

Coping with bullying behavior: The role of Eysenck's personality dimensions and arousability trait

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between Eysenck's personality traits, trait arousability and coping strategies with bullying behaviour. This study was conducted among 372 elementary school children from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Personality dimensions were explored by the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire. Arousal level was assessed by the Arousal Predisposition Scale, and coping strategies with bullying behaviour by the Self-Report Coping Measure. The results showed that Neuroticism and Tendency to dissimulation had significant correlations with trait arousability. Significant correlations were also found between all subscales of coping strategies and self-report arousal measure. Arousal predicted a significant proportion of variance of all examined coping strategies. Social support seeking and externalizing strategies were significantly predicted by Psychoticism and Tendency to dissimulation, while internalizing strategy by all examined personality dimensions. These findings are discussed in terms of how personality dimensions and arousability are associated with various coping strategies.

Keywords: *Eysenck's personality dimensions; Trait arousability; Coping strategies; Bullying.*

1. Introduction

Arousal levels represent various states of consciousness related with various activities (Eysenck & Gudjonsson, 1989). Although individual's level of arousal changes through out the day, every individual has own basic level, ranging from mild to intense (Eysenck & Gudjonsson, 1989). Coren (1990) stated that this individual difference in arousal level may be perceived as a 'personality trait', or a arousal predisposition.

A few attempts have been to directly examine arousability. Kohn et al. (1987) emphasized use of physiological measurements or self-report measurements. Physiological measures include indices of cortical activity (e.g. EEG) and indices of autonomic activity (e.g. skin conductance, heartrate, etc.). According to Coren (1988), self-report measures reflect general subjective perception of affective state.

Arousability is a component of personality trait in Eysenck's (1967, 1970, 1981) model of personality. Specifically, Eysenck postulated that Extraversion is related with cortical arousability, while Neuroticism with autonomic arousability (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1985). This assumption has been supported by neuroimaging studies (Barry et al., 2011; De Cesarei, & Codispoti, 2011; Kumari et al., 2004; O'Gorman et al., 2006). Furthermore, according to Eysenck's theory, extraverts are more positive, outgoing, social, active and careless (Burger, 2000). Unlike extraverts, introverts are known as quieter, more thoughtful, controlled, and careful (Burger, 2000). These differences between extraverts and introverts cause their differently cope with stress situation (Posella, 2006). Some studies revealed that those high on dimension of Extraversion have more positive affect and engagement coping than those low on Extraversion (Lues et al., 2010).

There are several types of strategies which people use to cope with stressful situations. Emotion focused coping strategy as a passive way of coping is characterized by expressing negative feelings and thoughts related with stressful situation or problem. It is mostly used to reduce anxiety about a situation (Burger, 2000).

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Avoidant coping strategy also represent passive way of coping which occurs when a person tries to manage own awareness with the purpose to alleviate undesirable emotions. People attempt to overlook stimuli in order to reduce their level of stimulation or stress (Appelhans & Schmeck, 2002). Problem-focused strategy is an active way of coping which used to decrease stress and anxiety by actively dealing with the current problem (Burger, 2000). Emotion-focused strategies as a coping style may be useful to choose when there is not possible to manage stress, but do provide only temporary reduction of distress (Snooks, 2009; Taylor, 2012).

Each personality has own manner to deal with the stressful situations and usually use those strategies which correspond to their needs. It has been found that introverts and extroverts use different coping stress strategies. Extroverts mostly use adaptive coping strategies which involve taking control of the stress by dealing with a situation that causes stress (Afshar et al., 2015; Bakker et al., 2006; Bosworth et al., 2001; Carver & Connor-Smith, 2010). The findings from meta-analysis which comprises 165 studies and led by Connor-Smith and Flachsbart (2007) indicated that Extraversion predict problem-focused coping, coping by social support and cognitive restructuring coping.

Unlike extroverts, introverts use mostly passive maladaptive strategies, such as avoidance, distraction etc. (Bosworth et al., 2001). Introversion is of ten equated with Neuroticism (Bradly, 1996) for which was also confirmed relationship with passive coping (Mairet et al., 2014).

The vast majority of researches about coping processes have examined coping strategies for various personality dimensions. There have not been any direct studies of the interactive predicative role of biological factors, such as arousal, and individual factors in coping process with bullying behavior as a specific stressor. By such research we would find potential contribution of physiological and individual factors in specific types of coping strategies during stress such as various forms of bullying.

The general aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between Eysenck's dimensions of personality, trait arousability and coping mechanisms in a sample of primary school children and to determine if personality dimensions and arousability can predict specific coping styles in bullying.

2. Methods

2.1. Participants

This cross-sectional study was conducted among 372 elementary school children (192 girls and 180 boys) from Široki Brijeg, aged 10 to 14 years ($M = 12.30$, $SD = 1.64$). The information sheet was provided to the participants and contained information about the aim of the study as well as contact for information if they wanted to ask questions to the investigator or later on. They had an appropriate amount of time to read the sheet as well as to ask questions. Completion of the questionnaire represented an indication that participants gave consent to participate in the study. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports of West Herzegovina County, Bosnia and Herzegovina has approved the study.

2.2. Measures

Personality dimension. Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Junior EPQ) is inventory of the basic dimensions of personality in children aged between 7 to 15 years. Junior EPQ contains 81 items, which are divided into 4 scales. These are Extraversion-Introversion (E) scale (24 items), Neuroticism-emotional stability (N) (20 items), Psychoticism (P) scale (17 items) and the Tendency to dissimulation or lie (L) scale (20 items). Each item can get one point and the maximum total score is equal to the number of items on each scale.

Arousal. The Arousal Predisposition Scale (APS) (Coren, 1988; Coren, 1990; Coren & Mah, 1993) was developed to assess trait arousal level. The APS is a self-report measurement of individual differences in arousal. Scale contains 12 items where all items are scored 1 to 5 based on the subject's response (1-never, 2-not often, 3-occasionally, 4-frequently, 5-always), expect the first negative item that is scored reversed. A total score of arousal is obtained by summing the 12 items scores. The total range of score was 12 to 60, with 12 indicating lower level of arousal and a score of 60 indicating higher over all level of arousal. Previous research in a Croatian primary school children sample has confirmed a one-factor structure and satisfactory internal consistency of APS (Šimić et al., 2012).

Coping strategies. An adapted version of the Self-report Coping Measure (SRCM; Causey & Dubow, 1992) was used to investigate coping strategies to direct and verbal/relational (hypothetical) forms of bullying. It is a 34-item self-report measurement divided into five subscales: Seeking Social Support, Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving, Internalizing, Externalizing and Distancing. Three subscales, Seeking Social Support, Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving, and Distancing are labelled as approach strategies, while others (Internalizing and Externalizing) as avoidance strategies. In the SRCM, following examples of questions were used: “When I get a bad grade in school, one worse than I normally get, I usually...” and “When I have an argument or a fight with a friend, I usually....” Participants answered to all items using the five-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (never) to 5 (always).

To keep our scale which assesses coping to five forms of bullying, to a manageable size we used four items for each of the subscale. The total scale consisted of 20 items. The items selected were as follows: for Seeking Social Support, “Get help from a friend”, “Ask a family member for advice”, “Ask someone who has had this problem what he or she would do”, “Talk to the teacher about it”; for Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving, “Try to think of different ways to solve it”, “Change something so things will work out”, “Know there are things I can do to make it better”, “Try extra hard to keep this from happening again”; for Distancing, “Make believe nothing happened”, “Forget whole thing”, “Tell myself it doesn’t matter”, “Refuse to think about it”; for Internalizing, “Become so upset that I can’t talk to anyone”, “Worry too much about it”, “Cry about it”, “Just feel sorry for myself”; and for Externalizing, “Take it out on others because I feel sad or angry”, “Yell to let off steam”, “Course out loud”, “Get mad and throw or hit something”. In this adapted version of the SRCM, children were asked to answer on following question “Everyone of us sometimes hurt other people. We are interested in how you feel and what you do when somebody hurt you (take your personal belongings, threatening you, shock you, call you ugly names or says bad things about you, do not want hangout with you, etc...)”. In this research factor analysis with varimax rotation for the SRCM yielded 4 factors: Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving ($\alpha = .73$), Internalizing ($\alpha = .63$), Distancing ($\alpha = .60$) and Externalizing ($\alpha = .71$). The alpha coefficient for the entire questionnaire was $\alpha = .71$.

2.3. Procedure

Children participating in the study were surveyed at school. Before the study was conducted, researchers obtained parental and school authorities consent for inclusion of pupils in their study. After that, one of the researchers presented himself to the pupils, orally explained to them the aim of the study and informed them that their response will be kept anonymous. Then pupils had 45 minutes to complete the questionnaires during the class period. After pupils had filled out the questionnaires, they were asked to place them in envelopes and put it in the cardboard box.

3. 12'2

Results of the Komogorov-Smirnov test showed that data of personality dimensions, trait arousability and coping strategies were normally distributed. Pearson's correlation coefficients for each of the four-personality dimension and trait arousability were also calculated (Table 1). There was significant positive relationship between level of Neuroticism and Coren's measure of arousal while negative correlation was found between Tendency to dissimulation or Lie scale and arousal level.

Correlations between Self-report Coping strategies and arousal showed that Internalizing, Distancing and Externalizing coping strategies significantly correlate with level of arousal (Table 1).

Table 1. Pearson's correlation coefficients between Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Self-report Coping Measure Subscale and Arousal Predisposition Scale.

Arousal Predisposition Scale	
<i>Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Subscales</i>	
Extraversion	.10
Neuroticism	.52*
Psychoticism	.10
Lie scale	-.03*

<i>Self-report Coping Measure Subscale</i>	
Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving	.13*
Internalizing	.50***
Distancing	.26***
Externalizing	.39***

Note: *p<.05; ***p<.001.

In additional analyses, we examined correlation between personality dimensions and coping strategies (Table 2). Results showed that Neuroticism positive correlate with Internalizing and Externalizing coping strategies. Positive correlation was also found between Psychoticism and Externalizing coping strategies, as well as Tendency to dissimulation and Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving. Only the correlations between Psychoticism and Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving, Tendency to dissimulation and Internalizing, as well as Tendency to dissimulation and Externalizing were negative.

Table 2. Pearson’s correlation coefficients between Self-report Coping Measure Subscale and Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Subscales.

Self-report Coping Measure Subscale	Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Subscales			
	Extraversion	Neuroticism	Psychoticism	Lie scale
Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving	-.03	-.07	-.47***	.38***
Internalizing	-.10	.48***	.02	-.19***
Distancing	.05	.10	.10	-.08
Externalizing	.15*	.31**	.44***	-.55***

Note: *p<.05; **p<.01. ***p<.001.

To assess whether personality dimensions and arousal can predict coping strategies, we performed a standard regression analysis. We decided to examine single prediction of Eysenck personality dimensions and trait arousability although some dimensions, such as Extraversion, are not related with arousal in this study. According to Eysenck theory, Extraversion is related to low cortical arousal, but central characteristic of this dimension involves the frequency of experiencing affective states which are related to seeking situation that will finally increase arousal. Unlike, Eysenck’s arousal construct, trait arousability is not situation-specific.

In this study scores on the Self-report Coping Measure subscales (Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving, Distancing, Internalizing and Externalizing) were analysed as criterion variables. Predictor variables were personality dimensions (Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism and Tendency to dissimulation) and trait arousability. The results of regression analysis are reported in Table 3. The results showed that Psychoticism, Tendency to dissimulation and arousal explain 27% of the variance of criterion variable Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-Solving. Furthermore, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Tendency to dissimulation and arousal were found to be significant predictors of Internalizing. For this strategy, predictive variables explained 32% of variance. Described set of predictors explained 7% of the variance of Distancing and only arousal reached statistical significance of prediction. For Externalizing, 41% of variance was explained by Psychoticism, Tendency to dissimulation and arousal.

Table 3. Standard regression coefficients for predicting coping strategies in stressful situation.

Dependent variable	Group of predictors	R	R ²	Predictors in the final model	β
Seeking Social Support and Self-Reliance/Problem-	Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Subscales	.52	.27	Psychoticism	-.34***
	Arousal Predisposition Scale			Tendency to dissimulation	.23***
					.

Solving				Arousal	.19***
Distancing	Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Subscales	.26	.07	Arousal	.25***
	Arousal Predisposition Scale				
Internalizing	Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Subscales	.57	.32	Extraversion	-.17***
	Arousal Predisposition Scale			Neuroticism	.30***
Externalizing				Tendency to dissimulation	-.12*
				Arousal	.30***
	Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Subscales	.64	.41	Psychoticism	.24***
	Arousal Predisposition Scale			Tendency to dissimulation	-.34***
			Arousal	.25***	

Note: R = multiple correlation coefficient, R^2 = coefficient of multiple determination (explained variance), β =standardized beta coefficients; * $p < .05$; *** $p < .001$.

4. Discussions

The results of our study showed that personality dimensions, Neuroticism and Tendency to dissimulation are related with trait arousability. Significant and positive relationship between Neuroticism and trait arousability is in line with Eysenck personality dimension theory (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1985) which postulates higher arousal level in neurotic's individuals as a consequence of emotion-inducing stimulation through limbic circuit. According to Eysenck theory, differences in arousal level between neurotics and stable individuals are most evident in stressful situations (Maltby et al., 2010). However, the main problem with theory of personality is related with the inconsistent evidence. Matthews and Gilliland (1999) states when considering EEG research's it has been found a weak association between personality dimension and arousal. Authors argued that little evidence of correlation between Neuroticism and arousal can be the result of too simplified biological theory of personality dimensions. Our explanation can be more specific. It is possible that self-report measures of arousal reflect the action of sympathetic autonomic nervous system which induced changes in cortical arousal. Non-significant correlation between Extraversion and arousal also support this interpretation since it is well-known that Extraversion is caused by variability in cortical arousal.

In this research significant negative association was found between Tendency to dissimulation expressing on lie scale and arousal. There is extensive empirical support to suggest that individuals with a higher motivation to fake good inflate their responses on lie scale and suppress their level of arousal, resulting in a negative relationship between two measures. This relationship has been confirmed to exist even among children (Eysenck et al., 1971; Eysenck, Syed, & Eysenck, 1965) and adults (Braun & Gomez, 1966; Cowles et al., 1992; Levin & Montag, 1987; Michaelis & Eysenck, 1971; Rump & Court, 1971). Paulhus and Levitt (1987) have found that socially desirable responding may be mediated by high arousal or automatic attentional mechanism. The first suggest that affect triggers arousal which facilitates dominant responses and debilitates subordinate responses. In the case of trait endorsements, dominant responses are viewed as socially desirable response. In our study there is no direct evidence that the high arousal should enhance respond in socially desirable fashion since we did not manipulate with affective states. Furthermore, arousal was operationalized as a trait, but not as a state. The latter suggest that impression management may be automatic and unintentional defensiveness elicited by threat.

Our data revealed low to moderate positive correlations between arousal and coping strategies. Avoidance coping strategies, internalizing and externalizing were highest related to arousal. Previous studies have consistently shown that avoidance strategies lead to an increase in the arousal which has counterproductive effect on stressful situations (Campbell-Sill & Barlow, 2007; Hofmann et al., 2009). Persons high on avoidance are likely to be anxious. Their susceptibility to stress is high due to uncertainty and emotional arousal in aversive situations (Hentschel et al., 2004). Furthermore, studies have shown that other strategies, such as approach strategies, are related with arousal but they are more effective in coping with stress. These strategies reduce arousal level and consequently level of anxiety (Campbell-Sills et al., 2006a, 2006b; Hofmann et al., 2009). Blackwell (2012) has been suggested that arousal is one potential determinant of coping strategies.

Based on cognitive interference theories (e.g. cognitive-behavioral theories) and functional emotion theories (e.g. cognitive appraisal theories of emotions) the author hypothesizes that emotional and physiological arousal has a role of giving meaning to situations (e.g. situation of threat), as well as motivate a strategy which maintain desirable or reduce undesirable condition (e.g. avoiding the threat). Indeed, results of present study suggest that arousal may be interpreted as a part of coping strategies. Regarding the population of primary school children, high arousal may promote disengaged coping (i.e., pretending the situation did not happen, aggressive behavior) responses.

Some others researches (Monat, 1976; Monat et al., 1972) have shown that expectation about the beginning of stressful situation moderates relationship between coping strategies and arousal. Authors showed that participants who do not know at the beginning whatever and when will stressful traumatic event occur had high baseline arousal level which had reduced during the study. During high arousal level participants were more prone to use approach strategies, while during period of decreasing arousal began to use avoidance strategies. This research showed that in situations where it is known when stressful event will happen, baseline arousal was lower and began to increase later. Under situation of low arousal participants used mostly avoidance strategies, while under situation of higher arousal tended to use approach coping strategies.

Results of this study are partially consistent with the previous research (Connor-Smith & Flachsbart, 2007; De Longis & Holtzman, 2005; Dunkley et al., 2014; Leandro & Castillo, 2010) which showed significant prediction of each personality dimension on coping strategies in stressful situation.

Obtained results of our study indicate that there is significant correlation between Extraversion and Externalizing avoidance strategy, as well as significant prediction of Extraversion to Internalizing strategy. Previous research (Connor-Smith & Flachsbart, 2007; Gomez et al., 1999; Lengua et al., 1999; Vollrath, 2001) has shown that extroversion's role in stress and coping is not completely clear. The majority of researches (Endler & Parker, 1990; McCrae & Costa, 1986; Parkes, 1986; Rim, 1986) on adults and adolescents have shown that Extraversion positively correlate with problem-focused coping strategies like rational action, thinking in a positive way, and restraint. Some other researches (Gallagher, 1990; Kardum & Krapić, 2001; Matthews et al., 2003; McCrae & Costa, 1986; Parkes, 1986; Penley & Tomaka, 2002) have shown that Extraversion is usually positively related with positive and challenge appraisal of stressful situations and perception of higher control under the situation. Unclear relationship between Extraversion and coping strategies may indicate that personality dimensions are not the only factors that influence on coping strategies. Research should include and other determinants of coping. For example, Folkman (1984) emphasize perceived control as an indicator of coping strategies.

Our results showed that Neuroticism is related to internalizing and externalizing coping strategies. According to some research (Brdar & Bakarčić, 2006; Cimolic-Gunther et al., 1999) Neuroticism is a key dimension associated with increased use of certain coping strategies. Research has shown that Neuroticism is negatively correlated with the use of some adaptive strategies such as active and problem-focused strategies (Costa et al., 1996), and positively correlated with avoidance strategies (Connor-Smith & Flachsbart, 2007; Karimzade & Besharat, 2011; O'Brien & DeLongis, 1996; Penley & Tomaka, 2002; Watson & Hubbard, 1996) as well as other maladaptive coping strategies (e.g. escapist fantasy, withdrawal, hostile reactions, self-blame) (Penley & Tomaka, 2002). Additionally, individuals with higher Neuroticism use more often emotion-focused coping compared to individuals with lower Neuroticism (Penley & Tomaka, 2002). Neurotic individual may use ineffective coping strategies, such as avoidance and withdrawal as an attempt to minimize unpleasant arousal (Connor-Smith & Flachsbart, 2007).

Obtained relationship between Neuroticism and internalizing, as well as externalizing coping strategies could be explained by transactional theories of stress (Endler & Parker, 1990). The theory postulates that highly neurotic individuals exhibit numerous stressors as well as react negatively to them. Many of the coping efforts associated with Neuroticism may provide a common construct, and indeed, McCrae and Costa (1986) formed a composite measure of „neurotic“ coping and „mature“ coping. However, to distinguish coping from personality trait it can be developed another dichotomy related with „avoidant“ reactions since they avoid taking action in order to improve the problem or emotional state.

It should be emphasized that results related to Neuroticism needs to be interpreted with caution because of several reasons. Individuals with higher Neuroticism are also more aware of their feelings and

more prone to self-disclosure compared to individuals with lower Neuroticism (Watson & Clark, 1984), and hence may have more distress and problematic coping than those with lower Neuroticism (Afshar et al., 2015; Kaur et al., 2013).

In comparison to Extraversion and Neuroticism, relationship between Psychoticism and coping strategies is considerably less investigated. In our research, we obtain significant positive relationship between Psychoticism and externalizing coping strategies and significant negative associations between Psychoticism and seeking social support and self-reliance/problem-solving. The results suggest that people high on Psychoticism tend to respond to bullying using maladaptive coping strategies such as denial, aggressive reaction. Our results are also in concordance with results of previous research (Ebrahimi-Nejad & Ebrahimi-Nejad, 2006; Kardum & Hudek-Knežević, 1996) on adult subjects, which showed that Psychoticism is negatively related to problem and emotion-focused coping and positively to avoidance. However, some other researches did not find significant relationship between coping stress strategies and Psychoticism (Matthews et al., 2000). This could be due to the fact that Psychoticism represents many factors, in comparison to the other traits (Eysenck et al., 1985). Zuckerman (1989) postulates that Psychoticism can be described as a supertrait which has closely linked traits such as impulsivity, poor socialization, lack of responsibility, sensation seeking, autonomy and aggression which may be there as one of obtained differences in results of previous studies. This finding suggests that clinicians should pay more attention to improvement of coping skills in individuals with higher level of Psychoticism.

It is worth noting that results on lie scale significantly positive correlated with seeking social support and self-reliance/problem solving, and negative with externalizing. One possible explanation could be that adaptive coping strategies (e.g. problem solving) are generally perceived as desirable traits thus being saturated with faking despite that this subscale was applied in a situation of induced honest responding. Similar to this, if we assume that maladaptive coping strategies are related with less desirable traits then it is logical to expect and less faking on item of such strategies. The obtained results of negative correlation between lie scale and externalization support above mentioned hypothesis.

Generally, the results confirmed that coping strategies are associated to Eysenck personality traits, so that, already in early adolescent age, coping can be perceived in a larger dispositional context. Also, it should be noted that the relationship between personality traits and coping strategies is not so high to allow conclusion that coping strategies are determined only by personality traits. Our results support more hypotheses that coping styles are partly determined by personality traits. In accordance with this, we can conclude that the results acknowledge further importance of the role of personality traits in the coping process with stress as well as the concept of coping strategies in early adolescent age.

In summary, we found that personality dimension Neuroticism is related with trait arousability which may be a composite of somatic and cognitive component of arousal. Also, our result revealed significant prediction both personality dimension and arousal to coping strategies. However, our conclusions are tempered by some limitations to the current study. First, this is cross-sectional conducted study which does not permit inferences about causality. Future research may need to use longitudinal study design in order to examine the relationship between personality dimensions, trait arousability and coping. Second, the data are obtained from self-report measures. For example, we used only self-completion questionnaire from children to examine arousal. Future studies need to apply a multi-informant approach using other measures of arousal, such as heart rate, cortisol and/or adrenalin level. Since Arousal Predisposition Scale measures arousal as a trait and not as physiological states it would be interesting to examine combined with the disposition of arousal and arousal psychological fluctuations in predicting coping stress strategies.

An additional limitation in the assessment is related with coping which is conducted on retrospective self-report data without using some other sources of data. In this study coping with specific stress type, such as bullying was examined. We found that all children were not exposed to bullying. Therefore, children's response to the coping measure may have been symptomatic of the moment. Furthermore, retrospective reports of response to specific stressor are more prone to bias than immediate or daily coping reports (Newth & DeLongis, 2004). In future studies it would be useful to use reports from parents or observers.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, it could be said that our results have confirmed significant relationship between Eysenck personality dimensions, trait arousability and coping stress strategies with bullying. Seeking social support and problem-solving coping are predicted by Psychoticism, Tendency to dissimulation and Arousal trait. These variables explained 27% of variance.

Only trait arousability, but not Eysenck personality dimensions, is explained 7% variance of distancing. About 32% of internalizing variance was explained by three Eysenck dimensions (Extraversion, Neuroticism and Tendency to dissimulation) and Coren's Arousability measure. Psychoticism together with arousal and Tendency to dissimulation were explained 41% of externalizing.

6. References

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