

# Motivace k myslivecké činnosti ve vztahu k osobnostním rysům

## Motivation to Hunting in Relation to Personality Traits

**František Baumgartner, Michaela Krakovská**

Katedra psychologie, Filozofická fakulta, Ostravská univerzita, Ostrava

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**Abstrakt** Příspěvek se věnuje tématu motivace k myslivecké činnosti, přičemž je sledována role různých motivů myslivosti a jejich souvislost s charakteristikami osobnosti. Výzkumu se zúčastnilo celkem 503 osob, z toho bylo 112 žen a 391 mužů. Data byla získána původním dotazníkem zjišťujícím motivaci k myslivosti a dotazníkem HEXACO, který měří šest dimenzí osobnosti. Na základě faktorové analýzy bylo odvozeno pět motivačních tendencí k myslivosti. Nejsilnějšími jsou motivy uznání a sdílení. Zjištění ukazují rozdílné vztahy motivů k osobnostním dimenzím. Častější jsou negativní korelace. Motiv prestiže negativně koreluje s poctivostí – pokorou, podobně je to u motivu agrese, který navíc ještě koreluje se svědomitostí. Z pozitivních korelací jsou nejsilnější vztahy motivů rozptýlení a agrese s emocionalitou. Pozorovat lze další signifikantní korelace, většinou se však jedná o slabé vztahy.

**Klíčová slova** motivace, myslivecká činnost, osobnostní rysy.

**Abstract** Organized hunting activity has become a phenomenon in the Czech Republic during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Foreign studies aimed at hunting disclosed various motives for hunting (e. g. Hinrichs et al., 2021). Motivation is closely related to personality traits, so we were interested in the relation between hunting motives and personality traits in Czech hunters. Research was oriented to study which motivational tendencies are applied in the motivation for hunting and how they relate to each other. It was also examined whether there were differences between men and women in motivation. The crucial question was the relation between motives for hunting and personality traits. The sample consisted of 503 respondents, of whom 112 were women (22.27 %) and 391 were men (77.73 %). The

sample was obtained using snowball technique, self-selection, and occasional selection. The data were obtained by the original Scale of hunting motives (Scale HM) and the HEXACO questionnaire (Ashton & Lee, 2009). The introductory questions concerned demographics and information about hunting activities. The Scale of hunting motives consists of 30 items. Respondents answer on a five-point Likert scale. The questionnaire was inspired by the Volunteer Motivation Inventory (McEwin & Jacobsen-D'Arcy, 2002). The HEXACO questionnaire consists of 60 items. It measures six basic dimensions of personality (honesty-humility, emotionality, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience). The data was obtained electronically using Google forms. The analysis of principal components of Scale HM identified five motivational tendencies: appreciation (self-esteem); prestige (excitement); distraction (relaxation); aggression (hostility) and sharing (affiliation). Appreciation and sharing proved to be the dominant motives, while aggression was the weakest. The results show different relationships between motives and personality dimensions. Negative correlations are more common. The motive of prestige negatively correlates with honesty - humility, similarly to the motive of aggression, which also correlates with conscientiousness. The strongest positive correlations between distraction and emotionality. Other significant correlations can be observed, but most of them are weak. The findings showed significant differences in motives between men and women. Compared to men, women have stronger motives for sharing and relaxing. The men above score in the prestige motive. The connections between hunting motives and personality dimensions are mostly consistent with how the dimensions of the HEXACO model are characterized (Ashton et al., 2000; Ashton & Lee, 2007). But we observe rather weaker relations of the examined variables, pointing out that greater role in developing the motives of hunters can be attributed to other factors. Limits of the research is the use of Scale of hunting motives, which is in development and additional psychometric verification is required. The internal consistency of multiple subscales does not reach the optimal value. The sample was large, which is an indisputable advantage. On the other hand, it was not a random selection, and this reduces the possibility of generalization of the results.

**Key words** hunting, motives of hunting, personality traits.