refutational messages, which address the concerns related to organ donation and refute them with information, are stronger compared to one-sided persuasive messages (Ford & Smith, 1991; Winkel, 1984). On the other hand, some studies found narrative messages having a sound impact on organ donation intentions and behaviors (Harris, Jasper, Shanteau, & Smith, 1990; Skowronski, 1992). Comparing narrative versus statistical evidence messages, Kopfman and colleagues (Kopfman, Smith, Yun, & Hodges, 1998) found that they are both effective but for different audiences, and combining two tactics is also a successful strategy).

Moreover, theoretical approaches have been taken for persuasion and intervention programs. First, the trans-theoretical model of behavior change (Prochaska, DiClemente, & Norcross, 1992) propose that behavior change, here signing an organ

donor card, is a continuum rather than a single shot behavior, and there are five stages of this continuum: pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, maintenance. Some scholars analyzed the organ donation decision as a continuum with these five stages, and tried to predict at what stage a problem occurs and people decide not to donate, which stage the researchers should aim at to have people sign a donor card, etc. (Guadagnoli, Christiansen, DeJong, McNamara, Beasley, Christiansen, & Evanisko, 1999; Robbins, Levesque, Redding, Johnson, Prochaska, Rohr, & Peters, 2001).

Theories of reasoned action (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975) and planned behavior (TPB, Ajzen, 1991) state that the individual's intention is the most important determinant for a behavior, and his/her attitude and perceived subjective norm about the behavior contribute to the decision of acting in a particular way. TPB adds perceived behavioral control to the equation. In the organ donation context, the determinative role of subjective norms and perceived behavioral control is uncovered (Feeley, 2007; Hyde, 2009; Siegel, Alvaro, & Hohman, 2010). Also combining the TPB and social norms approach is shown to be an effective way to have people sign an organ donor card (Berkowitz, 1997; Park & Smith, 2007; Perkins & Berkowitz, 1986).

Besides these theoretical studies, many interventions have been conducted to promote donation, such as by education (Alvaro, Jones, Robles, & Siegel, 2006), by creating a donation-friendly environment in the hospital for increasing family consent for donation (Dodd-McCue & Tartaglia, 2005), media campaigns (Alvaro et al., 2006; Downing & Jones, 2010; Lauri & Lauri, 2005; for a review see Alvaro & Siegel, 2010). However, not all intervention programs are equally effective toward each audience depending on the characteristics of the audience such as personality factors, demographics, and etc. This calls out the need for audience segmentation and message tailoring.

Dominating the field of marketing and brand image (Gardner & Levy 1955; Grubb & Grathwhol 1967), message tailoring have also been studied widely by social psychologists in the context of persuasion (DeBono & Snyder, 1989) and scholars

suggested this method should be effective in health communication as well (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010). Yet, there are not much studies conducted in this field although there is evidence that can be easily utilized in health communication, especially for the specific purpose of the present study in organ donation. For example, all the personality attributes of the donors and non-donors explained above can be used as guiding principles for segmentation and tailoring.

Same as the persuasive messages, not all the manipulations are supposed to result in the same direction for each individual. Indeed, the specific characteristics of the target individuals, their past experiences, and even their current state of mind and mood may affect the way they experience a manipulation and its consequences. Departing from this point, the present study aims at discriminating individuals on their attitudes and intentions related to organ donation on the basis of their religiosity levels and orientations after a mortality salience manipulation.

Specifically, in the current thesis, my purpose is to suggest a path to increase the positivity toward organ donation. For this purpose, present study will utilize the premises of the terror management theory and the prosocial behavior and religion literature, which will be explained below, respectively.

1.2 Terror Management Theory

In 1859, Charles Darwin, an English naturalist and geologist, known for his works on evolutionary theory, theorized that all living beings are predisposed to self-protection and to strive to maintain their life. With this predisposition, they are inclined toward fighting any threat to their unity with the striving toward immortality. However, as people develop cognitively, they become aware of inevitability of death, and this awareness creates an existential terror. It should be noted that this terror is not in response to merely a self-threatening event, but it is the terror of one's own mortality (Greenberg et al., 1997). However, along with the awareness of the inevitability of death individuals' survival instinct is still a strong motivator for themselves. Consequently, these two cognitions conflict with each other (Pyszczynski, Greenberg,

Solomon, Arndt, & Schimel, 2004). This tension becomes an important motivator for many behaviors of individuals, because these behaviors buffer against the terror and work to reduce the anxiety of death. Terror Management Theory (TMT; Greenberg, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1986; Solomon, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 1991) rises at this point derived from the writings of Ernest Becker (1973), who integrated the ideas of Sigmund Freud, Soren Kirkegaard and Otto Rank.

The death anxiety appears in the consciousness of the individuals in certain times. Anything that can make people realize that they will die one day works to trigger the anxiety. For example, when they notice new wrinkles on their face, survive a neardeath experience, lose someone close or someone similar to them in terms of age, health condition, etc., or even when they walk by a cemetery or a funeral, they experience mortality salience (MS) either explicitly or implicitly. As suggested by the dual process model of death-thought accessibility (Pyszczynski, Greenberg, & Solomon, 1999), when this MS is explicit, the conscious awareness of death leads to the activation of proximal defense mechanisms, which either take the role of sending the death thoughts to the unconscious by distracting the self, or convince themselves that the threat is not an urgent problem for the self. Examples for the proximal defenses can be goal strivings, enhancing physical health, or focusing the attention to some other things. On the other hand, when the MS is implicit, the unconscious thoughts of death lead to the usage of distal buffers, such as building up self-worth, adhering the norms, values and beliefs that are salient for the individual (Vail, Juhl, Arndt, Vess, Routledge, & Rutjens, 2012), and embracing their social identity (Halloran & Kashima, 2004).

This distal worldview defense strategy to manage the anxiety following a mortality salience has been supported in many studies (for a review, see Greenberg et al., 1997; Landau, Solomon, Pyszczynski, & Greenberg, 2007). Becker (1973) posits that people manage the terror of mortality by embracing their worldviews and thus accepting inevitability of mortality as a meaningful reality. It is shown that people find remedy in their cultural worldviews for it provides literal (afterlife) or symbolic (authoring books, having kids, or producing artwork) immortality. As suggested by some studies, people sometimes fight with this terror even by endangering their own life for the sake

of protecting their cultural worldview, and thus achieving symbolic immortality (via terrorism; Vail, Arndt, Motyl, & Pyszczynski, 2012; Vail, Motyl, Abdollahi, & Pyszczynski, 2009;).

Furthermore, by seeing themselves as meeting the standards of their cultural worldview and living up to this worldview by following the conventions of their culture and also by identifying themselves with valued groups, they see themselves as a part of a meaningful cultural reality and thus, as valuable individuals. Ultimately, their self-esteem increases, which in turn protects them from the terror of mortality, and decreases the anxiety caused by this terror. In addition to the increase in self-esteem after MS, dispositionally high self-esteem also works as a buffer to the terror of mortality. Indeed, TMT is the first theory that explains the reasons behind the need for self-esteem.

Following this logical flow of TMT, researchers have generated three main hypotheses. Firstly, mortality salience hypothesis asserts that if an increase in self-esteem and identification with the worldview protects against the terror of mortality, then bringing the thoughts of death to the consciousness or making them salient in the unconscious level should lead to self-esteem striving and worldview defense (Arndt, Greenberg, & Cook, 2002). However, the same effect is not found for other threatening or negative thoughts, such as dental pain, giving a public speech, and failure (Burke, Martens, & Faucher, 2010; Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, & Breus, 1994).

The second hypothesis, the anxiety buffer hypothesis, suggests that any psychological state that buffers the anxiety of death will become activated in the face of death thoughts. Therefore, it is expected that mortality salience should lead to an increase in people's adherence to their initial beliefs, reactance to other beliefs, and self-esteem strivings. Also, since self-esteem works as a buffer against the terror of mortality, high self-esteem individuals get less affected from MS, and activate the defense mechanisms less than the low self-esteem individuals (for a review, Pyszczynski, Greenberg, Solomon, Arndt, & Schimel, 2004).

Thirdly, it is hypothesized and supported by the research that reminders of mortality increase the death-related thoughts (Arndt, Greenberg, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1997; Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, & Breus, 1994). This is called death thought accessibility hypothesis. According to this hypothesis, right after the mortality salience manipulation, people avoid the anxiety of death by suppressing them. However, they can be easily retrieved to the conscious level when they are threatened (Hayes, Schimel, Ardnt, & Faucher, 2010) supporting the thought suppression studies of Wegner and Zanakos (1994).

By testing these hypotheses, Pyszczynski et al. (2004) have unearthed four findings. Firstly, they found that increasing the self-esteem or the belief in the cultural worldview has worked against the anxiety caused by the consciousness of mortality. Also, they found this relationship being the other way around: Mortality salience works for increasing their self-esteem and the belief in their cultural-worldview as a defense mechanism. In this way, TMT sheds light on the anxiety-buffering role of the culture and self-esteem in this process. Thirdly, increasing people's self-esteem reduces the anxiety-increasing effect of mortality salience. And lastly, belief in the afterlife reduces the anxiety-increasing effect of mortality salience.

Accordingly, a religion that promises a form of life after death, such as Islam, Christianity, or Judaism, can relieve its believers from the terror of death. Therefore, most religious individuals are advantageous in the face of death awareness. On the other hand, individuals also need other ways to protect themselves from the terror mortality. A large body of research has been devoted to these defense mechanisms of human-beings in response to the thoughts of their own death, such as having children, producing artworks, authoring books, and helping others, like donating organs.

Likewise, the present study focuses on organ donation as a way of dealing with the thoughts of mortality. Studies on this issue generally test the effect of remembering one's own mortality on individual's attitudes or intentions related to organ donation. However, there is not an agreement in the literature on this causal relationship; while some studies support the positive effect of death awareness on attitudes toward organ

donation (Ryckman, Van den Borne, Thornton, & Gold, 2005), others reject it (Hirschberger, Ein-Dor, & Almaikas, 2008). There can be many factors leading to inconsistency among these studies, such as timing of the measurement of the attitudes or intentions regarding organ donation after remembering own mortality, whether there is a distraction after remembering own mortality, and whether the mortality reminders are implicit or explicit.

When these possible factors were tested it was found that the effects of mortality salience have been found to be accelerated in different conditions, and to cause stronger reliance on the cultural worldview and striving for self-esteem, as supported by the meta-analysis of Burke et al. (2010). Firstly, it was found that the defense mechanism works in a dual process (Greenberg, Arndt, Simon, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 2000; Pyszczynski, Greenberg, & Solomon, 1999) and that the effects of mortality salience are stronger when the death-related thoughts are accessible but outside of consciousness (Greenberg et al., 1994). The explanation behind this phenomenon, which is called deep cognitive activation (Wegner & Smart, 1997), is that when the thoughts are in focal attention, people try to suppress these thoughts as a proximal defense (Arndt et al., 1997; Greenberg et al., 1994). On the other hand, when the death prime is moved out of conscious awareness, the self-protective constructs become active, which leads to worldview defense (Arndt et al., 2002). When the mortality salience manipulation is explicit, this is ensured with a time lag between the mortality salience manipulation and the dependent variables measures (Greenberg et al., 1994). This means that defense process occurs in two-steps if explicit mortality salience is executed (Fazio, Sanbonmatsu, Powell, & Kardes, 1986). In contrast, when the mortality salience is carried out subliminally, then the time lag is not necessary, since it is already working implicitly. Moreover, it is found that when the participants solve anagrams or puzzles after the mortality salience manipulation, the effects of mortality salience increase (Pyszczynski et al., 1999) by moving the death thoughts out of consciousness. This works same as the time lag.

Briefly, all these hypotheses and studies argue that unconscious MS and delay after MS lead to worldview defense and self-esteem striving; and the other way around, high

self-esteem buffers for the anxiety produced by the MS. Besides these main issues, some other constructs has been studied in relation to the hypotheses of TMT, such as religion (Norenzayan, Dar-Nimrod, Hansen, & Proulx, 2007; Vail, Rothschild, Weise, Solomon, Pyszczynski, & Greenberg, 2009); in-group favoritism, stereotyping, and prejudice (Ochsmann & Mathay, 1996); aggression, terrorism and militarism (Vail et al., 2009); war and dogmatism (Vail et al., 2012); self-destructive behaviors, such as smoking (Hansen, Winzeler, & Topolinski, 2010); and lately some positive constructs, such as prosociality (Blackie & Cozzolino, 2011; Jonas, Schimel, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 2002). Among the prosocial behaviors, organ donation is one of the important ones studied from the point of terror management, which will be discussed next.

1.2.1 TMT and Organ Donation

In addition to the relatively stable characteristics of the donors, some death priming studies revealed that reminding of one's own mortality may increase the positive attitudes toward organ donation. Literature suggests that the negative affect caused by death thoughts may work for prosocial behaviors indirectly. For example, according to threat perception theory (Lazarus, 1966) psychological mechanisms (coping with anxiety and striving for self-esteem) that are activated in the face of death reminders are also positively related the attitudes toward organ donation (Ryckman et al., 2005). On the other hand, it is supported with many studies that this anxiety is an important obstacle to donate organs (Brug, Vugt, Borne, Brouwers, & Hooff, 2000; Cacioppo & Gardner, 1993). Further, according to some other findings, avoidance from thoughts of death, refusal to think about death, and fear of death are strongly associated with resisting donating one's organs. For instance, people who are not willing to donate their organs show more anxiety over thoughts of own death (Cleveland & Johnson, 1970). Also, it is noteworthy that any of these effects on prosocial behaviors and attitudes toward organ donation are not due to any change in mood (Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Rosenblatt, Veeder, Kirkland, & Lyon, 1990; Halloran & Kashima, 2004).

As explained earlier, the terror management health model or the dual process model (Goldenberg & Arndt, 2008; Solomon et al., 1991) clarifies the inconsistency in the literature: when the death thoughts are salient, the proximal defense mechanisms are activated and individuals refrain from donating their organs; on the other hand, after death thoughts are repressed to the unconscious level, the distal defense mechanisms get activated and this leads individuals to act according to their values. When these values include prosocial values, consequently, the individual inclines to help others in many forms, including organ donation.

Therefore, in the present study, attitudes and intentions related to organ donation will be tested as a defense mechanism in the face of death reminders. Moreover, when studying organ donation, its altruistic nature should not be overseen, since altruistic behavior is performed only with the intention to benefit others, and organ donation is a pure form of benefiting others. There are studies in the literature that support its relation to altruism (Horton & Horton, 1991; Kopfman & Smith, 1996). Moreover, Radecki and Jaccard (1997) list altruistic beliefs as one of the five predictors of attitudes toward organ donation. Consequently, altruism, and therefore prosocial behavior, can be accepted as a very important correlate of attitudes and intentions about organ donation.

1.3 Prosocial Behavior

Social scientists termed prosocial behavior as an antonym for antisocial behavior (Batson, 1998), and defined it as autonomous and free-willed behavior that benefits others (Eisenberg & Miller, 1987), such as sharing, donating, helping, caring, sympathy, comforting, unselfishness, and cooperation. Batson (1987) argued that the motivation behind prosocial behavior is twofold: egocentric (self-focused) and allocentric (other-focused). In other words, he proposed that prosocial behaviors might either be driven by extrinsic motives to benefit the self or by intrinsic motives to benefit the other. Prosocial behaviors that are performed with the egocentric motives intend to obtain rewards or to avoid punishment. On the other hand, prosocial behaviors that are

performed with allocentric motives are altruistic behaviors. For example, posthumous organ donation is about allowing your organs to be donated after your death; therefore, the individual cannot benefit from donating their organs. In this regard, posthumous organ donation is a prototypical example of an altruistic behavior. And also, we can consider altruism as a subtype of prosociality (Eisenberg & Miller, 1987).

Researchers have been concerned about the conditions under which the prosocial behaviors are more likely, and dug into the other theories to find a connection between them and prosocial behavior. Particularly, simple manipulations have been found to affect the helping behavior dramatically. For example, while empathy-primed individuals were more likely to act prosocially (Bargh & Chartrand, 1999), other people who were manipulated to believe that they were running late were less likely to help someone (Darley & Batson, 1973). Also, it is supported with many studies that various priming manipulations lead to increased tendency to help others, such as helping-related word primings (Macrae & Johnston, 1998). Similarly, some studies (Nelson & Norton, 2005) using exemplar prime paradigm (Dijksterhuis, Spears, Postmes, Stapel, Koomen, van Knippenberg, et al., 1998), primed participants with "superheroes" or neutral constructs, and asked them how likely they are to help people in hypothetical situations. The analyses revealed that superhero-primed participants evaluated themselves more likely to help. These findings lead to the potential role of helping prime on attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation.

1.3.1 Prosocial Behavior and TMT

TMT studies on altruism and positive behaviors have just started to be studied by Vail et al. (2012), although it has been researched on many other dimensions, including prejudice, stereotyping, and recently on altruistic behaviors. Specifically, they proposed that when people have positive values dominant in their worldview, such as charitability, then reminders of mortality should activate these positive values and lead people to act prosocially, just as activating the destructive worldview-protective behaviors, like stereotyping and prejudice. Moreover, mortality salience can also establish health-enhancing behaviors, such as exercise intentions (Arndt, Schimel, &

Goldenberg, 2003), intentions to quit smoking (Arndt, Vail, Cox, Goldenberg, Piasecki, & Gibbons, 2011), and intentions to use sunscreen (Routledge, Arndt, & Goldenberg, 2004). For example, it is found that tendency to take fliers on blood donation increases after a mortality salience manipulation (Blackie & Cozzolino, 2011). The terror management theory explains this situation as helping people who by the norm worth the help is a way of earning personal value through meeting the cultural standards (Solomon et al., 1991).

The first confirmatory research of the hypothesis that the MS amplifies prosociality is conducted by Jonas and her colleagues (Jonas et al., 2002) on the effects of MS on charitable attitudes and behaviors, what they call "the Scrooge Effect." In the study, they stopped a pedestrian in front of a funeral parlor (MS condition) or three blocks away from the funeral parlor (control condition), and asked about their attitudes toward charitable organizations (Study 1) or asked to choose a charitable cause and donate money to it (Study 2). Compared to the control conditions, participants in the MS conditions had more positive attitudes toward charitable organizations and donated more money to a charitable cause if it is an in-group cause (not an international cause). These studies confirmed the proposition of TMT that reminding people of the actuality of death motivates people to act prosocially to meet the cultural standards and, whereupon, achieve a personal value.

Nevertheless, not all people respond to MS in a prosocial way. For example, in a study conducted by Joireman and Duell (2005), where they used self-transcendent values as the dependent variable, they showed that the Scrooge effect occurred only to the participants who have demonstrated a pro self-value orientation, but not to the participants who have already been categorized as prosocials. They labeled this as Ebenezer shift, and explained that certain types of people are more likely to shift toward prosociality when reminded of their own death. They later (2007) extended their work by testing the moderator effect of self-transcendent values in the relationship between the MS and attitudes toward the charities. They found that the Ebenezer shift occurs for people who score low on self-transcendent values. These findings lead to that remembering of their own death increases prosocial behavior for

people who are not inclined to help others habitually, because these individuals need to close the gap between their behaviors and the culture's requirements to enhance their self-worth. For example, a religious person that does not behave in prosocial way required by the religion may be more inclined to fulfill these behaviors after MS. Though conflicting with each other, both Joireman and Duell (2005; 2007), and Vail et al. (2012) indicate that the effects of MS on prosocial behavior depend on the person's characteristics.

Moreover, not under all conditions does the mortality salience lead to prosocial behaviors. For example, in their four studies, researchers activated different norms and measured people's social judgments after MS manipulation. They found that people's social judgments are influenced by the activated norms (Jonas, Martens, Niesta, Fritsche, Sullivan, & Greenberg, 2008). Specifically, for our interest, in their Study 4, they activated helping as a norm and showed that this activation led to increased tendency to help.

Still, helping prime (HP) has not the same effect on prosocial behaviors for different levels of MS manipulations. Specifically, even after a HP, the strength of the MS manipulation is still a determinant of the likelihood of acting prosocially. In a classical study, researchers had participants witness a confederate talking on the phone about the value of helping as they walk by a cemetery (first condition), one block away from the cemetery but can see the cemetery (second condition), or out of sight of the cemetery (third condition). Then, the participants' helping to another confederate who drops a notebook was tracked, and it was found that 40% more participants helped the second confederate in the cemetery than one block away from the cemetery (Gailliot, Sillman, Schmeichel, Maner, & Plant, 2008). This clarifies that HP is important but not sufficient to get more altruistic behaviors following MS.

Among many types of altruistic behaviors, posthumous organ donation has also been studied widely. Moreover, since individuals cannot be posthumous donors for self-interest (Lwin, Williams, & Lan, 2002; Morgan, Stephenson, Harrison, Afifi, Long, Chewning, & Reichert, 2010), cadaveric donation is one of the few forms of pure

altruism. Moreover, since most of the religions have an important role on the altruistic values and attitudes toward organ donation, specifically, religiosity is a substantial concern in the present study.

1.4 Religiosity

Religiosity is one of main constructs that have been studied in relation to organ donation. While most of the major religions encourage organ donation, there is an inconsistency among the studies on organ donation and religiosity relationship. Even the definition of religion itself is not agreed upon; many scholars defined it with their own approach. For example, while William James (1902) defines religion as the feelings and experiences of people to fulfill what they have to in order to tie up to what they consider as divine, Geertz (1973) defines it as a system of powerful moods and motivations that are conceptualized as realistic. And according to Wundt, religion is the belief system of people for feeling immortal while being aware of their mortality (as cited in Karacoşkun, 2004). On the other hand, Freud (cited in Fromm, 2006) points to two sources of religiosity: external and internal. While the external motivators are the forces of nature, the internal motivators are the inborn motives that people cannot explain and cope with.

Although there is not a definition of religion agreed upon, all definitions converge on one point: religion is either the main drive, or the sole purpose behind our many behaviors. Allport (1950) argues that religion is the most important belief that drives people's daily behaviors. He described mature religion with six characteristics: "1) well-differentiated; 2) dynamic in character in spite of its derivative nature; 3) productive of a consistent morality; 4) comprehensive; 5) integral; and 6) fundamentally heuristic" (1950, p. 64-65). These lead to the conclusion that he thinks that religion is a motivational construct.

1.4.1 Religious Orientations and Prosocial Behaviors

All major religions encourage prosociality (Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis 1993). Therefore, researchers have linked prosocial behavior with religiosity (Saroglou et al.,

2005; Shariff & Norenzayan 2008). However, the relationship between religiosity and negative behaviors and attitudes, such as prejudice, and positive behaviors, such as helping is also not clear in the literature. For instance, regarding the relationship between religiosity and prejudice, while some studies show positive correlation (Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1993), some others show negative correlations (Allport & Ross, 1967) or curvilinear relationship (Perkins, 1985). Still, others find no relationship at all (for a review, see Batson & Ventis, 1982).

Moreover, some other studies show that priming religion leads to increased tendency to help others (Myers, 2012). For example, Shariff and Norenzayan (2007) have revealed that participants that were primed with religious words through sentence scramble task were more generous to a stranger, than participants who solved scrambled sentences that were neutral (not related to religion).

Self-reports show that religious people tend to see themselves as prosocial individuals (for a review, see Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1993). Hardy and Carlo (2005) indicated four reasons for religious individuals to commit prosocial acts: (1) Religion supports helping; (2) religion is the source of social control; (3) religion rewards prosocial behaviors; (4) individual acquires the prosocial values in the process of socialization through religion. However, studies could not claim consistency between self-reports and actual behavior. In their meta-analysis, Batson and Ventis (1982) have found that religion is positively, but not significantly, related to prosocial attitudes, while it is not related to prosocial behavior at all. This is, in part, explained by the moral integrity versus moral hypocrisy debate that Batson (2011) brought up. He points to the distinction within the moral lifestyle. Moral integrity is concerned with what is right or wrong, and living up to these principles. On the other hand, moral hypocrisy is also concerned with what is right and what is wrong, along with presenting the self accordingly in public. This explains the problem of inconsistency between the self-report and behavior: People report that they would be willing to behave in a prosocial manner with self-presentational concerns, yet they fail to act correspondingly to avoid the costs of being moral.

Moreover, Allport and Ross (1967) have explained the differing prosocial behaviors of intrinsically and extrinsically religious people as that people who live the religion tend to act more prosocially than people who use religion. Supporting their claim, researchers measured 124 college students' intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity levels and asked them if they would volunteer in a project to assist blind prospective students (Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1985). They concluded that helping behavior has a positive relation with intrinsic religiosity, while having a negative relation with extrinsic religiosity.

Allport and Ross (1967) differentiated the intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, as religious orientations. The extrinsic religiosity, according to their conceptualization, serves to meet goals, is instrumental, and utilitarian. Intrinsic religiosity, on the other hand, is the sincere and genuine belief in a divine power and reflecting their belief in all daily endeavors. It is an end in itself for the individual, not a means.

Intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity are considered as two independent constructs and measured by two different scales (Allport & Ross, 1967). Studies embracing this two-dimensional approach explain the spurious positive correlation between religiosity and negative attitudes and behaviors (for example, prejudice; see Whitley & Kite, 2010) by pointing to the extrinsic religiosity as the drive behind these negativities. Scholars generated scales to measure religiosity in distinct dimensions but none of them achieved enough empirical support as Allport & Ross (1967) did (Burris, 1999).

1.4.2 Religiosity and TMT

Both the general religiosity and the religious orientation have been hypothesized as having an important role in worldview defense in reaction to mortality salience (Solomon et al., 1991), but this claim had not been studied widely. Some studies supported that by comparing religious and non-religious people after mortality salience and they showed that religion works as a buffer to many anxieties, including death anxiety, and removes the necessity of worldview defense (Dechesne, Pyszczynski, Arndt, Ransom, Sheldon, & van Knippenberg, 2003; Friedman & Rholes, 2007;

Norenzayan et al., 2007). These results suggest that religion is a defensive construct by itself. However, religion works as a buffer against the existential terror to the extent that it promises continuation of a form of life beyond the current one, such as afterlife, reincarnation, or heaven.

It is shown that after MS, people adhere to their religion and divine character (God, Allah, Buddha, or other depending on their belief) in an effort to reach literal immortality (Vail et al., 2012). By the same token, studies revealed that being disrespectful to the religious symbols (Greenberg, Simon, Porteus, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1995), and challenging the religion (Friedman & Rholes, 2007; Schimel, Hayes, Williams, & Jahrig, 2007) aggravates the anxiety caused by MS. On the other hand, presenting participants with scientific evidence for afterlife reduced their anxiety and self-esteem striving (Dechesne et al., 2003). Parallel to that, Holbrook and Sousa (2013) have not found any soothing effect of religion after MS for Tibetan Buddhists, who do not hold an afterlife belief. Also, making these religious beliefs conscious for the individuals by letting them speak about their beliefs is found to reduce the threat for those who score high on intrinsic religiosity (Jonas & Fisher, 2006). In other words, affirming the intrinsic religiosity attenuates the anxiety of death. However, there is still a need for comprehensive studies on religiosity in the context of terror management to clarify the protective role of religion against the fear of death.

Besides its relationship with death anxiety, religiosity is also studied in the context of prosocial behaviors, such as helping, donating, and empathy (Saroglou, Pichon, Trompette, Verschueren, & Dernelle, 2005). However, just as it is in prejudice research, religion leads to contradictory results in prosocial behavior studies (Hardy & Carlo, 2005). In the present study, this relationship will be further examined. Specifically, both a general religiosity, and also religious orientations will be considered in the present study. And from now on, religiosity and general religiosity will be used interchangeably for religiosity measure other than intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity in order to provide a clearer expression.

1.5 Other Religion-Related Constructs and Organ Donation

Whether their religion rewards or punishes organ donation has a fundamental effect on individuals' decision to donate their organs. Although most of the major religion systems consider organ donation as good deed, some people have fallacious beliefs regarding their religion's approach to organ donation, such as a ban on being an organ donor (in Israeli sample, Rachmani, Mizrahi, & Agabaria, 2000). Consequently, a review by Falomir-Pichastor, Berent, and Pereira (2011) points out that while a line of research suggests highly religious people being less inclined to postmortem organ donation, some other researchers found positive correlation with the level of religiosity and willingness to donate organs. These conflicting findings suggest that the link between the level of religiosity and organ donation is complex. From another point of view, as mentioned above, Allport (1966) introduced the concept of religious orientation that has the two dimensions of intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity. He suggested that intrinsically religious individuals would be more compassionate and helpful toward others than extrinsically religious people. Therefore, intrinsic religiosity might be more correlative with organ donation, than the general religiosity level.

Other than religiosity level and type, there are other constructs that are closely related to religiosity and found to be important factors when deciding to be an organ donor. Research shows that belief in afterlife and belief in the necessity to maintain body unity for the afterlife are common characteristics of non-donors (Cleveland, 1975). The belief that there is an afterlife leads to protect the integrity of their body for the other world, and avoid postmortem organ donation. Moreover, the fear of being reincarnated without organs (Braun & Nichols, 1997) or not achieving life after death due to lack of organs (Parisi & Katz, 1986) keeps them from donating their organs. Further, not all people who believe in afterlife believe that they should keep their body intact. This means body unity beliefs should also be taken into account besides belief in afterlife. Following the findings of this line of studies, in the present study, belief in after life and body unity beliefs will be studied in relation to the organ donation.

1.6 Present Study

The aim of the present study is to investigate the possible effects of MS and HP on attitudes toward and intentions for altruistic behaviors for people with various levels and types of religious beliefs. Particularly, religious beliefs were considered as a possible moderator variable and the combined or individual effects of MS and HP on altruistic behaviors were studied. As an altruistic behavior, organ donation was selected for it being free from self-presentational concerns and committed with pure concern about others' wellbeing.

Literature suggests that MS activates the worldview of the individual, including the positive values to defend oneself against the anxiety of death; so that, positive behaviors can be promoted. Still there is no study that tested this effect of MS in organ donation context. First of all, this thesis will contribute the literature by testing the effect of MS on positive values in a different domain, which is organ donation. Moreover, prosocial behavior literature shows that priming individuals with helping behaviors or altruistic values increases the tendency to help others. Similarly, this priming effect has not been studied for organ donation. Furthermore, as detailed in the previous sections, the effect of MS on prosocial behaviors is shown to increase when coupled with HP. Therefore, present study tested the combined effect of MS and HP (which will be referred as MSHP) against their individual effects and the control condition.

Additionally, religiosity level has been shown to have an impact on the experience of death anxiety. As previously mentioned, religion works as a buffer against the terror of death to the extent that it provides proof of afterlife. This reduces individual's death anxiety, and releases the need to embrace the values and worldview. In the context of the present study, this is expected to reduce the effect of the MS on attitudes and intentions about organ donation. On the other hand, for people with low religiosity, MS should result in higher positive attitudes and greater intentions to donate the organs posthumously. Therefore, religiosity's moderator role was tested.

Furthermore, if the individual is extrinsically religious, this means that the person uses the religion for satisfying some needs, but does not have the internalized belief. In this case, religion's protective role against the terror of death should be lower than the individual who is intrinsically religious. Thus, in the present study, the protective power of the intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity was compared.

With these rationales, and by following the literature's suggestions, two hypotheses were generated in the present study.

Hypothesis 1:

Participants who receive both MS and HP manipulations (MSHP) are expected to report higher positive attitudes toward organ donation and greater intention to donate their organs posthumously, than participants who receive only one of the MS or HP manipulations, who, in turn, report higher positive attitudes toward organ donation and greater intention to donate their organs posthumously than participants who receive no manipulation. All these effects are predicted to be seen after controlling for the altruism; general, intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity; death anxiety; religious restriction beliefs of the individuals; their belief in afterlife; and belief that the body unity should be protected for afterlife.

Hypothesis 2. a.

General religiosity is expected to moderate the relationship between the MS manipulation, and the attitudes and intentions related to organ donation. Specifically, among participants who receive MS manipulation those who score low on general religiosity are expected to report higher positive attitudes toward organ donation and greater intention to donate their organs posthumously, than participants who score high on religiosity.

Hypothesis 2. b.

Intrinsic religiosity is expected to moderate the relationship between the MS manipulation, and the attitudes and intentions related to organ donation, but not extrinsic religiosity. Specifically, among participants who receive MS manipulation

those who score low on intrinsic religiosity are expected to report higher positive attitudes toward organ donation and greater intention to donate their organs posthumously, than participants who score high on intrinsic religiosity. However, the attitudes and intentions are not expected to differ for extrinsic religiosity's levels.

CHAPTER 2

STUDY 1

2.1 Method

2.1.1 Participants

After an e-mail announcement, a total of 416 students from Introduction to Psychology course at Middle East Technical University (METU) started working on the online survey. However, some participants were excluded from the analyses since they do not qualify for analyzing for the effect of manipulation. For this purpose, considering the length of the survey, participants who have completed the survey in less than 15 minutes and more than 45 minutes are decided to be excluded in the analyses. Also, participants who have entered meaningless characters in the manipulation section, such as numbers, random letters, and punctuation marks, were omitted.

After excluding these participants, the sample size dropped to 176 students. Among those 176 subjects, 16 were already donors (4 participants had organ donor card, 6 participants indicated as donor in their driver's license, the remaining 6 are unregistered organ donors, 3 of who have informed their family that they are donors). Since the aim of the study is to see the effect of the manipulation on the attitudes toward organ donation, and since these participants' attitude toward organ donation was already very clear, I excluded them, as well, from the analyses. Consequently, 160 participants remained for further analyses (See Table 1).

Among those 160 subjects, 102 of which are female (63.7%). All participants reported their age as it ranged between 19 and 27 years (M = 20.92, SD = 1.58). All but six participants indicated being from five different colleges of METU: 53 of them from Engineering (33.1%), 45 of them from Arts and Sciences (28.1%), 34 of them from

Economics and Administrative Sciences (21.3%), 14 of them from Education (8.8%), and 8 of them from Architecture (5%). Distribution of the number of years participants have spent in the university is parallel to the normal curve, 26.3% being in their second year, 30% being in their third year, and 19.4% being in their fourth year.

Table 2.1Demographic Characteristics of the Study 1 Sample.

Variables	Range	M	SD	N	%
Age	19-27	20.92	1.58		
Gender					
Female				102	63.7
Male				58	36.3
Year at university					
1^{st}				11	6.9
$2^{\rm nd}$				42	26.3
$3^{\rm rd}$				48	30
4 th				31	19.4
5 th				17	10.6
6 th and above				11	6.9
Faculty					
Engineering				53	31.1
Arts and Sciences				45	28.1
Economics and Administrative				34	21.3
Science					
Education				14	8.8
Architecture				8	5
University				-	-
METU				160	100

2.1.2 Instruments

All measures are scaled on a 7-point Likert scale from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree", unless otherwise indicated, and increased mean scores indicate increased agreement with the statements, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1.2.1 Mortality Salience Manipulation

As frequently used in previous TMT studies (Greenberg et al., 1990; Rosenblatt, Greenberg, Solomon, Pyszczynski, & Lyon, 1989), participants answered two openended questions, each of which requires writing eight sentences. Particularly,

participants in MS condition answered questions that trigger thoughts of death: "Please briefly describe the emotions that the thought of your own death arouse in you" and "Jot down, as specifically as you can, what you think will happen to you as you physically die" (See Appendix B).

On the other hand, people in dental pain condition that is the control for the MS manipulation answered the same questions with the thoughts of dental pain: "Please briefly describe the emotions that the thought of dental pain arouse in you" and "Jot down, as specifically as you can, what you think will happen to you as you have dental pain" (See Appendix C).

2.1.2.2 Delay Task and Mood

As stated before, previous research shows that distraction following MS manipulation strengthens the effect of MS on the dependent variable by moving the death-related thoughts to the outside of consciousness, but still within the accessible limits. Many forms of distraction have been used after MS manipulation, such as puzzles. However, using the mood scale as a delay task would shorten the survey package by omitting an additional delay task.

As a delay task, participants were asked to complete the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule - Expanded Form (PANAS-X; Watson & Clark, 1991). The expanded form is composed of the two original scales of PANAS (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988), which are ten-item positive affect and ten-item negative affect scales, and additional 40 questions about 11 specific affects: fear, sadness, guilt, hostility, shyness, fatigue, surprise, joviality, self-assurance, attentiveness, and serenity. For the purpose of this research, only the two original scales were important, but the expanded form is used to have the participants spend more time after the MS manipulation. I used the Turkish adaptation of the original form (Gençöz, 2000). Since I needed the additional 40 questions only to use as a delay task, and I would exclude them from the analyses, I translated the other 40 items myself, and had a psychology PhD candidate to do back translation.

The Turkish adaptation of PANAS supported the original factor structure (Gençöz, 2000). The positive affect (PA) scale had an internal consistency of α =.83, and .40 test-retest reliability. The negative affect (NA) scale had also satisfactory reliability levels with an internal consistency of α =.86, and .54 test-retest reliability. Criterion validity of the scale was also satisfactory.

In the current study, participants evaluated how much they feel the indicated emotions at the moment by 5-point Likert type measure ranging from "not at all" to "very much." The higher scores on each scale indicated higher experience of the emotion. For example, higher scores on the NA scale indicate that the participant is feeling strongly negative affect. The Chronbach's α 's of the PA and NA were .90 and .87, respectively (See Appendix D).

2.1.2.3 Helping Prime Manipulation

Helping prime (HP) manipulation was conducted by asking participants to answer the following question: "Think of a superhero –such as Superman and Spiderman– and list eight characteristics of that character, like behaviors, values, lifestyle, and appearance" (Dijksterhuis & van Knippenberg, 1998; Dijksterhuis et al., 1998; Nelson & Norton, 2005; see Appendix E)

As the control of the helping prime, the participants were asked to think of the university's library and define eight characteristics of it, such as furniture, books, environment etc. (See Appendix F)

2.1.2.4 Organ Donation

Participants answered 21 questions used in other studies (Demir & Kumkale, 2013; Kofman & Smith, 1996) and generated for this specific study regarding their attitudes toward (a) organ donation, (b) their intentions (b.1) to donate their organs, (b.2) to get

more information about organ donation, and (c.3) talk their donation decision with close others, and (c) perceived religious restrictions about organ donation.

2.1.2.4.1 Attitudes toward Organ Donation

Participants' attitude toward organ donation is the main dependent variable of the present study. Five attitude items used in a previous study (Demir & Kumkale, 2013) were used in the present study as well. Sample item is "I support organ donation." Seven items were generated such as "I think organ donation is not a right behavior" (reverse). In total, Cronbach's Alpha of the 12-item attitude scale was .90 in the present study (See Appendix G).

A Principal Axis Factor Analysis was conducted to assess the underlying structure of the twelve attitudes toward organ donation items on data collected from 160 participants. Before all else, factorability of the items was tested. First, the inter-item correlations were checked, and found that 11 of the 12 the items were correlated with at least one other item at r = .33. Secondly, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett's test of sphericity were checked. Both suggested that the items were factorable (KMO = .930; $\chi^2(66) = 1261.02$, p < .001). Thirdly, the diagonals of the anti-image correlation matrix were all above .9, suggesting all items were eligible for inclusion to the factor analysis. And lastly, communalities for all items were above .3. Relying on these results, factor analysis was conducted (See Table 2).

The initial eigenvalues revealed that the first factor explained the 56% of the variance, and only one factor was detected. All the items loaded on this factor with at least .51. Since the factor structure was confirming the purpose of scale development with only one factor, all 12 items were used for attitudes scale.

2.1.2.4.2 Intentions Related to Organ Donation

Participants' intention regarding organ donation was measured with six items on three dimensions: donation intention, knowledge intention, and talking intention. One item for each dimension was taken from Demir and Kumkale (2013), and one item for each was generated for reliability purposes (See Appendix H). In aggregate, overall intention scale had a Cronbach's α of .87.

Table 2.2 Factor Loadings and Communalities Based on a Principle Components Analysis for 12 Items from the Attitudes toward Organ Donation Scale (N = 160).

Items	Factor Loadings ^a	Communalities
Organ bağışını destekliyorum.	.902	.814
Bence organ bağışında bulunmak mantıklıdır.	.892	.795
Genel itibariyle, organ bağışının önemli olduğunu düşünüyorum. Genel itibariyle, organ bağışına bakış açım	.888	.788
olumludur.	.808	.653
Organ bağışlamanın yanlış bir davranış olduğunu düşünüyorum.	.755	.570
Organlarımı bağışlarsam kendimi iyi hissederim.	.739	.547
Organ bağışına karşıyım.*	.733	.538
Organ bağışmalamanın doğal olmadığını düşünüyorum. Organ bağışlamayı insanlığa yapılan bir fayda olarak	.701	.491
görüyorum.	.696	.484
Organ bağışının yanlış bir sağlık yöntemi olduğuna inanıyorum.* Bir insanın hayatını uzatmak için organ bağışının	.649	.421
yapılmasının gerekli olduğunu düşünüyorum.	.632	.399
Organlarımı bağışlarsam kendimi huzursuz hissederim.*	.509	.259

Notes: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

2.1.2.4.3 Perceived Religious Restrictions

Three items were generated to assess the participants' perceptions of their religion's approach to organ donation (See Appendix I). Items are "According to my religious beliefs, donating organs is forbidden"; "My religion allows me to donate my organs"

a. 1 component extracted.

^{*}Reverse item.

(reverse); "Organ donation is supported by my religion" (reverse). Cronbach's Alpha of the scale was $\alpha = .68$.

2.1.2.5 Altruism

Participants' altruism levels were assessed with 10 items from the altruism facet of agreeableness dimension in Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1992) with the Cronbach's alpha of .77 (See Appendix J). Sample items are "I anticipate the needs of others" and "I turn my back on others" (reversed). The scale was translated to Turkish and back translated by two Psychology graduate raters. In the present study, Cronbach's Alpha of the scale was .84.

2.1.2.6 Religiosity

In addition to the religious orientation, people's general religiosity was measured with 10 items adopted from Peterson and Seligman (2004). Sample item is "I see myself as a religious person" (See Appendix L). The Turkish version of the scale was adopted from Demir and Kumkale (2013). They found the Cronbach's Alpha to be .90 and it was .95 in the present study.

2.1.2.7 Religious Orientation

Allport and Ross' Religious Orientation Scale (1967) measures individual's intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity levels with 22 questions in two dimensions, and consists of two subscales: intrinsic religiosity and extrinsic religiosity. The scale includes intrinsic items such as "I try hard to carry my religion over into all my other dealings in life," and extrinsic items such as "I pray chiefly because I have been taught to pray" (See Appendix M)

The internal consistencies of the intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity subscales range between .93-.81 and .82-.69, respectively (Donahue, 1985). As it can be interpreted from the above numbers, the extrinsic scale has usually lower reliability than the

intrinsic scale. This could be explained by the multi-dimensional nature of the extrinsic orientation (Kirkpatrick, 1989). Also, it is suggested that the reliabilities can be increased by dropping some items (Patrick, 1979).

Cirhinlioğlu (2006) adaptation of the scale was used, which has a Chronbach's Alpha of .90. Contrary to Allport and Ross (1967), and in line with some other findings (Kirkpatrick, 1989), Cirhinlioğlu used two-factor structure in her analyses, but she reported a three-factor structure for religious orientation: intrinsic, extrinsic-personal, extrinsic-social, and Chronbach's Alphas for these factors as .90, .74, and .60, respectively. In the present sample, the intrinsic religiosity scale has a Chronbach's alpha of .91, and the extrinsic religiosity has .82 (See Appendix J).

2.1.2.8 Death Anxiety

People's fear of death was measured with 12 items adopted from Templer's (1970) scale. Sample items are "I am afraid of death" and "I feel uneasy when people talk about death" (See Appendix N). The Turkish version of the scale was adopted from Demir and Kumkale (2013). They found the Cronbach's Alpha to be .86 and it was .85 in the present study.

2.1.2.9 Belief in Afterlife

People who believe in afterlife might avoid donating their organs to be "complete" in the other life. Therefore, I measured their beliefs by translating 2 items selected from Osarchuk and Tatz (1973): "There must be an afterlife of some sort" and "Humans die in the sense of 'ceasing to exist'" (reverse). Cronbach's Alpha was .90 (See Appendix P).

2.1.2.10 Body Unity

People's beliefs about maintaining their body unity for the afterlife can be an important barrier to donate their organs. Thus, it is measured with the following item: "I believe that the body unity should be maintained for the life after death" (See Appendix R).

2.1.2.11 Demographics

The demographic characteristics of the sample were asked to the participants with 5 questions: gender, birth year, the college they are studying at, the number of years they have spent in university education, and donor status. Additionally, people who state that they are donors were asked whether they have donor cards, or the related part is checked on their driver's license (See Appendix S).

2.1.3 Procedure

First, the ethical committee approval was taken (see Appendix U). Then, the participants were recruited from Middle East Technical University (METU) in Ankara by e-mail announcements to the "General Psychology" and "Understanding Social Behavior" courses via e-mail announcements. They were asked to complete an online survey for a master's thesis in Psychology department on organ donation in return of 0.5 bonus points. When they clicked on the link provided they were randomly assigned to any of the four conditions of the study.

After the informed consent form (see Appendix A), first, they were asked to complete the MS manipulation or dental pain manipulation task. As explained above they wrote down what they would feel and what would happen to them either when they die or when they have dental pain. Then, they completed the PANAS - X as a delay task. After that, the HP manipulation was conducted. Participants were asked to think of and describe the characteristics of either a superhero or their university library. After these manipulations, participants completed the dependent and control variable scales. They went through these scales in the following order: religious orientation, organ donation attitudes and intentions, body unity, altruism, death anxiety, religiosity, and belief in after life. Also, participants completed the demographic information form. At the end of the survey, they were debriefed (See Appendix T, for debriefing form) and thanked for their participation. On average, it took 26.54 minutes for participants to complete the survey (SD = 7.93).

The distribution of the participants to the conditions was acceptable: 39 of the participants were in MSHP condition (24.4%), 36 of the participants were in only-MS condition (22.5%), 32 of the participants were in only-HP condition (20%), and 53 of the participants were in control condition that they did not receive neither MS nor HP (33.1%).

2.2 Results

2.2.1 Data Screening

Prior to analysis, the data was screened for missing values and the fit between the distribution and the assumptions of multivariate analysis. Initial analyses revealed no missing data in the data set, and none of the variables were too correlated with each other to take action and therefore, the independence of variables was assumed. Analyses for normality indicated that attitudes toward organ donation scale had a high skewness value of -1.56 (SE = .19) and kurtosis value of 2.79 (SE = .38). Yet, any transformations of square root, reflecting, logarithm or inverse did not improve the normality. The case was the same with knowledge intention as well with a high skewness of -1.32 (SE = .19) and kurtosis of 1.69 (SE = 38). Moreover, univariate outlier analyses resulted in two outliers in attitude toward organ donation scale, and three outliers in knowledge intention scale. However, these cases were not omitted, because the distributions of the scales were already negatively skewed.

2.2.2 Descriptive Statistics for the Variables

Mean scores and standard deviations of the major variables of the study were calculated (See Table 3). As evident from its extremely high skewness value, attitude scale had a mean of 6.41 out of 7 (SD = .68), indicating that participants hold highly positive attitudes toward organ donation. Similarly, their donation intention (M = 5.27, SD = 1.53), talking intention (M = 5.32, SD = 1.65), and intention to get more information regarding organ donation (M = 5.57, SD = 1.38) are also very high. Unsurprisingly, altruism scores are also high (M = 5.91, SD = .67). Also, participants' beliefs about their religion's approach toward organ donation are very positive (M = 5.91, M = 1.05).

2.40, SD = 1.15). Three scales related to religiosity show that participants are moderately religious with the intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity means of 3.43, and 3.40 (SD = 1.51, and SD = 1.17, respectively), and general religiosity mean of 4.18 (SD = 1.64). Belief in after life and death anxiety levels of the participants were moderately high (M = 4.98, SD = 1.76; M = 4.55, SD = 1.07, respectively). On the other hand, participants' belief in that body unity should be maintained for the afterlife was very low (M = 1.90, SD = 1.29). Participants' mood centered around positive affect's mean of 2.76 (SD = .87) and negative affect's mean of 2.04 (SD = .77).

2.2.3 Correlations among Variables

The correlations among the variables were examined by Pearson two-tailed correlation analysis. Attitudes toward organ donation, intentions to get knowledge and talk to close others about organ donation, intention to donate organs posthumously, altruism, general religiosity, intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity orientations, death anxiety, perceived religious restrictions regarding organ donation, belief in afterlife, positive and negative affect, and age were included (See Table 4).

Attitudes had significant correlations with the intentions (donation intention, r = .55, p < .01; getting knowledge intention, r = .34, p < .01, talking intention, r = .42, p < .01); altruism (r = .43, p < .01), general religiosity (r = -.20, p < .05), intrinsic religiosity (r = -.27, p < .01), extrinsic religiosity (r = -.21, p < .01), religious restrictions (r = .43, p < .01), and body unity (r = .64, p < .01). Results indicate that attitudes tend to be more positive as religiosity decreases.

Table 2.3.Descriptive Statistics for Study 1 Variables.

Variables	Likert Scale	М	SD	α
Attitude	1-7	6.41	.68	.90
Donation Intention	1-7	5.27	1.53	.86
Knowledge Intention	1-7	5.57	1.38	.86
Talking Intention	1-7	5.32	1.65	.91
Altruism	1-7	5.91	.67	.84
Religiosity	1-7	4.18	1.64	.95
Intrinsic Religiosity	1-7	3.43	1.51	.91
Extrinsic Religiosity	1-7	3.40	1.17	.82
Death Anxiety	1-7	4.55	1.07	.85
Religious Restrictions	1-7	2.40	1.16	.68
Belief in Afterlife	1-7	4.98	1.76	.90
Body Unity	1-7	1.90	1.29	_
Positive Affect	1-5	2.76	.86	.90
Negative Affect	1-5	2.04	.77	.87

When the intentions are examined, it is seen that three intention measures are significantly correlated with each other (for donation and knowledge, r = .45; for donation and talk r = .68; for knowledge and talk, r = .45; p < .01). Moreover, donation intention was negatively correlated with altruism (r = .18, p < .05), extrinsic religiosity (r = -.17, p < .05), religious restrictions (r = -.43, p < .01) and body unity (r = -.55, p < .01). Knowledge intention was correlated with positively with altruism (r = .24, p < .05), and negatively with body unity (r = -.32, p < .05) and age (r = -.24, p < .05). Lastly, talking intention was significantly correlated with altruism (r = .28, p < .01), religious restrictions (r = -.37, p < .01), body unity (r = -.47, p < .01), positive affect (r = .19, p < .05), and age (r = -.19, p < .05).

When the religiosity scales were examined it was seen that, three religiosity scales were significantly correlated with each other as well (for general religiosity and intrinsic religiosity r = .88, p < .01; for general religiosity and extrinsic religiosity r = .80, p < .01; for intrinsic religiosity and extrinsic religiosity r = .73, p < .01). General religiosity, intrinsic religiosity and extrinsic religiosity measures were also significantly correlated with religious restrictions (r = .29, p < .01; r = .19, p < .05; respectively), afterlife beliefs (r = .74, p < .01; r = .70, p < .01; r = .62,

p < .01; respectively) and body unity (r = .31, p < .01; r = .35, p < .01; respectively).

On the other hand, contrary to Allport and Ross (1967)'s suggestion, altruism did not have a significant correlation with intrinsic religiosity (r = .11, n.s.) and extrinsic religiosity had significant positive correlation with altruism (r = .19, p < .05). Altruism was also positively correlated with religiosity (r = .24, p < .01), belief in afterlife (r = .27, p < .01), and interestingly, religious restrictions regarding organ donation (r = .34, p < .01). Finally, belief in afterlife was significantly correlated with the beliefs of need to keep body integrity for afterlife (r = .21, p < .01). Therefore, individuals with afterlife beliefs also think that they should keep their body intact for afterlife.

Table 2.4. *Correlations between the Study 1 Variables.*

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Attitude	1														
2. Don. Int.	.55**	1													
3. Know. Int.	.34**	.45**	1												
4. Talk. Int.	.47**	.68**	.45**	1											
5. Altruism	.43**	.18*	.24**	.28**	1										
6. Religiosity	20*	07	02	01	.24**	1									
7. Intr. Rel.	27**	13	04	10	.11	.88**	1								
8. Extr. Rel.	21**	17*	08	14	.19*	.80**	.73**	1							
9. Death Anx.	11	14	.03	05	.13	.27**	.08	.20**	1						
10. Rel. Restrict.	43**	43**	10	37**	34**	29**	19*	19*	.01	1					
11. Afterlife	10	05	.02	01	.27**	.74**	.70**	.62**	.11	23**	1				
12. Body Unity	64**	55**	32**	42**	14	.31**	.35**	.35**	.15	.39**	.21**	1			
13. PA	.12	.07	.12	.19*	.11	.06	01	.05	08	02	02	05	1		
14. NA	.03	.02	.13	01	.04	.15	.15	.17*	.16*	06	.09	.13	06	1	
15. Age	15	07	24**	19*	02	06	04	06	00	.07	06	.09	08	.09	1

Note. N = 160. Attitude = Attitudes toward organ donation; Don. Int. = Organ Donation Intention; Know. Int. = Intention to get more information about organ donation; Talk. Int. = Intention to talk about the donation decisions with family; Int. Rel. = Intrinsic religiosity; Ext. Rel. = Extrinsic religiosity; Death Anx. = Death anxiety; Rel. Norm = Religious restrictions related to organ donation; Afterlife = Belief in afterlife; PA = Positive Affect; NA = Negative Affect. * p < .05, two-tailed. ** p < .01, two-tailed.

2.2.4 Impact of Mortality Salience and Helping Behavior on Attitudes and Intentions

First of all, the emotional effect of the manipulations was tested to secure that the outcomes are not due to the differences in the affective responses of the participants. For that purpose, two one-way ANOVAs were performed on PA and NA for four groups of manipulations: MSHP, MS-only, HP-only, control. MANOVA was not preferred because the PA and NA are not correlated (r = -.06).

First, for PA, the Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances was non-significant (F (3, 156) = 0.583, p = .627), indicating that the analysis can be conducted. The results of the ANOVA revealed that the PA levels of the participants did not vary for MSHP (M = 2.93, SD = .812), MS-only (M = 2.65, SD = .922), HP-only (M = 2.58, SD = .754), and control (M = 2.81, SD = .913) conditions (F(3, 156) = 1.232, n.s.). Secondly, for NA, the Levene's Test was non-significant (F(3, 156) = 0.732, p = .534) again. And the ANOVA results indicated that the NA levels of the participants did not vary for MSHP (M = 2.07, SD = .690), MS-only (M = 1.98, SD = .798), HP-only (M = 2.16, SD = .853), and control (M = 1.93, SD = .750) conditions (F(3, 156) = .472, n.s.).

Relying on these results, the effects of MS and HP manipulations on attitudes, and donation, knowledge and talking intentions were tested controlling for the possible confounds of altruism, religiosity (as general, intrinsic, and extrinsic), death anxiety, religious restrictions over organ donation, belief in afterlife, and beliefs of preserving body unity for afterlife. To test this hypothesis, a factorial multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was conducted. Instead of four separate 2 (MS: yes/no) x 2 (HP and no) ANCOVA's, a single factorial MANCOVA was conducted, since MANCOVA protects against Type 1 error due to multiple tests, detects differences that cannot be noticed in separate ANCOVAs, and takes the intercorrelations among DVs into account.

First, since Box's Test of Equality of Covariance Matrices result was not p < 0.001 (Box's M = 48.400, F(30, 53600.765) = 1.535 p = .031) and sample sizes were

comparable, the analysis was pursued (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2001). However, the results indicated that there is not a main effect of MS (Wilks' $\lambda = .991$, F(4, 145) = .311, n.s., $\eta_p^2 = .009$) and HP (Wilks' $\lambda = .971$, F(4, 145) = 1.088, n.s., $\eta_p^2 = .029$). Moreover, the interaction of MS and HP was also non-significant (Wilks' $\lambda = .986$, F(4, 145) = .519, n.s., $\eta_p^2 = .014$). Nevertheless, the covariates of altruism (Wilks' $\lambda = .782$, F(4, 145) = 10.130, p < .001, $\eta_p^2 = .218$), religious restrictions (Wilks' $\lambda = .872$, F(4, 145) = 5.326, p < .001, $\eta_p^2 = .128$), and body unity (Wilks' $\lambda = .725$, F(4, 145) = 13.756, p < .001, $\eta_p^2 = .275$) were found significant. (See Table 5).

Table 2.5. *Multivariate Tests for Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) with Attitudes and Intentions toward Organ Donation are Dependent Variables and MS and HP are the Independent Variables in Study 1.*

Effect	Wilks' A	F	Hyp df	Error df	p	Partial η2
Altruism	.782	10.130	4	145	.000	.218
Religiosity	.957	1.622	4	145	.172	.043
Intrinsic Religiosity	.973	.995	4	145	.412	.027
Extrinsic Religiosity	.967	1.245	4	145	.295	.033
Death Anxiety	.976	.876	4	145	.480	.024
Religious Restrictions	.872	5.326	4	145	.000	.128
Belief in Afterlife	.961	1.466	4	145	.215	.039
Body Unity	.725	13.756	4	145	.000	.275
Mortality Salience	.991	.311	4	145	.870	.009
Helping Prime	.971	1.088	4	145	.365	.029
Mortality Salience x Helping Prime	.986	.519	4	145	.722	.014

Note. N = 160.

Before analyzing the between-subjects effects, the Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances was checked and it was significant for none of the variables of attitudes $(F(3,156)=.403,\ p=.751)$, donation $(F(3,156)=1.024,\ p=.384)$, knowledge $(F(3,156)=1.029,\ p=.381)$, and talking intentions $(F(3,156)=.479,\ p=.697)$. Therefore, the homogeneity of variances assumption has not been violated. Then, the Bonferroni adjustment was calculated for four-DV analysis, and p=.0125 was

determined as the cut point for significance to prevent Type 2 error. When proceeded to the analysis results, it was seen that attitude was significantly predicted by all the significant covariates of altruism (F(1, 148) = 30.696, p < .001, $\eta_p^2 = .172$), religious restrictions (F(1, 148) = 7.182, p < .01, $\eta_p^2 = .046$), and body unity (F(1, 148) = 40.366, p < .001, $\eta_p^2 = .214$). For donation intentions, only religious restrictions (F(1, 148) = 9.064, p < .01, $\eta_p^2 = .058$), and body unity (F(1, 148) = 26.655, p < .001, $\eta_p^2 = .153$) were significant. In predicting knowledge intentions, altruism (F(1, 148) = 7.171, p < .01, $\eta_p^2 = .046$) and body unity were significant (F(1, 148) = 15.242, p < .001, $\eta_p^2 = .093$). Lastly, for talking intentions, only body unity (F(1, 148) = 10.129, p < .01, $\eta_p^2 = .064$) was significant (See Table 6).

Overall, results point out that neither of the manipulations was effective on the attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation, including their interaction. Consequently, the Hypothesis 1 was rejected. Yet, altruistic personality, the beliefs regarding the religious restrictions and preserving body unity for afterlife were affective. At this point, it should be pointed out that religiosity and intrinsic religiosity could predict only talking intentions. But extrinsic religiosity, death anxiety, and belief in afterlife were non-significant for all four dependent variables. Besides, although the body unity beliefs were significant, the belief in afterlife was not. This indicates that although people believe in afterlife, they may be neutral toward organ donation, unless they think that they should preserve their body unity.

2.2.5 Moderation of Religiosity

The second hypothesis suggested that the relationship between the mortality salience and the attitude and intention variables would be moderated by the two religiosity variables of general and intrinsic, but not extrinsic. However, since the relationship suggested by Hypothesis 1 were not found significant, the moderations were not tested.

However, since the manipulations were not detected significant, a series of regression analyses were conducted to test the importance of the other variables (tested as the covariates in the previous analyses) in predicting the attitudes and intentions.

Table 2.6. Significant Univariate Effects for Attitudes and Intentions Regarding Organ Donation in Study 1 (p < .0125).

Indopendent Verichle	Type III Sum	df	Mean	F	n	Partial	95%	6 CI
Independent Variable	of Squares	ај	Square	Г	p	$\eta 2$	LB	UB
			Attitude					
Altruism	6.762	1	6.762	30.696	.000	.172	.222	.468
Body Unity	8.893	1	8.893	40.366	.000	.214	.308	- .162
Religious Restrictions	1.582	1	1.582	7.182	.008	.046	.190	.029
]	Dona	tion Intentio	on				
Body Unity	39.927	1	39.927	26.655	.000	.153	- .688	.307
Religious Restrictions	13.577	1	13.577	9.064	.003	.058	.532	.110
	K	nowl	edge Intent	ion				
Altruism	12.154	1	12.154	7.171	.008	.046	.121	.804
Body Unity	25.831	1	25.831	15.242	.000	.093	- .603	- .198
		Talk	ing Intentio	n ———				
Body Unity	20.658	1	20.658	10.129	.002	.064	- .580	- .136

Note. N = 160. CI = Confidence Interval.

2.2.6 Supplementary Analyses

Following these results a series of regression analyses were run to determine and rank order the significant predictors of attitudes and intentions, reported above as the covariates. Stepwise regression was preferred following the suggestion of Tabachnick and Fidell (2007) to see which predictors contribute to the prediction, how much they provide additional prediction to the model, and which predictors get excluded. Four stepwise regression analyses were performed for attitudes, and donation, knowledge, and talking intentions as the criteria. The predictor variables were altruism, religiosity, intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, death anxiety, religious restrictions, belief in afterlife, and body unity.

The prediction model was composed of body unity, altruism, religiosity, and religious restrictions, and explained a total of 56% of variance in attitudes (F(4, 155) = 48.651, p < .001). Firstly, body unity predicted 41% of variance. Then, altruism included to the model and this second step explained an additional 12% variance ($R^2 = .552$, $\Delta F(1, 157) = 38.128$, p < .001). Thirdly, with inclusion of religiosity, the model explained an additional 1% ($R^2 = .534$, $\Delta F(1, 156) = 3.916$, p = .05). Lastly, religious restrictions variable was contributed to the explained variance by 2% ($R^2 = .557$, $\Delta F(1, 155) = 7.995$, p < .01). Body unity shouldered the highest Beta weight in the final model ($\beta = .455$), followed by altruism ($\beta = .344$). At last, religiosity ($\beta = -.194$) and religious restrictions ($\beta = -.190$) had almost equal contributions to the explained variance (See Table 7).

Then, the stepwise regression was conducted for donation intentions. Among the 8 variables entered to the analysis, only body unity and religious restrictions emerged as significant predictors of donation intentions. Overall, they explained 36% of variance, (F(2, 157) = 43.606, p < .001); see Table 8). Mainly, body unity $(\beta = -.552)$ shared this explained variance by 31%, $(R^2 = .305, F(1, 158) = 69.351, p < .001)$. And religious restrictions $(\beta = -.248)$ was included in the second step and added 5% explained variance $(R^2 = .357, \Delta F(1, 158) = 12.718, p < .001)$.

Thirdly, knowledge intentions predictors were determined by stepwise regression. Again, two models emerged containing body unity and altruism, and explained only 14% of the variance in knowledge intentions (F(2, 157) = 21.660, p < .001). Of this 14%, 10% was explained by body unity ($\beta = -.289$) at the first step of regression ($R^2 = .101$, F(1, 158) = 17.712, p < .001), and 4% by altruism ($\beta = .201$) at the second step ($R^2 = .141$, $\Delta F(1, 157) = 7.255$, p < .01; See Table 9).

Lastly, when the analysis run for talking intentions, three models emerged with body unity, altruism, and religious restrictions, accounting for 25% of the variance in talking intentions (F(3, 156) = 36.222, p < .001; see Table 10). At the first stage body unity explained 18% of the variance ($R^2 = .178$, F(1, 158) = 34.274, p < .001). Altruism was

included in the second stage, and explained an additional 5% (R^2 = .228, $\Delta F(1, 157)$ = 10.148, p < .01). Lastly, religious restrictions was accounted for 2% variance in the third stage (R^2 = .253, $\Delta F(1, 156)$ = 5.098, p < .001). Overall, the model the final model composed of body unity (β = -.328), altruism (β = .173), and religious restrictions (β = -.179).

 Table 2.7.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Attitudes toward Donation in Study 1 (N = 160).

		Model 1			Model 2]	Model 3			Model 4	
Variable	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	В	SE(B)	β
Body Unity	34	.03	64**	32	.03	59**	29	.03	55**	24	.04	46**
Altruism				.35	.06	.34**	.39	.06	.38**	.35	.06	.34**
Religiosity							05	.03	12*	08	.03	19**
Religious										11	.04	19**
Restriction										11	.04	19***
R^2		.41			.52			.52			.54	
F for change in R^2				3	8.14			3.92			8.00	

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 Table 2.8.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Donation Intention in Study 1 (N = 160).

		Model 1		Model 2			
Variable	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	
Body Unity	66	.08	55**	54	.08	46** 25**	
Religious Restriction				33	.09	25**	
R^2		.30)		.36		
F for change in R^2					12.72		

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 Table 2.9.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Knowledge Intention in Study 1 (N = 160).

		Model 1		Model 2			
Variable	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	
Body Unity	34	.08	32**	31	.08	29**	
Altruism				.42	.15	29** .20**	
R^2		.10)		.14		
F for change in R^2					7.26		

 Table 2.10.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Talking Intention in Study 1 (N = 160).

	Model 1				Model 2		Model 3			
Variable	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	
Body Unity	54	.09	42**	50	.09	39**	42	.10	33**	
Altruism				.55	.17	.23**	.43	.18	.17*	
Religious Restriction							26	.11	18*	
R^2			18		.2	2		.2	5	
F for change in \mathbb{R}^2					10.1	5		5.1	0	

2.3 Discussion for Study 1

In Study 1, I tested two hypotheses regarding the effectiveness of mortality salience and helping prime manipulations on the attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. First, I hypothesized that the mortality salience and helping prime manipulations together would lead to more positive attitudes and higher intentions regarding organ donation than only mortality salience or only helping prime manipulation, which would lead to more positive attitudes and higher intentions regarding organ donation than the control condition. The rationale was that the reminders of death would lead to search for ways of immortality for people and coupling this death salience with helping prime would present people a chance to find immortality in helping people. These cognitions are expected to result in higher tendency for organ donation. Moreover, the second hypothesis suggested that this increased tendency for organ donation would be stronger for people who are low on religiosity, or intrinsic religiosity. The justification of this hypothesis was that the religious people would be in lower need for immortality since they can reach it in the life after death, as they believe in. However, people who are less religious would be more striving for ways of immortality after reminders of death.

To test these two hypotheses, data collected from undergraduate students at METU, analyzed by MANCOVA. However, effect of neither the mortality salience nor the helping prime on the organ donation variables of attitudes and intentions could be detected. Therefore, the first hypothesis was rejected. Moreover, since there could not be main effect of mortality salience, the moderation of general, intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity could not be tested. Consequently, the second hypothesis was rejected as well.

As supplementary analyses, four stepwise regressions were conducted to determine the predictors of the attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. The results indicated that attitudes towards organ donation were significantly predicted by body unity, altruism, religiosity, and religious restrictions. The predictors of donation intention were body unity and religious restrictions; of knowledge intention were body

unity and altruism, and of talking intention were body unity, altruism, and religious restrictions.

The unexpected results are considered to be resulted from the methodological problems of Study 1. Since it was conducted online, the results had some limitations due to the practical issues. The first problem was the inability to control the working environment of the participants. Since I could not control their environment in an experimental study, I couldn't standardize their conditions, and had a problem of internal validity. Secondly, in the raw data from the Qualtrics the experimenter can see the time it took to complete a survey for each participant. In my dataset, it ranged from seconds to tens of hours. However, the data does not provide how much time the participants spent on each question, or when and how long they left the survey and came back again. This created a problem for manipulation effectiveness. As explained above, considering the minimum and the maximum time it can take to complete the survey attentively and without taking any breaks the data was cropped. This was not a reliable method of inclusion of the cases. Also, a quick reader might still have taken a break and dealt with things that can interfere with the manipulations, and complete the questionnaire within the time limits I determined. However, this individual would diminish the internal validity of the study. Therefore, a more controlled environment was needed to make sure that all the participants have completed the survey package in one sit without taking any breaks and dealing with various activities in between.

Moreover, I realized that the delay task was not completely appropriate for the current study. Although PANAS-X has been used as a delay task in many studies, I thought that expressing oneself in many emotional dimensions can be too exhausting to complete the remaining of the questionnaire and may cause the death thoughts remain in the conscious by focusing on the emotions. Therefore, a more neutral delay task could be more instrumental. And lastly, some scales had problems of Turkish adaptation. Consequently, bearing in mind these limitations the second study was designed.

CHAPTER 3

STUDY 2

The limitations of the first study led to conducting a second study with the same purpose and variables as Study 1, but with an improved testing. First of all to eliminate the methodological problems of the first study, the data was collected via paper-and-pencil method. The students attended to the data collection in groups at classrooms and filled out the questionnaire silently and with less divided attention from the environmental stimuli. Secondly, the delay task was revised and the altruism and death anxiety scales were replaced with more reliable Turkish adaptations. Overall, conducting a second study in a more controlled environment, with paper-and-pencil method and by using more reliable delay task and better-adapted scales was considered to be helpful toward a study with high reliability and validity.

3.1 Method

3.1.1 Participants

A total of 188 students participated to Study 2, of which 166 were Yıldırım Beyazıt University students, and 22 were METU students. After the primary check of the data accuracy, ten of the participants were excluded for not fully answering the manipulation questions. Also, seventeen of the participants indicated being organ donor. Among them, 2 had donor card and 2 had it checked on their driver's license. Twelve of the donors also indicated sharing their decisions with their families, and the remaining 5 participants had neither official nor familial declaration of being a donor.

In conclusion, 161 participants are left for the analyses (See Table 11), composed of 117 female (77.5%) and 34 male students with ten missing values. Except 12 missing, participants reported their age between 18 and 24 (M = 20.88, SD = 1.10), following a

normal curve. The majority of the participants were YBU students (87.6%) and psychology majors (85.1%). They also reported their year at university between 1 and 7 (M = 2.77, SD = 0.87).

Table 3.1Demographic Characteristics of the Study 2 Sample.

Variables		Range	M	SD	N	%
Age		18-24	20.88	1.10		
Gender						
	Female				117	77.5
	Male				34	21.1
Year at university						
•	1^{st}				3	1.9
	2^{nd}				57	35.4
	3 rd				82	50.9
	4 th				8	5
	5 th				6	3.7
	6 th				1	0.9
	7^{th}				1	0.9
Faculty						
	Engineering				15	9.3
	Arts and Sciences				143	88.8
	Education				3	1.9
University	Lacation				J	1.7
om conj	METU				20	12.4
	YBU				141	87.6

3.1.2 Instruments

Some of the instruments were the same as the ones used in Study I: mortality salience and helping manipulations, organ donation measures, religiosity scale, and demographics including donor status questions. However, three reliability scores of some scales were somewhat different in Study 2: same as Study1 attitude had a Chronbach's alpha of .90; donation intention had .94, intention to get knowledge had .84; intention to talk to family about organ donation had .90; intrinsic religiosity had .90; extrinsic religiosity had .81; general religiosity had .93; religious restrictions had .88; belief in afterlife had an alpha of .83; PA had .82; and lastly NA had a Chronbach's alpha of .86.

Different from the first study, a cover story to the mortality salience manipulation was included. Besides, the scales of altruism and death anxiety, and the delay task were revised.

3.1.2.1 Delay Task

To create a time lapse between the mortality salience and DV scales, in the first study PANAS-X was used. For the first study it was convenient since PANAS would be needed in the data. However, for the second study, I thought that after obtaining the necessary PANAS answers, it would be more appropriate to have the participants spend time on a neutral word puzzle rather than answering 20 more mood questions that would increase introspection and may block sending the death thoughts to the subconscious.

Therefore, the delay task for Study 2 is composed of PANAS (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988; Gençöz, 2000) and a word search puzzle (Doğulu, 2012). In this study, positive affect factor had reliability score of $\alpha = .82$, and the negative affect factor had $\alpha = .86$.

3.1.2.2 Altruism

As in the first study, the altruism subscale of Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1992) was used but with minor adjustments in the translation of the scale. The reliability score in Study 2 was $\alpha = .77$ (See Appendix K).

3.1.2.3 Death Anxiety

In the first study, death anxiety was measured with Demir and Kumkale's (2013) translation of Templer (1970). However, further literature review revealed a systematic adaptation of the same scale by Şenol (1989), who found the Chronbach's Alpha to be .72, and test-retest reliability to be .86. I used this adaptation in Study 2, with a reliability score of $\alpha = .84$ (See Appendix O).

3.2 Procedure

Psychology major students at Yıldırım Beyazıt University (YBU) participated completely voluntarily to the study. Voluntary participants were distributed the survey package during class hour with the permission of the instructor. They were requested to focus on the questions and not to talk to each other during the study or distract themselves from the study by other means, and the silence was maintained in the class throughout the study. Moreover, they were specifically instructed to follow the page order when answering the questions to prevent any issues, specifically of completing the DV scales before the manipulation questions.

On the other hand, METU participants were recruited from the Introduction to Psychology course at METU in return for bonus points. These students were contacted via e-mail and they enrolled in one of the available slots for participating in the study. When they arrived in the room, they were distributed the same survey package as in YBU. When completing the survey, they were in relatively smaller groups than YBU participants, but the capacity of the room was also small. But all the instructions were identical in the YBU and METU sessions, emphasizing following the page order, not talking to each other, and not dealing with their cell phones or other distracting items.

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Data Screening

Before running further analyses, the data was screened for missing values and the fit between the distribution and the assumptions of multivariate analysis. None of the cases had significantly higher number of missing values (p < .05); therefore no action was taken to deal with them. None of the variables were very highly correlated with each other, and therefore, the independence of variables was assumed. The data was also checked for normality, and it is found that attitudes toward organ donation and intention to talk to family about organ donation had a high skewness value of -.88 and -.73 (SE = .19), respectively. Also, intention to get knowledge was negatively skewed with -1.71 (SE = .19) and highly peaked with a kurtosis value of 4.28 (SE = .38).

Nevertheless, none of the transformations worked to approximate normality. Finally, analyses for univariate outliers resulted in three outliers in knowledge intention scale; 2 in belief in afterlife, and 1 in religiosity scale. However, they cases were not excluded from the data set, since the scales were already skewed.

3.3.2 Descriptive Statistics for the Variables

As in Study I, mean scores and standard deviations of the main variables were calculated (See Table 12). Again, the attitude scale had a high mean of 6.08 (SD = .75). Also, the mean scores indicate that intentions of donation, knowledge, and talking are very favorable (M = 4.90, SD = 1.59; M = 5.99, SD = .99; M = 5.18, SD = 1.51, respectively). Altruism scores are also high (M = 5.80, SD = .58), meaning the participants report being prosocial in their interactions. All three religiosity scale had higher means compared to Study I participants, that is the general religiosity had a mean of 4.44 (SD = 1.15), intrinsic religiosity had 4.90 (SD = 1.26), and extrinsic religiosity had 4.57 (SD = .98). And they did not report their religion forbidding organ donation (M = 2.73, SD = 1.31). Participants' beliefs in afterlife were extremely high (M = 6.07, SD = 1.27) and death anxiety levels were moderately high (M = 4.77, SD = .93). On the other hand, participants' belief in that body unity should be maintained for the afterlife was very low (M = 2.82, SD = 1.63). Participants' positive affect had a mean of 2.79 (SD = .69) and negative affect's mean of 1.78 (SD = .68).

Table 3.2Descriptive Statistics for Study 2 Variables.

Variables	Likert Scale	М	SD	α
Attitude	1-7	6.08	.75	.90
Donation Intention	1-7	4.90	1.59	.94
Knowledge Intention	1-7	5.99	.99	.84
Talking Intention	1-7	5.18	1.51	.90
Altruism	1-7	5.80	.58	.77
Religiosity	1-7	5.44	1.15	.93
Intrinsic Religiosity	1-7	4.90	1.26	.90
Extrinsic Religiosity	1-7	4.57	.98	.81
Death Anxiety	1-7	4.77	.93	.84
Religious Restrictions	1-7	2.73	1.31	.88
Belief in Afterlife	1-7	6.07	1.27	.83
Body Unity	1-7	2.82	1.63	_
Positive Affect	1-5	2.79	.69	.82
Negative Affect	1-5	1.78	.68	.86

3.3.3 Correlations among Variables

Pearson two-tailed correlation analysis was conducted for the variables of the study (See Table 13). Attitudes toward organ donation, as expected, was significantly positively correlated with donation intentions (r = .71, p < .01), knowledge intentions (r = .39, p < .01), talking intentions (r = .66, p < .01), and significantly negatively correlated with general religiosity (r = -.23, p < .01), intrinsic religiosity (r = -.24, p < .01), extrinsic religiosity (r = -.10, p < .05), and the beliefs of religious restrictions (r = -.60, p < .01) and body unity (r = -.59, p < .01). Also, intention measures were significantly correlated with each other: donation intention was significantly correlated with knowledge intention (r = .50, p < .01) and talking intention (r = .83, p < .01), and knowledge intention and talking intention were significantly correlated with each other (r = .52, p < .01). Lastly, donation intention was positively correlated with negative affect (r = .18, p < .05).

When examining intention variables' correlation with other variables, only knowledge intention stands out in correlation with altruism (r = .37, p < .01). Religiosity correlates negatively with donation intention (r = -.17, p < .05) but positively with knowledge

intention ($r=.19,\ p<.05$), but not talking intention. On the other hand, intrinsic religiosity correlates negatively with both donation intention ($r=-.22,\ p<.01$) and talking intention ($r=-.19,\ p<.05$), but not correlated knowledge intention. Moreover, although extrinsic religiosity is significantly correlated with all intention variables, the direction of relationship is negative for donation ($r=-.17,\ p<.05$) and talking intentions ($r=-.16,\ p<.05$), but positive for knowledge intention ($r=.21,\ p<.01$). All intention variables were negatively correlated with beliefs of religious restrictions regarding organ donation ($r=-.55,\ r=-.29,\ r=-.46,\ p<.01$, respectively for donation, knowledge, and talking intentions), and body unity beliefs ($r=-.60,\ p<.01;\ r=-.18,\ p<.05;\ r=-.50,\ p<.01;$ respectively for donation, knowledge, and talking intentions). Furthermore, among the intention variables, only knowledge intention was correlated with afterlife beliefs, and surprisingly, positively ($r=.19,\ p<.05$).

Additionally, the religiosity scales were correlated with each other: General religiosity significantly correlated with intrinsic (r = .90, p < .01) and extrinsic religiosity (r = .75, p < .01), and the intrinsic and extrinsic religious orientations were significantly correlated with each other (r = .69, p < .01). Among all three religiosity scales only extrinsic religiosity was correlated with death anxiety (r = .19, p < .05) and religious restriction beliefs (r = .18, p < .05). But they all correlated significantly positively with belief in afterlife (r = .72, r = .68, r = .65, p < .01; respectively for general, intrinsic, and extrinsic religiosity) and thoughts of body unity (r = .22, r = .21, r = .28, p < .01; respectively for general, intrinsic, and extrinsic religiosity). And intrinsic religiosity correlated negatively with age (r = -.17, p < .05), indicating the maturity of intrinsic religiosity.

Altruism was correlated positively with belief in afterlife (r = .23, p < .01) and negatively with negative affect (r = -.21, p < .01). Logically, religious restriction thoughts were significantly positively correlated with body unity beliefs (r = .53, p < .01), and death anxiety (r = .17, p < .05), which are correlated significantly with each other as well (r = .19, p < .01).

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Table 3.3. *Correlations between the Study 2 Variables.*

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Attitude	1														
2. Don. Int.	.71**	1													
3. Know. Int.	.39**	.50**	1												
4. Talk. Int.	.66**	.83**	.52**	1											
5. Altruism	.06	.15	.37**	.12	1										
6. Religiosity	23**	17*	.19*	13	.29**	1									
7. Intr. Rel.	24**	22**	.14	19*	.22**	.90**	1								
8. Extr. Rel.	20*	17*	.21**	16*	.22**	.75**	.69**	1							
9. Death Anx.	.04	05	.03	.00	.02	.05	00	.19*	1						
10. Rel. Restrict.	60**	55**	29**	46**	06	.12	.12	.18*	.17*	1					
11. Afterlife	10	15	.19*	15	.23**	.72**	.68**	.65**	10	.05	1				
12. Body Unity	59**	60**	18*	50**	.00	.22**	.21**	.28**	.19*	.53**	.15	1			
13. Positive Affect	.11	.08	.08	04	.10	.14	.08	.11	03	05	.14	.13	1		
14. Negative Affect	.15	.18*	08	.07	21**	10	11	.00	.10	05	05	05	19*	1	
15. Age	.04	09	.07	.13	.02	12	17*	09	04	02	11	.06	.16*	02	1

Note. N = 161. Attitude = Attitudes toward organ donation; Don. Int. = Organ Donation Intention; Know. Int. = Intention to get more information about organ donation; Talk. Int. = Intention to talk about the donation decisions with family; Int. Rel. = Intrinsic religiosity; Ext. Rel. = Extrinsic religiosity; Death Anx. = Death anxiety; Rel. Norm = Religious restrictions related to organ donation; Afterlife = Belief in afterlife. * p < .05, two-tailed. ** p < .01, two-tailed.

3.3.4 Impact of Mortality Salience and Helping Behavior on Attitudes and Intentions

Again, two one-way ANOVAs were performed on PA and NA for four groups of manipulations to demonstrate that the groups did not differ in terms of affect. For PA, the Levene's Test was non-significant (F(3, 156) = 1.066, p = .365) and the results of the analyses indicated that the participants did not differ on PA in different conditions: MSHP (M = 2.79, SD = .751), MS-only (M = 2.63, SD = .815), HP-only (M = 2.86, SD = .603), and control (M = 2.83, SD = .636) conditions (F(3, 156) = .795, n.s.). For NA, the Levene's Test was non-significant (F(3, 156) = 0.182, p = .908) again. And the ANOVA results indicated that the NA levels of the participants did not vary for MSHP (M = 1.95, SD = .667), MS-only (M = 1.75, SD = .701), HP-only (M = 1.73, SD = .648), and control (M = 1.73, SD = .725) conditions (F(3, 156) = .924, n.s.).

To test the first hypothesis, which suggests that the attitudes and intentions related to organ donation of the participants would vary depending on their condition, and MSHP condition participants would have more positive attitudes toward organ donation, and higher intentions related to take action for organ donation, than MS, HP and control condition participants, a 2 (MS: yes or no) x 2 (HP: yes or no) factorial MANCOVA was conducted with the same covariates as Study 1. The Box's M was 60.631 (F(30, 59079.492) = 1.926, p = .002), and sample sizes were comparable. The results of the analyses did not change in Study II: No main effect of MS (Wilks' λ = .987, F(4, 146) = .489, n.s., η_p^2 = .013) and HP (Wilks' λ = .963, F(4, 146) = 1.393, n.s., η_p^2 = .037), and the interaction effect was found (Wilks' λ = .973, F(4, 146) = 1.003, n.s., η_p^2 = .037). Parallel to the first study, the covariates of altruism (Wilks' λ = .882, F(4, 146) = 4.881, p = .001, η_p^2 = .118), religious restrictions (Wilks' λ = .794, F(4, 146) = 9.487, P(4, .001, P(4) = .206), and body unity (Wilks' P(4, .146) = 13.349, P(5) = .268) were found significant.

Table 3.4. *Multivariate Tests for Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) with Attitudes and Intentions toward Organ Donation are Dependent Variables and MS and HP are the Independent Variables in Study* 2.

Effect	Wilks' ∧	F	Hyp df	Error df	p	Partial η2
Altruism	.882	4.881	4	146	.001	.118
Religiosity	.965	1.322	4	146	.265	.035
Intrinsic Religiosity	.980	.73	4	146	.573	.02
Extrinsic Religiosity	.969	1.167	4	146	.328	.031
Death Anxiety	.945	2.138	4	146	.079	.055
Religious Restrictions	.794	9.487	4	146	.000	.206
Belief in Afterlife	.966	1.286	4	146	.278	.034
Body Unity	.732	13.349	4	146	.000	.268
Mortality Salience	.987	.489	4	146	.744	.013
Helping Prime	.963	1.393	4	146	.239	.037
Mortality Salience x Helping Prime	.973	1.003	4	146	.408	.027

Note. N = 161.

The homogeneity of variances assumption has been met, since the Levene's Test was not significant for the variables of attitudes (F(3,157)=.157, p=.925), donation (F(3,157)=.113, p=.953), knowledge (F(3,157)=.767, p=.514), and talking intentions (F(3,157)=.795, p=.498). Again, according to the Bonferroni adjustment, the cut point for significance was p=.0125. The test of between-subjects effects revealed that the significant predictors of attitude among the covariates were death anxiety (F(1, 149)=8.431, p<.01, $\eta_p^2=.054$), religious restrictions (F(1, 149)=34.305, p<.001, $\eta_p^2=.187$), and body unity (F(1, 149)=31.715, p<.001, $\eta_p^2=.175$). For donation intentions, religious restrictions (F(1, 149)=18.819, p<.001, $\eta_p^2=.112$), and body unity (F(1, 149)=39.555, p<.001, $\eta_p^2=.210$) were significant. Knowledge intentions variable was predicted by altruism (F(1, 149)=18.096, p<.001, $\eta_p^2=.108$) and religious restrictions were significant (F(1, 149)=9.049, p<.01, $\eta_p^2=.057$). Finally, talking intentions' predictors were religious restrictions (F(1, 149)=11.453, p=.001, $\eta_p^2=.071$), and body unity (F(1, 149)=20.089, p<.001, $\eta_p^2=.119$; see Table 15).

Table 3.5. Significant Univariate Effects for Attitudes and Intentions Regarding Organ Donation in Study 2 (p < .0125).

Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of	df	Mean Square	F	p	Partial η2	Confi	5% dence erval		
	Squares		Square			.1-	LB	UB		
			Attitud	le						
Death Anxiety	2.39	1	2.390	8.431	.004	.054	.045	.239		
Religious Restriction	9.723	1	9.723	34.305	.000	.187	304	151		
Body Unity	8.989	1	8.989	31.715	.000	.175	240	116		
Donation Intention										
Religious Restriction	25.529	1	25.529	18.819	.000	.112	536	200		
Body Unity	53.659	1	53.659	39.555	.000	.210	572	298		
		Kno	owledge I	ntention						
Altruism	13.421	1	13.421	18.096	.000	.108	.284	.777		
Religious Restriction	6.711	1	6.711	9.049	.003	.057	313	065		
		T	alking Into	ention						
Religious Restriction	17.819	1	17.819	11.453	.001	.071	487	128		
Body Unity	31.255	1	31.255	20.089	.000	.119	478	186		

3.3.5 Moderation of Religiosity

As in the previous study, since the first hypothesis was rejected in this sample as well, the moderation of three religiosity variables could not be tested. Again, regression analyses were performed to see the relative contributions of each variable that can act as predictors of the attitudes and intentions.

3.3.6 Supplementary Analyses

The same four stepwise regressions with Study 1 were conducted to determine and rank-order the predictors of attitudes and three intentions variables in the second sample, and see whether two samples behave similarly. Again, the predictors were

altruism, religiosity, intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, death anxiety, religious restrictions, belief in afterlife, and body unity.

First of all, attitude was entered as the criterion and the analysis was run (See Table 16). Initially, religious restrictions emerged as the first predictor of attitudes by explaining 36% of variance ($R^2 = .360$, F(1, 159) = 89.603, p < .001). Secondly, body unity was included in the model by explaining 10% additional variance, ($R^2 = .463$, $\Delta F(1, 158) = 30.267$, p < .001). Finally, death anxiety added 3% explained variance ($R^2 = .497$, $\Delta F(1, 157) = 10.455$, p = .001). Therefore, the final model was composed of religious restrictions, body unity, and death anxiety, and the final model predicted attitudes by explaining the 50% of the variance (F(3, 157) = 51.659, p < .001).

The regression analysis for donation intentions produced four models composed of body unity, religious restrictions, altruism, and intrinsic religiosity (See Table 17). First, body unity explained 36% variance in donation intentions (R^2 = .364, F(1, 159) = 91.044, p < .001). Secondly, religious restrictions added 8% variance (R^2 = .440, ΔF (1, 158) = 21.346, p < .001). Then, altruism was included in the third model and explained 2% additional variance in donation intentions (R^2 = .456, ΔF (1, 157) = 4.655, p < .05). And finally inclusion of intrinsic religiosity increased the explained variance by 1% (R^2 = .469, ΔF (1, 156) = 3.975, p < .05). Overall, the model explained 47% of the variance in donation intentions (F(4, 156) = 34.509, p < .001).

Knowledge intention variable's predictors were determined with the same regression analysis and three predictors were identified: altruism, religious restrictions, and extrinsic religiosity (See Table 18). At the first stage, altruism explained 14% variance (R^2 = .135, F(1, 159) = 24751, p < .001). Secondly, religious restrictions added 7% explained variance (R^2 = .207, $\Delta F(1, 158) = 14.506$, p < .001). Thirdly, extrinsic religiosity predicted 4% of the variance in knowledge intentions variance (R^2 = .243, $\Delta F(1, 157) = 7.389$, p < .01). The overall model predicted 24% of the variance in knowledge intentions (F(3, 157) = 16.807, p < .001).

Finally, the regression analysis was performed for talking intentions (See Table 19). At the first stage, body unity predicted 25% of the variance (R^2 = .248, F(1, 159) = 52.352, p < .001); and at the second stage, religious restrictions explained 6% additional variance (R^2 = .304, $\Delta F(1, 158)$ = 12.740, p < .001). Overall, 30% of the variance in talking intentions is explained by the model (F(2, 158) = 34.479, p < .001).

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 Table 3.6.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Attitudes toward Donation in Study 2 (N = 161).

		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3	
Variable	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β
Religious Restriction Body Unity	35	.04	60**	23 17	.04 .03	40** 38**	24 19	.04	42** 40**
Death Anxiety				1/	.03	36	.15	.05	.19**
R^2 F for change in R^2			36		.4 30.2			.5 10.4	

Note. *p < .05. **p < .01.

 Table 3.7.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Donation Intention in Study 2 (N = 161).

		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			Model 4	
Variable	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	В	SE(B)	β
Body Unity	59	.06	60*	42	.07	43**	43	.07	44**	41	.07	42**
Religious Restriction				39	.09	32**	38	.08	31**	38	.08	31**
Altruism							.35	.16	.13*	.42	.17	.15*
Intrinsic Religiosity										15	.08	12*
R^2			.36		.44 21.35			.45			.47	
F for change in R^2							4.66				3.98	

Note. *p < .05. **p < .01.

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 Table 3.8.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Knowledge Intention in Study 2 (N = 161).

		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3			
Variable	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β	В	SE B	β		
Altruism	.62	.13	.37**	.59	.12	.35**	.52	.12	.31**		
Religious Restriction				20	.05	27**	23	.05	31**		
Extrinsic Religiosity							.20	.07	.20**		
R^2		.14			.21			.24			
F for change in \mathbb{R}^2	or change in R^2			14.5	1		7.39				

Note: *p < .05. **p < .01.

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 Table 3.9.

 Summary of Stepwise Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Talking Intention in Study 2 (N = 161).

		Model 1			Model 2		
Variable	В	SE B	В	В	SE B	β	
Body Unity	46	.06	50**	33	.07	35**	
Religious Restriction				32	.09	28**	
R^2		.25			.30		
F for change in R^2					12.74		

Note: p < .05. p < .01.

3.4 Discussion for Study 2

Study 2 was conducted to test for the two hypotheses as the first study with revised methodology. As a reminder; the first hypothesis suggested that the manipulations of the mortality salience and helping prime would lead to more positive attitudes and higher intentions regarding organ donation than only mortality salience or only helping prime manipulations, which are in turn hypothesized to lead to more positive attitudes and higher intentions regarding organ donation than the control group participants. And secondly I hypothesized that this relationship between the mortality salience manipulation and the organ donation attitudes and intentions would be moderated by religiosity and intrinsic religiosity, but not by extrinsic religiosity.

Different from the first study, primarily, the data were collected via paper-and-pencil from the students. Also, the delay task was revised, and the participants filled out the PANAS form composed of 20 items instead of 60-item PANAS-X. Lastly, the same altruism and the death anxiety scales were used with different adaptations.

Initially, the data tested for the first hypothesis using MANCOVA. Despite all these revisions and improvements the results did not change; the manipulations were deemed not effective for organ donation attitudes and intentions. Therefore, the first hypothesis was rejected, and the second hypothesis, which was about moderation, was not tested as in Study 1. As a supplementary analysis, four stepwise regression analyses were performed for the predictors of the attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. The analyses revealed that attitudes were significantly predicted by religious restrictions, body unity, and death anxiety; donation intentions were body unity, religious restrictions, altruism, and intrinsic religiosity; knowledge intentions were predicted by altruism, religious restrictions, and extrinsic religiosity; and finally, talking intentions were predicted by body unity and religious restrictions.

The results indicated that the switching to paper-and-pencil and revision of the scales and delay task did not lead to an effective manipulation and confirming the hypothesis.

The possible explanation for these conclusions, and their implications will be discussed in the next section, besides the limitations of the present study.

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The current study focused on the attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation utilizing the mortality salience premise of terror management theory and helping prime manipulation. I hypothesized that the reminders of death coupled with a helping prime would lead individuals to search for immortality through altruistic behaviors, for which organ donation would be a great option. Besides, it was predicted that religiosity level of the individuals would moderate the mortality salience effect on attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. Specifically, individuals who are high on general or intrinsic religiosity would believe in finding immortality in the otherworld after death and that serving god would be enough for them. Therefore they would not search for the ways of being immortal. On the other hand, people who are less religious would need an assurance for their immortality, and organ donation would not serve as a life buoy for them.

Besides the mortality salience, helping prime and religiosity, I acknowledge other personality characteristics and perceptions that may have influence people's attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. First of all, since organ donation is a form of altruism, people's level of altruistic personality trait should have an impact on their specific altruistic behaviors. In that context, organ donation attitudes and intention should have been influenced by the altruism trait. Therefore, it was considered as a potential predictor, and controlled for. Secondly, death anxiety may be an obstacle in even elaborating on organ donation, and mortality salience, itself, may trigger this anxiety and prevent people from approaching organ donation positively. So, death anxiety should be controlled as well. Moreover, belief in afterlife and body unity beliefs also behave as holdback from organ donation. People who believe that they don't *cease to exist* after death, and who think that they would need their organs for

this afterlife would refrain from donating their organs. Lastly, some people believe that their religion explicitly forbids or disapproves organ donation. Thus, for religious people this rules out consideration of donating organs. All of these may influence the organ donation attitudes and intentions beyond the manipulations. Therefore, all of them were taken into account as control variables when analyzing the causal relationship between the mortality salience and helping prime manipulations and organ donation intentions and attitudes.

To investigate the hypotheses of the current inquiry, two studies were conducted both with the same variables and research questions in concern. All participants in each study have first taken either the MS manipulation or the dental pain control. Then, they encountered again either the HP manipulation or library depiction control. Mainly there ware two important differences between Study 1 and Study 2. Participants in the first study filled out 60-item PANAS-X as delay task right after mortality salience manipulation, while in the second study participants filled out the 20-item PANAS and completed a word search puzzle. Secondly, first study was conducted online, but the second study was on paper-and-pencil.

To test the hypotheses, first, a MANCOVA was conducted for each study, with the MS and HP conditions as two IVs; attitudes toward organ donation and intentions for organ donation are two DVs; and lastly, three religiosity variables, religious restrictions, altruism, death anxiety, belief in afterlife, and body unity beliefs. In neither of the studies, however, neither the MS nor the HP was found significant in predicting the attitudes and intentions regarding organ donation. Therefore, the first hypothesis of the current study was rejected, and the second hypothesis was refuted even before testing since it had the assumption that the first hypothesis would be supported. The reasons behind this result may be due to several points: high mean scores for attitudes and intentions for the overall samples, theoretical issues, methodological problems, or complications in conducting the study. Each will be discussed individually.

4.1 Alternative Explanations for the Results

First of all, the descriptive analyses of the studies revealed that overall the participants' approach to organ donation is extremely positive. The mean scores of attitudes and intentions scales range from 4.90 to 6.41 overall in two studies. This brings out the issue that either people are actually very positive toward organ donation, but the donation statistics do not reflect this positivity because they do not behave in line with their attitudes, or they report so just for social desirability concerns. The first one is a viable option since the literature points that the attitudes hardly predict the behaviors in organ donation context although the attitudes are generally positive (Gabel, 2006). The discrepancy between the attitudes toward organ donation and the low registration rates has been studied widely (Crano, 2010). One of the obstacles was pointed out as the lack of perceived behavioral control, which is a component of theory of planned behavior. People may either not know how to register, or not see themselves capable of being donors even if they register (Siegel, Alvaro, & Hohman, 2010). Not irrelevant to the perceived control, distrust to the medical system and health professionals can be an obstacle (i.e., Russell et al., 2011) for attitudes to reflect as behaviors.

Related to these higher scores of attitudes and intentions, a ceiling effect may have occurred; the manipulations might not have affected the attitudes and intentions since they are already high. Besides, it becomes harder to detect the differences between groups even if there is effect. To normalize the data, many statistical transformations were tried, but none of them worked. Consequently, high mean scores of organ donation scales can be considered as one problem leading the rejection of the first hypothesis.

Besides high mean scores, the results may be a theoretical matter. First and foremost, there is consensus in the literature that the attitudes toward organ donation are always highly positive, yet the attitude-behavior consistency is substantially low. The causes can be attributed to many affective and cognitive processes, such as fear of death, social desirability, perceived control etc. Therefore, the present research might have

been harmed by this positivity of the self-reports. Most probably, if the research could have been conducted as the actual donor card signing being the DV the results might have been more in line with the hypotheses.

Parallel to that, as suggested by Vail and colleagues (2012), mortality salience causes people to embrace their existing attitudes, beliefs, opinions, or behavior patterns. Therefore, since the attitudes toward organ donation are already reported to be positive, here, the mortality salience might have worked as a reinforcer of them. Consequently, comparing the MS and non-MS groups would not yield different results.

One the other hand, these possible theoretical issues might not exist, but methodological problems might cause these unpredicted results. First, the mortality salience manipulation might have not evoked the intended death thoughts. Indeed, there are some other studies conducted with METU students and that failed to show the MS effect on various topics (Doğulu, 2012; Kuzlak, 2014). Secondly, related to the MS, the delay task might not have succeeded to push the death thoughts out of the conscious. As suggested in the literature, if the death thoughts remains in the conscious level it may lead the individual to suppress the death thoughts, but the defense mechanisms are more active if the death thoughts are accessible but out of consciousness (Greenberg et al., 1994). Thus, if the delay task did not assist sending the death thoughts to the unconscious level, the hot anxiety might have deemed the MS manipulation ineffective.

Just as the mortality salience, the superhero manipulation might not primed altruistic characteristics of the participants. However, if only one of these manipulations had failed to trigger the predicted results not both of them and no other problems, then we could see the effect of other the manipulation. Therefore, the current situation is that either both of the manipulations failed or there are other problems that caused both of them to be ineffective, methodologically, theoretically, etc.

Besides these common methodological problems, there might be some specific problems to the current study. The most important problem that might have occurred is that the participants might have not read and completed the survey package attentively and genuinely. Considering that some students participated to the study in return of course credit, extrinsic motivation for attending the study might have been triggered and led them to finish as quickly as possible and get the credit as easy as possible. Similarly, as mentioned earlier, some participants were excluded from the analyses for not completing the sentence generation task properly. Only participants who wrote down all the required sentences for each sentence generation question were included. However, still these sentences might not have been attentively generated.

4.2 Body Unity and Religious Restriction as the Predictors of Attitudes and Intentions toward Organ Donation

Since the experimental groups had not differed, data from all conditions were merged, separately for each study, to investigate the predictors of attitudes and intentions via stepwise regression. Results consistently displayed the significant predictor role of body unity and religious restrictions on attitudes and intentions, except knowledge intention in both studies. Interestingly, belief in afterlife was not the main predictor for any criteria. This, first, indicates that afterlife beliefs are not the central concerns for the individuals, but the need to preserve the body for that afterlife is important. Also, considering that body unity beliefs are imposed by the religion's rules, religious restrictions' being the other important predictor can be expected. In this sense, preserving body unity restriction of the religion emerges as more important than the general restrictions of the religion.

4.3 Comparing Study 1 and Study 2

When the data of the first study analyzed, assuming that there can be some methodological constraints, several modifications to the methodology was applied and second study was conducted. Besides the improvements in the scales, a word search puzzle was included to the delay task to enhance the distraction after MS; and a cover story was included to the instructions of the MS manipulation. Lastly and most

importantly, the extremely high mean scores of attitudes and intention scales were attributed to the online data collection and less engagement of the participants to the study; and the second study was designed as paper-and-pencil.

Nevertheless, as the results indicate, no improvement in the effects was detected. Still, the attitude and intention scales had very high mean scores, and no effect of MS and HP manipulations were captured. This conclusion has one important implication that collecting data online vs. paper-and-pencil does not make any difference in the study. While this can create a reliance on online data collection, it should be considered cautiously since the present study had many limitations.

4.4 Contributions and Implications

The intended contribution of this study was to unearth the buffering role of the religion against the terror of death, and life buoy role of organ donation for individual's who suffer from this terror because of not being defended by any beliefs. However, due to a number of complications, these could not be captured, instead some other findings were uncovered. Among these, first, body unity beliefs were pointed out as the most important predictor of attitudes and intentions about organ donation, followed by religious restrictions. Bearing a functionalist approach to attitudes, as suggested by Katz (1960), we can conclude that to promote organ donation these beliefs could be targeted. When targeting these beliefs —relying on the moderate relationship between religiosity and body unity beliefs— using religious arguments and explicitly indicating that religion does not ban organ donation, but does support it can help alleviate the fear of punishment by the religion or god. This can be the most important implication of present study.

Secondly, online data collection and manipulation are not common in TMT research. However, in the current study, it is revealed by comparing the results of the first and the second studies that conducting studies online vs. paper-and-pencil may not actually make any difference in terms of the impact of manipulations. Even though it cannot

guarantee a control over the environment for the experiment, TMT researchers can consider collecting data online.

4.5 Limitations and Future Directions

In the present study, some precautions could be taken to make sure that the manipulations worked. First, although the data collection method of online vs. paper-and-pencil did not revealed any different results, collecting data individually, instead of in groups, from participants in an isolated room could lead them to focus more on the manipulation and increased the internal validity of the study. Also, as seen in all kinds of studies where the data was collected from university students, many students want to finish and leave as soon as possible, which reduces their attention to the study. To prevent this, a time boundary could be imposed that even if they finish the task they cannot leave within the first 25 minutes. Imposing this rule in an agreeable manner would also prevent their reactivity. Another option would be using a subliminal method for mortality salience and helping prime instead of a supraliminal one. Since the effectivity of the current method depends on individuals' full attention to the task that they are not willing to pay, a method that requires no consciousness and attention would be more functional.

On the other hand, refuting the hypotheses is attributed mainly to a failure of creating a death prime. However, to be certain about this conclusion a form of manipulation check could have been utilized. Although it is uncommon to use manipulation check for supraliminal manipulations, and especially in mortality salience manipulation, a self-esteem scale could have served to see whether the manipulation had actually worked. Demonstrated in the literature (Greenberg, Simon, Pyszczynski, Solomon, & Chatel, 1992), however, self-esteem striving increases as a result of mortality salience. Therefore, comparing the randomly assigned participants' self-esteem levels could give an idea about the effectivity of the MS manipulation.

Lastly, it is noteworthy that body unity belief was measured with single item, and the most significant result of the study was related to that item. Confirming these results

with a multiple-item reliable and valid scale can have significant contribution to the organ donation literature.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Informed Consent Form

Gönüllü Katılım Formu

Bu tez çalışması, Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölümü öğretim üyesi Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı-Uğurlu danışmanlığında Sıla Derviş tarafından yürütülmektedir.

Çalışmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinin organ bağışına yönelik tutumlarını incelemektir. Organ bağışı, kişinin öldükten sonra, doku ve organlarının başka insanların tedavisinde kullanılmasına izin vermesidir. Lütfen takip eden sayfalardaki soruları bu tanım üzerinden değerlendirerek, atlamadan ve içtenlikle yanıtlayınız. Sizin görüşünüzü en iyi yansıtan seçeneğin karşısındaki ya da altındaki kutucuğa işaret koyarak seçiminizi belirtiniz.

Çalışmaya katılım gönüllülük esasındadır. Cevaplarınız tamamiyle gizli tutulacak ve sadece araştırmacılar tarafından değerlendirilecektir; elde edilecek bilgiler bilimsel Calısma rahatsızlık kullanılacaktır. kisisel verecek içermemektedir. Ançak, katılım sırasında sorulardan ya da herhangi başka bir nedenden ötürü kendinizi rahatsız hissederseniz çalışmayı yarıda kesip anketi yanıtlamanız 20 ila 25 dakika kapatmakta serbestsiniz. Tüm soruları çalışmayla sürecektir. Calısma sonunda, ilgili daha bu detaylı bilgi bulabilirsiniz. Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için Psikoloji Bölümü öğretim üyelerinden Prof. Dr. Nuray Sakallı-Uğurlu (Oda: B127; Tel: 0 312 210 5106; E-posta: nurays@metu.edu.tr) ya da tez öğrencisi Sıla Derviş (Tel: 0 312 210 7189; E-posta: sila.dervis@metu.edu.tr) ile iletişim kurabilirsiniz.

Araştırmamıza katılımınız için şimdiden teşekkürler.

Bu çalışmaya tamamen gönüllü olarak katılıyorum ve istediğim zaman yarıda kesip çıkabileceğimi biliyorum. Verdiğim bilgilerin bilimsel amaçlı yayımlarda kullanılmasını kabul ediyorum.

Ad Soyad	Tarih	İmza
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Appendix B: Mortality Salience Manipulation

Lütfen, aşağıdaki açık uçlu iki soruyu aklınıza gelen ilk cevabı yansıtacak şekilde ve en az 8'er cümle kullanarak cevaplayınız. Katılımcıların bu sorulara sezgisel cevaplar vermesini beklemekteyiz.

Aşağıdaki iki madde, yakın zamanda geliştirilen yenilikçi bir kişilik değerlendirme aracı olarak oluşturulmuştur. Yapılan araştırmalar, yaşama dair duygu ve düşüncelerin kişilik hakkında çok önemli miktarda bilgi sağladığını göstermektedir. Aşağıdaki sorulara vereceğiniz yanıtlar, kişiliğinizin bazı boyutlarını değerlendirmek için analiz edilecektir. Lütfen, söz konusu maddeleri tam olarak cevaplayınız. (*)

	1.	Lütfen, kendi ölümünüzü düşünmenin sizde uyandırdığı duyguları kısaca açıklayınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
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1		olduğunuzda size ne olacağı konusundaki düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
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• <u> </u>	Fire	st two paragraphs were added in Study 2.
ι.	, 1 113	si iwo paragraphs were added ili Study 2.

Appendix C: Dental Pain Manipulation

Lütfen, aşağıdaki açık uçlu iki soruyu aklınıza gelen ilk cevabı yansıtacak şekilde ve en az 8'er cümle kullanarak cevaplayınız. Katılımcıların bu sorulara sezgisel cevaplar vermesini beklemekteyiz.

Aşağıdaki iki madde, yakın zamanda geliştirilen yenilikçi bir kişilik değerlendirme aracı olarak oluşturulmuştur. Yapılan araştırmalar, yaşama dair duygu ve düşüncelerin kişilik hakkında çok önemli miktarda bilgi sağladığını göstermektedir. Aşağıdaki sorulara vereceğiniz yanıtlar, kişiliğinizin bazı boyutlarını değerlendirmek için analiz edilecektir. Lütfen, söz konusu maddeleri tam olarak cevaplayınız. (*)

	1.	Lütfen, dişinizin ağrıdığını düşünmenin sizde uyandırdığı duyguları kısaca açıklayınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
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1	2.	Lütfen, fiziksel olarak dişiniz ağrıdığında size ne olacağı konusundaki düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
1_ 2		düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
		düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
		düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
		düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
3_ 4_		düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
3_ 4_ 5_		düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.
3_ 4_ 5_		düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız. En az 8 cümle yazınız.

Appendix D: PANAS – X

Aşağıdaki ölçek farklı duyguları tanımlayan bir takım sözcükler içermektedir. Şu anda nasıl hissettiğinizi düşünerek her bir duyguyu ne derece hissedip hissetmediğinizi verilen derecelemeyi kullanarak cevaplandırınız.

	Çok az veya hiç	Biraz	Ortalama	Oldukça	Çok fazla
İlgili	1	2	3	4	5
Sıkıntılı	1	2	3	4	5
Heyecanlı	1	2	3	4	5
Mutsuz	1	2	3	4	5
Güçlü	1	2	3	4	5
Suçlu	1	2	3	4	5
Ürkmüş	1	2	3	4	5
Düşmanca	1	2	3	4	5
Hevesli	1	2	3	4	5
Gururlu	1	2	3	4	5
Asabi	1	2	3	4	5
Uyanık	1	2	3	4	5
Utanmış	1	2	3	4	5
İlhamlı-Yaratıcı düşüncelerle dolu	1	2	3	4	5
Sinirli	1	2	3	4	5
Kararlı	1	2	3	4	5
Dikkatli	1	2	3	4	5
Tedirgin	1	2	3	4	5
Aktif	1	2	3	4	5
Korkmuş	1	2	3	4	5
Güleç	1	2	3	4	5
İğrenmiş	1	2	3	4	5
Utangaç	1	2	3	4	5
Tembel	1	2	3	4	5
Cesur	1	2	3	4	5
Şaşkın	1	2	3	4	5
Alaycı	1	2	3	4	5
Gevşemiş	1	2	3	4	5
Keyifli	1	2	3	4	5

	Çok az veya hiç	Biraz	Ortalama	Oldukça	Çok fazla
Korkusuz	1	2	3	4	5
Kendinden tiksinen	1	2	3	4	5
Üzgün	1	2	3	4	5
Sakin	1	2	3	4	5
Yorgun	1	2	3	4	5
Şaşırmış	1	2	3	4	5
Güçsüz	1	2	3	4	5
Mutlu	1	2	3	4	5
Ürkek	1	2	3	4	5
Kimsesiz	1	2	3	4	5
Öfkeli	1	2	3	4	5
Kaba	1	2	3	4	5
Mahsun	1	2	3	4	5
Çekingen	1	2	3	4	5
Neşeli	1	2	3	4	5
Yalnız	1	2	3	4	5
Uykulu	1	2	3	4	5
Hayat dolu	1	2	3	4	5
Rahat	1	2	3	4	5
Ayakta uyuyan	1	2	3	4	5
Kendine kızmış	1	2	3	4	5
Kederli	1	2	3	4	5
Koyun gibi	1	2	3	4	5
Suçlamayı hak eden	1	2	3	4	5
Korkmuş	1	2	3	4	5
Afallamış	1	2	3	4	5
Tiksinmiş	1	2	3	4	5
Kendinden emin	1	2	3	4	5
Enerjik	1	2	3	4	5
Odaklanmış	1	2	3	4	5
Kendiyle barışık olmayan	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix E: Helping Prime Manipulation

Bu bölümde bir süper kahramanın özelliklerini tanımlamanızı istiyoruz. Bir süper kahramanı gözünüzde canlandırın (Superman, Spiderman gibi). Size göre bu süper kahramanın sahip olduğu 8 özelliği sıralayınız (örneğin; davranışları, değerleri, yaşam tarzı, dış görünüşü gibi).

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Appendix F: Library Description

Bu bölümde üniversitenizin kütüphanesini anlatmanızı istiyoruz.
Kütüphaneyi gözünüzde canlandırın (Üniversite kütüphanesi, şehir kütüphanesi
gibi). Kütüphanenin 8 özelliğini sıralayınız (örneğin; kitaplar, çalışma masaları,
bilgisayarlar gibi).

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Appendix G: Attitudes towards Organ Donation Scale

Bu bölümde sizin organ bağışına ilişkin tutumlarınızı öğrenmek istiyoruz.

Organ bağışı, kişinin öldükten sonra, doku ve organlarının başka insanların tedavisinde kullanılmasına izin vermesidir. Soruları cevaplarken, bu tanımı göz önünde bulundurarak, verilen 7 seçenekten sizin düşüncenizi en iyi yansıtanı işaretleyiniz.

1.	Genel i	tibariyle, or	gan bağışınıı	ı önemli ol	duğunu dü	şünüyorun	ı .
Kes Kat		Katılmıyorum					Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Organ	bağışını dest	ekliyorum.				
_		2	-		_	6	7
3.		organ bağışıı					
	-		-		-		-
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Organl	larımı bağışl	arsam kendi	mi iyi hiss	ederim.		
Kes Kat	-	Katılmıyorum	-		-	Katılıyorum	-
		2	-		_		
		anın hayatın	_	in organ b	ağışının ya _l	pılmasının	gerekli
oldı	uğunu di	işünüyorum.					
Kes Kat		Katılmıyorum					
		2	_		_		
6.	Organ	bağışlamanı	n yanlış bir o	davranış o	lduğunu dü	şünüyorun	1.
Kes Kat	inlikle ılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Organ b	ağışına karş	ıyım.				
Kes Kat	-	Katılmıyorum	-		-		-
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Genel it	ibariyle, org	an bağışına l	oakış açım	olumludur	•	
	inlikle ılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

9.	Organ	bağışlamanı	n doğal olma	ıdığını düş	ünüyorum.	•	
Kesii Katıl	nlikle mıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Orgar	ı bağışının y	anlış bir sağl	lık yöntem	i olduğuna	inanıyorun	1.
Kesii Katıl	nlikle mıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Orgar	ılarımı bağış	slarsam kend	limi huzur	suz hissede	rim.	
Kesii Katıl	nlikle mıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Orgar	ı bağışlamay	ı insanlığa y	apılan bir	fayda olara	ık görüyoru	ım.
Kesii Katıl	nlikle mıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix H: Intentions of Organ Donation Scale

1.	Organ	bağışı ile ilgi	ili daha fazla	bilgi edin	mek istiyor	um.	
Kesin Katıln	likle nıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
2. C)rganla	arımı bağışla	ma isteğimi a	ailemle pa	ylaşmayı di	işünüyorun	n.
Kesin Katıln	likle nıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
3. I	Büyük	ihtimalle yak	un gelecekte	organ bağ	ışçısı olaca	ğım.	
Kesin Katıln	likle nıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
4.	Yakın	gelecekte org	gan bağışı ko	nusunda d	laha fazla b	ilgi sahibi d	olmayı
	nüyoru		, ,,			8	v
Kesin Katıln	likle nıyorum	Katılmıyorum					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Yakın	gelecekte org	gan bağışçısı	olmayı ail	emle konuş	mayı düşüı	nüyorum.
		Katılmıyorum					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Yakın	gelecekte org	ganlarımı ba	ğışlamayı (düşünüyorı	ım.	
Kesin Katıln	likle nıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix I: Religious Restrictions Regarding Organ Donation Scale

Lütfen, aşağıdaki her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

1. Dini in	anışıma göre	e organ bağış	şlamak yas	saktır.		
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. İnancı	m organ bağ	ışçısı olmam	a izin verii	r.		
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Organ	bağışı dinim	izce destekle	enen bir da	ıvranıştır.		
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix J: Altruism Scale for Study 1

1.		n, aşağıdaki l arı hoş karşı l	-	e ne derece	katılıp katıl	madığınızı	belirtiniz.
	-				-		
2		2 arının ihtiya			5	6	7
	•	•	, .		Riroz		Vacinlikla
Katıl		Katılmıyorum					
3.	_	ara yardım e			J		,
	-	Katılmıyorum			-		
		2		4	5	6	7
	•	arı ile ilgiliyi					
5	_	2 ara tavsiyede	-		5	6	7
	nlikle Imıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım			
4	_		-	4	5	6	7
	İnsanla	arı hor görün	rüm.		-		
	İnsanla nlikle lmıyorum	Arı hor görü n Katılmıyorum	r üm. Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesi Katıl	İnsanla nlikle Imıyorum 1	arı hor görün Katılmıyorum 2	r üm. Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesii Katıl	İnsanla nlikle İmiyorum 1 Başkal nlikle İmiyorum	Arı hor görün Katılmıyorum 2 arının duygu Katılmıyorum	rüm. Biraz Katılmıyorum3 ılarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım 4 sızımdır. Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum 5 Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum6 Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum 7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesir Katıl 7. Kesir Katıl	İnsanla nlikle Imiyorum 1 Başkal nlikle Imiyorum 1	Arı hor görün Katılmıyorum 2 arının duygu Katılmıyorum 2	Biraz Katılmıyorum3 Ilarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum3	Kararsızım4 sızımdır. Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum 5 Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum6 Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum 7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesi Katıl 7. Kesi Katıl 8. Kesi	İnsanla nlikle Imiyorum 1 Başkal nlikle Imiyorum 1	Katılmıyorum2arı huzursuz	Biraz Katılmıyorum3 Ilarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum3	Kararsızım4 sızımdır. Kararsızım4	Biraz Katılıyorum 5 Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum6 Katılıyorum6	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum 7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesi Katıl 7. Kesi Katıl 8. Kesi Katıl	İnsanla nlikle lmıyorum 1 Başkal nlikle lmıyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle lmıyorum 1	Katılmıyorum2	Biraz Katılmıyorum3 Ilarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum3 hissettiririm Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım4 sızımdır. Kararsızım4	Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum6 Katılıyorum6 Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesi Katıl 7. Kesi Katıl 8. Kesi	İnsanla nlikle lmıyorum 1 Başkal nlikle lmıyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle lmıyorum 1	Katılmıyorum2	Biraz Katılmıyorum3 Ilarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum3 hissettiririm Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım4 sızımdır. Kararsızım4	Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum6 Katılıyorum6 Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesi Katıl 7. Kesi Katıl 8. Kesi Katıl 9. Kesi	İnsanla nlikle lmiyorum 1 Başkal nlikle lmiyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle lmiyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle lmiyorum	Katılmıyorum Katılmıyorum Arının duygu Katılmıyorum Arı huzursuz Katılmıyorum Ara sırt çevir Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum3 Ilarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum3 hissettiririm Biraz Katılmıyorum3 irim. Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım4 sızımdır. Kararsızım4 Kararsızım4	Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5	Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesi Katıl 7. Kesi Katıl 8. Kesi Katıl 9. Kesi Katıl	İnsanla nlikle lmiyorum 1 Başkal nlikle lmiyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle lmiyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle	Katılmıyorum Katılmıyorum Arının duygu Katılmıyorum Arı huzursuz Katılmıyorum Ara sırt çevir Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum3 Ilarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum3 hissettiririm Biraz Katılmıyorum3 irim. Biraz Katılmıyorum3	Kararsızım SIZIMdir. Kararsızım 44 Kararsızım Kararsızım Kararsızım Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5	Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
Kesi Katıl 7. Kesi Katıl 8. Kesi Katıl 9. Kesi Katıl 10. Kesi	İnsanla nlikle lmiyorum 1 Başkal nlikle lmiyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle lmiyorum 1 İnsanla nlikle	Katılmıyorum Katılmıyorum Arının duygu Katılmıyorum Arı huzursuz Katılmıyorum Ara sırt çevir Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum3 Ilarına kayıt Biraz Katılmıyorum3 hissettiririm Biraz Katılmıyorum3 irim. Biraz Katılmıyorum3	Kararsızım SIZIMdir. Kararsızım 44 Kararsızım Kararsızım Kararsızım Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5 Biraz Katılıyorum5	Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum7 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum

Appendix K: Altruism Scale for Study 2

Lütfen, aşağıdaki her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

1. İnsar	ıları hoş karşı	larım.				
	Katılmıyorum					
	2			5	6	7
2. Başk	alarının ihtiya	ıçlarını fark	ederim.			
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorun						
	2	_		5	6	/
_	alarına yardır	-				
•	2		4	5	6	'/
	ılara ilgi göste					
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorun		Biraz Katılmıyorum				
	2				6	7
	es hakkında s					
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorun						
•	2 ıları hor görü	-	4	3		/
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorun	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum				
	alarının duygı				0	/
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorun	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum		
	2			5	6	7
	ıları huzursuz					
	n Katılmıyorum					
	-1		4	5	6	7
,	alarına sırt çe					
Kaummyorun		Katililiyofulli	Kararsızım	Kannyorum	Katılıyorum	Katiliyofulli
_	2 kaları için zan	-		5	6	/
•	Kalafı içili Zafi	•	ı.	D.		77 ' 1'1 1
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorun		Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Katiliyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	5	4	Э		/

Appendix L: Religiosity Scale

Lütfen, her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

1.	Evrens	sel bir güce y	a da tanriya	inanırım.			
	inlikle lmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Katilmiyorum			Katılıyorum	
2.		2arımın benin	_		_		/
			- ·		,		Kesinlikle
Katı		Katılmıyorum				Katılıyorum	
3		2imin oluşmas				6	7
	U	,			•		Kesinlikle
		Katılmıyorum					
4		2	_		5	6	7
		iyatı yüksek		•			
	iiiiyoruiii		Katililiyorulii				
5.		2 a her şeyin b					/
		, ,		O			Kesinlikle
Katı	lmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum		Katılıyorum		Katılıyorum
6.		∠ x bir tanrıya	_	4		0	/
Kes	inlikle lmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum		-		-
7		2 mi dindar biı			5	6	7
Kes	inlikle lmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım			
0	-	2 li ibadat adar	-	4	5	6	7
8.		li ibadet eder			D.		77 ' 1'1 1
Kes		Katılmıyorum					
9		2urallara uym					/
	inlikle	•	Biraz	O	Biraz		Kesinlikle
	lmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum
10.		2 umın gerekti				6	7
	inlikle		Biraz		Biraz		Kesinlikle
	lmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix M: Religious Orientation Scale

Aşağıda dini inançlarla ilgili birtakım ifadeler listelenmiştir. Lütfen, her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

	ançlarımı, ha aya çalışırın	•	er alanları	nda uygula	mak için el	imden
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum				
	2					
	ancın bana s	0 0		r hüzün ve	talihsizlikl	erle
, , ,	nda beni rah					
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	2				6	7
•	bakışımın te		•	•		
	Katılmıyorum					
	2					
4. Dua etr	nemin başlıc	a nedeni dua	a etmem ge	erektiğinin	öğretilmesi	dir.
•	Katılmıyorum	-		-		-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Dürüst	ve ahlaklı bi	ir yaşam sür	düğüm süı	rece, neye iı	ıandığım ço	ok fazla
önemli değil	dir.					
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	engellemedi					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Senede	bir kere mal	lımın zekatır	n veririm.			
	Katılmıyorum					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-	engellemedi lüşünüyorur	_	sanın ömri	inde bir ke	z hacca gitt	mesi
	Katılmıyorum					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

		·	nomik refah mem gerekti		mak için zan	nan zaman	dini
Kesinli Katılm	kle ıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz 1 Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
					 adece Kuran		
toplun	nsal ya	ardimi amaç	layan dini gı	ruplara k	atılırdım.		·
	ıyorum				Biraz Katılıyorum		
					 irçok önemli		
inanıy	orum.						
					Biraz Katılıyorum		
		2 mla ilgili kit		4	5	6	7
Kesinli Katılm	kle ıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum		Biraz Katılıyorum		
					5		
			-	•	nak benim a	-	
					Biraz Katılıyorum		
					ni toplum içiı		
kazan							
					Biraz Katılıyorum		
					 varlığın mev		
	•	derim.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,, ~
Kesinli Katılmı	kle ıyorum	Katılmıyorum			Biraz Katılıyorum		-
	•				5 ir hayat sağla		'/
Kesinli			Diroz		Diroz		Kesinlikle
Katılm	ıyorum	Katılmıyorum 2	Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	1 Katılıyorum 5	Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum
					rimin günlük		
ilişkile	erimi e	tkilemesine	izin vermem	•			
	ıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
			_		ayından oruc		7
Kesinli Katılm	kle ıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kaunyorum
	•		-		5 1 açısında çol		
Kesinli		Katılmıyorum	Diroz	Kurman	Diroz	K offerfindir Katılıyorum	 Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
	•	2	-	4	5	6	-

20. Dine il	lgi duymamı	n başlıca nec	leni ibadet	yerlerinin	bana sicak	bir sosyal
ortam sağlar	masıdır.					
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Hayatın anlamıyla ilgili pek çok soruyu cevaplandırdığı için din benim						
açımdan öze	ellikle önemli	idir.				
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. İbadetin en önemli amacı kişiye huzur ve güven sağlamasıdır.						
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix N: Death Anxiety Scale for Study ${\bf 1}$

Aşağıda ölüm ile ilgili birtakım ifadeler listelenmiştir. Her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

1. Ölmel	kten korkarır	n.				
-	Katılmıyorum	-		-		-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Ölüm	hakkında dü	sündüğüm o	lur.			
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım			
_	2	-		_		'/
3. Insanl	arın ölüm ha	kkında konu	ışmaları bo	eni rahatsız	eder.	
	Katılmıyorum					
	2			5	6	7
4. Hasta	neye gitmekt	en hoşlanma	m.			
•	Katılmıyorum	-		-		-
**	2		4	5	6	7
5. Ölmel	kten korkmuy	yorum.				
	Katılmıyorum					
	2				6	7
6. Ölüm	hakkında dü	şünmek beni	i rahatsız e	eder.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Öldük	ten sonra ba	na ne olacağı	ını düşünü	yorum.		
•	Katılmıyorum	-		-		-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Kalp l	krizi geçirme	kten korkuy	orum.			
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum						
	2	_		_		7
9. Gazet	elerde trafik	kazasında öl	enleri oku	duğumda ü	rperdiğimi	
hissederim.						
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

10. Öldül	kten sonra vi	ücudumun b	aşına gelec	ekler için e	ndişeleniri	m.	
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
11. Çok y	akınlarımın	bir gün ölec	eklerini dü	işündüğüm	de endişele	niyorum.	
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
12. Ölme	den önce yap	omak istedik	lerimi bitiı	ememekter	ı korkuyor	um.	
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
13. Gazet	13. Gazetede ölüm ilanlı gördüğümde içim ürperir.						
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Appendix O: Death Anxiety Scale for Study 2

Aşağıda ölüm ile ilgili birtakım ifadeler listelenmiştir. Her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

1. Öl	mekt	ten çok kork	uyorum.				
	orum	Katılmıyorum				Katılıyorum	
		2 ın böyle hızl	_		_		/
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo	e orum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	
		eye gitmekto			5	6	7
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo	e orum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım			
		hayatın gerç	_		_		/
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo	e	Katılmıyorum	D:		,	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
		2	_		_		7
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo	e orum	en sonraki h Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	
		2 rizi geçirmel	_		_	6	7
	-	Katılmıyorum	0 ,			Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
		2			5	6	7
7. Bi		edin görünti		•			
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo		Katılmıyorum					
		2 k bir dünya					7
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo	e orum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	
_		2 erek ölmekt	-	-	5	6	7
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo	e orum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	-		-
••		2 kten hiç korl		4	3		/
Kesinlikle Katılmıyo	e orum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
		ekte benim i					

Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
12. Kans	12. Kansere yakalanmaktan özel bir korku duymuyorum.							
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
13. İnsar	ıların ölüm h	akkındaki k	onuşmalar	ı beni tedir	gin etmez.			
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıvorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıvorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum		
J		J		J		J		
	2	-				-		
1		3	4	5	6	-		
1 14. Ölün	2	eni hiçbir za	4 man kaygı	55 llandırmaz.	6	7		
1 14. Ölün Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	2 ı düşüncesi b	e ni hiçbir za Biraz Katılmıyorum	44 man kaygı Kararsızım	55 l landırmaz. Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum		
1 14. Ölün Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	n düşüncesi b Katılmıyorum	eni hiçbir za Biraz Katılmıyorum	4 I man kayg i Kararsızım 44	55 l landırmaz. Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum		
14. Ölün Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum 1 15. Ölün	2	eni hiçbir za Biraz Katılmıyorum3ra sıra aklım	4 ıman kaygı Kararsızım 4 na gelir.	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum		

Appendix P: Belief in Afterlife Scale

Lütfen, aşağıdaki her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

1. Olümd	len sonra bir	çeşit yaşam	olduğuna	inanıyorun	1.		
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2. Ölüm y	2. Ölüm yaşamın sonu değildir.						
Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Appendix R: Body Unity Beliefs Scale

Lütfen, aşağıdaki her bir ifadeye ne derece katılıp katılmadığınızı belirtiniz.

1. Ölümden sonrası için vücut bütünlüğünün korunması gerektiğine inanıyorum.

Kesinlikle Katılmıyorum	Katılmıyorum	Biraz Katılmıyorum	Kararsızım	Biraz Katılıyorum	Katılıyorum	Kesinlikle Katılıyorum
1	2	33	11	5	6	7
1	<i>L</i>		-			,

Appendix S: Demographic Information Questions

1.	Halih	azırda organ bağışçısı mısınız?
	0	Evet
	0	Hayır
2. ve 3	3. sorul	arı, "Halihazırda organ bağışçısı mısınız?" sorusunda "Evet"
seçene	eğini iş	aretlediyseniz yanıtlayınız.
2.	Resm	i organ bağışçısı mısınız?
	0	Evet, Doku ve Organ Bağışçısı Kartım var.
	0	Evet, ehliyetimde ilgili bölüm işaretli.
	0	Hayır, herhangi bir resmi bildirimde bulunmadım.
3.	Ailen	izle ya da yakın çevrenizle organ bağışçısı olduğunuzu paylaştınız mı?
	0	Evet
	0	Hayır
4.	Cinsi	yetiniz:
	0	Kadın
	0	Erkek
5.	Yaşın	NIZ:
6.	Hang	i bölümde öğrenim görmektesiniz?
7.	Ünive	ersite eğitimindeki kaçıncı yılınız?

Appendix T: Debriefing Form

Araştırma Sonrası Bilgilendirme Formu

Öncelikle araştırmamıza katıldığınız için teşekkür ederiz. Araştırmamızın amacı, Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı, dindarlık ve yardımseverlik arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Bu amaçla dindarlık düzeyleri farklı insanlara ölüm hatırlatıldığında organ bağışı konusundaki tutumlarının nasıl değişeceğini test ettik. Çalışma dahilinde katılımcıların bir bölümünden kendi ölümlerini düşünmeleri, diğer bölümünden ise diş ağrısı çektiklerini düşünmeleri istenmiş, ardından yukarıda bahsi geçen değişkenler ölçülmüştür.

Araştırmanın geçerli bulgular verebilmesi için burada yaşadıklarınızı ve çalışma hakkında elde ettiğiniz bilgileri özellikle bu araştırmaya girecek olan arkadaşlarınızla paylaşmamanızı rica ediyoruz. Katılımcılar bilgi sahibi olarak bu çalışmaya katıldıklarında doğru veri elde etmemiz mümkün olamamakta ve araştırma sonuçları sorunlu hale gelmektedir.

Sağladığınız bilgilerin tamamen gizli tutulacağını hatırlatırız. Bazı katılımcılardan, bonus puan elde edebilmesi amacıyla kişisel bilgi alınmıştır. Ancak bu kişisel bilgiler **kesinlikle** veri ile eşleştirilmemektedir. Bu açıdan güveniniz için teşekkür ederiz. Yine de araştırmamızda sağladığınız bilgilerin hiçbir şekilde kullanılmasını istemiyorsanız bunu araştırmacıya belirtebilirsiniz. Bu durumda sağladığınız bilgiler kullanılmayacaktır. Eğer araştırmayla ilgili sorularınız varsa **sila.dervis@metu.edu.tr** adresinden araştırmacıya ulaşabilirsiniz.

Çalışmaya zaman ayırıp katıldığınız için tekrar teşekkür ederiz.

Appendix U: Ethics Committee Approval

UYGULAMALI ETİK ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER



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31.01.2014

Gönderilen : Prof.Dr.Nuray Sakallı Uğurlu

Psikoloji Bölümü

Gönderen: Prof. Dr. Canan Özgen

IAK Başkanı

İlgi : Etik Onayı

Danışmanlığını yapmış olduğunuz Psikoloji Bölümü öğrencisi Sıla Derviş'in "Dehşet Yönetimi, Dindarlık ve Yardımseverlik (Organ Bağışı) Arasındaki İlişki" isimli araştırması "İnsan Araştırmaları Komitesi" tarafından uygun görülerek gerekli onay verilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.

Etik Komite Onayı

Uygundur

31/01/2014

Prof.Dr. Canan Özgen Uygulamalı Etik Araştırma Merkezi (UEAM) Başkanı ODTÜ 06531 ANKARA

Appendix V: Turkish Summary

1 Giriş

Organ bağışı bir organ ya da dokunun ihtiyacı olan bir hastaya nakledilmesi işlemidir. Organ ihtiyacı birçok ülkede en önemli sorunlardan biridir. Aynı şekilde Türkiye'de de Sağlık Bakanlığı verilerine göre halihazırda 21.848 böbrek, 2170 karaciğer, 538 kalp, 249 pankreas, 32 akciğer, 2 incebağırsak, 3420 kornea, ve 4 kalp kapakçığı ihtiyacı vardır. Birçok çalışma ve kampanya yürütülmesine rağmen ve organ bağışının potensiyel faydasının büyüklüğüne rağmen bu sayı azalmamaktatır. Canlı donörler yalnızca bir böbrek ya da karaciğerin veya akciğerin bir lobunu bağışlayabilirken, ölüm sonrası bağışçılar 6 organ (böbrek, kalp, akciğer, karaciğer, pankreas, ve incebağırsak) ve birçok doku (kemik, deri, kornea, ortakulak, kalp kapakçıkları, damarlar, kıkırdak, tendon, ve bağ dokuları; Ganikos, 2010) bağışlayabilir, ve kişi hastanede organları canlı tutulabilecek ortamda öldüğünde 10 kişiye hayat verebilir ve 55 yıl ek yaşam süresi sağlayabilirler (Gabel, 2006; Schnitzler, Whiting, Brennan, Lentine, Desai, & Chapman, 2005). Bu ölümden sonra organ bağışı potansiyeline rağmen organ ihtiyacı hiçbir zaman karşılanamadı. Bu nedenle bu tez çalışması, ölüm sonrası organ bağışını teşvik etmek üzerine odaklanmıştır.

Organ bağışı, psikoloji literatüründe birçok açıdan oldukça yoğun biçimde çalışılmış olsa da dehşet yönetimi kuramı çerçevesinde hala yeterince ele alınmamıştır. Dehşet yönetimi kuramı (DYK), Greenberg, Solomon, ve Pyszczynski (1997) tarafından ortaya atılan ve kişinin ölümsüzlük dileği, bunun kişinin düşünce ve davranışlarına etkisi, ve kişinin kendi ölümlüğünü fark etmesi ve düşünmesiyle birlikte gelişen kaygılarını açıklar. Organ bağışı da ölüm ile ilgili düşünceleri ve kaygıları tetikleyebildiği ve de aslında ölümsüzlük yöntemi olarak düşünülebileceği için organ bağışı çalışmasında DYT yaklaşımı kullanmak yerindedir. Aynı zamanda organ bağışı, özgeci davranışların saf bir örneğidir. Kişi ölümünden sonrası için yaptığı organ bağışından hiçbir fayda göremeyeceği, herhangi bir ödül ya da onay beklentisiyle bağış

yapamayacağı için bu özgecilik de bir kişilik özelliği olarak organ bağışı çalışmasına dahil edilmelidir. DYT ve özgeciliğin ötesinde, ölüm ve organ bağışı konularında din ve dini yönelim konularını göz ardı edemeyiz. Kişinin inançlı olup olmaması, hatta inancının içsel ya da dışsal olması bile organ bağışçısı olması yolunda önemli belirleyiciler olabilir. Bu sebeple din, bu çalışmanın üçüncü unsuru olarak ele alınmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, organ bağışına ilişkin tutum ve niyetleri bu DYT, dindarlık ve özgecilik üç ayaklısı üzerine kurarak, ÖB ve YH'nın biraraya gelerek organ bağışına yönelik daha olumlu tutumlara ve güçlü niyetlere neden olacağı ve ÖB'nin etkilerinin dindarlığı veya içsel dindarlığı düşük olan kişilerde daha yüksek olacağı düşünülmektedir.

1.1 Organ Bağışı

Organ bağışının önemini fark eden araştırmacılar, bu konunun üzerine farklı açılardan ve farklı yaklaşımlarla eğildiler; örneğin kişisel farklılıklar (Besser, Amir, & Barkan, 2004), organ bağışı hakkında iletişim (Morgan & Miller, 2002), nedenli eylem kuramı (Horton & Horton, 1991), kültürel etkenler (Kopfman, Smith, Morrison, Massi, & Yoo, 2002) gibi. Bu çalışmalarda bazı araştırmacılar kimin donör olduğunu açıklamaya çalıştılar ve psikolojik ve demografik faktörleri incelediler (Besser, Amir, & Barkan, 2004; Falomir-Pichastor, Berent, & Pereira, 2011; Gonzalez, 2003). Falomir-Pichastor ve arkadaşlarının derleme çalışmasında (2011) psikolojik faktörler arasında açıkgörüşlülük, neşelilik, cesaret, umutluluk, dürüstlük, yardımseverlik, ve evrenselcilik gibi ortak özellikler ortaya çıktı.

Organ bağışına eğilime neden olan bu kişilik özelliklerinin yanında, organ bağışlamanın önünü kesen birtakım kişilik özellikleri de literatürde gösterildi. Örneğin, ölümü ve vücut bütünlüğünü bilinçli düşünmek, gömülme korkusu, ölümden sonra yaşamın varlığına olan inanç, sağlık sistemine olan güvensizlik, otoriteryenlik ve vücut imgesinin öz-kavramdaki merkezi konumu kişilerin organ bağışlamalarını engelleyen özellikler olarak bulundu (Belk, 1988; Beser, 2004; Cleveland, 1975;

Cleveland & Johnson, 1970; Pessemier, Bemmaor, & Hanssens, 1977; Robbins, 1990; Sanner, 1994). Kişilik özelliklerindeki bu hemfikirliğe rağmen organ bağışçılarının demografik özellikleri hakkında herhangi bir ortak kanıya varılamadı.

Literatürdeki bu tanımlayıcı çalışmalar kimin donör olduğunu anlamamıza yardımcı olsa da, donör sayısını artırmaya yönelik yapılan iletişim ve tutum değişimi gibi alanlardaki deneysel çalışmalar da literatürde oldukça önemli yer ediniyor. Bu çalışmaların arasında ikna edici mesaj çalışmaları (Smith, Morrison, Kopfman, & Ford, 1994); davranış değişimi için çeşitli kuramların ışığında yapılan çalışmalar, örneğin, kuramlar-ötesi davranış değişimi modeli (trans-theoretical model of behavior change; Prochaska, DiClemente, & Norcross, 1992); nedenli davranış (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975) ve planlı davranış kuramları (Ajzen, 1991).

Organ bağışı alanında bu kuramsal yaklaşımlar dışında müdahale çalışmaları da oldukça işlevsel olarak kullanılmıştır. Mesela, eğitim (Alvaro, Jones, Robles, & Siegel, 2006), aile onayını artırma (Dodd-McCue & Tartaglia, 2005), medya kampanyaları (Alvaro et al., 2006) gibi çalışmalar donör sayısını artırmaya yönelik davranışsal araştırmalar olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Yine de her müdahale çalışması herkeste aynı etkiyi göstermemektedir; hedef gruptaki kişilerin birtakım kişilik ve demografik özellikleri örneklemi bölümleme ve mesajı gruba göre değiştirme gerekliliğini ortaya koymaktadır.

Buradan yola çıkarak bu çalışma organ bağışı ve ÖB konusunda kişileri dindarlık seviyeleri ve yönelimleri konusunda bölümlemenin uygun olacağını göstermeyi hedeflemektedir. Özellikle, bu tez çaışmasında amaç organ bağışına yönelik olumlu yaklaşımları artırmaktır. Bu amaçla, çalışma DYK önermelerini ve özgeci davranış ve dindarlık literatürünü takip edecektir.

1.2 Dehşet Yönetimi Kuramı

Ernest Becker (1973)'ın çalışmalarından yola çıkarak kuramsallaştırılan DYK, kişinin ölümsüzlük isteği ve ölümün kaçınılmaz olduğu farkındalığı arasında sıkışıp

yaşadığı kaygıyı açıklar (Greenberg, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1986; Solomon, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 1991). Kişinin bir gün öleceğini hatırlatan her şey bu kaygıyı tetikleyebilir. Bu tür ölümü hatırlama durumlarına ölüm belirginliği (ÖB) denir. ÖB konusunda, ölüm düşüncelerinin ulaşılabilirliğinin ikili işleme modeli (dual process model of death-thought accessibility; Pyszczynski, Greenberg, & Solomon, 1999) ÖB'nin örtük olmadığı durumlarda yakınsal korunma mekanizmaları devreye girer ve kişinin ölüm düşüncesini bilinçdışına çıkarma çabası ortaya çıkar. Bu da kendi dikkatini dağıtma, halihazırda bir hayati tehlike olmadığına inandırma gibi şekillerde ortaya çıkar. ÖB'nin örtük olduğu durumlarda ise kaygı bilinç düzeyinde olmadığı için kişi savumna mekanizmasını devreye sokamaz ve ölümsüzlüğü çeşitli farklı yollardan elde etmeye, özgüvenini yükseltmeye ya da normlara ve sahip olduğu değerlere bağlanmaya çalışır (Vail, Juhl, Arndt, Vess, Routledge, & Rutjens, 2012). Kültürel dünya görüşlerinin gerekliliklerini yerine getirdikleri inancı ise kişilere anlamlı bir kültürel bütünlüğün parçası oldukları hissini vererek değerli bir birey olduklarını hissettirir. Böylece kişilerin özgüvenleri de yükselir ve bu yüksek özgüven kişileri ölümlülük dehşetinden korur. ÖB'nin ardından artan özgüven gibi, kişinin sahip olduğu genel özgüven seviyesi de ölümlülük kaygısına karşı koruyucu olur. Aslında, DYK, kişinin özgüven ihtiyacının sebebini açıklayan ilk teoridir.

DYK'nın bu önermelerinden yola çıkarak, araştırmacılar 3 ana hipotez oluşturdular. İlk olarak, ÖB hipotezi özgüvendeki artış ve dünya görüşü ile özdeşleşme kişiyi ölümlülük dehşetine karşı koruyorsa, ölüm düşünceleri ya da bilinçdışı ölüm çağıştırıcıları da kişide özgüven arayışına ve dünya görüşü savunmasına sebep olur (Arndt, Greenberg, & Cook, 2002). Özellikle, bu etkinin ÖB ile ilgili olduğu ve herhangi bir negative duygu ve düşünce ya da başka bir kaygı karşısında, örneğin diş ağrısı, topluluk önünde konuşma, hata yapma gibi durumlarda ortaya çıkmadığı gösterilmiştir (Burke, Martens, & Faucher, 2010; Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, & Breus, 1994).

İkinci hipotez olan kaygı tamponu hipotezi ölüm kaygısına karşı kişiyi koruyan herhangi bir psikolojik durumun ölüm düşüncesi karşısında aktive olacağını savunur. Bu nedenle, ölüm düşüncesi karşısında kişinin varolan düşüncelerine sarılacağı, karşıt

görüşlere tepkisel yaklaşacağı ve özgüven arayışı içinde olacağı beklenir. Son olarak da, ölümlülük hatırlatıcılarının ölümle ilgili düşünceleri artıracağı hipotezi ortaya atılmış ve çalışmalarla desteklenmiştir (Arndt, Greenberg, Pyszczynski, & Solomon, 1997; Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, & Breus, 1994). Bu duruma ölüm düşüncelerinin ulaşılabilirliği denir ve ÖB manipülasyonundan sonra kişinin ölüm kaygısından kaçınmak için düşünceleri bastıracağını varsayar.

Bu hipotezlerden yola çıkarak Pyszczynski ve arkadaşları (2004) dört önemli bulguya ulaşmıştır. Öncelikle, kişinin özgüvenini ya da varolan dünya görüşlerine inançlarını yükseltmenin ölümlülük kaygısına azaltmaya yaradığını bulmuşlardır. İkinci olarak, bu ilişkinin tam ters yönde de çalıştığı gösterilmiştir. Yani, kişinin ÖB karşısında özgüven arayışına girdiği ve varolan dünya görüşünü daha güçlü bir şekilde savunduğu görülmüştür. Üçüncü olarak, kişinin özgüvenini artırmanın ÖB'nin kaygı artırıcı özelliğini ortadan kaldırdığı bulunmuştur. Ve son olarak, ölümden sonra bir hayatın varlığına inanmanın da kişinin ÖB'nin yaratacağı kaygıdan korunduğu çalışmalarla desteklenmiştir.

Aynı şekilde, İslam, Hristiyanlık, Yahudilik gibi ölümden sonra bir hayat beklentisi sunan dinlerin de inananlarını ölüm dehşetinden koruduğu görülmüştür. Buna göre birçok inançlı kişinin ÖB karşısında avantajlı konumda olduğu söylenebilir. Bunlar dışında, kişilerin ölüm dehşetinden korunmak için çocuk sahibi olma, sanat eserleri üretme, kitap yazma ya da başkalarına yardım etme gibi ölümden sonrasına bir şeyler bırakabileceklerini hissettiren davranışlarda bulundukları da araştırmalarca gösterilmiştir. Bazı koşullarda, organ bağışı da bu ölümsüzlük yollarından biri olarak ortaya çıkabilir.

Bu bilgiler ışığında, bu tez çalışması, organ bağışını ölüm kaygılarına karşı koruyucu bir yöntem olarak ele almaktadır. Bu alanda birçok çalışma olmasına rağmen, literatürde bir görüş birliğine ulaşılamamıştır. Bazı çalışmalar ölüm farkındalığı ile organ bağışına yönelik tutumlar konusunda olumlu bir ilişki olduğunu savunurken (Ryckman, Van den Borne, Thornton, & Gold, 2005), diğerleri bu ilişkiyi reddeder (Hirschberger, Ein-Dor, & Almaikas, 2008). Bu görüş ayrılığına birtakım metodolojik

konu sebep olabilir. Örneğin, tutum ve niyet ölçümlerinin ne zaman yapıldığı ve ÖB'nin örtük manipulasyon ile yapılıp yapılmadığı önemlidir. Eğer katılımcıya örtük olmayan ÖB manipulasyonu ardından dikkat dağıtıcı bir görev verilirse ya da bir miktar süre geçmesi beklenirse ÖB'nin bilinçdışına itilmesi ve kaygının yarattığı korumacı savunma mekanizması değil daha çok özgüven arayışı ya da dünya görüşü savunması gibi yöntemlere başvurduğu görülmüştür. Aynı şekilde ÖB'nin en baştan örtük olarak verilmesi de etkilerinin daha güçlü görülmesine sebep olmuştur.

Tüm bu hipotezler ve çalışmalar, temelde ÖB ve ardından gelen dikkat dağıtıcı eylem ya da geçen sürenin dünay görüşü savunması ve özgüven arayışına neden olduğunu; bununla birlikte bu ilişkinin tam ters olarak da işlediğini, yani yüksek özgüven ve dünya görüşü bağlılığının da ÖB karşısında daha düşük kaygıya neden olduğunu anlatmaktadır. Bu ana konular dışında, birtakım başka kavramlar da DYK kapsamında çalışılmıştır. Bunların arasında din (Norenzayan, Dar-Nimrod, Hansen, & Proulx, 2007; Vail, Rothschild, Weise, Solomon, Pyszczynski, & Greenberg, 2009); grup-içi kayırma, kalıp yargılar, önyargılar (Ochsmann & Mathay, 1996); saldırganlık, terörizm, militarizm (Vail ve arkadaşları, 2009); savaş, dogmatizm (Vail ve arkadaşları, 2012); sigara içmek gibi kendi kendine zarar verme davranışları (Hansen, Winzeler, & Topolinski, 2010); ve son zamanlarda birtakım olumlu davranışlar, örneğin özgecilik (Blackie & Cozzolino, 2011; Jonas, Schimel, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski, 2002). Özgeci davranışlar arasında organ bağışı en önemlilerinden sayılabilir ve bu çalışmada DYK perspektifinden işlenecektir.

1.2.1 DYK ve Organ Bağışı

Daha önce de bashedildiği gibi ÖB sonrasında verilen iki tepkiden biri varolan dünya görüşlerine daha sıkı sarılmaktır. Bu dünya görüşleri, ona sahip olmayanlara karşı saldırgan tavırlara yol açsa da, kişide hakim olan görüşler yardımseverlik, özgecilik gibi olumlu yaklaşımlar olduğunda da ÖB sonrası bunların açığa çıkması beklenir. Bu nedenle, ÖB sonrasında bu kişilerin normalden daha yardımsever olmalarını ve hatta organlarını bağışlamaya daha yatkın olmalarını bekleyebiliriz.

Bu düşünce ile, bu çalışmada kişilerin ÖB sonrası organ bağışına yönelik daha olumlu tutumlarının ve daha güçlü organ bağışlama niyetlerinin olması beklenmektedir. Bununla birlikte organ bağışının bir tür toplum yanlısı davranış olduğu gözardı edilmemelidir. Literatürde organ bağışının toplum yanlısı davranışlarla ile ilişkisini savunan birçok çalışma görülebilir (Horton & Horton, 1991; Kopfman & Smith, 1996).

1.3 Toplum Yanlısı Davranış

Sosyal bilimciler toplum yanlısı davranış terimini antisosyal davranışın ters anlamlısı olarak ortaya atmışlar (Batson, 1998) ve özerk ve özgür irade ile yapılan ve başkasına fayda sağlayan davranış olarak tanımlamışlardır (Eisenberg & Miller, 1987). Bu davranışlara örnek olarak, paylaşmak, bağışlamak, yardım etmek, ilgi göstermek, rahatlatmak, bencil olmamak ve işbirliğinde bulunmak gösterilebilir. Batson'a (1987) göre tomlum yanlısı davranışın iki türü vardır: ben-merkezci ve diğer-merkezci. Ben-merkezci toplum yanlısı davranışta kişi başkasına yaptığı olumlu bir davranış karşısında bir ödüllendirilmeyi ya da herhangi bir olumsuzluktan kaçmayı bekleyebilir. Diğer-merkezci toplum yanlısı davranışta ise kişinin tek amacı olumlu davranışı yönelttiği kişiye faydalı olabilmektir ve davranışı karşılığında hiçbir kişisel beklentisi olmaz. Bu tür davranışlara özgeci davranış denir. Bunun en güzel örneklerinden biri ölüm sonrası organ bağışıdır. Kişi ölümden sonrası için organlarını bağışlayarak herhangi bir fayda göremez.

Araştırmacılar bu tür toplum yanlısı davranışların ne zaman ortaya çıktığını araştırmış ve basit manipülasyonların bile yardım davranışında çok etkili olduğunu keşfetmişlerdir. Örneğin, yardım ile ilgili kelimelerin kullanıldığı hatırlatıcı görevler sonrası (Macrae & Johnston, 1998) ya da empati çağrıştırıcıları sonrası (Bargh & Chartrand, 1999) kişilerin yardım etmeye daha istekli olduğu görülmüştür. Benzer şekilde süperkahraman çağrışıştıcı manipülasyonların da daha çok yardım ettikleri deneysel çalışmalarla desteklenmiştir (Nelson & Norton, 2005). Bu çalışmalar yardım çağrıştıcılarının organ bağışı konusunda da yardımcı olacağını düşündürmüştür.

1.3.1 Toplum Yanlısı Davranış ve DYK

DYK ile özgecilik ve olumlu davranışlar yakın zamanda Vail ve arkadaşları (2012) tarafından çalışılmaya başlandı. Özellikle, katılımcıların kişilklerinde yardımseverlik gibi olumlu özellikler baskın olduğu zaman ÖB bu özellikleri aktive eder ve olumlu davranışlarda bulunma eğilimini artırır. Birçok özgeci davranış arasında organ bağışı da ÖB sonrası artması beklenen davranışlardandır. Özgecilikle birlikte, din de organ bağışı konusunda önemli bir rol oynar.

1.4 Dindarlık

Dindarlık, organ bağışı konusunda çalışılan esas konulardan biridir. Birçok din organ bağışını desteklerkeni dinin organ bağışı ile ilişkisi konusunda literatürde fikir birliği yoktur. Dinin tanımına dair birçok farklı görüş olmasına rağmen, tüm tanımların kesiştiği bir nokta vardır: din birçok davranışın ya ana tetikleyicisi ya da esas amacıdır. Allport (1950) olgun bir dinin 6 özelliği olduğunu savunur: "1) iyi ayrıştırılmış; 2) dinamik bir yapıda; 3) tutarlı bir ahlak anlayışı açısından zengin; 4) kampsamlı; 5) tamamlayıcı; 6) özünde buluşsal" (1950, p. 64-65). Bunlardan yola çıkarak dinin güdüsel bir kavram olduğunu varsayabiliriz.

1.4.1 Dini Yönelimler ve Toplum Yanlısı Davranışlar

Tüm büyük dinler toplum yanlısı davranışı destekler (Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis 1993). Bu nedenle araştırmacılar toplum yanlısı davranışı dine bağlamışlardır (Saroglou et al., 2005; Shariff & Norenzayan 2008). Ancak dindarlık ile olumsuz davranış ve tutumlar (örneğin, önyargı) ve olumlu davranışlar (örneğin, yardım etme) arasındaki ilişkiler literatürde çok açık değildir. Kimi çalışma dini olumsuz davranışlarla olumlu ilişkide gösterirken (Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1993), kimi olumsuz ilişki (Allport & Ross, 1967), kimi eğrisel (curvilinear) ilişki (Perkins, 1985) göstermiştir. Hatta hiçbir ilişki bulunmayan araştırmalar da vardır (Batson & Ventis, 1982).

Bu tutarsızlığı Allport ve Ross (1967) içsel ve dışsal dindarlığa bağlamıştır. Araştırmacılara göre bu, dini yaşayan ve dini kullanan kişiler arasındaki farklılıktan kaynaklanmaktadır. Bunu destekleyen, yani yardım davranışının, içsel dindalıkla

olumlu, dışsal dindarlıkla olumsuz ilişkisini gösteresn çalışmalar da vardır (Batson, Schoenrade, & Ventis, 1985). Allport ve Ross (1967)'e göre içsel ve dışsal dindarlık bağımsız iki kavramdır. Dışsal dindarlık amaca hizmet eden ve faydacıl, içsel dindarlık ise içten ve sahicidir.

1.4.2 Dindarlık ve DYK

Hem genel dindarlık hem de dini yönelimin ÖB sonrası dünya görüşü savunma tepkisinde önemli bir rolü olduğu ortaya atılmıştır (Solomon et al., 1991) ama bu iddia yeterince test edilmemiştir. Bazı çalışmalar, dindar ve dindar olmayan kişilerin ÖB sonrası ölüm kaygılarını karşılaştırmış ve dinin daha az düzeyde kaygıyla ilişkili olduğunu bulmuşur ve bu da dünya görüşünü savunma ihtiyacını azaltmıştır (Dechesne, Pyszczynski, Arndt, Ransom, Sheldon, & van Knippenberg, 2003; Friedman & Rholes, 2007; Norenzayan et al., 2007). Bu, dinin kendi başına bir ölüm kaygısına karşı savunma aracı olduğunu göstermektedir. Yalnız, din ölümden sonra hayatın devamını vaadettiği sürece bu kaygıya karşı savunma aracı olarak rol oynayabilir; bu hayat reankarnasyon, cennet ya da bir tür ölümden sonra yaşam olabilir. Bunu destekler nitelikteki bir çalışmada, katılımcılara ölümden sonra bir çeşit yaşamın olduğuna dair bilimsel olduğu savunulan kanıtlar gösterildiği zaman kişilerin ÖB sonrası kaygılarının daha düşük düzeylerde olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

1.5 Dinle İlgili Diğer Kavramlar ve Organ Bağışı

Dinin organ bağışını ödüllendirmesi ya da cezalandırması kişilerin organlarını bağışlama kararında çok önemli rol oynar. Çoğu büyük din organ bağışını desteklediği halde, kişiler inandıkları dinin organ bağışına yaklaşımı konusunda yanıltıcı düşüncelere sahiptirler. Örneğin, dinin organ bağışını açıkça yasakladığına dair düşünceler kişilerin organlarını bağışlama kararında çok büyük bir engeldir (Rachmani, Mizrahi, & Agabaria, 2000). Bununla birlikte, ölümden sonraki yaşamın varlığı ve ölümden sonrası için vücut bütünlüğünün korunması gerektiği inançları da donör olmayan kişilerin ortak özellikleridir (Cleveland, 1975).

1.6 Çalışmaya Genel Bakış

Bu tez çalışmasının amacı, ÖB ve YH'nin özgeci davranışlarla ilgili tutum ve niyetler üzerindeki olası etkilerini araştırmaktır. Özellikle, dini inançlar da potansiyel aracı değişken olarak değerledirilmektedir. Manipülasyonların sonucu olarak da organ bağışı en saf özgeci davranışlardan biri olduğu için bu çalışmanın odağı olarak seçilmiştir. Açıklanan temellere dayanarak, bu çalışmada iki hipotez öne sürülmektedir.

Hipotez 1:

Hem ÖB hem de YH (ÖBYH) manipulasyonu alan katılımcıların organ bağışına karşı tutum ve niyetlerinin, yalnız ÖB ya da yalnız YH manipulasyonu alan katılımcılardan daha olumlu olması, hiçbir manipulasyon almayan katılımcıların ise en az olumlu sonuçlar ortaya çıkarması beklenmektedir. Bu sonuçların, özgecilik, dindarlık, içsel ve dışsal dindarlık, ölüm kaygısı, dini kısıtlamalar, ölümden sonra yaşamın varlığı inancı ve vücut bütünlüğünün korunması gerektiği inancı kontrol edildikten sonra görülmesi beklenmektedir.

Hipotez 2. a.

Genel dindarlık düzeyinin ÖB manipulasyonu ile organ bağışına yönelik tutum ve niyetler arasındaki ilişkide aracı olması beklenmektedir. Özellikle, ÖB sonrası, dindarlık seviyesi düşük olan kişilerin organ bağışına yaklaşımlarının dindarlık seviyesi yüksek olan kişilerden daha olumlu olması beklenmektedir.

Hypothesis 2. b.

İçsel dindarlık düzeyinin ÖB manipulasyonu ile organ bağışına yönelik tutum ve niyetler arasındaki ilişkide aracı olması, ancak dışsal dindarlık düzeyinin böyle bir rolü olmaması beklenmektedir. ÖB sonrası, içsel dindarlık seviyesi düşük olan kişilerin organ bağışına yaklaşımlarının içsel dindarlık seviyesi yüksek olan kişilerden daha olumlu olması beklenmektedir.

2 Calışma 1

2.1 Yöntem

2.1.1 Katılımcılar

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi (ODTÜ) Psikolojiye Giriş dersi öğrencilerine e-posta duyurusu ile ulaşılıp 160 kişiden analize uygun veri toplanmıştır. Katılımcılardan 102'si (63.7%) kadındır ve yaşları 19 ve 27 arasında değişmektedir. Bu kişiler çalışmaya katılmaları karşılığında Psikolojiye Giriş dersinden ek puan almışlardır.

2.1.2 Ölçüm Araçları

Aksi belirtilmediği sürece tüm ölçekler 7'li Likert tipindedir. Cevaplar "kesinlikle katılmıyorum" ve "kesinlikle katılıyorum" arasında değişip artan puanlar kişilerin ifadelere daha çok katıldığını belirtmektedir.

2.1.2.1 Ölüm Belirginliği Manipülasyonu

DYK çalışmalarında sıkça kullanıldığı gibi (Greenberg ve arkadaşları, 1990; Rosenblatt, Greenberg, Solomon, Pyszczynski, & Lyon, 1989), katılımcılardan iki açık uçlu soruya 8'er cümlelik cevaplar yazmaları istenmiştir. Deneysel gruptaki katılımcılar ölüm, kontrol grubundaki katılımcılar ise diş ağrısı düşünmeye yönlendirilmiştir. Sorular şu şekildedir: "Lütfen, kendi ölümünüzü (diş ağrınızı) düşünmenin sizde uyandırdığı duyguları kısaca açıklayınız" ve "Lütfen, fiziksel olarak ölmekte olduğunuzda (dişiniz ağrıdığında) ve fiziksel olarak artık ölü olduğunuzda size ne olacağı konusundaki düşündüklerinizi olabildiğince açık bir biçimde yazınız"

2.1.2.2 Olumlu ve Olumsuz Duygu Ölçeği – Genişletilmiş Form (PANAS – X)

Katılımcılar ÖB sonrası dikkat dağıtıcı olması için 60 sorudan oluşan PANAS-X (Watson & Clark, 1991) doldurmuşlardır. Bu çalışma için yalnızca 20 soruluk PANAS analizde kullanılmış, kalan 40 soru katılımcıların dikkat ÖB'den sonra zaman geçirmesi için verilmiştir. PANAS, Türkçe'ye Gençöz (2000) tarafından adapte edilmiştir. 5'li Likert olarak cevaplandırılan ölçeğin adaptasyonunda, olumlu duygu ölçeğinin iç tutarlılığı α =.83, olumsuz duygu ölçeğinin iç tutarlılığı ise α =.86 bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada ise Chronbach's α 'lar, sırası ile, .90 ve .87 olarak bulunmuştur.

2.1.2.3 Yardım Hatırlatıcı Manipülasyonu

Kişilere 8 cümle yazmaları istenen yardım manipülasyonu ya da kontrol sorusu sorulmuştur: "Bir süper kahramanı (üniversite kütüphanesini) gözünüzde canlandırın. Size göre bu süper kahramanın (kütüphanenin) sahip olduğu 8 özelliği sıralayınız" (Dijksterhuis & van Knippenberg, 1998; Dijksterhuis ve arkadaşları, 1998; Nelson & Norton, 2005).

2.1.2.4 Organ Bağışı

Diğer çalışmalarda (Demir & Kumkale, 2013; Kofman & Smith, 1996) kullanılmış ve bu çalışmada oluşturulmuş toplam 21 soru kullanılmıştır. Tutum ölüçümü için kullanılan 12 sorunun Cronbach's Alpha değeri .90 bulunmuştur. Niyet ölçümleri için ikişer adet bağışlama niyeti, organ bağışı konusunda bilgi alma niyeti ve organ bağışı konusunda aileleri ile konuşma niyeti sorusu kullanılmıştır. Tüm niyet sorularında Cronbach's Alpha değeri .87'dir. Üç soru da kişilerin organ bağışlamanın dini inanışları tarafından ne kadar kısıtlandığını algıladıklarını ölçmek için oluşturulmuştur. Cronbach's Alpha değeri .68 bulunmuştur.

2.1.2.5 Özgcilik

Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1992)'nin geçimlilik boyutunun özgecelik altboyutunu ölçen 10 soru kullanılmıştır. Sorular bu çalışma için Türkçe'ye üç Psikoloji lisansüstü öğrencisi tarafından adapte edilmiştir. Orijinal ölçekte .77 olan Cronbach's alpha değeri, bu çalışmada .84 bulunmuştur.

2.1.2.6 Dindarlık

Peterson ve Seligman (2004)'dan Demir ve Kumkale (2013) tarafından Türkçeye adapte edilen 10 soru ile ölçülmüştür. Türkçe adaptasyondaki Cronbach's Alpha .90 iken bu çalışmada .95 olarak bulunmuştur.

2.1.2.7 Dini Yönelim

Allport ve Ross'un (1956) Dini Yönelim ölçeği 22 sorudan oluşur ve içsel ve dışsal dindarlığı ölçen iki alt-ölçeğe sahiptir. İç tutarlılıkları sırasıyla .93-.81 ve .82-.69 arasında değişir (Donahue, 1985). Bu çalışmada Cirhinlioğlu (2006)'nın Türkçe

adaptasyonu kullanılmış ve Chronbach's alpha değerleri sırasıyla .91 ve .82 olarak bulunmuştur.

2.1.2.8 Ölüm Kaygısı

Templer'in (1970) 12 soruluk ölüm kaygısı ölçeğinin, Demir ve Kumkale (2013) tarafından yapılan Türkçe adaptasyonu kullanılmıştır. Chronbach's alpha değeri .85 bulunmuştur.

2.1.2.9 Ölümden Sonra Yaşama İnanç

Osarchuk and Tatz (1973)'dan alınan iki soru ile ölçülmüş ve Chronbach's alpha değeri .90 bulunmuştur.

2.1.2.10 Vücut Bütünlüğü İnancı

Bu çalışma için oluşturulan "Ölümden sonrası için vücut bütünlüğünün korunması gerektiğine inanıyorum" ifadesi ile ölçülmüştür.

2.1.2.11 Demografik Bilgi Soruları

Katılımcıların, cinsiyet, doğum yılı, eğitim görmekte oldukları fakülte, üniversitede geçirdikleri yıl sayısı ve donör olup olmadıkları sorulmuştur.

2.1.3 İşlem

ODTÜ Etik Kurulu'ndan alınan izin ile katılımcıların internet üzerinden anketi doldurmaları istenmiştir. Katılımcılar sisteme giriş yaptıklarında bilgilendirilmiş onam formunu okuyup kabul ettikleri takdirde çalışmaya başlamış ve anket soruları tamamlandıktan sonra çalışma hakkında bilgilendirilip teşekkür edilmişlerdir.

2.2 Bulgular

Analizlere geçmeden önce veri gözden geçirilmiş ve organ bağışı ölçüm sonuçlarının normallikten oldukça uzak olduğu görülmüştür. Ancak hiçbir dönüştürme yöntemi ölçümleri normale yaklaştırmadığı için oldukları şekilde analize sokulmuşlardır.

İlk olarak birinci hipotez MANCOVA analizi ile test edilmiş, ancak sonucunda ne ÖB ne de YH etkisi bulunabilmiştir. Bu nedenle birinci hipotez reddedilmiştir. İkinci hipotez ise ÖB etkisi varsayımı üzerine oluşturulduğu için test edilemeden reddedilmiştir. Yapılan ek analizler sonucunda vücut bütünlüğü korunması gerektiği inancı ve dini kısıtlamalar olduğu düşüncesi tutum ve niyetleri en çok yordayan özellikler arasında öne çıkmıştır.

2.3 İlk Çalışmanın Bulgularının Değerlendirilmesi

Bu beklenmeyen sonuçların çalışmadaki yöntemsel sorunlardan kaynaklandığı düşünülmüş ve çalışma yöntemsel olarak geliştirilerek bu sorunların üstesinden gelineceği düşünülmüştür. Bu amaçla ilk olarak çalışma internet ortamından kağıtkalem ortamına taşınmıştır. İkinci olarak ÖB sonrası verilen arada PANAS-X yerine kelime bulmacası ve PANAS kullanılmıştır. Son olarak da iki ölçeğin daha geçerli olduğuna inanılan adaptasyonları kullanmıştır.

3 Çalışma 2

3.1 Yöntem

3.1.1 Katılımcılar

166'sı Yıldırım Beyazıt Universitesi'nden (YBÜ), 22'si ODTÜ'den olmak üzere toplam 188 üniversite öğrencisi çalışmaya katılmıştır. Donörler çıkarılınca kalan 161 katılımcı ile analizler yapılmıştır. Katılımcıların 117'si kadın, 34'ü erkektir ve 10 katılımcı cinsiyet belirtmemiştir. Yaşları 18 ile 24 arasında değişmektedir.

3.1.2 Ölçüm Araçları

İlk çalışmadan farklı olarak PANAS-X yerine PANAS ve kelime bulmacası (Doğulu, 2012) kullanılmıştır. Aynı zamanda özgecilik ölçeği adaptasyonunda birtakım düzeltmeler yapılmış ve ölüm kaygısı ölçeğinin daha sistematik olduğu düşünülen adaptasyonu kullanımıştr. Sonuç olaral özgecilik ölçeğinin güvenilirlik değeri $\alpha = .77$, ölüm kaygısını ölçeğinin Şenol (1989) adaptasyonunun ise .84 bulunmuştur.

3.1.3 İşlem

YBÜ Psikoloji bölümü öğrencilerinden gönüllü olan katılımcılar ile ODTÜ Psikolojiye Giriş dersi öğrencilerinden ek puan karşılığında istekli olan katılımcılara gruplar halinde anket paketi dağıtılmıştır. Bu paket, internet üzerinden olan çalışmayla aynı sırada olamk üzere, bilgilendirilmiş onam, ölçekler ve araştırma sonrası bilgilendirme formlarını içermektedir. Tüm gruplarda katılımcılara aynı yönergeler aktarılmıştır.

3.2 Bulgular

İlk çalışmada olduğu gibi organ bağışı ölçeklerinde değerler oldukça olumlu çıkmıştır, ancak veri herhangi bir dönüştürme uygulamadan kullanılmıştır. Tüm analizler ilk çalışmanın sonuçlarıyla aynı şekilde sonuçlanmıştır. İlk hipotez reddedilmiş, ikinci hipotez ise hiç test edilememiştir. Aynı şekilde yapılan ek analizler sonucunda vücut bütünlüğünü koruma inancı ve dini kısıtlama inançları organ bağışına yönelik tutum ve nivetleri en iyi yordayan değiskenler olarak öne cıkmıstır.

3.3 İkinci Çalışmanın Bulgularının Değerlendirilmesi

İlk çalışmada ortaya çıkan sorunlar nedeniyle yürütülen ikinci çalışma da aynı sonuçları ortaya koymuştur. Bu durum kağıt-kalem yöntemine geçmenin, oyalayıcı çalışmayı değiştirmenin ve ölçeklerin farklı adaptasyonlarını kullanmanın sonuçları etkilemediğini ortaya çıkarmıştır.

4 Tartısma

Bu çalışmada kişilerin organ bağışına karşı tutum ve niyetlerini ÖB ve YH ile artırmak hedeflenmiştir. Bunun ötesinde ÖB'nin etkilerinin dindar olmayan kişilerde daha düşük olacağı tahmin edilmiştir. Ancak yapılan analizler sonucu ÖB ve YH'nin tutum ve niyetler üzerinde etkisine rastlanmamıştır. Bu beklenmeyen bir sonuçtur ve muhtemel sebeplerini istatistiki, teorik, yöntemsel veya çalışmaya özgü uygulama problemleri olarak incelemek gerekmektedir.

4.1 Beklenen Sonuçların Alınanamamasının Olası Nedenleri

İlk olarak tutum ve niyetlerin olağandışı olumlu olması herhangi bir manipülasyon etkisi olmasını ya da varsa bile bunun istatistiksel olarak yakalanabilmesini zorlaştırmaktadır. İkinci olarak tutum-davranış ilişkisinin organ bağışı konusunda oldukça düşük olması bir problem olarak önümüze çıkabilmektedir. Literatürde vurgulanan ÖB sonrası var olan görüşlere daha çok sarılma halihazırda olan tutumları güçlendirecek ve gruplar arası farklılığı azaltacak bir etmen olabilir. Aynı zamanda yöntemsel problemlerde yaşanmış olabilir. Çalışmada kullanılan ÖB ve YH manipülasyonları çalışmamış olabilir. Aynı populasyondan alınan örneklemlerden topladığı verilerle ÖB etkisi yakalayamamış başka çalışmalar da olmuştur (Doğulu, 2012; Kuzlak, 2014). Bununla ilgili olarak, oyalayıcı görevler kişilerin ölüm düşüncesini bilinçdışına gönderecek kadar güçlü olmamış olabilir. Son olarak da bu çalışmaya özgü ve katılımcıların motivasyonları ile ilgili problem olabilir. Bu çalışmadaki katılımcıların çoğu ek puan almak için anket formlarını doldurmuşlardır. Bu da kişilerin olabildiğince kolay yoldan puanlarını alıp ankete yeterli dikkati vermemelerine sebep olabilir. Her ne kadar kullanılan manipülasyon yöntemi en yaygın olan ve defalarca desteklenen bir yöntem olsa da örneklem yeterince özen göstermeyen kişilerden oluştuğu zaman sorun teşkil edebilmektedir.

4.2 Vücut Bütünlüğü ve Dini Kısıtlama İnançlarının Organ Bağışına Yönelik Tutum ve Niyetlere Etkisi

Kişilerin ölümden sonrası için vücut bütünlüklerini koruma inançları organ bağışına yaklaşımlarını en iyi yordayan değişken olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Ardından ise dini baskı ve kısıtlamalar öne çıkmaktadır. Vücut bütünlüğü inancının da dini kısıtlamanın bir alt boyutu olduğu düşünülürse, inanç düzeyinden öte inancın getirdiği kurallar kişilerin organ bağışlama kararlarında daha belirleyici olarak ortaya çıkar. Aynı zamanda vücut bütünlüğü koruma inancının dini kısıtlamaların önünde bir yordayıcı olarak ortaya çıkmasından da bunun önemli bir kısıtlama olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

4.3 Birinci ve İkinci Çalışmanın Karşılaştırılması

İlk çalışmanın sonunda, bulunan beklenmedik sonuçların yöntemsel olduğu ve yöntemsel değişikliklerle beklenen sonuçların elde edileceği düşünülmüştür. Ancak

ikinci çalışma sonuçlarında farklılık olmaması, çalışmalar arasındaki farklılığın sonuçsuz olduğunu göstermektedir. Özellikle internet ortamında toplanan veri ile kağıt-kalem yöntemiyle toplanan veri arasında fark çıkmaması bu iki yöntemin de deneysel çalışmalarda da kullanılabileceğine işaret etmektedir. Yine de bu sonuç dikkatle değerlendirilmeli, nihai bulgu olarak ele alınmamalıdır.

4.4 Çalışmanın Katkıları

Bu çalışmanın en önemli sonuçlarından biri organ bağışını teşvik etmek için vücut bütünlüğü inancını değiştirmenin hedeflenebileceği ve bunu yaparken de dini kısıtlamaların olmadığı vurgusunun verilebileceğidir. İkinci olarak da internet üzerinden veri toplamak DYK çalışmaları arasında yaygın olmasa da sonuçların kağıtkalem ile yapılan çalışmanın sonuçlarından farklı çıkmaması dikkate değer bir bulgudur.

4.5 Çalışmanın Sınırlılıkları ve Gelecek Çalışmalar için Öneriler

İlk olarak internet üzerinden ve kağıt-kalem ile toplanan veriler arasında fark çıkmamış olabilir ancak kişinin başkalarından izole bir ortamda, tek başına anketi doldurması ya da bir grupla birlikte kalabalık bir sınıfta doldurması araştırmanın iç geçerliliğine bir tehdit olabilir. Bu sebeple kişilerin dikkatlerinin dağılmayacağı bir ortamda çalışmaya katılmalarını sağlamak çok önemli olabilir. Aynı zamanda öğrencilerin en kolay yoldan ek puan alıp çalışmayı bitirme motivasyonlarından bahsedilmişti, bu çalışmada da aynı sorun geçerlidir. Bunu engellemek için çalışmalarda zaman kısıtlaması koyup anketi bitirse bile kişinin odayı belli bir süre terk edemeyeceğini sevecen bir dille, tepkiselliğe yol açmadan ifade etmek katılımcının bir an önce bitirip çıkmasını engellemek mümkün olabilir. Ayrıca bu çalışma kişilerin tüm dikkatlerini sorulara odaklaması ve ölüm ve yardım konularında çağrıştırılmasına bağlı olduğu için, dikkat dağıtıcı etmenlere karşı alınabilecek önlemlerden biri de supraliminal yerine subliminal çağrıştırıcılar kullanmak olabilir.

Öte yandan, bu çalışmanın önemli bir olası sorunu olarak ÖB'nin oluşmamış olabileceği vurgulanmıştır. Ancak bundan emin olmamız bu çalışmda dahilinde mümkün değildir. Fakat, manipülasyon kontrolü (manipulation check) kullanarak

sağlanabilir. Bunun için ÖB'nin en önemli etkilerinden biri olan özgüven artışı ölçülebilir. Bu durumda deneysel gruptaki kontrol gruba göre yüksek olan özgüven, manipülasyonun çalıştığına işaret edebilir.

Son olarak, vücut bütünlüğü bu çalışmada en önemli sonucu vermiş olsa da tek bir madde ile ölçüldüğü unutulmamalı ve bu sonuçlar gelecek çalışmalarda çok maddeli, güvenilir ve geçerli ölçeklerle de desteklenmelidir. Bu organ bağışı literatürüne büyük katkı sağlayacaktır.

Appendix Y: Thesis Photocopying Permission Form

TEZ FOTOKOPİSİ İZİN FORMU

<u>ENSTİTÜ</u>			
Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü			
Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü	X		
Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü			
Enformatik Enstitüsü			
Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü			
YAZARIN			
Soyadı: DERVİŞ			
Adı : SILA			
Bölümü: PSİKOLOJİ			
TEZİN ADI (İngilizce): Promoting Orga	n Donation th	rough Mortality Salie	ence for
Different Levels and Orientations of Relig	iosity		
<u>TEZİN TÜRÜ</u> : Yüksek Lisans	X	Doktora	
Tezimin tamamından kaynak göste	rilmek şartıyla	a fotokopi alınabilir.	
 Tezimin içindekiler sayfası, özet, in bölümünden kaynak gösterilmek şa 	•	-	
3. Tezimden bir bir (1) yıl süreyle fo	tokopi alınam	az.	X

TEZİN KÜTÜPHANEYE TESLİM TARİHİ: