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Publication date
2022

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Citation for published version (APA):

Schoenmakers, T. M. (2022). *Statistical Report of the Dutch EPS-25: basic metrics*.

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UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

Statistical Report of the Dutch EPS-25: basic metrics

23 July 2019

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Reference to this report: Schoenmakers, T.M. (2019). *Statistical Report of the Dutch EPS-25: basic metrics*. Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam.

1. Introduction

The current report was written as part of a project for the back-translation of the Emotional Processing Scale in Dutch. The report is written in accordance with The Agreement for Research Translation Rights (23 January 2018) between Pamela Becker (Hogrefe) and Tim Schoenmakers (University of Amsterdam). It provides basic metrics of a first data collection using the Dutch version of the EPS amongst Dutch Bachelor and Master students on Faculties of Social Sciences in Amsterdam.

2. Method

2.1 Data collection

Data were collected between December 2018 and April 2019 through an online survey of the University of Amsterdam. Participants were recruited via an online recruitment system for the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences of the University of Amsterdam, and through flyers spread out through the same faculty as well as the Faculty for Social Sciences of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. The survey could be accessed via a hyperlink to Qualtrics.com, in which it had been constructed. Participants received study credits for participation or could participate in a lottery to win one of two 25€ coupons for a Dutch web shop (Bol.com). Before starting the survey, participants signed an informed consent form. The study was approved by the Ethical Review Board of the Clinical Psychology Department at the University of Amsterdam (ref. 2018-CP-9493).

2.2 Materials

The survey consisted of several questionnaires. First, for the current report, the Dutch Translation of the Emotional Processing Scale (EPS-25) by Baker and colleagues (Baker et al., 2010) was used. In early 2018, it had been translated (back-translation procedure) by Tim Schoenmakers and Floor Lohman (University of Amsterdam) together with the research team of Dr. Baker (Roger Baker, Peter Thomas, Sarah Thomas, Mariaelisa Santonastaso, Eimear Corrigan). The survey in Qualtrics.com had been programmed such that every question of the EPS needed to be answered, so there could be no missing data. The lay-out of the online questionnaire was similar to the paper/pdf version (see the Appendix for a screenshot of the online version), taken into account Dr. Baker's feedback on the lay-out of the paper/pdf version.

The survey further consisted of several background questions to describe the sample. And for purposes other than this report, other questionnaires were added as well. Order of the questionnaires was as follows:

1. EPS-25 (Baker et al., 2010)
2. The Multidimensional Assessment of Interoceptive Awareness, version 1 (Mehling et al., 2012)
3. Beck Depression Inventory-II (Beck, Steer, Ball, & Ranieri, 1996; van der Does, 2002)
4. Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (de Beurs, Tielen, & Wollmann, 2014; Mattick & Clarke, 1998)
5. Background questions: gender, age, native language, education

2.3 Selection of respondents

315 Participants had started to fill out the survey. After removal of respondents that (a) filled out the survey unreliably quick (less than 6 minutes), (b) gave wrong answers to two test-questions that were placed in the MAIA and SIAS (“*This is a control question. Please click answer option 5 (Always) and then continue.*”), (c) specified their gender as “different” from men or women, (d) were older than 35, or (e) did not finish the EPS, 240 respondents were left for analyses for the current report (n= 157 women, 65%; n=83 men, 35%).

3. Results

3.1 Sample characteristics

All participants were Bachelor or Master students at either the University of Amsterdam or the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Most respondents studied Psychology or Psychobiology. Men were on average 2.5 years older than women.

	Total (n=240)			Women (n=157)			Men (n=83)		
	M	SD	Range	M	SD	Range	M	SD	Range
Age	21.3	3.0	17-34	20.4	2.8	17-34	22.9	2.7	18-31
Education	n (%)			n (%)			n (%)		
Psychology	148 (62%)			91 (58%)			57 (69%)		
Psychobiology	54 (23%)			46 (29%)			8 (9.6%)		
Communication Sciences	16 (6.7%)			13 (8.3%)			3 (3.6%)		
Other	21 (8.8%)			6 (3.8%)			15 (18%)		
Unknown	1 (0.4%)			1 (0.6%)			0 (0%)		

3.2 EPS reliability analyses

In our Dutch sample, all EPS subscales had sufficient reliability scores (all > 0.72).

EPS subscale	Chronbach's alpha
Suppression	.89
Unprocessed	.85
Controllability	.78
Avoidance	.73
Experience	.79
Total	.86

3.3 EPS scores: total sample and by gender.

Compared to a 'higher educational degree UK healthy community sample' from the EPS Norms Booklet (table 13; Baker, Thomas, Thomas, Santonastaso, & Corrigan, 2015), our Dutch sample of higher educated young adults scored somewhat lower on Controllability (2.5 vs 3.5), Avoidance (2.9 vs 2.5) and total EPS score (3.0 vs 3.4). Mean scores of the other subscales are very similar. In our sample, men scored significantly lower than women on Controllability and Avoidance. Other differences were non-significant.

EPS subscale	Total sample (n=240)		Women (n=157)		Men (n=83)		Indep. samples T-test (women vs men)	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	t (df)	p
Suppression	3.5	1.9	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.8	0.33 (238)	.75
Unprocessed	3.8	2.0	4.1	2.0	3.3	1.9	2.90 (238)	<.01*
Controllability	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.87 (238)	.06
Avoidance	2.9	1.6	3.1	1.7	2.5	1.4	2.74 (202) ¹	<.01*
Experience	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.6	1.7	-0.68 (238)	.495
Total	3.0	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	1.72 (238)	.087


¹ Equal variances not assumed (according to Levene's test), df = 202.208

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Acknowledgements

The data for this report were collected by several students as part of their Master's Theses, under supervision of the author of the current report, as part of their Psychology education at the University of Amsterdam. I would like to thank them for their contribution: Debora Hartman, Yuki Curiël, Marjolein Clement, Thara Boot.

 UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences

AFGELOPEN WEEK...

1. Ik onderdrukte mijn gevoelens.

volledig mee oneens mee oneens neutraal mee eens volledig mee eens

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2. Ongewenste gevoelens bleven zich opdringen.

volledig mee oneens mee oneens neutraal mee eens volledig mee eens

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

3. Op momenten dat ik van streek of boos was, kon ik moeilijk controleren wat ik zei.

volledig mee oneens mee oneens neutraal mee eens volledig mee eens

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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