

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS OF ATTACHMENT STYLES

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The purpose of this report is to present a new psychodiagnostic instrument for attachment styles, adapted into Ukrainian. The original version of the Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ) was first developed in German by Van Oudenhoven, Hofstra, and Bakker in 2003, and the adaptation was based on its English version [1; 2]. In the Ukrainian version, it was named the “Опитувальник стилів прив’язаності (ОСП-22)”. The keys to the questionnaire are provided in the original publication on adaptation. ОСП-22 [3].

The following methods were used for the adaptation procedure: exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, analysis of reliability and internal consistency of scales according to Cronbach's α and McDonald's Ω criteria, and descriptive statistics methods. The procedure consisted of all the necessary stages of adaptation: descriptive, verification of reliability and internal consistency of scales, exploratory analysis of factor structure with assessment of its correlational relationships, and confirmatory stage, which allowed verifying the quality of the model and constructing its path diagram.

The study sample consisted of $n = 467$ respondents. The ОСП-22 methodology has 22 items and allows measuring four attachment styles in percentage terms (relative to 100% expression of each), including the main domains: secure, anxious, avoidant, and disorganized attachment styles. Participants' responses are rated on a five-point Likert scale from 1 to 5.

The concurrent validity of ОСП-22 was not assessed due to the lack of Ukrainian-language adaptations and freely available tools for comparing questionnaire constructs. The adaptation also included an assessment of test norms, a description of the structural features of the methodology, and work with specific items. Keys and formulas for calculating results on the scales are provided.

The assessment of the reliability and internal consistency of the scales showed reliable coefficients: secure attachment style scale: Cronbach's α (.82)

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and McDonald's Ω (.83), avoidant style: Cronbach's α (.83) and McDonald's Ω (.84), anxious style: Cronbach's α (.82) and McDonald's Ω (.82), and disorganized attachment style: Cronbach's α (.83) and McDonald's Ω (.84).

At the exploratory stage of the analysis, it was found that items 3, 7, and 15 did not correspond to the scales to which they had been previously assigned by the developers. However, the preliminary stage of the analysis established that this did not affect their reliability. An individual researcher must first check the performance of these items on their sample and decide whether to keep them or not.

The factor loadings explained parts of the variance for the secure attachment style factor - 15.2%, for the avoidant factor 14.4%, for the anxious factor 11.4%, and for the disorganized factor 13.4%. Assessment of interfactor correlations: secure – avoidant (.24), secure – disorganized (-.55), secure – anxious (-.16), avoidant – disorganized (-.2), avoidant – anxious (-.39), disorganized – anxious (.31).

The confirmatory stage of the analysis determined the quality and fit indices of the constructed questionnaire model: RMSEA = .09; SRMR = .09; CFI = 0.82; TLI = 0.79; χ^2 (p) = .001. According to these indices, the model obtained from our sample can be further improved. However, it is worth checking these models depending on the sample.

In conclusion, this report presents the results of adapting the psychodiagnostic tool “Опитувальник стилів прив’язаності ОСП-22” for measuring attachment styles in Ukrainian. The original version was developed in German, and its English-language counterpart is called the Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ) by Van Oudenhoven, Hofstra, and Bakker (2003). The tool allows you to measure the dominant attachment style among the four main domains: secure, anxious, avoidant, and disorganized. All the necessary steps for successful adaptation were taken: descriptive stage, reliability testing of scales, exploratory analysis of factor structure and correlation relationships, confirmatory stage of model quality testing (construction of a path diagram of the questionnaire).

References:

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