

Pravila privlačnosti: Procjena privlačnosti osoba s poremećajima ličnosti

/ Rules of Attraction: Attraction Assessment of Individuals with Personality Disorders

Stela Krotin¹, Vida Vasilj², Anita Lauri Korajlija³

¹Hrabri telefon, Zagreb, Hrvatska; ²Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Mostaru, Mostar, Bosna i Hercegovina;

³Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

/¹Brave phone, Zagreb, Croatia; ²University of Mostar, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina; ³University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia

Ovim istraživanjem željelo se ispitati na koji se način procjenjuje privlačnost osoba koje imaju simptome poremećaja ličnosti te čine li to muškarci drugačije nego žene. Ispitivanje je provedeno na punoljetnim heteroseksualnim osobama. Istraživana je privlačnost osoba sa simptomima histrionskog, graničnog, opsesivno-kompulzivnog, ovisnog i shizotipnog poremećaja ličnosti. Sudionici su pročitali opise osoba s navedenim poremećajima i dali procjene o percepciji sviđanja odgovarajući na pet pitanja o svakoj opisanoj osobi koja se odnose na stupanj sviđanja i spremnosti ulaska u bliske odnose s opisanim osobama. Podatci su prikupljeni *online* metodom snježne grude. Pokazalo se da muškarci sustavno daju veće procjene na svakom pitanju. Muškarci najprivlačnijima procjenjuju žene s graničnim i ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti. Kao prijateljicu i dugoročnu partnericu najprikladnijima procjenjuju žene s ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti. Najviše su voljni ući u kratkoročnu vezu sa ženama koje imaju granični i histrionski poremećaj ličnosti. Žene najprivlačnijima procjenjuju muškarce s graničnim i ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti i njih najradije biraju za dugoročne partnere. Za prijatelje odabiru muškarce s ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti, a u kratkoročnu su se vezu najspremnije upustiti s muškarcima s graničnim poremećajem ličnosti.

/The aim of this study was to determine how attractiveness of persons with symptoms of personality disorders is assessed and whether there are differences between men and women. The study was conducted on adult heterosexual individuals. We investigated attractiveness of persons with the symptoms of histrionic, borderline, obsessive-compulsive, dependent and schizotypal personality disorders. Participants were given descriptions of persons with the above stated disorders and estimated their perceived likableness by answering five questions relating to a degree of liking and willingness to enter into close relationships with each person described. Data were collected online using the snowball method. It was found that men systematically assigned higher scores to each question. Women with borderline and dependent personality disorders were assessed by men as most attractive and women with dependent personality disorder as most suitable for friendship or long-term partnership. Men were most willing to enter into a short-term relationship with women with borderline and histrionic personality disorders. Women were most attracted to men with borderline and dependent personality disorders and preferred to choose them for long-term partnerships. Women chose men with dependent personality disorder for friends and were most willing to enter into a short-term relationship with men with borderline personality disorder.

ADRESA ZA DOPISIVANJE /**CORRESPONDENCE:**

Vida Vasilj, asist.

Studij psihologije

Filozofski fakultet

Matice hrvatske bb

88 000, Mostar, Bosna i Hercegovina

E-pošta: vida.vasilj@ff.sum.ba**KEY WORDS / KEYWORDS:**

Poremećaji ličnosti / Personality disorders

Privlačnost / Attraction

Bliski odnosi / Close relations

TO LINK TO THIS ARTICLE: <https://doi.org/10.24869/spsih.2021.51>**UVOD**

Kada govorimo o poremećajima ličnosti, govorimo o dugotrajnim modelima unutarnjeg doživljavanja i ponašanja koji izrazito odstupaju od očekivanja u kulturi dotičnih osoba (1). Takvi modeli su nefleksibilni i pervazivni u širokom rasponu osobnih i socijalnih situacija te dovode do klinički značajnih teškoća u socijalnom, radnom i drugim područjima funkcioniranja. Također, modeli su stabilni i dugotrajni te se njihovi početci mogu pratiti unatrag do adolescencije ili rane odrasle dobi. Osobe koje imaju poremećaj ličnosti uglavnom ne osjećaju da imaju poteškoće s mentalnim zdravljem, ali imaju poteškoće u odnosu s okolinom. U tom svjetlu autorice ovog istraživanja su se zainteresirale za način na koji okolina vidi osobe s poremećajem ličnosti i način na koji se odnosi prema njima. Istraživanja na ovu temu nisu opsežna; najbliže istraživanom su studije privlačnosti osoba s osobinama mračne trijade koje su poslužile kao polazište za ovo istraživanje (2). U navedenom istraživanju proučavano je kako sudionici suprotnog spola percipiraju osobe s narcističkim poremećajem ličnosti, makijaveliste i psihopate. Za svaki od navedenih opisa izmišljenih osoba s različitim poremećajima, sudionici su trebali procijeniti interpersonalnu privlačnost na različitim kriterijima (sviđanje, tjelesnu privlačnost, stupanje u prijateljske odnose i stupanje u dugoročne odnose).

INTRODUCTION

When we talk about personality disorders, we refer to long-term patterns of inner experience and behaviour that deviate markedly from the expectations of the culture in which these persons live (1). Such models are inflexible and pervasive, affecting a wide range of personal and social situations and leading to clinically significant difficulties in social, occupational, and other areas of life. Also, these models are stable and long lasting, and their onset can be traced back to adolescence or early adulthood. Persons with personality disorders generally do not feel that they have mental health problems, but they do experience difficulties in their relationships with the environment. In this light, the authors of this study were interested to see how the environment is perceived and treated persons with personality disorders. Research on this topic is not extensive; the closest to it are the studies on the attractiveness of persons with dark triad traits that served as the starting point for this study (2). The study examined how participants of the opposite sex perceived persons with narcissistic personality disorder, Machiavellians, and psychopaths. For each of the above descriptions of fictional individuals with various disorders, participants were asked to score their interpersonal attractiveness based on different criteria (liking, physical attractiveness, engaging in friendly relationships, and engaging in long-term re-

Iako su sve izmišljene osobe s poremećajima percipirane nepovoljno, osoba s narcističkim poremećajem ličnosti percipirana je povoljnije od makijavelista i psihopata. Zašto je narcistički poremećaj ličnosti procijenjen povoljnije? Kod narcističkog poremećaja ličnosti neke od osobina (šarmantnost, preuzimanje vodstva, smjelost) mogu biti poželjne, posebno u zapadnim kulturama i individualistički orijentiranim državama. Istraživači (3) postuliraju da osobe s narcističkim poremećajem ličnosti ostavljaju pozitivan prvi dojam, i da su osobine koje su kasnije u najvećoj mjeri neadaptivne, upravo one koje su na početku najprivlačnije (npr. dominantnost i polaganje prava na drugu osobu). Budući da se radi o kratkim opisima, moguće je da su sudionici pri čitanju opisa osoba s narcističkim poremećajem ličnosti, na osnovi informacija koje se mogu smatrati pozitivnima, pozitivnije percipirali takvu osobu (2).

Unatoč teškoćama intrapersonalnog i interpersonalnog funkcioniranja, neke osobe s poremećajima ličnosti su adaptivnije od drugih, što pokazuje nalaz navedenog istraživanja. Tako je cilj ovog istraživanja bio ispitati percepciju privlačnosti osoba s poremećajima ličnosti koji nisu do sada istraživani u tom kontekstu, a izabrani su granični, histrionski, ovisni, opsesivno-kompulzivni i shizotipni poremećaj ličnosti. Radi jednostavnosti istraživanja nisu uključeni svi poremećaji ličnosti, nego ovih pet koji predstavljaju sva tri klastera.

CILJ RADA

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je ispitati privlačnost osoba s graničnim, histrionskim, ovisnim, opsesivno-kompulzivnim, i shizotipnim poremećajem ličnosti na kriterijima svidanja, privlačnosti, spremnosti na upuštanje u prijateljske te kratkoročne i dugoročne romantične odnose. Očekuje se da će postojati statistički značajne razlike u pro-

lationships). Although all fictional persons with disorders were perceived unfavourably, persons with narcissistic personality disorder were perceived more favourably than Machiavellians and psychopaths. Why was narcissistic personality disorder scored more favourably? In narcissistic personality disorder some of the traits (charm, taking the lead, audacity) may be desirable, especially in Western cultures and individualistically oriented countries. Researchers (3) postulate that persons with narcissistic personality disorder leave a positive first impression, and that traits that are later largely nonadaptive are the most attractive at first (e.g., dominance and claiming rights to another person). Since only brief descriptions were given, it is possible that when reading the descriptions of persons with narcissistic personality disorder, and based on information that can be considered positive, participants perceived such persons in a more positive way (2).

Despite the difficulties of intrapersonal and interpersonal functioning, some persons with personality disorders are more adaptive than others, as shown by the previous findings. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine the perception of attractiveness of persons with personality disorders that have not been studied in this context so far, and hence borderline, histrionic, dependent, obsessive-compulsive and schizotypal personality disorders were selected. For the sake of simplicity, not all personality disorders were included, but these five, which represent all three clusters.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study was to examine the attractiveness of persons with borderline, histrionic, dependent, obsessive-compulsive, and schizotypal personality disorder based on the criteria of liking, attractiveness, willingness to engage in friendly, short-term and long-term romantic relationships. It was expected that differences would

cjenama privlačnosti, sviđanja, upuštanja u prijateljske, kratkoročne i dugoročne romantične veze s osobama s navedenim poremećajima ličnosti, no zbog nedostatka istraživanja u ovom području, ne može se pretpostaviti smjer razlike. Također, očekuju se rodne razlike u procjenama.

METODE

Postupak

Istraživanje je provedeno *online* metodom snježne grude. Sudionici su pristupali anketnom upitniku putem web-poveznice koja je bila postavljena na društvene mreže, u prvom redu u studentske *Facebook* grupe. Sudionici su pitani za demografske varijable te su potom ispunili kratki inventar ličnosti. Radi jednostavnosti istraživanja u obzir su uzeti samo odgovori heteroseksualnih sudionika. Svakom sudioniku je zatim prezentirano pet opisa osoba suprotnog spola, indikativnih za određeni poremećaj ličnosti, za koje su davali procjene.

Sudionici

U istraživanju je sudjelovao 641 sudionik, od toga 73,9 % čine žene. Sudionici su većinom mlade odrasle dobi – 69,2 % ima između 18 i 25 godina. Na pitanje o najvišem završenom stupnju obrazovanja većina sudionika se izjasnila da je završila srednju školu (64 %), što može odražavati velik postotak studenata u istraživanju. Još jedna od demografskih karakteristika uzetih u obzir je status romantične veze za koji se pokazalo da je 47,3 % sudionika slobodno, a 35,6 % ih je u vezi.

Mjerni instrumenti

Sudionicima su prikazani opisi osoba s graničnim, histrionskim, ovisnim, OKP-om, i shizotipnim poremećajem ličnosti konstrui-

be statistički značajne u rezultatima danih za privlačnost, sviđanje i prijateljski odnos, kratkoročne i dugoročne romantične veze s osobama s navedenim poremećajima ličnosti, no zbog nedostatka istraživanja u ovom području, ne može se pretpostaviti smjer razlike. Također, očekuju se rodne razlike u procjenama.

METHODS

Method

The study was conducted online using the snowball method. The participants accessed the survey questionnaire via a web link that was posted on social networks, primarily on student Facebook groups. The participants were asked to provide their demographic data after which they filled in a brief personality inventory. To simplify the study, we considered only the responses of heterosexual participants. Each participant was then presented with five descriptions of persons of the opposite sex, indicative of a particular personality disorder, and asked for assessment.

Participants

The study included 641 participants, of which 73.9% were women. The participants were mostly younger adults, i.e. 69.2% of participants were aged between 18 and 25 years. When asked about the highest completed level of education, the majority of participants stated that they had completed secondary education (64%), which may reflect a large percentage of students participating in the survey. Another demographic characteristic taken into account was the romantic relationship status indicating that 47.3% of participants were single and 35.6% were in a relationship.

Measuring instruments

The participants were presented with descriptions of individuals with borderline, histrionic, dependent, obsessive-compulsive, and schizotypal personality disorders constructed for the

TABLICA 1. Demografski podaci uzorka (N=641)**TABLE 1.** Sample demographics (N = 641)

		N	%
Spol / Sex	Muški / Male	167	26.1
	Ženski / Female	474	73.9
Dob / Age	18-25	444	69.2
	26-40	110	17.2
	>40	87	13.6
Stupanj obrazovanja / Education degree	Osnovna škola / Elementary School	3	0.5
	Srednja škola / Secondary school	410	64.0
	Viša škola ili fakultet / Higher education or university	208	32.4
	Poslijediplomski studij / Postgraduate studies	20	3.1
Status veze / Relationship status	Slobodan/slobodna / Single	303	47.3
	U vezi / In a relationship	228	35.6
	U braku / Married	91	14.2
	Rastavljen/rastavljena / Divorced	16	2.5
	Udovac/udovica / Widowed	3	0.5

rani u svrhu ovog istraživanja. Opise osoba s različitim poremećajem ličnosti su za svrhu istraživanja konstruirale autorice vodeći se literaturom iz područja kliničke psihologije (1,4). Prije provođenja istraživanja opisi osoba su poslani psiholozima koji su trebali prepoznati koji je poremećaj ličnosti opisan. Psiholozi su pravilno kategorizirali svaki opis, što upućuje na njihovu pojavnu i sadržajnu valjanost te su kao takvi uvršteni u anketni upitnik (opisi se nalaze u Prilogu). Radi očuvanja jednostavnosti i smanjenja vjerojatnosti odustajanja od sudjelovanja u istraživanju odabrano je pet poremećaja ličnosti: granični, ovisni, shizotipni, opsesivno-kompulzivni i histrionski. Odabranim poremećajima obuhvaćena su sva tri klastera poremećaja ličnosti.

Ispod svakog opisa sudionici su trebali na petostupanjskoj ljestvici Likertovog tipa procijeniti privlačnost, svidanje i spremnost na upuštanje u prijateljske, kratkoročne i dugoročne romantične odnose s tim osobama.

purpose of this study. Descriptions of persons with various personality disorders were constructed for the purpose of this study by the authors based on the literature in the field of clinical psychology (1, 4). Prior to conducting the study, descriptions of persons were sent to psychologists who had to identify a description of the personality disorder in question. Psychologists have correctly categorized each description, which has confirmed their face and content validity. As such, the descriptions were included in the survey questionnaire (see details in the Appendix). To maintain simplicity and reduce the likelihood of withdrawing from the study, five personality disorders were selected: borderline, dependent, schizotypal, obsessive-compulsive, and histrionic. The selected disorders included all three clusters of personality disorders.

The participants were asked to rate attractiveness, liking, and willingness to engage in friendly, short-term or long-term romantic relationships with the described individuals on a five-point Likert-type scale.

Provedene statističke analize

Jednosmjerne analize varijance za zavisne uzorke provedene su kako bi se utvrdila privlačnost osoba s različitim poremećajima ličnosti. Provedeno je više analiza varijance za svaki od kriterija (sviđanje, privlačnost, spremnost na ulazak u prijateljske, kratkoročne i dugoročne veze) te su između različitih razina varijabli izračunati *post-hoc* testovi.

REZULTATI

Rezultati na cjelokupnom uzroku (N=641, sl. 1) ukazuju na to da se statistički značajno najviše procjene za kriterij prijateljstva daju osobama s ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti. Najviše procjene na kriterijima privlačnosti i ulaska u kratkoročnu vezu daju se osobama s graničnim poremećajem ličnosti. Na kriterijima sviđanja i ulaska u dugoročnu vezu

Statistical analyses

One-way analysis of variance for dependent samples was performed to determine attractiveness of individuals with various personality disorders. Several analyses of variance were performed for each of the criteria (liking, attractiveness, willingness to enter into friendly, short-term or long-term relationships) and post-hoc tests were calculated between different levels of variables.

RESULTS

The results on the overall sample (N = 641, Fig. 1) indicate that statistically significantly highest scores for the friendship criterion were given to persons with dependent personality disorder. The highest scores for the criteria of attractiveness and entering into a short-term relationship were given to persons with borderline personality disorder. Persons with border-

TABLICA 2. Prikaz deskriptivnih podataka i završnih rezultata jednosmjerne analize varijance na mjerenim kriterijima privlačnosti za osobe s različitim poremećajima ličnosti (N=641)

TABLE 2. Presentation of descriptive data and final results of one-way analysis of variance on the measured attractiveness criteria for people with various personality disorders (N = 641)

	Granični / Marginal (G)	Opsesivno- kompulzivni / Obsessive- compulsive (OK)	Histrijski / Histrionic (H)	Ovisni / Dependent (O)	Shizotipni / Schizotipal (S)	F-omjer / F-ratio (df)	p	η^2	Razlike među skupinama / Inter-group differences
Varijable / Variables	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)				
Sviđanje / Liking	3.0 (1.02)	2.5 (1.03)	1.7 (0.83)	2.9 (1.01)	2.6 (1.12)	212.42 (4/2560)	<.001	.25	G>OK>H G>S OK<O H<O; H<S O>S
Prijatelj / Friend	3.2 (1.12)	2.8 (1.11)	1.9 (1.01)	3.6 (1.06)	2.9 (1.20)	256.75 (4/2560)	<.001	.29	G>OK>H O>G>S OK<O H<O; H<S
Privlačnost / Attractiveness	2.7 (1.10)	2.2 (1.03)	1.8 (0.98)	2.5 (1.09)	2.2 (1.16)	85.93 (4/2560)	<.001	.12	G>OK>H G>O>S OK<O H<O; H<S
Kratkoročna veza / Short-term relationship	2.5 (1.37)	2.0 (1.25)	2.1 (1.42)	2.1 (1.28)	2.1 (1.34)	31.41 (4/2560)	<.001	.05	G>OK G>H=O=S OK<O
Dugoročna veza / Long-term relationship	2.1 (1.18)	1.8 (1.03)	1.3 (0.60)	2.2 (1.23)	1.7 (1.03)	106.21 (4/2560)	<.001	.14	G>OK>H G>S OK<O O>S>H

TABLICA 3. Prikaz deskriptivnih podataka i završnih rezultata jednosmjerne analize varijance na mjerenim kriterijima privlačnosti za osobe s različitim poremećajima ličnosti (N=474, ženski poduzorak)

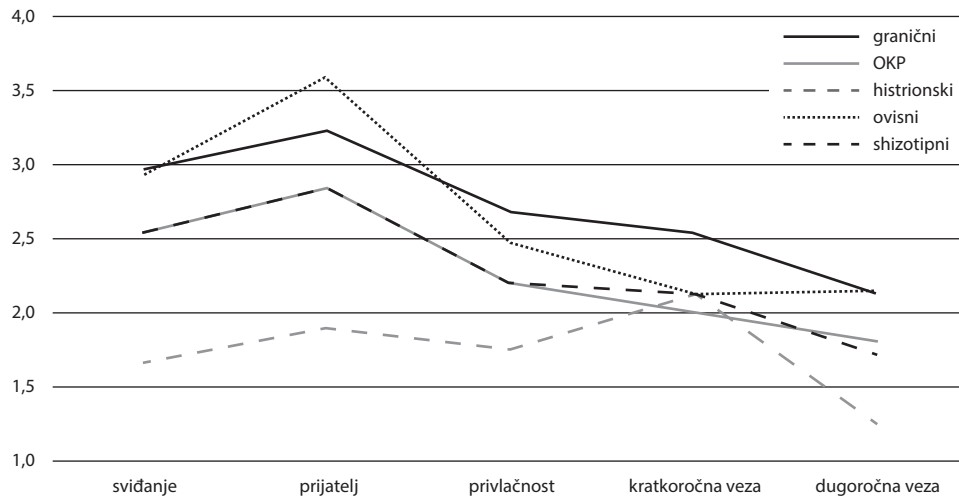
TABLE 3. Descriptive data and final results of one-way analysis of variance on the measured criteria of attraction for people with various personality disorders (N = 474, female sub-sample)

	Granični / Marginal (G)	Opsesivno- kompulzivni / Obsessive- compulsive (OK)	Histrionski / Histrionic (H)	Ovisni / Dependent (O)	Shizotipni / Schizotypal (S)	F-omjer / F-ratio (df)	p	η ²	Razlike među skupinama / Differences between the groups
Varijable / Variables	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)				
Sviđanje / Liking	2.9 (1.02)	2.4 (1.00)	1.6 (0.81)	2.9 (1.02)	2.5 (1.02)	154.42 (4/1892)	<.001	.25	G>OK>H G<S O>OK>H O>S S<H
Prijatelj / Friend	3.2 (1.10)	2.8 (1.12)	1.9 (1.01)	3.5 (1.09)	3.5 (1.09)	184.65 (4/1892)	<.001	.12	O>G>OK>H S<G<O S>H
Privlačnost / Attractiveness	2.5 (1.09)	2.01 (0.95)	1.6 (0.88)	2.3 (1.07)	2.1 (1.09)	65.53 (4/1892)	<.001	.28	G>O>OK>H S<O<G S>H
Kratkoročna veza / Short-term relationship	2.3 (1.27)	1.7 (1.02)	1.7 (1.09)	1.8 (1.04)	1.8 (1.13)	31.51 (4/1892)	<.001	.06	G>OK G>H G>O G>S
Dugoročna veza / Long-term relationship	2.0 (1.15)	1.7 (0.94)	1.2 (0.54)	1.97 (1.18)	1.6 (0.92)	68.98 (4/1892)	<.001	.13	G>OK>H O>S>H OK<O S<G

TABLICA 4. Prikaz deskriptivnih podataka i završnih rezultata jednosmjerne analize varijance na mjerenim kriterijima privlačnosti za osobe s različitim poremećajima ličnosti (N=167, muški poduzorak)

TABLE 4. Presentation of descriptive data and final results of one-way analysis of variance on the measured attractiveness criteria for people with various personality disorders (N = 167, male sub-sample)

	Granični / Marginal (G)	Opsesivno- kompulzivni / Obsessive- compulsive (OK)	Histrionski / Histrionic (H)	Ovisni / Dependent (O)	Shizotipni / Schizotypal (S)	F-omjer / F-ratio (df)	p	η ²	Razlike među skupinama / Inter-group differences
Varijable / Variables	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)				
Sviđanje / Liking	3.2 (1.00)	2.8 (1.07)	1.8 (0.87)	3.2 (0.95)	2.7 (1.23)	58.99 (4/664)	<.001	2.62	G>OK>H O>S>H G=O OK=S
Prijatelj / Friend	3.3 (1.13)	3.0 (1.09)	2.0 (1.00)	3.7 (0.97)	3.0 (1.27)	72.46 (4/664)	<.001	.30	O>G>OK>H OK=S
Privlačnost / Attractiveness	3.1 (1.05)	2.7 (1.11)	2.2 (1.12)	3.0 (0.95)	2.7 (1.23)	21.14 (4/664)	<.001	.11	G>OK>H O>S>H G=O OK=S
Kratkoročna veza / Short-term relationship	3.4 (1.32)	3.0 (1.34)	3.3 (1.51)	3.2 (1.30)	3.1 (1.40)	5.73 (4/664)	<.001	.03	G>OK G>S OK<H
Dugoročna veza / Long-term relationship	2.5 (1.22)	2.2 (1.17)	1.4 (0.73)	2.7 (1.20)	2.1 (1.202)	40.19 (4/664)	<.001	.20	G>S>H G=O S=OK



SLIKA 1. Grafički prikaz procjena privlačnosti različitih poremećaja ličnosti (N=641, Ž i M)

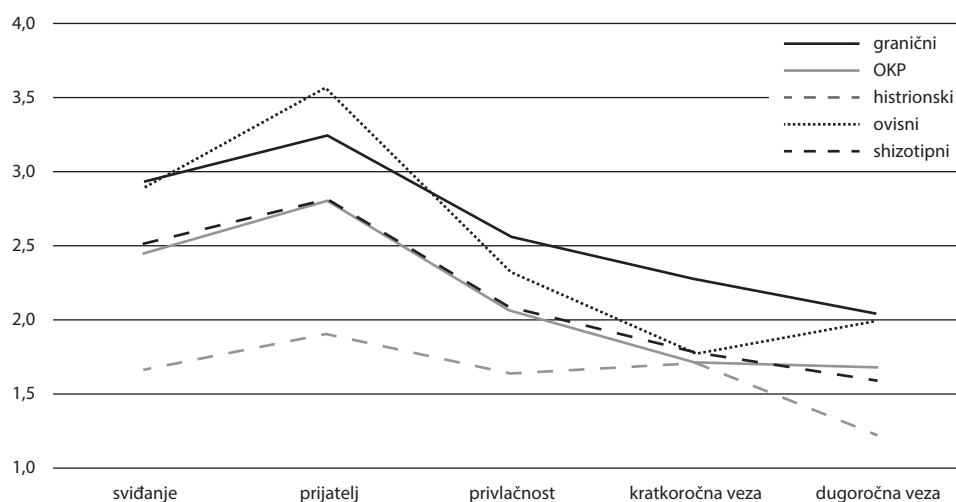
FIGURE 1. Graphic presentation of scores assigned to attractiveness of various personality disorders (N = 641, F and M)

đaju se najviše procjene osobama s graničnim i ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti, a među njima nema statistički značajnih razlika. Srednje procjene na svim kriterijima dobile su osobe s OKP-om ličnosti i shizotipnim poremećajem ličnosti između kojih nema statistički značajnih razlika ni na jednom kriteriju privlačnosti. Najniže procjene su davane osobama s histrionskim poremećajem ličnosti, osim u muškom poduzorku na kriteriju ulaska u kratkoročnu vezu gdje te osobe dobivaju vrlo visoke procjene.

Na poduzorku žena (N=474, sl. 2) dobiveni su slični rezultati kao i na cjelokupnom uzorku, ali vidljiv je pad u procjenama danim za sklonost stupanja u kratkoročne veze. Ipak, žene su statistički značajno spremnije na ulazak u kratkoročnu vezu s osobom koja ima granični poremećaj ličnosti, nego s osobama s ostalim poremećajima. I dalje je vidljiv trend najviših procjena privlačnosti ovisnog i graničnog poremećaja ličnosti, a najnižih histrionskog, na gotovo svim kriterijima. Na kriteriju stupanja u kratkoročnu vezu, osobe s histrionskim poremećajem ličnosti i opsesivno-kompulzivnim poremećajem ličnosti procijenjene su najmanje privlačnima i među tim procjenama nema statistički značajne razlike.

line and dependent personality disorders were given highest scores on the criteria of liking and entering into a long-term relationship, without statistically significant differences between the two. Mean scores for all criteria were given to individuals with obsessive-compulsive and schizotypal personality disorders and there were no statistically significant differences between the two on any of the attractiveness criteria. The lowest scores were assigned to persons with histrionic personality disorder, except for the male sub-sample on the criterion of entering into a short-term relationship, in which persons with histrionic personality disorder were assigned very high scores.

In the female sub-sample (N = 474, Fig. 2), similar results were obtained as in the overall sample but with a noticeable decrease in scores assigned to the tendency to enter into short-term relationships. Nevertheless, women are statistically significantly more willing to enter into a short-term relationship with a person with a borderline personality disorder than with persons with other disorders. Almost all criteria indicated a visible trend where highest scores were assigned to attractiveness of dependent and borderline personality disorders and lowest to histrionic personality disorder. Regarding

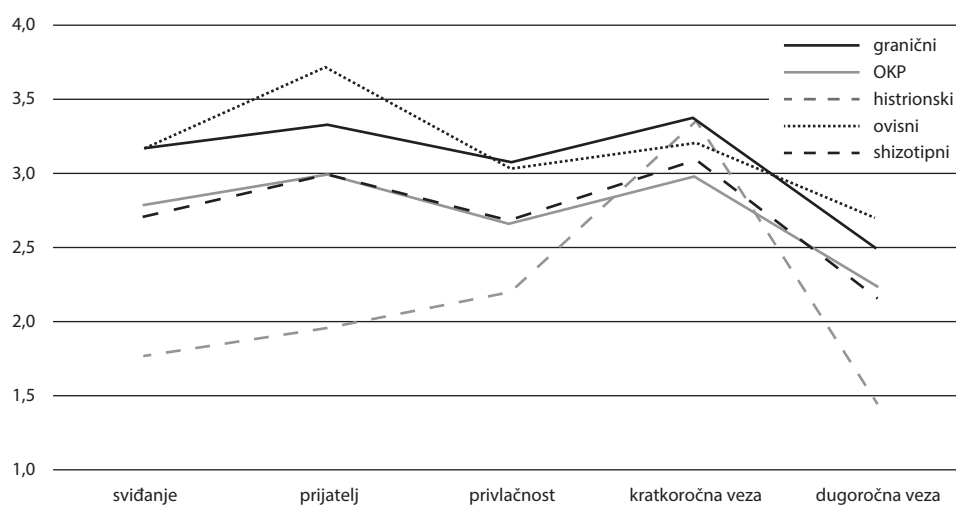


SLIKA 2. Grafički prikaz procjena privlačnosti različitih poremećaja ličnosti na ženskom poduzorku. (N=474)
FIGURE 2. Graphic presentation of scores assigned to attractiveness of various personality disorders on the female sub-sample. (N=474)

Na poduzorku muškaraca (N=167, sl. 3) vidljive su razlike u odnosu na cjelokupni uzorak i poduzorak žena. Muškarci su u prosjeku davali više procjene privlačnosti i sklonosti stupanja u kratkoročne i dugoročne veze sa svim opisanim osobama, nego što su ih davale žene. To je naročito vidljivo za kriterij stupanja u kratkoročne veze. Na ovom kriteriju muškarci daju visoke procjene osobama s histrionskim poremećajem ličnosti, koje su se

entering into a short-term relationship criterion, persons with histrionic and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders were assessed as the least attractive. There was no statistically significant difference between the scores.

The male sub-sample (N = 167, Fig. 3) showed differences in relation to the overall sample and the female sub-sample. On average, compared to women, men assigned higher scores to attractiveness and tendency to enter into short-



SLIKA 3. Grafički prikaz procjena privlačnosti različitih poremećaja ličnosti na muškom poduzorku (N=167)
FIGURE 3. Graphic presentation of scores assigned to attractiveness of various personality disorders on the male sub-sample (N=167)

pokazale najmanje privlačnima na svim ostalim kriterijima.

RASPRAVA

Istraživanja pokazuju da društveni životi osoba s poremećajima ličnosti mogu biti narušeni zbog njihovih karakterističnih odstupanja u crtama ličnosti (5,6). Zbog toga nas je zanimalo kako drugi percipiraju te osobe i koliko ih općenito procjenjuju privlačnima te koliko su s njima spremni ući u prijateljski ili romantični odnos.

Općenito govoreći, rezultati ukazuju na to da sudionici nisu davali visoke procjene na kriterijima privlačnosti. Najprivlačnijima su se pokazale osobe s graničnim i ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti. Takvi nalazi bi se mogli objasniti interpersonalnom komponentom koja je izražena kod osoba s navedenim poremećajima. Osobe s graničnim poremećajem se vežu za druge i emocionalno investiraju u socijalne odnose, a osobe s ovisnim poremećajem svoj identitet grade na odnosima s drugima (1). Pretpostavka je da su sudionici prepoznali prisutnost interpersonalne komponente koja ih je privukla te su posljedično davali više procjene kod opisa osoba s navedenim poremećajima ličnosti. S druge strane, takva interpersonalna dimenzija izostaje kod osoba sa shizotipnim poremećajem ličnosti koje su usmjerene na sebe, osoba s histrionskim poremećajem ličnosti koje u drugima često traže publiku za svoju dramatičnost i osoba s OKP-om ličnosti koje su vrlo usmjerene na red i strukturu te ponekad zanemaruju socijalne odnose (1).

Istraživanja pokazuju da su muškarci spremniji na ulazak u kratkoročne romantične veze (7) što je u skladu s dobivenim nalazima ovog istraživanja. Porast procjena o ulasku u kratkoročnu vezu s osobom s histrionskim poremećajem na muškom uzorku može se objasniti činjenicom

term and long-term relationships with all persons described. This is particularly evident for the criterion of entering into short-term relationships. On this criterion men assigned high scores to persons with histrionic personality disorder who were found to be the least attractive on all other criteria.

DISCUSSION

Research shows that social lives of persons with personality disorders can be disrupted due to their characteristic deviations in personality traits (5,6). Therefore, we were interested to see how others perceived these persons, how attractive they generally found them, and how willing they were to engage in a friendly or romantic relationship with them.

Generally speaking, the results indicate that participants did not assign high scores based on the attractiveness criteria. Persons with borderline and dependent personality disorders proved to be the most attractive. Such findings could be explained by the interpersonal component expressed in persons with these disorders. Persons with borderline disorder bond with others and emotionally invest in social relationships, and persons with dependent disorder build their identity on relationships with others (1). It is assumed that participants recognized the presence of the interpersonal component that attracted them and consequently assigned higher scores when describing persons with the aforementioned personality disorders. On the other hand, such an interpersonal dimension is absent in persons with schizotypal personality disorder who are often self-centered, persons with histrionic personality disorder who often seek audiences for their drama in others, and persons with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder who are very focused on order and structure and sometimes neglect social relationships (1).

Research shows that men are more willing to engage in short-term romantic relationships

da je u opisu naglašeno da ta osoba izrazito brine o svom izgledu, a prema evolucijskom objašnjenju izgled je ključna varijabla u odabiru partnera za kratkoročnu vezu (7).

Što se tiče ispitivanih kriterija privlačnosti, najviše procjene su davane na kriteriju prijateljstva, a najniže na kriteriju dugoročne veze. Pitanja koja se odnose na različite kriterije sviđanja namjerno su postavljena redosljedom: sviđanje, prijateljstvo, privlačnost, kratkoročna veza, dugoročna veza. Očekivano je da će procjene od kriterija do kriterija biti postupno sve niže kako kriteriji predstavljaju sve bliskije i intimnije odnose. Takav je trend i dobiven, uz iznimku kriterija sviđanja i prijateljstva, gdje su sustavno više procjene davane za kriterij prijateljstva. Razlog tome bi mogao biti da se u hrvatskom jeziku riječ „sviđanje“ najčešće povezuje s romantičnim sviđanjem pa je prijateljstvo zapravo platonski odnos i kao takvo dobiva više procjene, a sviđanje se već doživljava kao potencijal za razvitak romantičnog odnosa koji ukazuje na veću prisnost. Budući da je kriterij nazvan 'sviđanje', kao najbliži prijevod pitanja postavljenog u izvornom istraživanju (engl. „*How likeable is this person?*“), moguće je da prijevod nije bio ekvivalent izvornom pitanju, te je rezultirao nižim procjenama od procjena na kriteriju prijateljstva. U daljnjim istraživanjima trebala bi se istražiti prikladnost različitih opcija prevođenja navedenog pitanja.

Nalazi pokazuju da su ljudi općenito najspremniji razviti prijateljski odnos s drugom osobom, čak i ako prepoznaju da ima neke neuobičajene osobine i obrasce ponašanja. Ipak, oko ljubavnih odnosa su oprezniji te na kriteriju stupanja u dugoročnu vezu primjećujemo najniže procjene. Dakle, čini se da kad razmatraju s kime će ući u vezu, ipak imaju strože kriterije i oprezniji su s ljudima koji pokazuju neke neuobičajene osobine. Pokazalo se da su žene podjednako oprezne pri stupanju u kratkoročne i dugoročne veze, no muškarci su spremni

(7), which is consistent with the findings of our study. The increase in the scores for engaging in a short-term relationship with a person with histrionic disorder in the male sample can be explained by the fact that the description emphasizes that person is extremely concerned about their appearance, and according to evolutionary explanation appearance is the key variable in choosing a short-term relationship partner (7).

Regarding the examined criteria of attractiveness, the highest scores were assigned on the criterion of friendship, and the lowest on the criterion of long-term relationship. Questions relating to the different criteria of liking were intentionally asked in the following order: liking, friendship, attractiveness, short-term relationship, long-term relationship. It was expected that the scores would gradually decrease from one criterion to the other as the criteria progressed to represent closed and more intimate relationships. The results of this study showed that trend, with the exception of the criteria of liking and friendship, where systematically higher scores were assigned on the criterion of friendship. The reason for this could be that in the Croatian language, the word “liking” is most often associated with romantic liking, so friendship is actually a platonic relationship and, as such, it received higher scores, whereas liking is already perceived as a potential for developing a romantic relationship that indicates greater intimacy. Since the criterion was termed “liking”, as the closest translation of the question asked in the original study (English - “How likeable is this person?”), it is possible that the translation was not equivalent to the original question, and it resulted in lower scores than the scores based on the friendship criterion. Further research should explore the appropriateness of different translation options for this issue.

The findings show that people are generally most willing to develop a friendly relationship with another person, even if they recognize that the person has some unusual traits and patterns

upustiti se u kratkoročnu vezu čak i s onim ženskim osobama kojima su dali nisku procjenu na kriterijima privlačnosti i svidanja. Ovakav nalaz u skladu je s evulucijskom hipotezom da su muškarci skloniji upuštanju u kratkoročne seksualne odnose s više partnerica (kako bi imali što više potomaka), dok žene češće traže jednog dugoročnog partnera (kako bi imale manji broj potomaka koji bi dobili potrebnu brigu uključenog oca) (7).

Uz navedene spoznaje, važno je razmotriti i manjkavosti provedenog istraživanja, kao i načine na koje bi se mogao poboljšati postupak istraživanja ovakvih i sličnih istraživačkih problema. Jedan od nedostataka je nereprezentativnost uzorka; nereprezentativnost je posljedica upotrijebljene tehnike prikupljanja podataka, *on-line* anketne metode. Takav način prikupljanja podataka rezultirao je većim udjelom ženskog i mlađeg stanovništva u uzorku. Jedan od čestih nedostataka provođenja istraživanja *online* metodom jest pristranost u uzorkovanju – oni koji se odazovu na poziv na anketu razlikuju se od onih koji ne odgovore na poziv (8). Problematičnost s većim udjelom mladih osoba u uzorku jest njihova veća spremnost na upuštanje u kratkoročne seksualne odnose (9) u odnosu na osobe starije životne dobi, pa su rezultati na procjenama spremnosti upuštanja u seksualne odnose potencijalno pomaknuti prema višim vrijednostima. Postavlja se pitanje jesu li mlade osobe, osim spremnosti na upuštanje u kratkoročne seksualne odnose, spremnije i na upuštanje u prijateljske odnose, kao i na davanje viših procjena svidanja i privlačnosti. Budući da su ekstraverzija i otvorenost k iskustvima u mlađoj životnoj dobi na vrhuncu, a s godinama se smanjuju (10), potencijalno su sve procjene svidanja i spremnosti na upuštanje u veze pomaknute prema višim vrijednostima. Možemo pretpostaviti da bi uzorkovanjem pojedinaca koji dobro reprezentiraju populaciju procjene bile još i niže,

of behaviour. However, they are more cautious about romantic relationships, and we noticed the lowest scores on the criterion of engaging in a long-term relationship. Therefore, it seems that when considering who they will get into a relationship with, they still have stricter criteria and are more careful with persons who show some unusual traits. Women were shown to be equally cautious when engaging in short-term and long-term relationships, but men were willing to engage in short-term relationships even with those women to whom they assigned a lower score on the criteria of attractiveness and liking. This finding is consistent with the evolutionary hypothesis that men are more likely to engage in short-term sexual relationships with multiple partners (to have as many offspring as possible), while women are more likely to seek one long-term partner (to have fewer offspring who will receive the necessary parental care) (7).

In addition to the above findings, it is important to consider the shortcomings of our study, as well as the ways in which methods for investigating such and similar research problems could be improved. One of the disadvantages is the lack of representativeness; this is a consequence of the data collection technique used, i.e. online survey method. This way of collecting data resulted in a higher share of women and younger population in the sample. One of the common disadvantages of conducting research using the online method is bias in sampling - those who respond to a survey invitation differ from those who do not respond to the invitation (8). The problem with the higher proportion of young persons in the sample is their greater willingness to engage in short-term sexual intercourse (9) compared to older persons, so the results in the assessments of sexual engagement are potentially shifted towards higher values. The question arises as to whether younger persons, in addition to being willing to engage in short-term sexual relationships, are also more willing to engage in friendly relationships, as well as to give higher scores based on the criteria of liking and attractiveness. As extraversion and open-

iako se i na ovom uzorku pokazuju u prosjeku niskima.

Rodna struktura uzorka također nije reprezentativna za populaciju. Žene čine gotovo tri četvrtine uzorka. Potencijalna pristranost u rezultatima se pokušala izbjeći statističkim analiziranjem dva poduzorka – muškog i ženskog. Takva je podjela pokazala da je kod pojava kao što su istraživanja privlačnosti važno uzeti u obzir varijablu spola – u poduzorcima su se pokazale različite tendencije, posebno kod kriterija upuštanja u kratkoročne veze.

U istraživanju nije kontroliran utjecaj statusa veze sudionika, što je moglo utjecati na rezultate. Moguće je da su sudionici koji su u vezi ili u braku označavali da neće ući u kratkoročnu, ni dugoročnu romantičnu vezu s opisanom osobom, ne zato što im nije privlačna, nego zato što su zauzeti. Zbog toga je moguće da su procjene spremnosti na stupanje u romantične odnose s opisanim osobama u prosjeku niže nego što bi bile da je kontroliran utjecaj statusa veze sudionika. Upravo se tu nalazi prijedlog za buduća istraživanja privlačnosti osoba s određenim poremećajima – potrebno je kontrolirati utjecaj statusa veze kako procjene ne bi bile maskirane drugim, za procjenu irelevantnim varijablama ili u uputi jasnije naznačiti da se od sudionika traži da zamisle hipotetsku situaciju ulaska u odnos s opisanom osobom, pritom zanemarujući svoj trenutni status veze.

Nalazi ovog istraživanja mogli bi biti korisni u modernom kontekstu uspostavljanja bliskih odnosa putem društvenih mreža i aplikacija za upoznavanje. Naime, putem društvenih mreža o drugoj se osobi može steći prilično točan dojam, o kojem ovisi hoće li se odnos preseliti i na komunikaciju uživo (11). Ovo istraživanje pokazuje da ljudi općenito nisu visoko zainteresirani za razvijanje odnosa s pojedincima koji imaju karakteristike poremećaja ličnosti. Nadalje, prepoznaju se i poželjne osobine kod

ness to experiences peak at a younger age and then decline over the years (10), potentially all scores assigned to liking and willingness to engage in relationships have shifted toward higher values. We can assume that by sampling individuals who would represent the population well, the scores would be even lower, although in this sample they also proved to be lower on average.

The gender structure of the sample is also not representative of the population. Women make up almost three-quarters of the sample. Potential bias in the results was attempted to be avoided by statistical analysis of two subsamples - male and female. Such a division has shown that it is important to consider the gender variable in phenomena such as attractiveness research - different tendencies were shown in the subsamples, especially in the criteria for engaging in short-term relationships.

The study did not control for the impact of participants' relationship status, which could have affected the results. It is possible that participants who were in a relationship or marriage indicated that they would not engage in a short-term or long-term romantic relationship with the person described, not because they were not attracted to them, but because they were already in a relationship. Therefore, it is possible that the scores on the criterion of readiness to engage into romantic relationships with the described persons are on average lower than they would be if the influence of the participants' relationship status was controlled for. This is where the proposal for future research on the attractiveness of persons with certain disorders lies - it is necessary to control for the impact of relationship status so that assessments are not masked by other, for the scoring irrelevant variables or to indicate more clearly in the instructions that participants are asked to imagine a hypothetical situation of engaging in a relationship with the described person, while neglecting their current relationship status.

The findings of this study could be useful in the modern context of establishing close relation-

opisanih osoba zbog čega su se opisi osoba s graničnim i ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti istaknuli kao najprivlačniji. U kontekstu aplikacija za upoznavanje to znači da su njihovi korisnici u mogućnosti na temelju kratkog opisa druge osobe, njenih fotografija, i pisane komunikacije procijeniti je li im ta osoba kompatibilna i privlačna, baš kao što su to uspjeli u našem istraživanju, koje je nudilo manje informacija o svakoj osobi.

Zaključno, istraživanje je pokazalo da postoje statistički značajne razlike u procjeni privlačnosti osoba s različitim poremećajima ličnosti, pri čemu se najprivlačnijima procjenjuju osobe s graničnim i ovisnim poremećajem ličnosti što objašnjavamo prisutnošću poželjnih osobina važnih za interpersonalne odnose kod osoba koje boluju od tih poremećaja.

PRILOZI

Granični poremećaj ličnosti

Ivana lako pronalazi nove prijatelje i vrlo brzo postaje bliska s njima. Na prošloj zabavi upoznala je dvije nove prijateljice koje je ubrzo proglasila jednim od najdražih ljudi koje poznaje. No, jučer, nakon što je vidjela dvije nove prijateljice kako se druže bez nje zaključuje kako se ljudima nikada ne može vjerovati i piše im uvredljive poruke. Što se tiče ljubavnog života, partneri ju smatraju zavodljivom i strastvenom, ali je i u tom području sklona brzom uspostavljanju i prekidanju odnosa. Upušta se u seksualne odnose nedugo nakon upoznavanja osobe i partnere napušta kada ju, na neki način, nenamjerno povrijede i kada se razočara u njih. Vrlo je emocionalna i jasno izražava svoje osjećaje, no ponekad ih teško kontrolira. Kada je sretna ljudima prenosi pozitivnu energiju, lako se rasplače gledajući filmove, a kada se naljuti, ne suzdržava se od vrijeđanja. Nepredvidiva je i spontana. U svom profesionalnom životu novinarka promijenila je više novinskih

ships through social networks and dating applications. Specifically, through social networks, a fairly accurate impression can be gained about another person, which depends on whether the relationship will move to live communication (11). This study shows that persons are generally not highly interested in developing relationships with individuals who have personality disorder characteristics. Furthermore, desirable traits in the described persons are also recognized, which is why the descriptions of persons with borderline and dependent personality disorder have been highlighted as the most attractive. In the context of dating apps, this means that their users are able to assess whether a person is compatible and attractive based on a brief description of that person, their photos, and written communication, just as they did in our survey, which offered less information about each person.

In conclusion, our study showed statistically significant differences in the assessed attractiveness of persons with various personality disorders, with persons with borderline and dependent personality disorders being the most attractive, which was explained by the presence of desirable traits important for interpersonal relationships in persons with these disorders.

APPENDIX

Borderline personality disorder

Ivana easily makes new friends and very quickly becomes close with them. At the last party she attended, Ivana met two new friends and soon declared that they were among the dearest people she knew. However, yesterday, after seeing two new friends hanging out without her, she concluded that people can never be trusted, and she started sending them offensive messages. As for her love life, her partners think that she is seductive and passionate, but even in that area, she tends to enter into and end relationships abruptly. She engages in sexual relations

agencija u kratkom razdoblju. Razlozi koje navodi za često davanje otkaza uključuju nepravedno tretiranje i nedovoljno priznanje za rad koji obavlja.

Opsesivno-kompulzivni poremećaj ličnosti

Luki je važan red i organizacija te pokušava isplanirati svaku minutu svog dana. Burno reagira na neočekivane događaje koji narušavaju njegov isplanirani raspored. Provodi sate u organizaciji ormara i mapa na računalu kao i u čišćenju stana do bespriječnosti. Dok obavlja te aktivnosti, potpuno se zanese i zna zanezariti druge važne poslove. Po zanimanju je knjižničar i uživa u arhiviranju građe i zadatke nerado prepušta drugima zbog vjerovanja da ih on može bolje izvršiti. Također, često ne uspijeva ispuniti sve poslovne obveze jer previše detaljno radi na jednom zadatku. Ima čvrsta moralna načela i spreman je osuditi druge ljude koji ih krše. Smatra da je vrlo savjestan u različitim područjima života i da zbog toga zaslužuje divljenje. Nije spreman dijeliti plodove svog rada s drugima ako procijeni da oni to ne zaslužuju.

Histrionski poremećaj ličnosti

Petra oduvijek voli biti u centru pažnje te pokušava na razne načine privući pozornost na sebe. Vodi računa o svom izgledu i naglašava ga kako bi dobila komplimente. Često posjećuje teretanu i kozmetički salon te izdvaja velike količine novca za kozmetičke proizvode i markiranu odjeću. U komunikaciji s drugima je izrazito zavodljiva i često aludira na seksualne teme. Sklona je dramatičnom govoru i gestikulacijama – uzima teatralne pauze, naglašava pojedine riječi, preuveličava sadržaj priče da izazove zanimanje. S obzirom na to da uživa u publicitetu, napravila je *You tube* kanal na kojem ima velik broj pratitelja. Preko interneta s

shortly after meeting a person and tends to leave her partners when they unintentionally hurt her in some way and when she gets disappointed in them. She is very emotional and able to express her feelings clearly, but sometimes it is difficult for her to control her emotions. When she is happy, she transmits positive energy to people, she easily cries while watching movies, and when she gets angry, she does not refrain from insults. She is unpredictable and spontaneous. In her professional life as a journalist, she changed several news agencies in a short period of time. Reasons she gave to explain frequent job quitting include unfair treatment and insufficient recognition of her work.

Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder

Luka believes that order and organization are important and tries to plan every minute of his day. He reacts violently to unexpected events that disrupt his planned schedule. He spends hours organizing closets and folders on the computer and cleaning the apartment to perfection. While performing these activities, he becomes completely enthralled and tends to neglect other important tasks. He is a librarian by profession and enjoys archiving materials. He is reluctant to leave his tasks to others because he believes he can do them better. Also, he often fails to fulfil all work obligations because he works on one task in too much detail. He has strong moral principles and is willing to condemn other people who violate them. He believes that he is very conscientious in various areas of life and that he deserves admiration for that. He is not willing to share the fruits of his labour with others if he judges that they do not deserve it.

Histrionic personality disorder

Petra has always liked to be the centre of attention and tries to attract attention to herself in various ways. She takes care of her appearance and draws attention to it to get compliments.

pratiteljima dijeli sadržaje iz svog života i vesele ju njihove pozitivne reakcije. Sklona je brzim promjenama raspoloženja i pokazuje nezadovoljstvo kada pozornost nije usmjerena na nju. Prema ljudima koji su popularniji od nje osjeća zavist, i često uspoređuje svoj broj pratitelja s konkurencijom.

Ovisni poremećaj ličnosti

Josip je vrlo miroljubiv i suradljiv te izbjegava konflikte. Nesiguran je u sebe i teško prihvaća komplimente i pohvale. Zbog velikog straha od samoće nastoji se pod svaku cijenu okružiti ljudima. Ne voli se suprotstavljati drugima, čak i ako zna da je on u pravu, jer se boji da će biti odbačen. Radi kao bankovni službenik već nekoliko godina, i iako ima znanja i iskustva za rad na višoj poziciji, nikada se nije javio na natječaj za napredovanje. Ljudi ga vole jer je uvijek spreman pomoći, ali ponekad iskorištavaju njegovu susretljivost. Josip na poslu i u privatnom životu izbjegava donošenje odluka i rado ih prepušta drugima. U bliskim odnosima je pasivan i uživa kada se drugi brinu o njemu.

Shizotipni poremećaj ličnosti

Marija je izvanredna studentica šumarstva koja je produžila studij za nekoliko godina. Drugi ju smatraju ekscentričnom zbog njenog izgleda – odijeva se raznoliko i neusklađeno, i po nekoliko tjedana ne češlja kosu. Na predavanjima uglavnom šuti, no kada se javi da nešto kaže, njezin komentar obično bude neočekivan i slabo povezan s gradivom zbog čega ju kolege smatraju neobičnom. S obzirom na nedostatak komunikacije s drugima i njevu samostalnost, drugi ju opisuju kao osobu koja „živi u svom svijetu“. Već nekoliko godina živi s cimericom koju poznaje vrlo površno. Za sebe kaže da ne preferira društvo jer ne može svima vjerovati, pa tako i zaključava svoju sobu kada izlazi iz stana kako cimerica

She often goes to the gym and beauty salons and spends large amounts of money on cosmetics and branded clothing. In communication with others, she is extremely seductive and often makes allusions to sexual topics. She is prone to dramatic way of speech and gestures - she takes theatrical pauses, emphasizes certain words, exaggerates the content of the story to provoke interest. Since she enjoys publicity, she has created a YouTube channel and has a large number of followers. She shares content from her life with her followers on the Internet and she is happy with their positive reactions. She tends to have rapid mood swings and shows dissatisfaction when attention is not focused on her. She feels envy towards people who are more popular than her and often compares the number of her followers with that of competition's.

Dependent personality disorder

Josip is very peaceful and cooperative and avoids all conflict. He is insecure and finds it difficult to accept compliments and praise. He fears loneliness and thus tries to surround himself with people at all costs. He does not like to oppose other people, even if he knows that he is right, because he is afraid of being rejected. He has been working as a bank clerk for several years, and although he has the knowledge and experience to work in a senior position, he has never applied for a promotion. People love him because he is always ready to help, but sometimes they take advantage of his kindness. Josip avoids making decisions at work and in his private life and gladly leaves them to others. He is passive in close relationships and enjoys when others take care of him.

Schizotypal personality disorder

Marija is a part-time forestry student who has extended her studies for several years. Others consider her eccentric because of her appearance - she dresses variously and inconsistently and does not comb her hair for several weeks.

ne bi ulazila u nju. Šumarstvo je upisala jer se voli brinuti o biljkama, i misli da ima „čarobni dodir“ koji biljkama pomaže da brže rastu i zdravije se razvijaju.

She is mostly silent during lectures, but when she comes forward to say something, her comments are usually unexpected and unrelated to the topic, which is why her colleagues think that she is offbeat. Given her lack of communication skills and her independence, others describe her as a person who “lives in her own world.” She has been living with a roommate she knows very superficially for several years. She says that she does not prefer company because she cannot trust everyone, so she locks her room when leaving the apartment because she does not trust her roommate. She is studying forestry because she likes to take care of plants and she thinks she has a “magic touch” that helps plants grow faster and develop healthier.

67

LITERATURA / REFERENCES

1. Begić D. Psihopatologija. Zagreb: Medicinska naklada, 2014.
2. Rauthman JF, Kolar GP. The perceived attractiveness and traits of the Dark Triad: Narcissists are perceived as hot, Machiavellians and psychopaths not. *Pers Individ Dif* 2013; 54: 582-586. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2012.11.005>.
3. Back MD, Schmukle SC, Egloff B. Why are narcissists so charming at first sight? Decoding the narcissism-popularity link at zero acquaintance. *J Pers Soc Psychol* 2010; 98: 132-45. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0016338>.
4. Davison GC, Neale JM. Psihologija abnormalnog doživljavanja i ponašanja. Jastrebarsko: Naklada Slap, 1999.
5. Markham D. Attitudes towards patients with a diagnosis of 'Borderline Personality Disorder': social rejection and dangerousness. *J Ment Health* 2003; 12(6): 595-612. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638230310001627955>.
6. Carlson EN, Oltmanns FT. The Role Of Metaperception In Personality Disorders: Do People With Personality Problems Know How Others Experience Their Personality? *J Pers Disord* 2015; 29(4): 449-67. <https://doi.org/10.1521/pedi.2015.29.4.449>.
7. Buss DM. Evolucijska psihologija: nova znanost o umu. Jastrebarsko: Naklada Slap, 2012.
8. Shaughnessy J, Zechmeister E, Zechmeister J. *Research Methods in Psychology*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 2012.
9. Allen L. 'Getting off' and 'going out': young people's conceptions of (hetero)sexual relationships. *Cult Health Sex* 2010; 4(6): 463-81. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691050410001694325>.
10. McCrae RR, Costa PT. *Personality in adulthood: A five-factor theory perspective* (2nd ed.). New York: Guilford Press, 2003.
11. Gosling S, Gaddis S, Vazire S. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Weblogs and Social Media*. Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence Press; Menlo Park, CA: 2007. *Personality Impressions Based on Facebook Profiles*.