

Contextual Intelligence Profile™ Technical Brief

Overview

The Contextual Intelligence Profile™ has been used to assess contextual intelligence of individuals and organizations since 2008. The primary objective of the Contextual Intelligence Profile™ is to assess the frequency each the 12 contextual intelligence behaviors are practiced. The Contextual Intelligence Circumplex™ (Figure 1) identifies the overarching framework that is ultimately organized around 12 behaviors related to three-time orientations - hindsight, insight, and foresight (Figure 2).

Instrument Psychometrics

The Contextual Intelligence Profile™ (CIP™) has undergone minor revisions and edits based on the evolution of the Contextual Intelligence Circumplex™. A full description of the psychometric properties of the CIP™ can be found in a 2017 study published in the *International Journal of Healthcare Management*, DOI: 10.1080/20479700.2017.1309819. The 48 item CIP™ was found to have an internal consistency (Cronbach alpha) of $\alpha=.92$, with an item analysis ranging from $\alpha=.914$ to $\alpha=.918$. This indicates very strong internal consistency-reliability. Kaiser–Myers–Olkin’s (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy with Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity was used to determine the suitability of a factor analysis (KMO = 0.93; with Bartlett’s $(X^2 = 2756.63_{(66)}, p=.001)$, which was found to be satisfactory and further establishes construct validity. Therefore, Exploratory Factor Analysis of the 48 items organized the behaviors into three factors. The alpha scores for the items once organized into the three factors ranged from $\alpha=.74$ to $\alpha=.84$, indicating good internal consistency-reliability. Convergent validity of the factor-based model was established using Pearson r correlations which ranged from $r=.17$ to $r=.63$. $p=.000$. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA, with Tukey Post-hoc) establish significant differences between factors, which demonstrates concurrent validity of the factor-based model (i.e., Figure 2).

A second study in 2022 (DOI: 10.1080/20479700.2022.2086722) on a different population reported that a Cronbach coefficient alpha for the 48-item CIP™ was $\alpha = .935$ with an item analysis ranging from $\alpha = .933$ to $.937$; the Cronbach coefficient alpha for the aggregate means of the 12-behaviors was $\alpha = .92$ with an item analysis ranging from $\alpha = .90$ to $.92$, indicating strong internal consistency-reliability. Pearson r correlation coefficients for all 48 items ranged from $r = .193$ to $.781$, $p = .001$; for the aggregate 12 behaviors $r = .22$ to $.77$, $p = .001$, indicating convergent validity. Kaiser–Myers Olkin’s (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy for the aggregate means of the 12 behaviors was 0.927 and Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity was significant ($X^2 = 1195.04_{(66)}, p=.001$) confirming that the 12 behaviors show common variance, suggesting factorability and construct validity.

Note: Several additional (external) researchers have evaluated CI for validity and reliability in different settings and multiple industries (e.g., banking, nursing, and higher education) and the CI items have been found to be valid and reliable across those industries as well.

Summary

The CIP™ has been peer-reviewed by multiple researchers in different industries and its psychometrics rigorously evaluated and is a reliable and valid measurement of the frequency contextual intelligence behaviors are practiced.

For more information on the CIP™ visit www.matthewkutz.com/research

To purchase the CIP™ for personal use or organizational and talent development initiatives and training bulk discounts are available.