SUPPLEMENT

Categorization of sensitivity
We used sensitivity groups that were created by comparing the top and bottom 30% of the sample with the 40% in the middle as recommended by the authors of the scale (Pluess et al., 2018) in addition to the analyses based on the cut-off scores (as reported in the main manuscript).

When grouping by the top and bottom 30% and the middle 40% according to the values in our sample, several differences in the ANOVA results emerged: first of all, the high sensitivity group (i.e., values above 4.95) consisted of N=31 (30.10%), the medium sensitivity group (i.e., values between 4.09 and 4.95) of N=45 (43.69%), and the low sensitivity group (i.e., values below 4.08) of N=27 (26.21%). Second of all, we found significant differences in pain-related disability ($F(2, 100) = 3.81$, $p= .02$), and cognitive reappraisal ($F(2, 100) = 3.73$, $p = .03$), but not expressive suppression ($F(2, 100) = 2.27$, $p = .12$), based on sensitivity groups. Regarding quality of life, we found the same pattern as above, with significant differences for physical ($F(2, 100) = 7.42$, $p = .00$), emotional ($F(2, 100) = 6.11$, $p = .00$), and school functioning ($F(2, 100) = 3.75$, $p = .03$), but not social functioning ($F(2, 100) = 1.93$, $p = .15$).