

## PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTIC AND IMPORTANCE OF THE IDENTITY OF STUDENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA: FACTORS AND CONSEQUENCES

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**Abstract:** This paper comes out from more extensive research named "Real and virtual identities" realized by Institute for sociological, political and juridical research during year 2013. Its tendency was to explore how young people see themselves, which attributes they use in process of self definition, as well as to find out what are the factors and outcomes of self definition process. This part of the research is actually in the field of psychology of personality and identity and it is based on the circumflex model of interpersonal behavior. The main hypothesis in this segment of the study assumed that certain socio-demographic factors influenced the identity perception of young people and that it has an impact in several segments of their socio-political life.

Research sample size was 707 respondents, male 256 and 451 female students from Skopje, Tetovo and Bitola. When the factors are in focus, the data show that male, with a greater intensity than women perceive themselves as dominant, calculating, cold-blooded and introverted, while women with more intensity than men perceive themselves as cooperative; Albanians, in comparison with the Macedonians, in the description of self stress more: dominance, accountability, coldblooded, introvert, while the Macedonians, stress more: cooperation and sociability;

respondents living in the village to a greater extent describe themselves as introverted, less dominant, compared to those living in the city. Those who live in the city, compared with those who live in the village over perceived themselves as social.

Speaking about the outcomes, openness to different social events is usually connected positively with dimensions as gregariousness, willingness to cooperate and domination, and negatively to introversion and inferiority.

**Key words:** Identity perception, self definition process, circumplex model of interpersonal behavior

### I. INTRODUCTION

The development and creation of a healthy, aware, socially active person, a person with great self-confidence, a person with an established civic identity is or should be a goal, as well as a task of each developed, democratic and, above all, free society. The society, through its agents (family, school, peers and media) performs socialisation and prepares the young person to

become an integral part thereof. All socialisation agents act jointly and form the personality of the young people.

Macedonia is a multi-ethnic, multilingual and multi-religious society in which these gaps largely overlap and reinforce each other, placing the country in the group of so-called plural societies or "deeply divided societies" (Христова и др 2014).

The study entitled *Perception of Personal Characteristics and Importance of the Identity of Students in the Republic of Macedonia: Factors and Consequences* was aimed at researching young people self perception. Namely, which characteristics they use to describe themselves, as well as to reveal which factors define such self-perception and the attitudes and opinions of young people it is most frequently associated with, especially the identity segments of young people.

The research assumed that certain socio-demographic factors affect the self-perception of young people and that it is this self-perception that will have its correlations with the various segments of the identity of the young people, and that it will have an effect in several segments of their social and political life, directly participating in the building of the country's future.

## II. YOUTH

The term youth is determined by the stage of life cycle placed between childhood and adulthood (i.e. between adolescence and adulthood), which, as all age groups, is a social construct. *Youth* category contains consensus on the existence of some biological specifics (eg. universality of ontogeny, bio-psychological maturation as a key feature of youth) and awareness of their socially conditioned articulation. According to the findings of a number of contemporary researches, the

period of youth in today's societies lasts longer or starts earlier and ends later. The duration of youth is different, and in its essence it is social, not biologically determined.

Sociologists who study the phenomenon of young people differ between synchronized and unsynchronized youth (Nikolić, 2004). For synchronized youth, characteristic is the time and content coordination of achieving economic independence, full employment, and family formation. Unsynchronized youth is determined by uncoordinated achievement of certain adult roles in time and content terms. Studies have shown that the extent to which the individual is experiencing sync or unsynchronized youth strongly affect the lifestyle, attitudes and behaviours of individuals towards reality. In Western countries, the youth, more or less, is a matter of choice. In countries that have passed through a long process of transition, such as Macedonia, youth is subject to coercion. Here dominates forced, extended youth or unsynchronized youth.

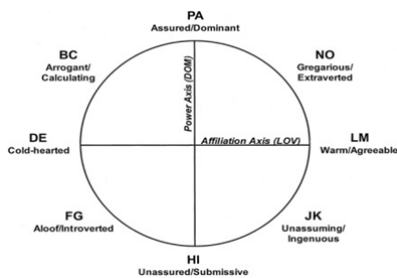
The position of young people is determined by events in the community, but also by the system of values represented by adults. Participation by young people in their community means living without stereotypes and prejudices, with properly expressed attitudes and values on skills, attitudes and achievements of others who have different potentials. It implies that they are part of a progressive society, those that carry the new values. In fact, when it comes to young people, it is usually said *youth is the future of society*.

## III. INTERPERSONAL CIRCUMPLEX MODEL

For the past few decades, the major approach to studying personality has been the so-called "five-factor" model. But at the same time, a growing number of

researchers have been exploring a radical alternative model: the circumplex. This research is based on interpersonal circumplex model and appropriate instrument was used (IASR-B5).

The interpersonal circle or *interpersonal circumplex* is a model for conceptualizing, organizing, and assessing interpersonal behaviour, traits, and motives (Wiggins, 1996). The interpersonal circumplex is defined by two orthogonal axes: a vertical axis (of status, dominance, power, or control) and a horizontal axis (of solidarity, friendliness, warmth, or love).



**Figure 1:** Circumplex model

Source: P.D. Trapnell, & J.S. Wiggins, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. Vol. 59 (4) October 1990, pp. 781-790

Circumplex model is a circular continuum of personality formed from the intersection of two base axes: Power and Love. The opposing sides of the power axis are dominance and submission, while the opposing sides of the love axis are love and hate (Wiggins, 1996).

Leary argued that all other dimensions of personality can be viewed as a blending of these two axes. For example, a person who is stubborn and inflexible in their personal relationships might graph her personality

somewhere on the arc between dominance and love (Leary, 1957).

As can be seen in [Figure 1](#), the circumplex model of interpersonal behaviour is composed of eight interpersonal variables (e. g. , assured-dominant, arrogant-calculating) that are arranged in a circular ordering around the underlying coordinates of dominance and nurturance. These variables are identified by code letters (e. g. , PA, BC), and they are each assumed to represent a different "blend" of the two underlying coordinates. Thus, for example, arrogant-calculating behaviour (BC) is a blend of dominance and hostility; cold-hearted behaviour (DE) is a pure measure of hostility; and aloof-introverted behavior (FG) is a blend of submissiveness and hostility.

On the base of circumplex model of personality (Trapnell & Wiggins, 1990) Interpersonal Adjective Scale IASR-B5 is constructed. This abridged version of J.S. Wiggins's Interpersonal Adjective Scales-Revised (IAS-R) contains 64 adjectives arranged in eight scales that are called octants. Each octant is labelled with two capital letters that replace a pair of adjectives: PA (Assured-Dominant), BC (Arrogant-Calculating), DE (Coldhearted), FG (Aloof-Introverted), HI (Unassured-Submissive), JK (Unassuming- Ingenuous), LM (Warm-Agreeable), NO (Gregarious-Extroverted).

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

##### A. General hypothesis

Some socio-demographic factors affect self-perception of young people; this self-perception is in correlations with the various segments of the identity of the young people and has an effect in several segments of social and political life.

Hypothesis 1: Demographic characteristics as: gender, ethnicity, place of residence, determine the self-perception of young people in accordance with circumplex personality model.

Hypothesis 2: Eight dimensions of circumplex personality model are connected on different segments of identity (personal and collective represented through: civic, ethnic, religious identity).

Hypothesis 3: There is connection between eight dimensions of circumplex personality model and openness to certain social events and occurrences (debates, opposite opinions, lifestyle, homosexuality and abortion).

#### *B. Research instruments*

##### *1) IASR-B5 Interpersonal Adjective Scale*

This scale was first given to the Macedonian population in February 2012. Relatively high internal consistency of all scales was obtained, which means that all scales could be used in Macedonian conditions.

##### *2) Questionnaire*

Research questioner was designed for the purposes of the research. It contains few segments: aspects of the importance of different types of identity (personal and collective), openness to certain social events and occurrences, self confidence and trust in other people, readiness to stay or to leave country and social engagement of young people.

#### *C. Sample*

The survey used a convenience sample, as most appropriate for specific target population - the student population in the country.

Sample was consisted of students from third or fourth academic year of the bachelor studies in the

country. The research sample size is 707 subjects, students at several state universities, one public-private and one private university in the country (male 36,2% and 63,8% females; 62,5% Macedonians, 33,8% , 3,7%).

The field research was conducted in the period from 01.09.2012 to 01.07.2013.

## V. RESULTS

The first step in the research analysis, before testing the main hypothesis, was calculating the relationship between the eight dimensions measured by the eight scales of the instrument IASR B5, as well as the two main coordinates DOM and LOV.

The Table 1 (see appendix) shows the coefficients of Pearson's linear correlation between each of the eight dimensions and the two coordinates.

The analysis of the correlation matrix confirms the basic settings of the circular pattern. Namely, the obtained correlations accurately reflect the position of the eight dimensions of the circular model: the dimension Assured-Dominant (PA) was positively correlated with the coordinate DOM, but does not correlate with LOV, given that this dimension is located on the upper end of DOM and in the middle of LOV; the dimension Unassured-Submissive (HI) correlates negatively with the coordinate DOM, but does not correlate with LOV, given that this dimension is located on the lower end of DOM and in the middle of LOV etc.

##### *1) Average personality profile of students in RM*

By applying the eight factor circumplex model of interpersonal relations we obtained the average personality profile of a person belonging to the student population in RM.

The Figure 2 (see appendix) presents the eight dimensions and their respective means, as well as the standard deviations.

The lowest mean was obtained for the dimension DE (Cold-hearted), and the highest for the dimension LM (Warm-Agreeable).

Two dimensions of the average profile may be indicated as most remarkable: LM (Warm-Agreeable) and NO (Gregarious-Extrovert), followed by PA (Assured-Dominant). The least frequent dimensions among students seem to be: DE (Cold-Hearted) and FG (Aloof-Introverted). Thus, if a general description should be provided on how our young people envision themselves, we could say that they envision themselves mainly as agreeable and extrovert, and less as cold-hearted and introvert.

*2) Demographic variables that determine the self-perception of young people*

**Gender.** The Figure 3 (see appendix) presents the means of the values obtained for the eight dimensions of personality based on the gender of respondents. Among females (with 27,53) and in males (with 26,67), the highest mean is obtained on the scale that measures the dimension LM (Warm-Agreeable), and lowest in the dimension (DE) Cold-Hearted (in females it is 13,50 and in males 15,21).

In order to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between the means obtained on the eight scales of male and female, the statistical Mann-Whitney U test was applied, and the acquired results are presented in Table 2 (see appendix).

The analysis showed that there is a statistically significant difference between males and females in terms of the following dimensions: PA (Assured-Dominant), BC (Arrogant-Calculating), DE (Cold-Hearted), LM (Warm-

Agreeable) and FG (Aloof-Introverted), so that we may say that male with greater intensity than female perceive themselves as dominant, calculating, cold-hearted and introverted, women with more intensity than men perceive themselves as agreeable.

**Ethnicity.** In order to gain insight into the differences of the arithmetic mean values of the eight scales between the members of the two ethnic communities first a graphical representation of self-perceived profiles was provided, and then an analysis of the applied statistics for the significance of differences.

As it can be seen from the graph (see Figure 4 in appendix), in general there is the same tendency regarding the average self-perceived profile of Macedonians and Albanians. Greater deviation is observed in terms of the dimension Calculation (BC).

Statistically significant difference between the mean values of the eight dimensions in Macedonians and Albanians was established in the following dimensions: Assured-Dominant (PA); Arrogant-Calculating (BC), Cold-Hearted (DE), Warm-Agreeable (LM); Aloof-Introverted (FG) and Gregarious-Extroverted (NO).

Albanians, compared to Macedonians, in the description they provide for themselves tend to stress: dominance, unassuredness, cold-heartedness, introvertedness, whereas Macedonians, on the other hand, tend to stress agreeability and extrovertedness (see table 3 in appendix).

**Place of residence.** Figure 5 shows (see appendix) the mean values of respondents by their place of residence (village/city) based on the eight dimensions.

The application of the statistical Mann-Whitney U test showed that there is a statistically significant difference between the mean values among respondents living in the village and those who live in the city in terms of two

dimensions: Aloof-Introverted (FG) and Gregarious-Extroverted (NO) (see table 4 in appendix).

Data show that the respondents who live in village to a greater extent describe themselves as introverted (compared to those living in the city), and those living in the city, compared to those living in the village increasingly perceive themselves as gregarious - extrovert.

3) *The connection of the personality dimensions and the importance attributed to the different segments of identity*

Respondents were asked on a three-level scale (disagree, partially agree, completely agree) to answer how many different types (aspects) of identity are important to them. The following relevant aspects of identity were included: *personal identity, state, civic, ethnic and religious identity*. In order to determine the connection between the perception of the own personality and the importance of different types of identities Pearson's correlation factor was applied. Table 5 (see appendix) shows coefficients of Pearson's correlation.

Resulting from the data, we may conclude that there is:

- a connection between the dimension DE (Cold-hearted) and the importance of personal identity ( $r = -0.148$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) which means that those young people who have higher scores regarding this dimension attach less importance to personal identity.

- a connection between the dimensions LM (Warm-Agreeable) and NO (Gregarious-Extroverted) and the importance of civic identity, which would mean that those young people who have higher scores regarding this dimensions attach greater importance to civic identity (for Warm- Agreeable  $r = 0.100$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , and for Gregarious-Extroverted  $r = 0.129$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

- a connection between the dimensions PA (Assured-Dominant), BC (Arrogant-Calculating), LM (Warm-Agreeable) and FG (Aloof-Introverted) and the importance of ethnic identity, which would mean that those young people who have higher scores regarding these dimensions also attach greater importance to ethnic identity (for the dimension PA,  $r = 0.113$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ; for the dimension BC,  $r = 0.127$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ; for the dimension LM,  $r = 0.123$ ,  $p < 0.01$ , for the dimension FG,  $r = 0.164$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

- a connection between the dimensions HI (Unassured-Submissive), BC (Arrogant-Calculating) LM (Warm-Agreeable) and FG (Aloof-Introverted) and the importance of religious identity, which would mean that those young people who have higher scores regarding these dimensions also attach greater importance to the religious identity (for the dimension HI,  $r = -0.096$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , for the dimension BC,  $r = -0.133$ ,  $p < 0.01$ , for the dimension LM,  $r = -0.133$ ,  $p < 0.01$  and for the dimension FG,  $r = -0.187$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).

No significant correlation of the answers of respondents on the importance of state identity and dimensions of personality was observed.

4) *Connection between self-perception about one's own personality characteristics and openness to certain social events and occurrences*

In this segment we assumed that there might be a connection between the perception of the dimensions of personality and the openness of young people, or more specifically their willingness to accept certain social events, happenings, occurrences, such as: participation in debates and public speeches, openness to different opinions and arguments, acceptability of various different lifestyles and the right to abortion as a legal right (see table 6 in appendix).

Respondents who wish to participate in debates and to speak publicly have a more expressed dimension of dominance and extrovertedness, while the dimensions of personality: unassuredness and calculation are poorly expressed.

Those who are open to opposite opinions and arguments are more dominant, and extroverted, while the dimensions: unassuredness and introvertedness are less expressed.

Different lifestyles are acceptable among respondents who expressed the characteristics of Warm-Agreeable and Gregarious-Extroverted, while for Aloof-Introverted different lifestyles are less acceptable.

The dimension Aloof-Introverted is less expressed among respondent that agree that the right to abortion should be legally acceptable.

*5) Connection between personality dimensions of and self-confidence of young people and their trust in other people*

In this section we assumed that there was a possible connection between the self-perception of the dimensions of personality and the self-confidence of young people, and the correlation between these two variables was calculated. The significant coefficients of correlation are presented in the tables 7 (see appendix).

The more young people perceive themselves as dominant, calculating, extroverted, the more self-confidence they have. Their self-confidence declines, however, with the growing intensity of the dimension Unassured-Submissive.

Having confidence in others is mainly a characteristic of those who perceived themselves more as Warm-Agreeable and less as Cold-Hearted.

*6) Connection between personality dimensions of and the readiness to live in the country or to leave it*

In the following part we analysed the self-perception of the dimensions of personality and the readiness of young people to stay in the Republic of Macedonia or to leave it (see table 8 in appendix).

The only significant connection was established between the dimension of personality Aloof-Introverted and the attitude of young people that they would stay in the country forever, so that those respondents who would remain to live in the country forever are the ones who perceived themselves as more introverted (FG).

Those who would leave the state given the first opportunity are the ones who perceived themselves more as Cold-Hearted (DE).

*7) Connection between self-perception of the dimensions of personality and the social engagement of young people*

In this segment of the analysis we inspected the connection between the self-perception of the dimensions of personality and the readiness of young people to be engaged in the social events and activities. Such willingness was inspected through the attitudes of young people if they are prepared to:

- a. Sign a petition within the faculty/university;
- b. Initiate setting of requirements within the faculty/university;
- c. Participate in the boycott of classes, within the faculty/university;
- d. Sign a petition on social or political issues outside the faculty/university;
- e. Organize them in setting up of social or political demands outside the faculty/university;
- f. Participate in social or political protests that are legally permitted outside the faculty/ university;

g. Participate in political and social protests that are not legally allowed, but they consider them to be righteous.

In order to obtain a better table display, the attitudes are presented as small letters that correspond to their ordering given above (see table 9 in appendix).

Those who perceive themselves as Assured-Dominant (high PA) would decide to sign a petition for social or political issues outside the faculty, would organize setting of political or social issues outside the faculty and would participate in political and social protests allowed by law.

Those who perceive themselves as Unassured-Submissive (high HI) would not become involved in any kind of activity aimed at changing an existing social system.

Those who perceive themselves as Arrogant-Calculating (high BC) and Cold-hearted (high DE) positively correlate with participation in social and political protests that are not legally allowed, but the individual considers them to be fair. They would not sign a petition and would not be involved in setting requirements within the faculty.

Those who perceive themselves as less Unassuming-Ingenuous (low JK) and Warm-Agreeable (high LM) would not decide on any of these kinds of social activity.

The perception of one's own introvertedness means they would in no case become involved in signing a petition within the faculty, whereas the self-perception of their own extrovertedness (high NO) means signing of a petition, initiating requests, participation in the boycott within the faculty, as well as organizing the establishment of social or political demands outside the faculty.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The study entitled "Perception OF Personal Characteristic and Importance of the Identity of Students in the Republic of Macedonia: Factors and Consequences" was aimed at inspecting how young people perceive themselves, the characteristics they use to describe themselves, as well as to observe the factors that define such self-perception and the consequences thereof.

The main hypothesis in this segment of the survey assumed that young people would perceive themselves in their own specific manner and that it would be determined by several socio-demographic factors and that it would have a connection with the different identity segments, as well as its influence in several segments of the social and political life of young people.

By applying the eight factor circumplex model of interpersonal relations an average personality profile of a person of the student population in the Republic of Macedonia was obtained, whereby, if a general description of how young people in Macedonia describe themselves should be provided, it could be said that they increasingly perceive themselves as Warm-Agreeable and Gregarious-Extroverted, and less as Coldhearted and Aloof-Introverted.

In terms of factors that define that self-perception of young people, the results showed that significant variables of self-perception are gender, nationality and place of residence. Namely, males with greater intensity than females perceive themselves as Assured-Dominant, Arrogant-Calculating, Cold-hearted and Aloof-Introverted, while females with more intensity than males perceive themselves as a Warm-Agreeable; Albanians, compared to Macedonians in describing themselves highlight more their: dominance, they are



Unassured-Submissive, Coldhearted, Aloof-Introverted, while Macedonians however, are more Warm-Agreeable and Gregarious-Extroverted; respondents living in the village to a greater extent describe themselves as Aloof-Introverted as less Assured-Dominant, compared to those living in city. Those living in the city, however, compared to those living in the village increasingly perceive themselves as Warm-Agreeable.

As for the consequences of the specified self-perception of the youth, the results highlighted the following important points:

- Self-perception of certain dimensions of personality is related to a certain level of importance that is attributed to various types of identity so that one may say that the importance of **personal identity** goes along with the self-perception of the dimension Cold-hearted, the importance of **civic identity** goes along with the self-perception of the dimensions Warm-Agreeable and Gregarious-Extroverted, the significance of **ethnic identity** goes along with the self-perception of the dimensions Assured-Dominant, Arrogant calculating, Warm-Agreeable and Aloof-Introverted: the importance of **religious identity** goes along with the self-perception of the dimensions Unassured-Submissive, Arrogant-Calculating, Warm-Agreeable and Aloof-Introverted. There was no significant correlation of the answers of the respondents on the importance of **state identity** and the self-perception on any personality dimension.

- Certain dimensions of personality are associated with the willingness of young people to accept certain social events, happenings, occurrences, such as: participation in debates and public speech, acceptance of opposite opinions and arguments, different lifestyles and the right to abortion as a legal right. Briefly, openness to different social events, happenings, occurrences is usually associated with the self-perceptions of

dimensions as Gregarious-Extroverted, Warm-Agreeable, even Assured-Dominant, and in the negative respect, it is associated with Aloof-Introverted and even Unassured-Submissive.

- The self-perception of certain dimensions of personality is related to self-confidence and confidence in others by young people, and one may say that the more individuals perceive themselves as Assured-Dominant, Arrogant-Calculating, Gregarious-Extroverted, and the greater the self-confidence. Self-confidence declines as the intensity of the expression of the dimension Unassured-Submissive grows. Furthermore, having trust in others is highly associated with those whose dimension Warm-hearted is more stressed, and the dimension Cold-hearted is less emphasized.

- Certain dimensions of personality are associated with the willingness of young people to stay in the country or to leave the country, and the analysis showed that those who will always remain in the country are the respondents where the dimension Aloof-Introverted is more noticeable, and that those where the dimension Cold-hearted is more evident are likely to leave the state when they would be given the first opportunity.

- Certain dimensions of personality are associated with social engagement of young people, in particular the views of young people about their willingness to demonstrate readiness for social engagement. In this segment the analysis showed that those who have a more pronounced dimension of Assured-Dominant, and more rarely Unassured-Submissive and Cold-hearted would be more willing to accept most of the stated activities that mean social engagement; those where the dimension Unassured-Submissive is expressed would not get involved in any kind of activities aimed at changing an existing social system and those who are Unassuming-

Ingenuous and Warm-Agreeable would not decide on any of these types of social activity.

The main findings of the survey on the self-perception of young people of their personality, causes and consequences thereof, should have great implications in the efforts to create quality educational programmes aimed at the development and creation of a young, socially active person, with great self-confidence and trust in others that will make the effort to build civic identity.

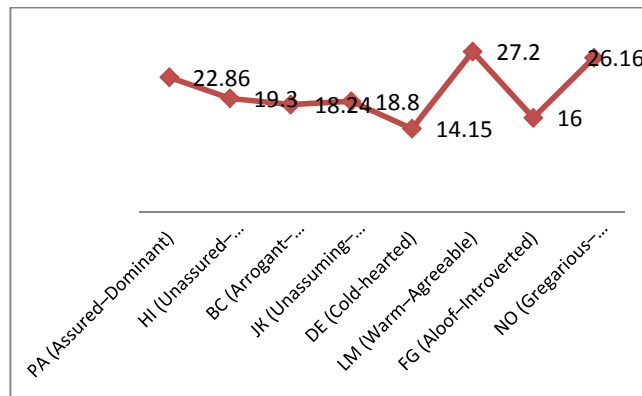
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APPENDIX

**Table 1.** Correlation between the dimensions of personality based on the circular pattern of interpersonal profile and the two coordinates (DOM и LOV)

	PA	HI	BC	JK	DE	LM	FG	NO	DOM	LOV
PA	1	-,29**	,48**	-,06	,23**	,16**	,08	,49**	,49**	-,08
HI	-,29**	1	-,07	,50**	,06	,18**	,38**	-,28**	-,56**	-,01
BC	,48**	-,07	1	,01	,44**	-,13**	,43**	,07	,32**	-,67**
JK	-,06	,50**	,01	1	,16**	,18**	,35**	-,04	-,67**	,26**
DE	,23**	,06	,44**	,16**	1	-,32**	,46**	-,16**	-,12*	-,45**
LM	,16**	,18**	-,13**	,18**	-,32**	1	-,14**	,43**	,11*	,43**
FG	,08	,38**	,43**	,35**	,46**	-,14**	1	-,39**	-,58**	-,67**
NO	,49**	-,28**	,07	-,04	-,16**	,43**	-,39**	1	,68**	,56**
DOM	,49**	-,56**	,32**	-,67**	-,12*	,11*	-,58**	,68**	1	0,10
LOV	-,08	-,01	-,67**	,26**	-,45**	,43**	-,67**	,56**	0,10	1



**Figure 2** Average profile of the eight dimensions of the circumplex personality model of the student population in RM

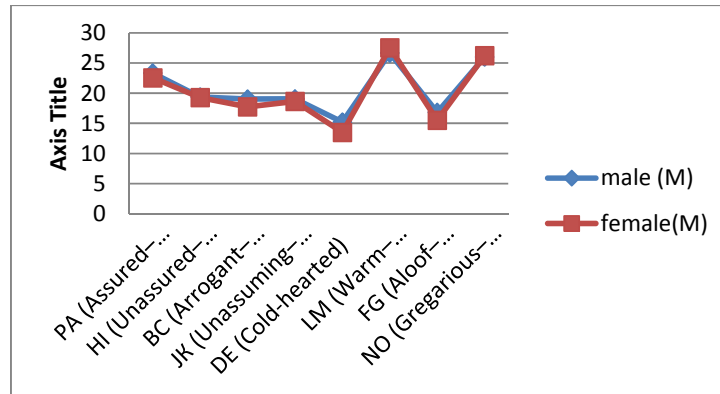
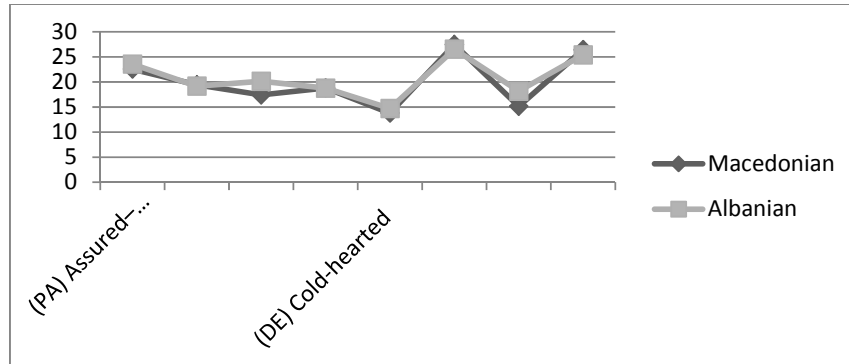


Figure 3. Display of the average profiles of the eight dimensions based on gender

Table 2. Significance of differences of arithmetic mean values of the eight dimensions of personality according to gender

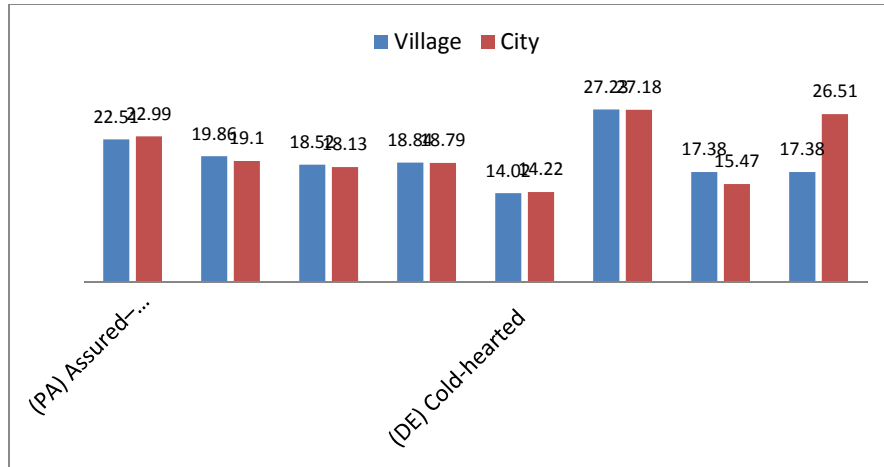
	PA	HI	BC	JK	DE	LM	FG	NO
Mann-Whitney <i>U</i> test	28244.5	33404.5	23088.0	28030.5	26086.5	29967.0	23940.0	33315.0
Level of significance	.027	.971	.000	.248	.000	.034	.000	.888



**Figure 4.** Image of the average profiles of Macedonians and Albanians

**Table 3.** Importance of the differences mean values based on ethnicity in accordance with the eight personality dimensions

	PA	HI	BC	JK	DE	LM	FG	NO
Mann-Whitney	21493,0	24192,000	13112,0	23614,5	23649,0	21427,5	12587,5	21761,0
Level of significance	,014	,257	,000	,990	,041	,003	,000	,003



**Figure 5.** Presentation of the average profiles of the eight dimensions relating to the place of residence (village/city)

**Table 4.** Significance of the differences between the mean regarding on the place of residence relating to the eight dimensions

	PA	HI	BC	JK	DE	LM	FG	NO
Mann-Whitney	25366,5	25770,50	22237,0	25791,50	26800,50	26907,0	18021,0	22393,0
Levels of importance	,349	,060	,180	,990	,309	,492	,000	,000

**Table 5.** Coefficient of correlation between the variables: importance of identity and the eight dimensions of personality

Type (aspect) of identity	Dimensions of personality							
	PA Assured-Dominant	HI Unassured-Submissive	BC Unassured-Submissive	JK Unassuming-Ingenuous	DE Coldhearted	LM Warm-Agreeable	FG Aloof-Introverted	NO Gregarious-Extroverted
Personal	,000	-,057	-,060	-,053	-,148**	,028	-,093	,054
Civic	,096*	,070	,029	,053	,000	,100*	-,031	,129**
Ethnic	,113*	,043	,127**	,044	,054	,123**	,164**	,010
Religious	-,061	-,096*	-,133**	-,018	-,081	-,133**	-,187**	,020

\*p&lt;0.05

\*\*p&lt;0.01

**Table 6.** Correlation between personality dimensions and indicators for openness for social events and occurrences

	PA	HI	BC	JK	DE	LM	FG	NO
<b>Debates</b>	,310**	-,211**	-,211**	-,066	,054	-,025	-,005	,235**
<b>Opposite opinions</b>	,193**	-,149**	,068	-,061	-,024	,060	-,136**	,299**
<b>Life style</b>	,045	,036	-,042	,034	-,067	,128**	-,119**	,123**
<b>Homosexuality</b>	-,030	,035	-,032	,082	,067	-,046	-,044	-,026
<b>Abortion</b>	-,052	,050	-,073	,060	,008	-,017	-,106*	,031

\*\*r&lt;0.01; \*r&lt;0.05

**Table 7.** Display of statistically significant coefficients of correlation between the dimensions of personality and the self-confidence/confidence in others

	PA	HI	BC	JK	NO	DE	LM
Self-confidence	,334**	-,316**	,201**	-,148**	,320**		
Confidence in other people						-,144**	,120**

\*\*r&lt;0.01

\*r&lt;0.05

**Table 8.** Coefficient of correlation between the self-perception and the readiness to live in the country or to leave it

	FG	DE
I will stay forever in the country	,163**	
I will leave the country given the first opportunity		,138*

\*\*p<0.01

\*p<0.05

**Table 9.** Correlation between self-perception and social engagement

	Positions of young people on social engagement						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
PA	,004	,007	,018	,113*	,199**	,141**	,057
HI	-,032	-,046	-,019	-,067	-,070	-,044	-,004
BC	-,155*	-,120*	,036	,033	,063	-,011	,125*
JK	,008	-,046	,049	-,039	-,011	,074	,062
DE	-,131**	-,176**	,030	-,066	,019	-,024	,131*
LM	,026	,015	-,082	,037	-,024	-,043	-,090
FG	-,217**	-,095	-,073	-,098	-,021	-,037	,030
NO	,163**	,104*	,092**	,179**	,188**	,093	,024

\*\*p<0.01

\*p<0.05