

Dear Trustees of the British Scholarship Trust,

I'm writing to you in order to report on my stay at the University of Bath which happened from 10<sup>th</sup> of October until 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2014.

Upon my arrival at the Bristol airport I was warmly welcomed by parents of my landlord James Hillier. They drove me to the house where I was situated for the next two and a half months and gave me all the basic guidelines for orientation in the city. First week of my stay in Bath was mostly spent on getting to know the city, the campus of the University of Bath, transport connections between the two, and some basic British customs. On the second week of my stay I started working with my supervisor Dr. Judith de Groot on preparation of research we were about to conduct. On the first couple of meetings we were discussing my previous work and debating on the best way it could be expanded, and what the potential future research hypotheses are.

We decided to test the model I previously developed for explaining acceptability and opposition to public policies that have environmental consequences for the communities where they were implemented. This model was developed to explain voting behaviour of citizens of Dubrovnik and data was collected on a referendum regarding construction of a golf course. In order to complement previously used methodology and get some additional insight in causality proposed by a model we decided to use experimental methodology in our study. Specifically, we were interested to see on what basis do people form fairness judgments about environmental policies. This is especially important because previous research has shown that fairness judgments are important for acceptability or opposition to environmental policies, but so far, basis upon which people make this kind of judgments has not been empirically tested. We hypothesized that fairness judgments are based on values. More precisely, we proposed that people endorsing self-enhancement values (such as importance of success, social power, and wealth) are more likely to make distributive justice judgments, while those holding self-transcendence values (equality, true friendship, a world at peace) are more prone to procedural justice judgments. Distributive fairness refers to concerns about *outcomes* and their fair distribution among different groups, while procedural fairness reflects concerns about fairness of decision making *procedures*.

In 2013 Bristol City Council has introduced a Residents Parking Scheme (RPS) in order to reduce traffic congestion in the whole city. This public policy was opposed by some residents

but not by others. We wanted to see if the hypotheses we developed on values and fairness judgments could explain the differences in opinions among citizens of Bristol.

After approximately one month of desk based activities (reading previously published work on this topic, consulting with Dr. de Groot, scholars at the Psychology Department of the University of Bath, as well as scholars from the Cardiff University) we designed an experiment and conducted it in field, in one neighbourhood where RPS has not been implemented yet. We've been using a novel approach for value activation by asking people to provide reasons for importance of values they were presented with. After this, they were asked to rate the importance of several presented scenarios varying with regard to fairness principles.

Data that we collected are still not fully analysed, but preliminary analysis prove our hypothesis. Results of this study will be presented at the „11th Biennial Conference on Environmental Psychology” taking place in August this year in Groningen, The Netherlands. This is one the most important conferences in my narrow field of interest, and the opportunity to participate in this conference would not be possible without the results of this research. Also I was accepted to participate at the “Third summer school on theories in environmental psychology” taking place in June this year on Sardinia, Italy, where I will also have the opportunity to present the results of this study. Both of these events are highly important for my future professional development, and both of them were indirectly facilitated by the opportunity you gave me to conduct this research in UK. I'm sincerely grateful for that! Also, this research visit gave me a different perspective on a way research is conducted in a more developed setting. I am certain that this is one of the most enriching experiences I had in my professional development.

I wish you all the best in your future work. What you are doing is extremely important for development of our region and I hope that you will enable future generations with the same opportunity you gave me. I would especially like to thank Celia Hawkesworth, with whom I had the most pleasant and efficient communication.

Yours sincerely,

Vanja Međugorac