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two secondary schools participated in the study ($N = 368$, 55% boys), aged 15 to 18 years ($M = 16.17$, $SD = 0.83$). In addition to demographic data, participants completed the Emotional Skills and Competencies Questionnaire, the E-questionnaire (emotional empathy subscale), the Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire, and the SNOP Child and Adolescent Aggression Scale (subscales Defiance and Opposition, Undesirable Behaviors, Victimization, and Bullying). Significant, albeit low, correlations were found between emotional intelligence, empathy, temperament, and aggression. Adolescents who scored lower on the overall emotional intelligence scale showed more defiance and opposition ($r = -.14$; $p < .05$). Lower self-rated ability to regulate and manage emotions was related to higher scores on the aggression scale ($r = -.18$; $p < .01$) and to more pronounced undesirable behaviors ($r = -.12$; $p < .05$) and defiance and opposition ($r = -.27$; $p < .01$). Regarding empathy, adolescents with lower empathy reported higher scores on undesirable behaviors ($r = -.17$; $p < .01$) and more bullying (e.g., I spoke badly about others; $r = -.16$; $p < .01$) subscales. A low score on the self-control dimension was associated with higher overall aggressiveness ($r = -.19$; $p < .01$), but also with scores on the defiance and opposition ($r = -.33$; $p < .01$) and undesirable behaviors ($r = -.16$; $p < .01$) subscales. In addition, boys showed more aggressive behavior compared to girls when aggressiveness was considered as an overall score ($t(356) = 4.28$, $p < .01$, Cohen's $d = 0.46$), and they also showed more aggressive behavior on the Undesirable Behaviors subscales (e.g., I threatened or intimidated others.), Victimization (e.g., Other students insulted me in an ugly way.), and Bullying (e.g., I insulted others in an ugly way.). To examine the contribution of emotional intelligence, empathy, and temperament to explaining aggressiveness, we conducted five hierarchical regression analyzes. The model that allowed us to explain the largest percentage of variance (27.7%) was the one in which the Defiance and Opposition subscale was the criterion variable ($F(4, 339) = 32.50$, $p < .01$). The results show that adolescents with lower self-control ($\beta = -.21$), more pronounced negative affect ($\beta = .39$), and weaker ability to regulate and control emotions ($\beta = -.16$) are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior. The results indicate the importance of strengthening self-control, empathy, and emotional intelligence when working with adolescents.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, empathy, temperament, aggressive behavior, adolescents

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Moral intuitions and political orientation

There is a considerable amount of literature dealing with the issue of factors underlying political orientation. In addition to general sociodemographic characteristics and personality traits, most studies focus on specific values and beliefs as potential sources of left-right political orientation. In the last decade and a half, there has been a growing interest in the possible role of different moral intuitions in the prediction of ideological orientations. Moral foundations theory suggests that the moral domain comprises at least five moral intuitions related to harm, fairness, loyalty, authority, and purity. According to the authors, left-leaning individuals are primarily concerned with ethics of justice and care, whereas conservatives, in addition, value in-group loyalty, obedience to authority, and standards of purity. The findings of research conducted mainly in the United States and Western European countries largely confirm the supposed liberal-conservative differences in moral intuitions. However, it is also noted that there are certain cultural variations in the relationships between moral intuitions and political orientations.

The aim of the present research is to examine the incremental validity of the five moral intuitions over demographic factors in predicting left-right political orientation in a Serbian sample. The study was conducted on a sample of 207 participants (60.04% females), with an average age of 31.33 (SD= 10.59). In addition to the political self-placement item as a measure of political orientation and the self-reported religiosity item, the 10-item openness to experience scale (VP+2-70 questionnaire) and the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ-30) were applied.

The results of the first step of the hierarchical regression analysis ($R^2=.180$, $p<.000$) indicate that religiosity ($\beta= .357$, $p< .05$) and, to a lesser extent, openness to experience ($\beta= -.188$, $p< .05$), but not gender, are predictive factors for right-leaning self-positioning. In the second step ($R^2=.250$, $p<.000$), in addition to religiosity ($\beta= .246$, $p< .05$) and openness to experience ($\beta= -.148$, $p< .05$), loyalty ($\beta= .197$, $p< .05$) and purity ($\beta= .192$, $p< .05$) are shown to be correlated with a right-leaning political orientation. In a nutshell, the results provide additional evidence that the association of moral foundations with political orientation somewhat varies culturally.

Keywords: moral intuitions, political orientation, religiosity, openness to experience