

- Major research articles
 - Osebnost in kakovost življenja (Personality and quality of life). *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2012, letn. 44, št. 1/2, str. 11-30, tabele. [COBISS.SI-ID [49705314](#)]
 - The study examines the relationship between the dimensions of personality (Big Five, stability, plasticity, general factor of personality /GFP/) and the dimensions of the quality of life (physical, psychological, social, environmental quality and general factor of the quality of life /GQL/). Different multivariate analyses on the sample of 129 adult participants of both sexes clearly yielded a substantial connection between the dimensions of both domains (personality and quality of life) including the correlation between GFP and GQL (0,42). SEM analysis also confirmed the hypothesised causal influence of personality upon quality of life. The results thus clearly demonstrated the association between personality and quality of life, which is further in concordance with the numerous findings indicating the essential relationships between the personality factors on one side and the factors concerning the psychophysical and social well-being on the other.
 - Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2012/1_2/01_musek.pdf
 - Kognitivne sposobnosti : sodobni pogled na njihovo strukturo in povezanost s starostjo in intelektualnim staranjem. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2012, letn. 44, št. 3/4, str. 103-123, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID [50997346](#)]
 - The structural analyses of 6 basic cognitive abilities, measured on the great American adult sample MIDUS II, revealed a stable hierarchical structure with two primary dimensions (memory and executive functioning) and a general factor. The best way of describing this structure is the bifactor model, although the classic hierarchical model was also acceptable. Cognitive speed was for the most part included into the dimension of executive functioning. All dimensions of cognitive abilities are correlated with age and perceived intellectual aging. Yet the dimensions of personality (Big Five) were better predictors of perceived intellectual aging than age or cognitive abilities.
 - Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2012/3_4/06_musek.pdf
 - Can the big five factors of personality predict lymphocyte counts?. *Psychiatria Danubina*, ISSN 0353-5053, 2012, vol. 24, no. 1, str. 66-72. [COBISS.SI-ID [29576153](#)] (together with Ana Ožura and Alojz Ihan).
 - Background: Psychological stress is known to affect the immune system. The Limbic Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal (LHPA) axis has been identified as the principal path of the bidirectional communication between the immune system and the central nervous system with significant psychological activators. Personality traits acted as moderators of the relationship between life conflicts and psychological distress. This study focuses on the relationship between the Big Five factors of personality and immune regulation as indicated by Lymphocyte counts. Subjects and methods: Our study included 32 professional soldiers from the Slovenian Army that completed the Big Five questionnaire (Goldberg IPIP-300). We also assessed their white blood cell counts with a detailed lymphocyte analysis using flow cytometry. The correlations between personality variables and immune system parameters were calculated. Furthermore, regression analyses were performed using personality variables as predictors and immune parameters as criteria. Results: The results demonstrated that the model using the Big Five factors as predictors of Lymphocyte counts is significant in predicting the variance in NK and B cell counts. Agreeableness showed the strongest predictive function. Conclusions: The results offer support for the theoretical models that stressed the essential links between personality and immune regulation. Further studies with larger samples examining the Big five factors and immune system parameters are needed.

- Link:
http://www.hdbp.org/psychiatria_danubina/pdf/dnb_vol24_no1/dnb_vol24_no1_66.pdf
- Generalni faktor osebnosti in nova strukturna teorija osebnosti (General factor of personality and new structural theory of personality). *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2011, letn. 43, št. 1/2, str. 11-34.
 - Structural models are in the focus of personality psychology already for decades. Yet only recently, the empirical psychological research yielded the results that convincingly show the existence and importance of the General Factor of Personality (GFP, the Big One). Consequently, the existent hierarchical models of personality structure should be modified to the essential extent. This study reviews the research results, which demonstrate the nature, psychological content and the cultural and bioevolutionary roots of GFP, the correlations between GFP and other significant non-cognitive psychological variables and the role and importance of GFP in the structural hierarchy of personality dimensions. This hierarchy contains several levels of generality with the GFP at the apex (the pyramidal model of personality structure).
 - Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2011/1_2/01_musek.pdf
- Veliki faktor osebnosti. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2011, letn. 43, št. 3/4, str. 131-152, tabele. [COBISS.SI-ID 47478882]
 - Structural models have been developed in both cognitive and conative fields of personality. Very recently, the empirical psychological research yielded the results that convincingly show the existence and importance of the General Factor of Personality (GFP or the Big One) in the Big Five domain. Consequently, the existent hierarchical models of personality structure should be modified to the essential extent. Moreover, the question arises, whether GFP is in the essence a representative of still more general factor underlying the entire conative sphere of personality. In this study, the structural multivariate analyses of the 19 very complex psychological variables (including the Big Five, self-concept and self esteem, self-discrepancies, self-construals, gender schema, emotionality, well-being and psychological health) have been conducted. The results convincingly demonstrated the existence of a distinctive general factor at the apex of the structural hierarchy of the variables in the model. This factor has been interpreted as the Big Factor of Personality (BFP). The BFP correlated very highly with the GFP, yet encompasses some significant additional information. Thus, the results of the study corroborated the idea of a very general dimension underlying the entire non-cognitive domain of personality.
 - Link: <https://repositorij.uni-lj.si/lzpisGradiva.php?id=78196>
- Towards a comprehensive theory of values. V: CHADEE, Derek (ur.), KOSTIĆ, Aleksandra (ur.). *Social psychological dynamics*. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press, 2011, str. 243-268, tabele, graf. prikazi. [COBISS.SI-ID 48310882]
 - The chapter reviews the author's model of values. On the basis of our empirical research we can generally confirm the proposed comprehensive theoretical model of values, which integrates descriptive-taxonomic and etiological aspects of values, encompassing structural hierarchy of values, developmental hierarchy, cross cultural stability of value dimensions and powerful predictive role of values in our life. The model is based on the convergent results of all mostly used methods of multivariate analysis of data and supported by the results of a series of correlational and experimental studies. Also, the model is congruent with other well-established theoretical models of values (Rokeach, Schwartz).
 - Link:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260065036_Towards_a_comprehensive_theory_of_values

- Osebnost, psihično in socialno blagostanje. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2010, letn. 42, št. 1/2, str. 115-131. [COBISS.SI-ID 43220066]
- Generalni faktor osebnosti in spoprijemanje s stresom. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2010, letn. 42, št. 1/2, str. 173-189.
 - Coping is an important domain of behaviour, associated with the dimensions of personality on the one side and with the mental well-being and health on the other side. This study is aimed to investigate the relationship between the dimensions of coping and the general factor of personality (GFP). GFP is known in the psychological literature not until very recently and its role in the context of coping is thus still completely unrevealed. The results of the study confirmed the substantial positive correlation of GFP with the problem focused coping and negative correlation with emotion focused coping. The results also showed the close connection between GFP and well-being. According to the results, GFP is very probable an important component of the general conative factor of personality, which represents a common denominator of dimensions of personality, emotions, motivation, well-being, self-esteem and self-concept.
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284142574_Generalni_faktor_osebnosti_in_spoprijemanje_s_stresom_General_factor_of_personality_and_coping
- Self-discrepancies in agentic and communal personality traits as predictors of well-being. *Studia psychologica*, ISSN 0039-3320, 2010, vol. 52, no. 2, str. 117-131 (together with Andreja Avsec).
 - The present study examines discrepancies between perceived and ideal aspects of agentic (masculine) and communal (feminine) personality traits, which are central parts of gender schema. In accordance with self-discrepancy theory we hypothesized that these discrepancies would add an important variance to well-being. 260 Slovene high school students and undergraduates completed measures of perceived and ideal agentic and communal personality traits and different indicators of well-being. The results only partly support self-discrepancy theory: after controlling for perceived and ideal aspects of agency and communion, which accounted for up to 40% of variance, only discrepancy in agency accounts for a significant (4%) portion of variance, and that only in negative indicators of well-being in males. The usefulness of the calculated self-discrepancy approach is discussed through the lens of cognitive models of self.
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260064770_Self-discrepancies_in_agentic_and_communal_personality_traits_as_predictors_of_well-being
- Osebnostna podlaga modrosti. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2009, letn. 41, št. 1/2, str. 165-187.
 - Wisdom, one of the most important personality dimensions, has been only very recently put under psychological research scrutiny. The present study investigates the relationship between basic personality dimensions and generativity, a salient and easy to measure indicator of wisdom. The results revealed a rather stable structure of personality – generativity relations. Generativity and wisdom are significantly associated with the majority of basic personality traits including the Big Five factors, the Big Two and the Big One (general factor of personality). The most general personality basis of wisdom represents the general factor of personality on the most general level, the plasticity factor on the next level and openness, extraversion and agreeableness on the level of the Big Five factors. Personality traits explain about 36 percent of the variance in the generativity. Social potency, agreeableness, openness, well-being and achievement are the best special predictors of generativity.
 - Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2009/1_2/10_musek.pdf

- The Rokeach Value Survey in comparative study of Japanese and Slovenian students : towards the underlying structure. *Studia psychologica*, ISSN 0039-3320, 2009, vol. 51, no. 1, str. 53-68. (together with Bojan Musil and Velko S. Rus)
 - The Rokeach Value Survey (RVS) has been thoroughly explored in the context of personality, behavior, social structure and both national and cross-cultural studies. However, different studies are not congruent in the interpretation of its inner structure. The current study examines the similarities and differences in value hierarchies and value structures between comparable groups of Japanese and Slovenian students using RVS. The results indicate a general similarity between the value systems and a similar underlying structure of values in all of the groups explored. Similarities with other value studies again prove convergences in research of value structures. Despite some conceptual difficulties and methodological dilemmas, RVS still shows relevance for value research, especially in the clear division of values into values as standards of behavior (instrumental values) and values as transcendental goals or ideals (terminal values). According to the results of the current study, standards are more culturally variable than goals or ideals.
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260064860_The_Rokeach_Value_Survey_in_comparative_study_of_Japanese_and_Slovenian_students_Towards_the_underlying_structure
- Dimenzije psihičnega blagostanja. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2008, letn. 40, št. 1/2, str. 139-160.
 - Multivariate analyses of well-being (WB), measured by the scales indicating 12 representative variables (life satisfaction, positive affect, negative affect, self-acceptance, interpersonal relations, autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, meaning of life, satisfaction of need for autonomy, need for relatedness, and need for competence), clearly established a stable latent structure. The most salient solution yielded only one general factor of well-being defined by the continuum from negative to the positive signs of well-being. On the next level of generality, two factors appeared, the broad factor of satisfaction and the broad factor of meaning. The multivariate analyses of 71 scale items also produces a strong general factor, highly correlated with the scale general factor. The next promising solution resulted in five further latent dimensions (life satisfaction, negative emotionality, positive emotionality, interpersonal relations, and growth). All extracted higher-order dimensions of WB are substantially associated with the big five factors of personality and their superordinated common factors. The psychological models of well-being are obviously quite redundant sharing the impressive common variance that can be attributed to the general factor of WB.
 - Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2008/1_2/11_musek.pdf
- Duhovna inteligentnost : struktura in povezave. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2008, letn. 40, št. 3/4, str. 259-276.
 - Since the beginning, the mankind is characterized by religious, spiritual and transcendental experience. This experience attracted the interests of many authors during the period of modern psychology and cognitive science, yet it has a rather short history of empirical research. Only recently, the concept of spiritual intelligence (SI) has been more widely promoted in psychology. In the first, theoretical part of the article the major domains and directions in the research of spiritual and related phenomena in psychology, cognitive psychology and neuroscience are outlined. In the second part, the main results of our own empirical research have been reported including the analyses of the structure of the SI and the analyses of the relationships between SI and religiosity, human values, personality dimensions, and well-being.
 - Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2008/3_4/13_musek.pdf

- A general factor of personality : evidence for the Big One in the five-factor model. *Journal of research in personality*, ISSN 0092-6566, Dec. 2007, vol. 41, no. 6, str. 1213-1233.
 - Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses using different personality measures in three samples confirmed the existence of general factor of personality (The Big One) within the five-factor model. The Big One is characterized by high versus low Emotional Stability, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Extraversion, and Openness, and by high versus low higher-order factors of personality, stability, and plasticity. A comprehensive theoretical model of personality structure was therefore proposed with the Big One at the highest level of the hierarchy. The Big One was interpreted as a basic personality disposition that integrates the most general non-cognitive dimensions of personality. It is associated with social desirability, emotionality, motivation, well-being, satisfaction with life, and self-esteem. It also may have deep biological roots, evolutionary, genetic, and neurophysiological.
 - Links: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0092656607000256>
 - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2007.02.003>
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/223173824_A_general_factor_of_personality_Evidence_for_the_Big_One_in_the_Five-Factor_model
- The theories of religion and spirituality in psychology and cognitive sciences. V: JUHANT, Janez (ur.), ŽALEC, Bojan (ur.). *On cultivating faith and science : reflections on two key topics of modern ethics*, (Theologie Ost-West, Bd. 9). Münster: Lit, 2007, str. 223-238, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID [35185506](#)]
 - Since the beginnings, the mankind is characterized by religious, spiritual and transcendental experience. This experience attracted the interests of many authors during the period of modern psychology and cognitive science, yet it has a rather short history of empirical research. The first part of the article briefly outlines the major domains and directions in the research of religious and related phenomena in psychology, cognitive psychology and neuroscience. In the second part, the main results of our own empirical research have been reported including the analyses of the relationships between religiosity, spiritual intelligence, human values, personality dimensions, and well-being.
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260064880_The_theories_of_religion_and_spirituality_in_psychology_and_cognitive_sciences
- Osebnost, samopodoba in psihično zdravje. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2006, letn. 38, št. 1/2, str. 51-75. (together with Andreja Avsec)
 - Psychological health and subjective emotional well-being are central concepts in the frame of positive psychology. Both concepts are multidimensional and both seem to be connected with a variety of personality traits and aspects of self-concept including self-esteem. The aim of this study was the investigation between dimensions of personality and self-concept and the dimensions of psychological well-being and health. A number of correlational and multivariate analyses have been carried out in order to elucidate the relationships between these variables. In general, the results show strong connection between the dimensions of personality and self-concept on the one side and the dimensions of psychological health on the other. The variance of all variables can be reduced in extent of more than 43 percent to only two major common factors. The first factor is represented by emotional stability (neuroticism) and its components (anxiety, depression) and negative affect, while the second factor loaded primarily positive aspects of self-concept, self-esteem, positive affect, and energy or extraversion. In similar manner, the canonical variates drawn from the set of personality and self-concept dimensions explained to a great extent the variance in the set of psychological health and well-being dimensions. Confirmatory factor analysis also validated the unifactor solution of

the psychological health measures, and, moreover, the personality and self-concept dimensions accounted for more than 81 percent of the variance in resulting dimension of low versus high psychological health. Casual relations between personality factors, self-concept, and psychological health measures have been also confirmed in our analyses. According to the results of the study, we may conclude that the personality, self-concept, and psychological health have much in common. All three concepts are theoretically and empirically interpreted and the most important common dimensions of them should be reasonable attributed to personal-emotional superdimensions (closely resembling dimensions of positive and negative affect) forming the top of the multidimensional hierarchically organized psychological structure.

- Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2006/1_2/musek_avsec.pdf
- Generalne dimenzije osebnosti in subjektivno emocionalno blagostanje (Basic personality dimensions and subjective emotional well-being). *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2005, letn. 37, št. 1/4, str. 319-338. [COBISS.SI-ID [229345536](#)]
 - The present study was conducted in order to clarify the relationship between basic personality dimensions including higher-order alpha and beta factor and dimensions of subjective emotional well-being (SWB). The results confirmed the hypothesis that personality dimensions are strongly connected with SWB, especially neuroticisms and extraversion among Big five, as well as both higher-order factors of personality. Neuroticism and extraversion predicted SWB dimensions approximately as good as all Big five dimensions, and as both higher-order factors. The results are in line with theories of that emphasize the role of personality in formation of SWB.
 - Link: http://www.anthropos.si/anthropos/2005/1_4/musek_janek.pdf
- Slovenia under a psychomicroscope : recent research on personality and value dimensions. *Psychologische Beiträge*, ISSN 0033-3018, 2004, vol. 46, suppl. 1, str. 89-102, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID [26370146](#)]
 - An extensive research concerning the personality dimensions and values of Slovenian population has been conducted in the past decade. The comparison of Slovenian samples with others (European and non-European) showed some significant differences in basic personality dimensions. Slovenians are characterized by relatively pronounced introversion (-E), and psychoticism (P). This combination of basic personality dimensions could be at least statistically associated with some other national characteristics (relatively high rates of suicide, depression, alcoholism, traffic accidents, independence seeking and creativity). The research of values yielded a definite hierarchical structure of value universe, which turned out to be relatively stable in different national and cultural contexts. In our studies, we also found clear relationships between value orientations, political affiliation and religious adherence. The congruencies as well as differences in our comparative research of personality and value dimensions can be explained in terms of our basic model of national and cultural characteristics.
 - Link: <http://citeweb.info/20040799134>
 - http://www.pabst-publishers.de/psychology-science/supp01-2004/ps_supp1_2004_089-102.pdf
 - <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260065024> Slovenia under a psychomicroscope recent research on personality and value dimensions
 - <https://www.questia.com/library/journal/1P3-726491821/slovenia-under-a-psychomicroscope-recent-research>
- Ekspertni pogled na vlogo vrednot v vzgojno izobraževalnem sistemu. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 2003, letn. 35, št. 1/4, str. 97-142. (together with Kristijan Musek Lešnik)
 - An exploratory study was designed in order to establish expert opinions about the role of values in the education. According to the expert judgements, the

formation of values and value systems contributes to the accomplishment of highest educational goals more than any other component of education. It is also very important in relation to basic existential and civilizatory standards of humanity. The majority of experts share the opinion, that the values should be more thoroughly integrated into the educational and schooling system. In this respect, the experts especially stressed the integration of the values of personal growth, environmental concern, social welfare, dignity of life, multiculturalism, democracy, health, traditional ethics and intellectuality. The experts further shared the opinion, that the formation of values is influenced by parents and family in the first place, and after this by educational institutions, peers, other institutions, media and church. Nevertheless, the experts expressed the need for more intensive influence of educational institutions in relation to the value system formation of the individual.

- Link:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/285701090_Expert_View_of_the_Role_of_Values_in_the_Educational_System
- The examples from NDE research in Slovenia. V: KONONENKO, Igor (ur.), JERMAN, Igor (ur.). *Mind-body studies : proceedings of 6th International Conference on Cognitive Science, Ljubljana, 13-17th October 2003*. Ljubljana: Institut "Jožef Stefan", 2003, str. 136-139, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID [23300450](#)]
 - NDE research in Slovenia followed two lines: the analysis of the content of NDE self-reports and the analyses of the appraisals or ratings of NDE obtained by different samples of subjects. In this paper, some results of the research done by author and his colleagues are briefly reviewed. The results confirmed the well-known robust episodic structure of NDE reports, showed a substantial degree of psychological proximity of NDE and belief in NDE in Slovenian subjects. The results also showed that the subjects implicitly categorize NDE phenomenon in distinctive relations to other special phenomena being under research.
 - Link:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283462851_Examples_from_NDE_research_in_Slovenia
- Injury proneness and personality. *Nordic journal of psychiatry*, ISSN 0803-9488, 2001, vol. 55, no. 3, str. 157-161. (together with Andrej Marušič and Gisli H. Gudjonsson)
 - The aim of this research was to investigate some personality factors among groups of 43 physically injured inpatients and 43 non-injured hospital-based controls. The participants completed the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) and the Coping Styles Questionnaire (CSQ). Logistic regression was used to compare the two groups on six psychological risk factors. The univariate regression models suggested three possible risk factors: extraversion, sensitization, and avoidance coping style. The multivariate regression model supported only extraversion and sensitization of emotion. Next, patients in the experimental group were questioned about whether they had considered preventive measures before the accident and whether they felt responsible for their injuries. Correlation analysis showed that introverted subjects felt more responsible for the sustained injuries than their extraverted counterparts. Sensitizers and subjects who scored high on psychoticism, neuroticism, and emotional coping had not considered preventive measures as often as others. Finally, the principal component analysis of risk factors was used to extract two correlates of injury-prone behaviour: extraversion and sensitized avoidance. It was concluded that psychological factors play an important role in predicting injury that is significant enough to require inpatient treatment. Two potential mechanisms of psychological impact have been suggested, notably distraction in extraverted subjects and overestimation in sensitizing avoiders.

- Links:
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/11532006_Injury_proneness_and_personality
 - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08039480152036029>
 - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11827609>
 - <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08039480152036029?journalCode=ipsc20>
- Self-concept and academic achievement : Slovenia and France. *Personality and Individual Differences*, ISSN 0191-8869. [Print ed.], 2001, vol. 30, no. 5, str. 887-899. (together with Darja Kobal Grum)
 - According to research evidence, self-concept and academic achievement are mutually interdependent. Some investigations also found national differences concerning the relationship between academic success and self-concept. In the present study, we tested the hypothesis that academic achievement affects different components of self-concept. Further, we investigated the possible influence of nationality (Slovenia, France) in modifying the relationship between academic achievement and self-concept. The results of two-factor (academic achievement×nationality) analyses of variance and discriminant analyses showed significant correlations between academic achievement and various indices of self-concept, which varied in a nationality-dependent fashion. The French subjects exceeded Slovenians in some domains of self-concept (i.e. verbal, academic, relations with same sex peers, relations with parents, religion and spirituality, and general self-concept), while Slovenian subjects exceeded French subjects in the domain of problem solving and creativity. There was no significant difference between both national samples in self-esteem. Also, the French subjects exceeded Slovenian pupils in general academic achievement. The results were interpreted on the grounds of theoretical expectations related to the formation of self-concept and academic achievement, as well as on the basis of national differences in the school system and personality structure.
 - Links: [http://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869\(00\)00081-7](http://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(00)00081-7)
 - <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0191886900000817>
- Political and religious adherence in relation to individual values. *Studia psychologica*, ISSN 0039-3320, 1998, 40, 1/2, str: 47-59.
 - Since the beginning of organised religious and political life, value orientations have been an integral part of the programs of religious and political movements or leaders. Differences in value orientations have been traditionally reported for religious people and atheists, conservatives and liberals (radicals), rightists and leftists, democratic and authoritarian political movements. Thus, a question might be raised whether political and religious preferences are substantially related to value orientations of individuals. The results of our studies confirmed significant connections between political and religious adherence and value orientation of Slovenian subjects. Groups of subjects with different political orientation differed clearly in the rated importance of single values and common value categories. Thus, leftist political orientation and non-religiosity correlated with the higher importance of dionysian values (dealing with hedonism, materialism, success and social power orientation), while rightist political orientation and religiosity correlated with the higher importance of apollonian values (moral, pro-social, cultural and personal fulfillment orientation). The results are discussed also in the context of the ongoing ideological and sociopolitical changes and developments in Slovenia and other post-communist ("transitional") societies in Europe.
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260064595_Political_and_religious_adherence_in_relation_to_individual_values

- The impact of transitional changes on value systems in Postcommunist Europe : the implications for the higher education reform processes. V: *Perspectives in higher education reform : based upon the sixth annual conference held in prague, Czech Republic, November 3-6, 1996*. [Warszawa]: Central and East European Center: Alliance of university for democracy, 1997, str. 15-21. [COBISS.SI-ID [4744546](#)]
 - The shifts in value orientation are often coupled with extensive changes in social, political and economic system. The value orientation of Slovene population has undergone significant alterations during the transition period (1988 - 1994). The results of empirical research showed the shifts in value system on the level of single values as well on the levels of more general value categories. The importance of dionysian category (embracing hedonistic and potency values) increased in the period from 1988 to 1994. Among more specific categories the significance of values concerning social status, sensualism, patriotism, security, and social affiliation has raised especially. The results clearly confirm the hypothesis that some major changes - although not very dramatic - in value orientation occurred recently in our society. They can be summarized as a general trend toward more pronounced individualism, hedonism and nationalism. The changes in value orientation are consonant with the economical, political and other social changes. The traditional values of the academic ethos are in opposition not only to the totalitarian ideologies of all kinds, but are also in discord with extreme and unrestrained individualism and hedonism. The academic values like truth, freedom, progress, knowledge, creativity, tolerance, respect for the individual, culture, self-fulfillment, solidarity and justice could be regarded therefore as moderators and even serious barriers for unrestricted growth of hedonistic, materialistic and power-seeking attitudes. The higher education could take a prominent role in stabilizing the transition processes in post-communist countries and prevent the possible dangerous developments leading to further social anomia.
 - Link: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Janek_Musek2/publication/271516189_The_impact_of_transitional_changes_on_value_systems_in_Postcommunist_Europe_the_implications_for_the_higher_education_reform_processes/links/56392e9a08aed5314d221cdb?origin=publication_list
- Osebnostne poteze in vrednotne usmeritve. *Psihološka obzorja*, ISSN 1318-1874. [Tiskana izd.], maj 1994, vol. 3, št. 1, str. 13-28.
 - The relationship between personality traits and ratings of different values, value categories and types were examined in the present study. The overall results showed in the rule low or modest correlations between two sets of variables. A considerable number of these correlations revealed significant connections between personality traits and other personal variables (age, gender, education). Among the personality traits showing the highest correlations with the rating of different values and value categories were primary factors affectia, dominance, surgency, super-ego strength, premsia, and self-sufficiency. The results are in accord with the previous findings indicating only modest connections between individual value orientations and personality traits. Both sets of variables being investigated in the present study obviously belong to the rather independent areas of individual's personality.
 - Link: <http://www.dlib.si/details/URN:NBN:SI:doc-3HGB8W4N/>
- Paranormalni, transcendentni in drugi posebni pojavi: odnos do njih, stopnja prepričanja vanje in njihovo miselno razvrščanje (preliminarna raziskava). *Psihološka obzorja*, ISSN 1318-1874. [Tiskana izd.], 1994, vol. 3, št. 2, str. 17-33.
 - Paranormal and transcendent phenomena aroused interest and fascination in all civilizations, cultures and historical periods. They have been the subject of concern for religion, philosophy, the arts, and occult learning much more than for science. The scientific research of them has been initiated with the

establishment of parapsychology, and only recently they became the subject of serious research in well-established disciplines from physics and physiology to psychology. In our country the systematic research of paranormal and transcendent phenomena has been missing so far. In the present study, a special questionnaire has been applied in order to discover, how the respondents (the sample was roughly representative for Slovene population) rated the probability of the existence of listed paranormal and transcendent phenomena, how they categorize them and also, how their rating and appraisals depend on personal characteristics. The results showed a wide range in the adjudged probability of rated phenomena, from the very probable ones (such as presentiments, telepathy, bioenergetic phenomena) to the very improbable (magic, transsubstantiation, vampirism). Multivariate analysis of the ratings yielded dimensions and clusters that roughly resemble the official categorization of paranormal and transcendent phenomena. The results also showed the influence of gender, age and personality traits.

- Links: <https://repozitorij.uni-lj.si/IzpisGradiva.php?id=66271>
- <http://www.dlib.si/details/URN:NBN:SI:doc-DJST0T6C>
- Vrednotne orientacije skozi življenje. *Psihološka obzorja*, ISSN 1318-1874. [Tiskana izd.], okt. 1993, vol. 2, št. 2, str. 25-35. (together with Petra Lešnik Musek and Kristijan Musek Lešnik)
 - The relationship between value orientations and the developmental stages of adult individuals are still unsatisfactorily investigated. In our study an attempt was made to establish, how the persons of different ages rate the importance of cardinal values, value types and value orientations. It was hypothesized that in the field of values a developmental hierarchy could exist extending from hedonistic and potency values to the moral and fulfillment values. The overall results obtained by this study show the general decrease of the importance of dionysian values (hedonistic and potency values) and a relative increase of apollonian values (moral and especially fulfillment values). Consequently we could confirm the conception of the developmental hierarchy of individual values.
- Dimensions of personality and value orientations. V: MARJANOVIČ UMEK, Ljubica (ur.), ŽAGAR, Drago (ur.). *Department of psychology : 40 years : collection of scientific papers*. Ljubljana: Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Psychology, 1992, str. 11-27. [COBISS.SI-ID [7411042](#)]
 - The psychological research in the domain of human values has strongly been increasing in the past decades. Nevertheless, many of that research subjects have not been satisfactorily explained by now. The aim of the presented studies and investigations was therefore a further clarification of the relationship between values and value orientations on the one and the personality traits and dimensions on the other side. More precisely, the connections between value ratings and the following personality variables were investigated: age, gender, intelligence, stylistic traits and dynamic traits. The results drawn from our investigations showed a considerable agreement with the results of previous research concerning the nature and the structure of individual values. Some well-established and psychologically meaningful general dimensions of the structure of human values have been extracted by means of various multivariate analyses. Further studies revealed numerous connections between the dimensions of values and the variables of personality: cultural background, age, gender, stylistic and dynamic traits. For the most part, however, the significant correlations obtained were moderate or low. No relationship of value ratings to any other personal variable was found, which could suggest a very close connection. It could be stated therefore, that value orientations are not merely reflections of any other basic domain of personality. Most probably, values represent a rather autonomous and heterogeneously influenced factor of

our psychological and personological universe. They are in a complex and manifold manner related to other psychological variables, but they cannot be reduced to them.

- Link:
- Temeljne kategorije in dimenzije vrednot ter vrednostne usmerjenosti. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 1986, letn. 16, št. 1/2, str. 49-57.
 - Several important theoretical models aid classifications of human values were described and analysed in the first section of the present study. In the second section, the empirical findings drawn from multivariate experiments were shown and discussed. The results were obtained on the basis of personal importance-nonimportance ratings for 37 dominant values. Multivariate analyses of rating correlations between different values thus established a number of clusters of values defined on the ground of underlying common factors or dimensions. A new classification of human values was then proposed. The classification distinguishes between two major classes, the personal and the social values respectively. The personal values include euthymic values (hedonistic, utilitarian, materialistic, lucrative, adventurous), expansive life-values (biocentric and sociocentric values), values of individuation (knowledge, self-actualization, creativity, autonomy) and cultural individual values (aesthetic, spiritual, professional). The social values include societal values (order, morality, authority, tradition), family-life values, values of peace and welfare and values of social progress (progressistic, democratic, egalitarian values).
- Psihološka pojmovanja in razlage metaforične simbolike. *Anthropos*, ISSN 0587-5161, 1977, letn. 7, št. 5/6, str. 45-68, ilustr., 1978, letn. 8, št. 1/2, str. 81-103, 1978, letn. 8, št. 3/4, str. 127-148.
 - Fundamental psychological questions concerning the explication of metaphorical symbolism are formulated and discussed. The topics of the first part of the paper are the problems of defining the crucial concepts, the concepts of symbol and metaphor. In this part, the dialectical definitory unit of symbol relation is also described. In the second part, the classifications of metaphorical meaning are explicated, revealing thereby the results of author's factor analysis of metaphorical meaning. The third part includes a brief view of most important conceptions and theories of metaphorical symbolism. A critical evaluation of those conceptions is formulated and new theoretical starting points are recommended. In the first line, the inner connectedness between symbolic phenomena and other cognitive processes must be fully considered. The basic human capacity of perceiving relations between events might be regarded as common link between symbolism and other cognitive functions.
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