**RECORD: 1**

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| **Title:** | Personality and Social Problem-Solving: The Mediating Role of Self-Esteem. |
| **Authors:** | Koruklu, Nermin1, *nkoruklu@adu.edu.trnonerkoruklu@gmail.com* |
| **Source:** | Educational Sciences: Theory & Practice; Apr2015, Vol. 15 Issue 2, p481-487, 7p, 2 Charts |
| **Document Type:** | Article |
| **Subjects:** | Social problemsProblem solvingSelf-esteemPersonalityNeuroticismPositive psychology |
| **Author Supplied Keywords:** | Self-EsteemSocial problem-solving |
| **Abstract:** | The purpose of the present study was to examine direct and indirect relationships among personality, selfesteem and social problem-solving, as well as the mediating role of self-esteem in the link between personality and social problem-solving among Turkish youth. The study utilized a cross-sectional design comprising several self-reports. Data for the present study were collected from 687 undergraduate students. The participants included 428 (66%) females and 220 (34%) males, and their ages ranged from 18 to 35years, with a mean of 22.46 years (SD = 2.45). Findings illustrated that extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness and self-esteem were significantly and positively correlated with social problem-solving, whereas neuroticism showed a negative correlation. Self-esteem is significantly and positively associated with extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness and social problem-solving, and it appears to act as a mediator in the relationship between personality and social problem-solving. The findings indicated that personality and selfesteem directly affected social problem-solving, and personality also indirectly affected social problem-solving through self-esteem. In conclusion, personality and self-esteem were found to be significantly related to social problem-solving among Turkish youth. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR] |
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| **Author Affiliations:** | 1Adnan Menderes University |
| **ISSN:** | 13030485 |
| **DOI:** | 10.12738/estp.2015.2.2601 |
| **Accession Number:** | 102423313 |

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**RECORD: 2**

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| **Title:** | Unique Relationships Between Self-Related Constructs, Social Anxiety, and Depression in a Non-Clinical Sample. |
| **Authors:** | Gregory, Bree1Peters, Lorna1 |
| **Source:** | Behaviour Change; Jun2017, Vol. 34 Issue 2, p117-133, 17p |
| **Document Type:** | Article |
| **Subjects:** | Mental depressionSelf-esteemSocial anxietyRegression analysisSelf |
| **Author Supplied Keywords:** | depressionselfsocial anxietyunique relationship |
| **Abstract:** | Self-related constructs feature prominently in cognitive models of both social anxiety and depression. However, few studies have simultaneously investigated the unique relationship between self-related constructs and social anxiety and depression, while also controlling for the association between the two variables. In the present study, 522 undergraduate students completed measures of maladaptive self-beliefs, self-esteem, self-criticism, self-focused attention, self-concept clarity, social comparison, and social anxiety and depression. Bivariate correlations demonstrated that self-related constructs not only significantly correlated with social anxiety but also with depression and other self-variables. When entered simultaneously, multiple regression analyses indicated that maladaptive self-beliefs were uniquely and positively associated with social anxiety and depression, while self-esteem and self-concept clarity were uniquely and negatively associated with social anxiety and depression. A unique positive association between private self-consciousness and depression was also found. Maladaptive self-beliefs and self-esteem were the constructs most strongly associated with social anxiety and depression respectively. These findings underscore the importance of a negative self-concept even in subclinical presentations and suggest that several key self-related constructs may represent transdiagnostic vulnerability factors linking social anxiety and depression. Future research should continue to uncover unique relationships between self-related variables and social anxiety and depression in both clinical and non-clinical samples. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR] |
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| **ISSN:** | 08134839 |
| **DOI:** | 10.1017/bec.2017.9 |
| **Accession Number:** | 124863864 |