

## Załącznik

### Badania rzetelności i trafności w Reiss Motivation Profile

Motive <sup>a</sup>	r <sup>b</sup>	a <sup>c</sup>	Factor validity <sup>d</sup>	Concurrent and criterion validity <sup>e</sup>
<b>Władza</b> (power) Wynik i wywieranie wpływu	.84	.86	√√√√	Positively correlated with Dominance scale on Personality Research Form (p<.001). Positively correlated to Big 5 Extraversion scale (p<.01). ROTC military officers scored above average (p<.001). Positively correlated with participation in varsity sports. (p<.05; p<.001). Positively correlated with participation in college fraternities/sororities (p<.001) Positively correlated with relationship variables "intimacy", "passion" and "commitment" (p<.001). Low-achieving high school students scored below average (p<.001).
<b>Niezależność</b> (independence) Emocjonalna niezależność	.72	.71	√√√	Negatively correlated with Relationship Satisfaction Scale (p<.05). Protestant seminary students scored below average (p<.001) Community volunteers scored below average (pp<.001).
<b>Ciekawość</b> (curiosity) Zdobywanie wiedzy	.84	.82	√√√	Philosophers scored very high for curiosity (p<.001). Low-achieving high school students scored below average (p<.001). Athletes scored below average (p<.05) Significantly correlated to Big 5 Openness to Experience scale (p<.01). Positively correlated with scales of intrinsic motivation (p<.01).
<b>Uznanie</b> (acceptance) Pozytywny obraz samego siebie	.80	.83	√√√	Positively correlated with Big 5 Neuroticism scale (p<.001). Positively correlated with Negative Affect (p<.01). Students referred for evaluation in schools scored above average. Athletes scored below average (p<.05). Low-achieving high school students scored above average (p<.001). MRDD <sup>f</sup> version: Positively correlated with total score on Psychopathology Symptoms Scale (p<.01). MRDD version: Negatively correlated with relationship compatibility (p<.001).
<b>Porządek</b> (order) Struktura i organizacja	.81	.87	√√√	Positively correlated with Order Scale on Personality Research Form (p<.001). Negatively correlated with Big 5 Openness to Experience scale (p<.05). Positively correlated with Judging on Myers-Briggs (p<.001). Negatively correlated with registration as potential organ donor (p<.001). MRDD <sup>f</sup> version: People with autism, Prader-Willi, and Williams Syndrome showed above average scores (p<.05).
<b>Gromadzenie</b> (saving) Posiadanie	.80	.76	√	Positively correlated with Big 5 Neuroticism scale (p<.01) Negatively correlated with Big 5 Openness to Experience scale (p<.05). Positively correlated with extrinsic motivation scale (p<.01). Negatively correlated with registration as potential organ donor (p<.01).
<b>Honor</b> (honor) Kierowanie się wartościami	.77	.82	√√√	Positively correlated to Big 5 Conscientiousness scale (p<.01). Positively correlated with Purpose in Life Scale (p<.01). ROTC military officers scored above average (p<.01). Low-achieving high school students scored below average (p<.01). Positively correlated with religiosity (p<.001).

## Reiss Motivation Profile: badania, obszary stosowania, korzyści

<b>Idealizm</b> (idealism) Altruizm	<b>.69</b>	<b>.84</b>	√√√	Positively correlated to Big 5 Agreeableness scale ( $p < .01$ ) and Conscientiousness scale ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with Purpose in Life Scale ( $p < .01$ ). Community volunteers scored above average ( $p < .001$ ). Protestant seminary students scored above average ( $p < .001$ ). Positively correlated with registration as potential organ donor ( $p < .03$ ). Low-achieving high school students scored below average ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with relationship variables "intimacy", "passion" and "commitment" ( $p < .05$ ).
<b>Kontakty społeczne</b> (social contact) Kontakty społeczne	<b>.81</b>	<b>.86</b>	√√√	Positively correlated to Big 5 Extraversion scale ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with Myers-Briggs Extraversion ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with participation in college fraternities/sororities ( $p < .001$ ). Positively correlated with participation in varsity sports ( $p < .01$ ) MRDD version: People with autism scored very low for social contact ( $p < .001$ ).
<b>Rodzina</b> (family) Opieka nad dziećmi	<b>.79</b>	<b>.92</b>	√√√	Positively correlated with religiosity ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with Purpose in Life Scale ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with satisfaction in relationships ( $p < .05$ ). Positively correlated with participation in varsity sports ( $p < .001$ ).
<b>Status</b> (status) Postrzeganie różnic społecznych	<b>.88</b>	<b>.88</b>	√√√	Positively correlated with participation in college fraternities/sororities ( $p < .001$ ). College varsity athletes scored above average ( $p < .01$ ). Protestant seminary students scored below average ( $p < .001$ ). Negatively correlated with religiosity ( $p < .01$ ). Community volunteers scored below average ( $p < .001$ ). Positively
<b>Rewanż</b> (vengeance) Porównywanie się z innymi	<b>.86</b>	<b>.92</b>	√√√	Negatively correlated with Big 5 Agreeableness scale ( $p < .05$ ). Positively correlated with Big 5 Neuroticism scale ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with Negative Affect Scale ( $p < .01$ ) Negatively correlated with grades in high school ( $p < .01$ ) Positively correlated with high school students referral for discipline problems ( $p < .01$ ). ROTC military officers scores above average ( $p < .001$ ). Protestant seminary students scored below average ( $p < .002$ ). Negatively correlated with religiosity ( $p < .01$ ) Negatively correlated with registration as potential organ donor ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with participation in varsity sports ( $p < .06$ ). Negatively correlated with adult age ( $p < .01$ ). MRDD version: Negatively correlated with relationship compatibility ( $p < .001$ ).
<b>Eros</b> (romance) Zmysłowość	<b>.87</b>	<b>.89</b>	√√√	Negatively correlated with religiosity ( $p < .01$ ). Positively correlated with watching reality TV ( $p < .01$ ). Negatively correlated with adult age ( $p < .01$ ). W wersji dla biznesu zostało zastąpione pięknem.
<b>Jedzenie</b> (eating) Jedzenie	<b>.82</b>	<b>.80</b>	√√√	Positively correlated with participation in dieting groups ( $p < .001$ ). Positively correlated with extrinsic motivation scale ( $p < .01$ ) Culinary students scored above average ( $p < .001$ ). Negative correlated with adult age ( $p < .01$ ). MRDD version: People with Prader-Willi syndrome scored very high ( $p < .05$ ).
<b>Aktywność fizyczna</b> (physical activity) Wysiłek fizyczny	<b>.82</b>	<b>.89</b>	√√√	Positively correlated with participation in varsity sports ( $p < .001$ ). ROTC military officers scored above average ( $p < .001$ ). Positively correlated with Positive Affect scale ( $p < .01$ ). Negatively correlated with adult age ( $p < .01$ ) MRDD version: Positively correlated with quality of life ( $p < .05$ ).

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<b>Spokój</b> (tranquillity) Stabilność emocjonalna	<b>.74</b>	<b>.82</b>	√√√	Positively correlated with Big 5 Neuroticism scale (p<.001). Positively correlated with Anxiety Sensitivity Index (p<.001) Note: Includes items from ASI, validated in more than 900 peer reviewed studies as an indicator and predictor of panic attacks.
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**a** Określenie skali

**b** Rzetelność wyników w odstępie 4 tygodni (Test-Retest).

Test Test-Retest określa na ile wynik jest wiarygodny (czyli raz wygenerowane wyniki zostały potwierdzone kolejnym testem), jeżeli kolejny test został wykonany w odstępie czasu przez tą samą osobę i w tych samych warunkach. Wartości graniczne to 0,00 i 1,00. Im bliżej wynik jest przy 1,00 tym wyższa jakość testu. Powyższe wyniki świadczą o bardzo wysokiej jakości testu.

**c** Cronbach Alpha.

Współczynnik Cronbach Alpha pochodzi z badań rynkowych i został rozwinięty przez Cronbacha. Mówi o tym, na ile jest rzetelna wieloczynnikowa skala. Wartości graniczne to 0,00 i 1,00. Im bliżej wynik jest przy 1,00 tym wyższa jakość testu. Powyższe wyniki świadczą o bardzo wysokiej jakości testu.

**d** Każdy taki znak √ oznacza, że została przeprowadzona z sukcesem eksploracyjna analiza czynnikowa.

**e**

W oparciu o: Dykens & Rosner (1999); Engel, Olsen, & Patrick, (2002); Havercamp (1998); Havercamp & Reiss (2003); Kavanaugh & Reiss (2003); Lecavalier & Tasse (2002); Olson & Chapin (in press); Olson & Weber (2004); Reiss (2000a); Reiss & Crouch (2004); Reiss & Havercamp (1998, 2005); Reiss & Reiss (2004); Reiss & Wiltz, & Sherman (2001); Takakuwa & Wakabayashi, (1999); and Wiltz & Reiss (2003).

**f** Mental retardation and developmental disabilities version.

Przedstawione wyniki pochodzą z publikacji: Reiss, Steven: The normal personality: a new way of thinking about people. Cambridge University Press, New York, N. Y., 2008, p. 25-28