

Economic Decision Making Processes of Individuals and Institutions

Crombez Dimitri*

Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, United States

*Corresponding author: Crombez Dimitri, Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, United States; E-mail: crombezdimi@gmail.com

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Introduction

Catalyzed by the replication crisis, researchers have cast doubt upon the reproducibility and replicability of psychological science. In response, members of the open science movement have advocated for increased research transparency, openness, and rigor. The present article aims to introduce clinical psychologists to the open science movement and review proposed strategies for increasing transparency in clinical psychology research. Ongoing debates and future directions are highlighted. In writing this article, we aim to inspire clinical psychologists to engage with the research reform movement and increase the accessibility and transparency of clinical psychology research. COVID-19 is a viral disease also comprehended as a Coronavirus pandemic that has compelled the world to revisit business strategies to encounter COVID-19 challenges. Over the last decade, ample research has been accomplished on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and circular economy. Nevertheless, a key research gap requires to be filled that how CSR can perform a foremost role in engaging stakeholders like consumers during the COVID-19 era. Drawing from the stakeholder theory, this research endeavors to probe CSR's impact on Green Purchase Intention (GPI) with mediating role of Green Psychology (GP). Data for the study were gathered from mainland China employing convenience sampling and examined by utilizing SEM (Structural Equation Model). First, the study indicated a direct relationship between CSR and GPI as well as between CSR and GP within three streams, *i.e.*, Green Trust (GT), Green Satisfaction (GS), and Green Perceived Value (GPV). It is found that GT, GS, and GPV positively influence GPI whereas the positive mediating relationships of each GP factor were autonomously observed between CSR and GPI, respectively. This research can improve the understanding of the enterprises about consumers and how incorporating green activities may enhance consumers' GPI and GP during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study addresses numerous interesting and insightful implications for strategic management together with certain possibilities for prospective researchers. Psychology regulation bodies increasingly recognize Interprofessional Education (IPE) as important in equipping students for modern practice. In this article we report the first comprehensive systematic review of IPE among psychology students. We appraise and summarize the literature about the use of IPE in undergraduate and postgraduate psychology programs in the

last 10 years. PRISMA methods were used in a systematic review of 10 electronic databases from May 2009 to May 2019. We included 19 studies comprising a sample of approximately 3447 participants with most studies conducted in the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Australia. Programs varied in scope ranging from interactions between psychology and one other discipline to up to 25 different degrees. All quantitative studies reported at least some positive results in areas such as attitudes towards interprofessional team work. Four of the five qualitative studies reported positive outcomes, and findings from the mixed-methods studies were similarly positive. Problems identified included challenges with remaining in scope of practice and issues with team dynamics.

Description

Overall, the review demonstrated that promising research exists regarding the impact of IPE on psychology students' knowledge and attitudes and that the use and evaluation of IPE should be encouraged. The evidence base requires improvement however *via* the inclusion of higher level study designs, larger psychology cohorts and investigation of the effects of IPE on professional competencies and behaviour. Sound assessment and measurement is at the heart of every discipline, including health psychology. Within the current chapter, we address several key issues of assessment and measurement in health psychology. We discuss the strengths and weaknesses of commonly used methodologies in health psychology research and clinic, including questionnaire assessment and ecological momentary assessment, as well as potential pitfalls in using these assessment methods. Next, we discuss three pivotal features of assessment (*i.e.*, reliability, validity and responsiveness) and their importance for assessment of health psychological constructs. Last, we discuss some examples of tools to assess health outcomes in research and evidence-based practice as well as future directions in the field of health psychology assessment. The doctoral internship is a cornerstone experience in the doctoral training sequence in clinical psychology. The internship year serves many purposes, including consolidation of learning, further development of skills and growth of professional identity. With a focus on the past, present, and future of the internship experience, this chapter describes the role of the internship in clinical psychology training. Measurement is one of the fundamental steps to

explore connections of components within a construct and between the construct and external phenomena. Measurement and psychometrics are important in clinical psychology to evaluate merits of psychological tests. This article introduces fundamental concepts in measurement and discusses various essential measurement issues in clinical psychology. The interaction between humans and their living environments is of ubiquitous nature; however the relationship between environmental psychology and cognitive neuropsychology has scarcely been explored. Environmental psychology has approached the human environment relation through psychological concepts such as affordance, attachment, identity, safety, or aesthetic preference.

Conclusion

Cognitive neuropsychology, on the other hand, frequently uses houses as stimuli in object and face processing research.

This study combines concepts from the two disciplines (cognitive neuropsychology and environmental psychology) to explore the interrelation between the architecture of living environments, human cognition and emotion. Vegetarian and vegan (Vegn) diets are increasingly popular in Western societies and an increasingly common topic of psychological research. Animal free diets hold considerable potential for helping curb the climate crisis and improving interspecies justice. This special issue presents recent contributions from research on the psychology of meat eating and vegnism. To situate these articles in a broader context, we first establish the importance of studying vegnism. We then review papers in this special issue, organized into themes of motivations and characteristics of vegns, attitudes towards vegns, attitudes toward meat and alternative proteins, intentions to eat meat or plant based foods, consumption of meat or plant based foods and meat reduction interventions. We conclude with future directions for this blossoming field of study.