

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF CSIV (CIRCUMPLEX SCALES OF INTERPERSONAL VALUES) IN THE CZECH POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

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Objectives. The aim of the study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of a Czech version of the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Values (CSIV), a measure of social motives, and to generate Czech norms for the internet population to aid future applications of the measure.

Sample and settings. An online questionnaire was administered to 2698 respondents, of which 2574 (34.77% men, 65.23% women) submitted complete, valid questionnaires and were thus included in the analyses. 2343 respondents (35.25% men, 64.75% women) also completed the BFI-44 questionnaire.

Statistical analysis. Scale reliabilities were computed using Cronbach alphas and McDonald's omegas. The CSIV octant scales' circumplex structure was tested using correlations, a randomization test of order relations, and structural equation modelling. Gender differences were tested using Welch's t-tests and Holm method. Separate norms (means, standard deviations and quartiles) were computed for each gender subgroup.

Results. The Czech version of the CSIV showed good psychometric properties. The Cronbach's

alphas of the individual scales range between 0.733 and 0.845. The McDonald's omegas of the individual scales range between 0.738 and 0.848. The first two components in the PCA explain 66.67% of the variance, and all circumplex structure criteria were met. There were significant and theoretically sensible correlations of the social values or goals assessed by the CSIV and the behavioural dispositions assessed by the BFI-44.

Study limitation. The study is limited by the absence of test-retest reliability data. The conclusions are based on self-reported data as part of the online study.

key words:

CSIV,
Interpersonal circumplex,
BFI-44,
standardisation

klíčová slova:

CSIV,
interpersonální kruh,
BFI-44,
standardizace

INTRODUCTION

The Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Values (CSIV) is a personality self-assessment questionnaire. It determines which values, objectives and motivations an individual perceives as being more or less important in interpersonal situations. It was developed by K. Locke and was first published in 2000 (Locke, 2000). The questionnaire has also been standardised for the German population (Thomas, Locke, & Strauß, 2012). It may be used in clinical practice as well as in research. CSIV predicts interpersonal outcomes and modes of conduct and, in comparison with other questionnaires, focuses only on interpersonal values.

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The questionnaire is based on the interpersonal circumplex (IPC) model. The model was initially developed in the 1950s in response to the need for diagnostic tools and a comprehensive organizing framework reflecting the interpersonal theories being developed at that time (see Sullivan, 1953; Leary, 1957), which increasingly began to compete with previous behaviouristic theories (Horowitz, 2004). Its origins are associated primarily with the names of Leary (1957), Freedman (Freedman et al., 1951) and LaForge (LaForge et al., 1954). As stated by Locke (2011), the first IPC-based questionnaire was The Interpersonal Check List (LaForge & Suczek, 1955). The IPC is now a highly popular model for assessing personal dispositions, as evidenced by the numerous questionnaires based on it, including the IAS-R (Wiggins, 1995), IIP-C (Alden, Wiggins, & Pincus, 1990); CSIP (Boudreaux et al., 2018), CSIE (Locke & Sadler, 2007), and IMI-C (Kiesler & Schmidt, 2006).

The IPC can be depicted as a circular graph intersected by a vertical and horizontal axis. The horizontal axis is traditionally referred to as “communion” and, in connection with the positive and negative values on that scale, includes terms ranging from “connected, loving, or close to disconnected, indifferent, distant” (Horowitz, 2004, p. 57). The vertical axis is generally known as “agency” and includes terms such as “influencing, controlling, or dominating” (Horowitz, 2004, p. 57) on the positive side and “yielding, relinquishing control, or submitting” on the negative side (Horowitz, 2004, p. 57).

In the modification used by Locke (2000), which is far more common and which also forms the basis of the CSIV, the entire circular graph is further divided up into eight octants. These are derived from the combination of the positive and negative agency and communion values, with the individual segments corresponding to a combination of the negative and positive values on both axes (see Figure 1). These octants are de facto separate scales. For a summary of their characteristics and how they are calculated, see Table 1.

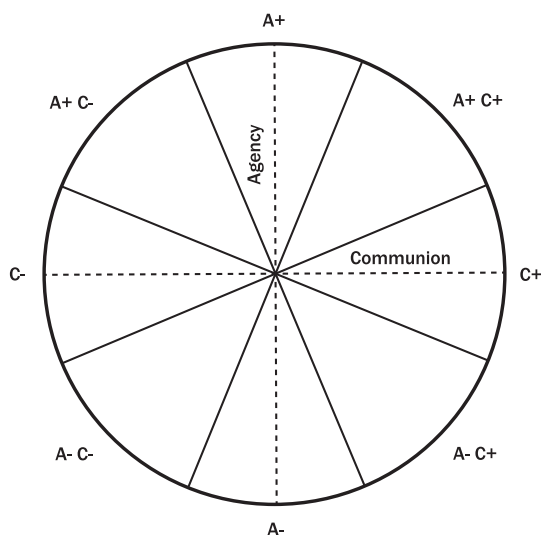


Figure 1 The interpersonal circumplex

+A = Agentic; +A+C = Agentic and Communal; +C = Communal; -A+C = Submissive and Communal; -A = Submissive; -A-C = Submissive and Separate; -C = Separate; +A-C = Agentic and Separate (Locke, 2000, p. 250)

Table 1 Calculation of values of particular scales (numbers in brackets signify the particular items of CSIV);
The values of McDonald's coefficient ω for particular scales of CSIV; The values of Cronbach coefficient α for particular scales of CSIV;
The values t for testing the difference between male and female population of CSIV scales; The component loadings of PCA;
Mean of correlation (r) among items of particular scales of CSIV.

SCALE	Calculation	ω	α	Effects of Gender				PCA		Mean r	Range r
				t	df	p	Holm correction – conf. level needed	RC1	RC2		
PA (A+)	(01+09+17+25+33+41+49+57)/8	0.745	0.742	-3.568	1681	3.70*10 ⁻⁰⁴	0.00625	0.623	—	0.264	0.327
BC (A+C-)	(04+12+20+28+36+44+52+60)/8	0.812	0.805	2.535	1659	1.13*10 ⁻⁰²	0.007142857	0.965	—	0.341	0.511
DE (C-)	(07+15+23+31+39+47+55+63)/8	0.818	0.814	-4.138	1669	3.67*10 ⁻⁰⁵	0.00833	0.981	—	0.354	0.346
FG (A-C-)	(02+10+18+26+34+42+50+58)/8	0.808	0.796	-2.423	1706	1.55*10 ⁻⁰²	0.01	0.732	—	0.328	0.49
HI (A-)	(05+13+21+29+37+45+53+61)/8	0.844	0.841	4.161	1807	3.32*10 ⁻⁰⁵	0.0125	—	0.693	0.399	0.43
JK (A-C+)	(08+16+24+32+40+48+56+64)/8	0.841	0.838	-7.494	1680	1.07*10 ⁻¹³	0.016666667	—	1.005	0.392	0.383
LM (C+)	(03+11+19+27+35+43+51+59)/8	0.848	0.845	-12.146	1660	1.40*10 ⁻³²	0.025	—	0.976	0.405	0.425
NO (A+C+)	(06+14+22+30+38+46+54+62)/8	0.738	0.733	-5.077	1660	4.27*10 ⁻⁰⁷	0.05	—	0.625	0.255	0.374

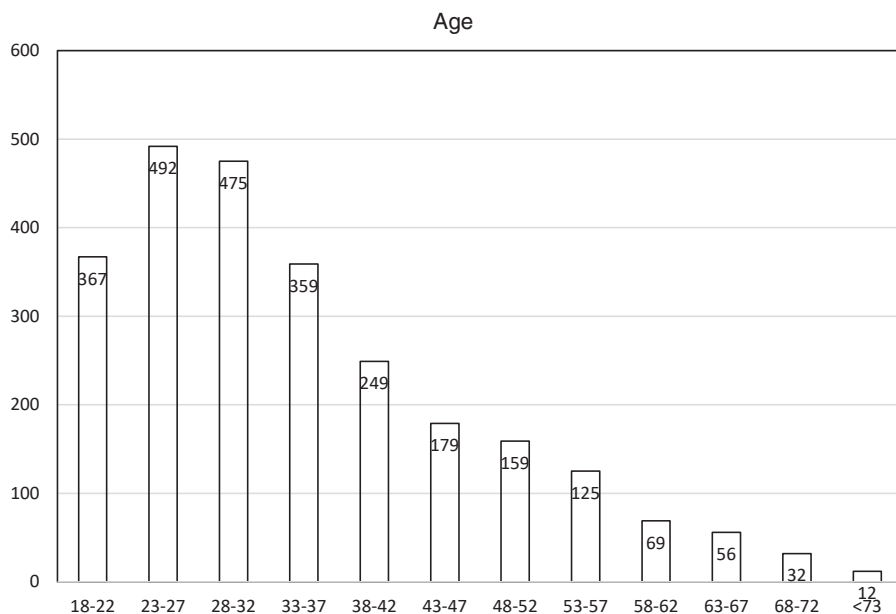


Figure 2 The number of respondents in each age cohort

As noted by Locke (2000), the purpose of the CSIV was to supplement existing measures of adaptive and maladaptive interpersonal traits – namely, the Interpersonal Adjective Scale - Revised (IAS-R; Wiggins, 1995) and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems Circumplex (IIP-C; Horowitz et al., 1988; Alden, Wiggins, & Pincus, 1990; Horowitz et al., 2000). The CSIV aims to assess the interpersonal values relating to an individual's adaptive or maladaptive behaviour. For the purposes of the CSIV these interpersonal values are defined as a “preference for certain results or modes of conduct” (Locke, 2000, p. 250). Locke assumed a link between those interpersonal values and particular actions based on research by Feather (1982) and others, who have demonstrated associations between various values and behaviours.

The questionnaire consists of 64 items. There are eight items for each of the eight scales. They are in the form of a statement and the subject expresses the degree of importance it attributes to the particular claim. The responses are evaluated on a five-point scale (unimportant – slightly important – average importance – quite important – very important).

The score for the individual CSIV scales is calculated by adding up the values for the individual items on the given scale and then dividing the result by eight. For which items belong to which scales, see Table 1. Points are allocated to the individual answers as follows: unimportant (1 point); slightly important (2 points); average importance (3 points); quite important (4 points); very important (5 points). The individual scales are usually referred to using the following abbreviations: A+ = PA, A+C- = BC, C- = DE, A-C- = FG, A- = HI, A-C+ = JK, C+ = LM, A+C+ = NO.

In previous tests the CSIV has shown good internal consistency and test-retest validity (Locke, 2000; Thomas, Locke, & Strauß, 2012). The CSIV has shown convergent validity in relation to self-report and implicit measures of agentic and communal traits, motives, and problems (Locke, 2000), and even among men—testosterone levels in the bloodstream (Turan et al., 2014). The CSIV has also demonstrated criterion

validity, with communal values predicting volunteering to be a crisis counselor (Rek & Dinger, 2016) and agentic values predicting wanting and achieving more power at work (Locke & Heller, 2017). Regarding clinical applications, the CSIV has been successfully used to profile the interpersonal goals of individuals prone to depression (Locke et al., 2018; Thomas et al., 2012), personality disorders (Hopwood, Good, & Morey, 2018; Locke, 2000), rejection sensitivity (Cain et al., 2017), and “dark triad” traits (Dowgillo & Pincus, 2017).

The current study had three aims. Our first aim was to evaluate the psychometric and circumplex properties of the Czech version of the CSIV. When the CSIV showed acceptable properties, then our second aim was to compute and report Czech norms for the internet population for each CSIV scale, and to test if those norms varied significantly across gender. Finally, our third aim was to explore associations of the values assessed by the CSIV and behavioural traits associated with the popular five-factor model of personality.

METHOD

The CSIV questionnaire was translated into Czech and the reliability of that translation was then tested using a back translation into English. The translated English version and the original version were checked by an independent native speaker in order to reveal possible differences in meaning. For the Czech version of the questionnaire that was used in the survey, see Annex No. 1.

The data was collected online. Participants were recruited from visitors of a public website. The data collection took place from May to October 2017. The questionnaire was part of a larger battery of tests conducted for other research purposes. All tests and questionnaires were in Czech language. In view of the fact that Czech language is relatively rarely known in foreign population, we conclude that all participants were Czech or Slovak. At the end of the entire battery the respondents received a brief comparison of their results with those of the other respondents. This report also included informative feedback on the results of the CSIV, which included merely a numerical comparison with no interpretation of the results.

A total of ($N = 2698$) people participated in the research survey. The only criterion for inclusion in the research sample was a minimum age of 18 years. Questionnaires that showed a low degree of credibility (a large number of the same values) or contained unanswered items were excluded. Therefore, the total number of people included in the following analyses was $N = 2574$. The average age of the respondents was 35.01 ($SD = 12.51$; $Med = 32$). The research population contains 1679 women (average age was 34.21, $SD = 12.41$) and 895 men (average age was 36.51, $SD = 12.56$).

We compared the results of CSIV with BFI-44 questionnaire (Hřebíčková et al., 2016). We looked for correlations between the scales of this questionnaire and two axes of interpersonal circumplex, which was represented by CSIV. Of the sample of 2574 respondents described above, 2344 also completed the BFI-44 (M age = 35 years, $SD = 12.4$; $Med = 32$).

RESULTS

We used Cronbach's alpha and McDonald's omega to check the internal consistency of the individual scales. The individual CSIV scales showed good internal consistency. For the Cronbach's alpha values, as well as McDonald's omega values, see Table 1.

Table 2 Descriptions and examples of behaviours that tend to be important to individuals scoring highly on each CSIV octant scale (Locke, 2000; Thomas, Locke & Strauß, 2012)

Scale	Adjectives, which describe a typical behavior	Examples of typical behavior in interpersonal situations
PA (A+)	Confident, correct, convincing, self-assured	"They acknowledge that I am right."
BC (A+C-)	Forceful, self-assertive, having the upper hand	"I am putting my needs first."
DE (C-)	Guarded, reserved, cool	"I am keeping a distance."
FG (A-C-)	Avoiding embarrassment, avoiding rejection	"I don't want to say anything stupid in the presence of anybody."
HI (A-)	Avoiding conflicts, complying to expectations of others	"I come up to expectations of others, because I don't want to make them angry."
JK (A-C+)	Putting others' needs first	"Their needs are more important than mine."
LM (C+)	Accepting, sociable	"I feel a connection with others."
NO (A+C+)	Open, respected, having an impact	"It is important to me, that they show interest for what I say."

Table 3 Pearson correlation coefficients among the CSIV octant scales (N = 2574)

	PA (A+)	BC A+C-	DE C-	FG A-C-	HI A-	JK A-C+	LM C+	NO A+C+
PA								
BC	0.275							
DE	-0.027	0.405						
FG	-0.242	0.072	0.322					
HI	-0.592	-0.443	-0.237	0.127				
JK	-0.420	-0.677	-0.565	-0.308	0.412			
LM	-0.047	-0.494	-0.604	-0.530	-0.079	0.440		
NO	0.267	-0.056	-0.351	-0.488	-0.368	-0.020	0.286	

Table 4 CSIV norms for Czech internet population; 1= men (N = 895); 2 = women (N = 1679)

	PA		BC		DE		FG		HI		JK		LM		NO	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Mean	3.37	3.46	2.27	2.20	2.14	2.02	2.63	2.71	2.52	2.65	3.22	3.45	3.27	3.62	3.19	3.32
Std. Deviation	0.65	0.59	0.71	0.64	0.71	0.64	0.76	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.70	0.73	0.65	0.66	0.59
25th percentile	3.00	3.13	1.75	1.75	1.63	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.13	2.75	3.00	2.75	3.25	2.75	3.00
50th percentile	3.38	3.50	2.25	2.13	2.00	1.88	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.63	3.25	3.50	3.25	3.63	3.25	3.38
75th percentile	3.75	3.88	2.75	2.63	2.50	2.38	3.13	3.25	3.13	3.13	3.75	3.88	3.75	4.13	3.63	3.75

Table 5 The values of correlation coefficient *r* of CSIV scales and BFI-44 scales (N = 2343)

CSIV	BFI - 44				
	Extraversion	Agreeableness	Conscientiousness	Neuroticism	Openness
PA	0.050*	-0.037	0.116*	-0.081*	0.131*
BC	-0.052*	-0.087*	0.005	-0.085*	0.067*
DE	-0.176*	-0.188*	-0.081*	0.027	-0.053*
FG	-0.163*	-0.127*	-0.043*	0.133*	-0.149*
HI	-0.080*	< 0.001	-0.073*	0.078*	-0.154*
JK	0.112*	0.149*	-0.015	0.020	-0.029
LM	0.145*	0.163*	0.008	-0.034	0.019
NO	0.206*	0.142*	0.138*	-0.082*	0.241*

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

For the confirmatory analysis of the circumplex criteria we first used a randomization test of hypothesized order relations (Hubert & Arabie, 1987). A circular model makes 288 predictions about the relative magnitudes of correlations between every pair of the eight octant scales (with stronger positive correlations between pairs that are closer on the circle). The software package *RANDALL* (Tracey, 1997) compares the correlations between every pair of the eight octant scales and computes a correspondence index (*CI*) equal to the proportion of predictions met minus the proportion violated. The *CI* can range from -1.0 (all predictions violated) to 1.0 (perfect fit). In the current data, the Czech CSIV met 266 of the 288 predictions, *CI* = 0.851, $p < 0.0004$, indicating significant fit to a circumplex model.

We then used the CircE software (Grassi, Luccio, & Blas, 2010) to verify the stricter criteria of Equal Radius (the octant scales have similar communalities), Equal Spacing (the octant scales are equally spaced along the circumference of the IPC), and both Equal Spacing and Equal Radius. For all three criteria, CFI ranged from 0.934 to 0.952, NNFI ranged from 0.916 to 0.930, and RMSEA ranged from 0.116 to 0.127. According to Gurtman and Pincus (2003) the threshold criteria for adequate fit to these strict circumplex criteria are CFI/NNFI > 0.90 and RMSEA < 0.13. Therefore, the Czech CSIV fit the requirements of a circumplex model.

In order to remove the effect of different use of the responding scale by different respondents, we converted the raw scores to ipsative scores. This procedure is common in computations in the field of interpersonal circumplex (e.g.: Locke, 2000; Thomas, Locke, & Strauß, 2012). Ipsative scores are computed $ix = x - M_{csiv}$, where *x* is the score of one of the CSIV scales a M_{csiv} is calculated using the equation: $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^8 x_k}{8}$, where *x* is the value of the CSIV scale. We used ipsative scores in calculations of intercorrelations between the individual CSIV scales and Principal component analysis. For the values of Pearson correlation coefficient (*r*) see Table 3.

Principal component analysis shows that the first two components explained 66.67% of the variance. The communalities ranged from 0.60 to 0.78. For the component loadings, see Table 1.

Welch's *t*-tests showed there were significant effects of gender on every CSIV octant (see Table 1), with the largest differences involving females reporting stronger communal values than males. Therefore, in Table 4 we report means, standard deviations and quartiles of each scale for males and females separately. For the means and standard deviations of all items of CSIV, see Annex 2.

We used the Pearson correlation coefficient r to calculate the correlation of the CSIV and BFI-44 scales. For the results, see Table 5. Many significant correlations were found. The highest positive correlation ($r = 0.241$) is between A+C+ and Openness. The highest negative correlation ($r = -0.188$) is between C- and Agreeableness.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that the Czech version of the CSIV is not only highly reliable, but also complies with the criteria for circumplex structure. The correlations between the individual CSIV scales show that the highest negative value of the correlation coefficient is between the opposite polarities of the individual scales in the circumplex structure. PA (A+) therefore shows the strongest negative correlation with HI (A-), LM (C+) with DE (C-) and BC (A+C-) with JK (A-C+). The exception here is the FG (A-C-) scale, which has the strongest negative correlation to the LM (C+) scale ($r = -0.53$), while the NO (A+C+) scale – which is theoretically opposite – shows the second strongest negative correlation ($r = -0.49$) to that scale.

The authors did not test the strength of the individual items for the individual range and accepted the content analysis of the items, coming to the conclusion that the content of the individual items matches the scales to which they were allocated. The allocation of the individual items to the scales therefore corresponds to the original version (Locke, 2000).

A link was found between certain CSIV and BFI-44 scales. Regarding the “extraversion” scale we find the strongest positive correlation in those CSIV scales that contain C+. In contrast, there are negative correlations in the scales that contain C-. The same finding also applies for the “agreeableness” scale. The “conscientiousness” scale shows the strongest correlation to CSIV scales that contain A+. The “neuroticism” scale shows a negative correlation to scales containing A+ and a (relatively lesser) correlation to scales containing A-. Positive or negative values on the communion scale, however, show no correlation. “Openness” shows a positive correlation to the positive values on the agency scale and a negative correlation to the negative values on the agency scale.

From these results it may be concluded that the communion axis showed a link to the “extraversion” and “agreeableness” scales, which, being theoretically part of the big five, are focused on determining social orientation. This confirms the validity of the communion scale in the CSIV. The agency axis, in contrast, showed a correlation to the scales of conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness. These are oriented more on the individual, regardless of his or her social correlations. We wish to emphasize, however, that the CSIV is measuring a different type of personality construct than the BFI-44. Specifically, whereas the CSIV assesses goals or motives (i.e., the interpersonal experiences that the respondent would prefer to approach or avoid), the BFI-44 assesses behaviours (i.e., what the respondent tends to actually do). Because the CSIV and BFI-44 measure complementary (rather than overlapping) constructs, the correlations between the CSIV and BFI-44 scales were expected to be—and were—small in magnitude.

Finally, in addition to the practical contribution of providing a comprehensive and psychometrically sound Czech measure of interpersonal goals, the current study also contributes to broader theoretical issues. Some scholars have hypothesized that the dimensions underlying the interpersonal circumplex (i.e., communion or “getting along” and agency or “getting ahead”) are not only conceptually and statistically separable but are universal dimensions of human sociality and motivation (see Abele

& Wojciszke, 2018; Locke, 2018). If that is true, then (with a well-constructed set of items) the IPC should be found in any language and culture. Given the lack of work on the IPC within the Slavic language group, our finding that the Czech CSIV scales readily formed a circumplex structure (with two independent underlying dimensions explaining two thirds of the covariation among the scales) contributes distinctive support for that hypothesis.

CONCLUSION

This study presents the standard for the Czech population of the CSIV questionnaire. A total of 2574 people took part in the survey. The data was collected online. The authors verified the basic psychometric characteristics of the questionnaire (reliability, circumplex criteria). The standard is given for male and female population separately.

One possible limitation is that reliability is not verified using the test-retest method. However, given the size of the set and the method used to collect the data, this method would be very difficult to implement in practical terms.

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SOUHRN

Psychometrické vlastnosti CSIV u české populace

Cíle. Cílem studie bylo zhodnocení psychometrických vlastností české verze dotazníku CSIV, který je nástrojem pro měření sociálních motivů, a vytvoření českých norem pro internetovou populaci za účelem přispět k možnému budoucímu použití tohoto nástroje.

Vzorek. Online dotazník byl administrován u 2698 respondentů, z nichž 2574 (34,77 % mužů, 65,23 % žen) odeslalo kompletní, validní dotazník a byli tak zahrnuti do analýzy. 2343 respondentů (35,25 % mužů, 64,75 % žen) dokončilo také dotazník BFI-44.

Statistická analýza. Reliabilita byla ověřena pomocí Cronbachova koeficientu alfa a McDonaldova koeficientu omega. Kruhová struktura jednotlivých oktantových škál CSIV byla testována pomocí korelací, randomizovaného testu relací uspořádání a modelování strukturálních rovnic. Rozdíly mezi pohlavími byly testovány pomocí Welchova t-testu a Holmovy metody. Normy (průměry, směrodatné odchylky a kvantily) byly vypočítány pro obě skupiny zvlášť.

Výsledky. Česká verze CSIV vykazuje dobré psychometrické vlastnosti. Cronbachovo alfa se u jednotlivých škál pohybovalo v rozpětí mezi 0,733 a 0,845. McDonaldovo omega se u jednotlivých škál pohybovalo v rozpětí od 0,738 do 0,848. První dvě komponenty PCA vysvětlují 66,67 % rozptylu. Byla splněna všechna kritéria pro stanovení kruhové struktury. Byly nalezeny signifikantní a významné korelace mezi sociálními hodnotami či cíli měřenými pomocí CSIV a behaviorálními dispozicemi měřenými BFI-44.

Limity studie. Studie je limitována absencí dat pro test-retest realibilitu. Závěry jsou založeny na datech uváděných respondenty v rámci online výzkumu.

ANNEX 1

Pro každou z níže uvedených položek, zodpovězte, prosím, následující otázku: Když jsem s druhými lidmi (např. s přáteli, s cizími lidmi, v práci, ve společnosti atd.), jak důležité pro mě je, abych jednal/a, působil/a či se mnou bylo zacházeno uvedeným způsobem?

	Když jsem s druhými, je pro mě	nedůležité	mírně důležité	síledně důležité	dostí důležité	velice důležité
1.	____, abych působil/a sebejistě.					
2.	____, abych jim nedával/a najevo svou náklonnost.					
3.	____, abych s nimi cítil/a spříznění.					
4.	____, abych působil/a rázně.					
5.	____, abych se přizpůsobil/a tomu, co chtějí.					
6.	____, abych byl/a něčím jedinečný/á.					
7.	____, abych se před nimi měl/a na pozoru.					
8.	____, abych kladl/a jejich potřeby před své vlastní.					
9.	____, aby uznali, když mám pravdu.					
10.	____, abych se nedopouštěl/a faux pas.					
11.	____, aby projevili zájem o to, co říkám.					
12.	____, abych jim oplatil/a každý výpad vůči mně.					
13.	____, aby se nezačali hádat.					
14.	____, aby mě neuváděli v omyl.					
15.	____, aby nevěděli, co si myslím nebo co cítím.					
16.	____, aby mě nevnímali jako někoho, kdo jim způsobuje problémy.					
17.	____, abych dostal/a možnost vyjádřit své názory.					
18.	____, abych působil/a odměřeně.					
19.	____, aby mě nepořili, když mám problémy.					
20.	____, abych měl/a navrch.					
21.	____, abych dělal/a to, co po mně požadují.					
22.	____, abych se projevoval/a otevřeně.					
23.	____, abych nedával/a najevo, že mi na nich záleží.					
24.	____, abych s nimi dobře vycházel/a.					
25.	____, aby respektovali moje soukromí.					
26.	____, abych před nimi nechyboval/a.					
27.	____, aby mi rozuměli.					
28.	____, abych hájil/a především své vlastní potřeby.					
29.	____, abych dostal/a jejich očekávání.					
30.	____, aby respektovali mé názory.					
31.	____, aby si drželi ode mě odstup.					

	Když jsem s druhými, je pro mě	nedůležité	mírně důležité	síťedně důležité	dosti důležité	velice důležité
32.	____, aby mě neodmítali.					
33.	____, abych neustoupil/a, když se objeví rozpěře.					
34.	____, abych neřekl/a něco hloupého.					
35.	____, aby za mnou přicházeli se svými problémy.					
36.	____, abych byl/a tím/tou, kdo věci řídí.					
37.	____, abych je nerozložil/a.					
38.	____, abych měl/a na ně vliv.					
39.	____, aby se mi dařilo lépe než jim.					
40.	____, abych je dělal/a šťastnými.					
41.	____, aby mi neříkali, co mám dělat.					
42.	____, abych se nevystavil/a možnosti odmítnutí.					
43.	____, aby byli ohleduplní.					
44.	____, abych oplátil/a urážky a nespravedlnosti vůči mně.					
45.	____, abych se přizpůsobil/a tomu, co chtějí.					
46.	____, aby mi prokazovali úctu.					
47.	____, aby mě vnímali jako někoho, kdo si zachovává chladnou hlavu.					
48.	____, aby o mně měli dobré mínění.					
49.	____, aby mě uposlechli, když jsem v pozici autority.					
50.	____, abych se nenechal/a zesměšnit.					
51.	____, aby při mně stáli, když se mi nedaří.					
52.	____, abych vyhrál/a, pokud by nastala hádka.					
53.	____, abych se neztrapnil/a.					
54.	____, aby mě vnímali jako zodpovědného/zodpovědnou.					
55.	____, abych působil/a lhotejně.					
56.	____, aby si mysleli, že jsem milý člověk.					
57.	____, aby uznali, když se mýlí.					
58.	____, abych si nechal/a své myšlenky či pocity pro sebe.					
59.	____, aby se zajímali o to, jak se cítím.					
60.	____, aby nezasahovali do mých záležitostí.					
61.	____, aby se na mě nerozložili.					
62.	____, aby mi naslouchali.					
63.	____, abych nedával/a najevo, jaký/jaká opravdu jsem.					
64.	____, abych neranil/a jejich city.					

ANNEX 2

Table 6 Means and standard deviations of items

Item	Mean	Std. Deviation
@_1	3.04	0.939
@_2	1.88	0.988
@_3	3.41	1.028
@_4	1.95	0.977
@_5	2.13	0.942
@_6	2.86	1.231
@_7	2.35	1.059
@_8	2.09	0.982
@_9	3.41	1.068
@_10	3.45	1.145
@_11	3.71	0.873
@_12	2.00	0.982
@_13	3.24	1.205
@_14	3.91	0.983
@_15	2.26	1.127
@_16	3.76	1.131
@_17	3.76	0.937
@_18	1.62	0.837
@_19	3.56	1.064
@_20	1.78	0.956
@_21	1.98	0.949
@_22	3.34	1.091
@_23	1.70	0.939
@_24	3.92	0.923
@_25	3.96	0.955
@_26	3.05	1.172
@_27	4.00	0.852
@_28	2.33	0.955
@_29	2.73	1.107
@_30	3.84	0.928
@_31	1.93	0.967
@_32	3.46	1.121
@_33	2.88	1.062
@_34	3.27	1.195
@_35	3.07	1.121
@_36	2.32	1.112
@_37	2.77	1.195
@_38	2.49	1.093
@_39	1.72	0.992
@_40	3.44	1.105
@_41	3.07	1.128
@_42	2.61	1.129
@_43	3.55	0.987
@_44	1.96	1.018
@_45	2.02	0.904
@_46	2.48	1.085
@_47	3.07	1.115
@_48	3.62	1.053
@_49	3.57	1.061
@_50	3.16	1.226
@_51	3.75	1.003
@_52	2.23	1.060
@_53	3.08	1.272
@_54	3.71	1.008
@_55	1.51	0.792
@_56	3.21	1.161
@_57	3.73	1.005
@_58	2.40	1.156
@_59	2.93	1.116
@_60	3.18	1.126
@_61	2.86	1.182
@_62	3.59	0.982
@_63	1.93	1.062
@_64	3.44	1.098