# Continuity judgments

In: Lindeman, M., Riekki, T., & Svedholm-Häkkinen, A. M. (2015). Individual differences in conceptions of soul, mind and brain. *Journal of Individual Differences, 36*, 157-162. doi: 10.1027/1614-0001/a000167

Beliefs about 21 biological and psychological processes that may continue after death were assessed with questions modified after [Bering and Bjorklund (2004](#_ENREF_1)). All items begun with the phrase "When a person is dead, is she or he still able to…" (1 = no, 2 = yes).

A subscale with two items assessed the continuity of three **biological processes** (Cronbach's α = .76), ability to eat food and to drink water (e.g., "When a person is dead, is she or he still able to eat food?").

A subscale with four items assessed the continuity of **psychobiological processes**: be thirsty, be hungry, be sleepy, be tired (α = .90).

A subscale with four items concerned **perception**: hear the birds singing, taste food, smell flowers, and see where she or he is (α = .88).

The continuity of **desire** was assessed with three items: wish something, want something and hope something (α = .95).

The four items of continuity of **emotions** were: be sad, be angry, love, and be scared (α = .90)

The items of **epistemic processes** were: think something, know something, believe something, and plan something (α = .95).

Reference:

Bering, J. M., & Bjorklund, D. F. (2004). The natural emergence of reasoning about the afterlife as a developmental regularity. *Developmental Psychology, 40*, 217-233. doi: 10.1037/0012-1649.40.2.217