

PSYCHOMETRIA I FUNKCJA POMIARU W PSYCHOLOGII

Bogdan Pietrulewicz

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego, Bydgoszcz

Uniwersytet Laval, Quebec

PSYCHOMETRICS AND MEASUREMENT FUNCTION IN PSYCHOLOGY

Summary. The first attempts to measure various psychological functions in the context of professional selection were observed in ancient China. Many years have passed before Wolff in 1732 suggested creation of a new branch inside empirical psychology – psychometrics, which aimed at applying mathematical methods to examining different psychological characteristics. Prematurely born concept was nearly completely forgotten; the followers of the idea do not even mention its founder. The elements of the modern theory of measurement develop application of science model in psychology. The following paper gives a critical view and discusses the question, considering its fundamental methodological aspects.

SAMOAKCEPTACJA CHORYCH NA REUMATOIDALNE ZAPALENIE STAWÓW I JEJ ZWIĄZEK Z FUNKCJONOWANIEM PSYCHICZNYM

Małgorzata A. Basińska

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego, Bydgoszcz

SELF-ACCEPTANCE OF PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND ITS CONNECTION WITH PSYCHICAL FUNCTIONING

Summary. A degree of divergence between real and ideal self-image performs essential role in a structure of personality and it is one of the tools to measure the level of self-acceptance. Basing on a theory of mature personality, we can assume that only low degree of divergence between real and ideal self-image has a positive meaning for individuals' functioning.

The cohort consists of 111 patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and 111 healthy persons. In each cohort there were 81 women and 30 men.

In order to measure the level of divergence between real and ideal self-image the Test of Adjectives ACL-37 was used. The comparison of results should provide a level of similarity between real and ideal self-image through coefficient D.

The analysis of the level of divergence between real and ideal self-image and its connection with psychical functioning was conducted with two methods: 1. Questionnaire CISS by N.S. Endler and J.D.A. Parker. 2. Questionnaire of Emotional Control by J. Brzeziński.

Patients with RA have greater tendency than the healthy population to perceive themselves more positively. Psychological traits of individuals with lower divergence between real and ideal self-image indicate more proper and mature adjusted means of functioning.

CZY POSTAWY WOBEC PIENIĘDZY MOGĄ SPRZYJAĆ PRZEDSIĘBIORCZOŚCI?*

Mariola Łaguna

Instytut Psychologii

Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin

MAY THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS MONEY FAVOUR ENTREPRENEURSHIP?

Summary. In research on entrepreneurship, money is most often considered as a measure of the company's success. From the psychological point of view, it is interesting to what extent the attitude towards financial matters may be conducive to launching entrepreneurial initiatives. The subject of the analysis is attitudes towards money: readiness to take financial risks, readiness to incur debts, and readiness to save, as potential variables which may correlate with commitment to the goal (i.e. venture creation), with entrepreneurial intention, or with taking actual action in this field. The results of research carried out on a group of 256 unemployed persons, 13 of whom started their own business within a year, indicate that only readiness to save allows us to some extent to predict entrepreneurial intention, and the monthly income of the family is correlated with actual venture creation. Readiness to take financial risks correlates with the expectancy of attainment but has no significance to subsequent stages of the entrepreneurial process.

O NAJWCZEŚNIEJSZYCH WSPOMNIENIACH Z DZIECIŃSTWA

Teresa Rzepa

Katedra Psychologii

Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Szczecin

ON EARLIEST CHILDHOOD REMEMBRANCES

Summary. The research concerned autobiographical memory, specifically – childhood memories. It was inspired by D.Draaisma's book. The data collected from 138 people was analysed (making allowances for gender) from the point of view of the following question: (1) what does the earliest recollection concern; (2) how is it evaluated; (3) what colours and feelings is it associated with; (4) which signals may cause such memories; (5) whether the earliest recollection was remembered indeed or was it heard from a family member.

“TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH?” FACTORS INFLUENCING EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

Justyna Stachowiak

London University, London

Summary. Several factors considered to be reliable indicators of eyewitness accuracy were examined. It was hypothesised that personality traits and position on the field dependence/independence dimension would be two prerequisites that alter suggestibility of the eyewitness. Additionally, the relationship between suggestibility to leading questions and reported confidence of the answers was examined. Thirty adults viewed a video of a staged shop robbery not knowing about a memory recall task. Participants completed Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire and Embedded Figures Test. A new questionnaire was constructed to measure suggestibility. It consisted of 13 normal and five leading questions. Participants' confidence in their answers was assessed on a separate scale. Univariate ANOVA was performed on individual suggestibility scores which were also correlated with confidence rating, overall EFT score and scores on three personality scales (introversion/extraversion and neuroticism). The results suggest that with regards to leading questions introvert participants with field dependent style have more difficulty providing the correct answer than extrovert, field independent participants. Correlations obtained for confidence suggest that it is a trait independent of suggestibility. Reported levels of confidence were similar for subjects who provided correct and incorrect answers to leading questions. The finding re-emphasised the importance of using correct methods to elicit eyewitness evidence. The results are discussed in relation to applying knowledge about factors influencing eyewitness evidence in the forensic settings.