

ABSTRACT

Pathways linking dimensions of emotion regulation (impulsivity, inhibitory control and control of anger), empathy and social intelligence to direct aggression and indirect aggression were examined among 344 school children in the age range of 11-12.

While direct effects of impulsivity (reversed) and inhibitory control on aggression were found to be negative, social intelligence completely mediated the effect of control of anger on direct and indirect aggression, suggesting different functions of the various dimensions of emotion regulation on social information processing.

Social intelligence was found to negatively and partially mediate the effects of empathy on aggression. The direct effects of empathy on aggression were found to be negative, whereas empathy's indirect effects through social intelligence on aggression were found to be positive. The opposing direct and indirect effects can be attributed to influences from different facets of empathy.

摘要

本研究審視情緒調節維度(衝動性, 抑控, 憤怒控制), 移情力及社交智力三個因素與直接侵略性和間接侵略性, 所構成的關係聯接路徑。研究對象是 344 名年齡 11-12 歲的學童。結果發現衝動性(反向)及抑控對侵略性有著直接而反向的影響, 而社交智力卻完全地調處憤怒控制對直接和間接侵略性的影響。這結果顯示情緒調節的各種維度對社交資訊處理, 是起著不同的作用的。另一方面, 又發現社交智力是局部而反向地調處移情力對侵略性的影響。移情力對侵略性的直接影響是反向的, 而移情力透過社交智力對侵略性的間接影響卻是正向的。這些互相抗衡的直接和間接影響, 都是由于移情力的不同部份所引致。