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ITALIAN BIG FIVE INVENTORY. PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ITALIAN ADAPTATION OF THE BIG FIVE INVENTORY (BFI)

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MEASURING THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PROFITABILITY OF GAMBLING: THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE GAMBLING ATTITUDE SCALE

Caterina Primi, Maria Anna Donati, Irene Bellini, Chiara Busdraghi & Francesca Chiesi

PROFESSIONAL NURSES'S WORK FAMILY CONFLICT: BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL DEMANDS AND RESOURCES

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Introduction: The subject of work-family conflict (w.f.c.) has become ever more central in organizational studies, and this is also due to the significant changes in the workforce. With regard to nursing staff, as Grzywacz et al. (2006) highlight, the presence of personal experiences of w.f.c. may fuel, on the one hand, an intention to quit the job, and on the other, feelings of dissatisfaction which in turn may lead to a worsening of work performance. The aim of the present study is to verify the effect of some possible determinants of w.f.c.: workload and emotional charge as work demands; support from colleagues and from management as work resources. **Methods:** The research was carried out by administering a questionnaire to 294 nurses working in two large hospitals in Northern Italy. The tool considered the following variables: w.f.c., workload, emotional charge, the support of management and colleagues. To test the effect of these variables on w.f.c., subsequent to some preliminary analyses (performed with **Pasw18**), path analysis was used (**Lisrel 8.72**). **Results:** The model's fit indexes were satisfactory and the results highlight above all the importance of the support of management in reducing w.f.c., which seems primarily determined by emotional charge as well as by workload. **Conclusions:** The results suggest that nursing staff management policies could achieve the objective of reducing w.f.c. through support actions, training and implementation of family-friendly policies.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNAL VALIDATION OF THE ITALIAN VERSION OF THE COMPULSIVE BUYING SCALE (VALANCE, D'ASTOUS AND FORTIER, 1988)

Roberta Biolcati & Giannino Melotti

Background: compulsive shopping consists of repetitive impulsive and excessive buying, leading to personal and family distress (Billieux et al., 2008). In the present research, the factor structure of the Compulsive Buying Scale (Valence et al., 1988) in an Italian sample was assessed in order to outline an Italian measurement scale for compulsive shopping. Methods: 551 subjects (M = 146, F = 405) took part in the study by online sampling. Confirmatory Factor Analyses were performed; ANOVA analyses were conducted in order to analyse the socio-demographics differences on CBS data. Results: The results of CFA show a second-order-factor solution of the Italian version of the Valence CBS. Conclusions: the present study confirms the internal validity of the Italian CBS. The socio-demographics differences on CBS were discussed.

ITALIAN VALIDATION OF THE EXERCISE DEPENDENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Silvana Grandi, Cecilia Clementi, Mariagrazia Benassi & Jenny Guidi

Introduction: Exercise dependence has been defined as a craving for physical activity characterized by a multidimensional and maladaptive pattern of exercise that may affect both physical and psychological health. Over recent years several measures have been developed for assessing exercise dependence. Among them, the Exercise Dependence Questionnaire (EDQ) has been validated and extensively used in the UK/European population, showing good psychometric properties. The aims of the present study are to validate the Italian version of the EDQ in a representative sample and to provide some validation against measures of eating dysfunctions, personality characteristics, and psychological distress potentially related to exercise behaviour. Methods: Participants were 259 volunteer subjects (mean age 29.9 ± 7.9 years) reporting a wide variety of exercise behaviours. Participants completed the following self-report questionnaires: the Exercise Dependence Questionnaire (EDQ), the Eating Disorder Inventory II (EDI-2), the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI), and the Symptom Questionnaire (SQ). Results: Principal components analysis produced 6 factors which explained the 61.8% of the total variance. The internal reliability for all the 29 items was high ($\alpha = 0.923$). When the EDQ was validated against the other measures, a relationship between exercise dependence and both disordered eating and personality characteristics was found. There was no significant relation to psychological distress. Conclusions: These findings substantially confirmed the validity of the conceptualization of exercise dependence within a multidimensional framework. More research is needed to further explore the conceptualization of exercise dependence and its relationships to both personality and psychological aspects.

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SEPARATION ANXIETY SYMPTOM INVENTORY IN ITALIAN CHILDREN

Daphne Chessa, Daniela Di Riso, Elisa Delvecchio, Adriana Lis & Andrew R. Eisen

The aim of this study was to explore the reliability and validity of a modified version of the Separation Anxiety Symptom Inventory suitable for children (SASI-C) (SASI; Silove, Manicavasagar, O'Connell, Blaszczyński, Wagner & Henry, 1993). The SASI-C was administered to a community sample of 289 Italian children, aged 6-10 years. An exploratory factor analysis yielded two interpretable factors. The internal consistency of the SASI-C and the two factors were adequate. Correlation between the SASI-C and the Italian Fear Survey Schedule for Children (FSSC-IT, Di Riso, Salcuni, Chessa & Lis, 2010) was calculated to assess validity.

ITALIAN BIG FIVE INVENTORY. PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ITALIAN ADAPTATION OF THE BIG FIVE INVENTORY (BFI)

Alessandro Ubbiali, Carlo Chiorri, Patricia Hampton & Deborah Donati

This study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Italian version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI), a 44-item self-administered tool designed to measure the Big Five factors of personality. Internal consistency and unidimensionality of the scales, factor structure, factorial equivalence to the English original and to the German, Dutch and Spanish translations and association of scale scores with demographic variables were examined in a large community sample ($n = 1023$). Construct validity and test-retest reliability were also assessed in two further samples ($n = 64$ and $n = 64$). Evidence for the Italian BFI reliability, validity and cross-cultural applicability was found. Although some key issues still need to be investigated (e.g., predictive validity), results suggested that the Italian BFI retains the sound psychometric properties of the English original and thus can be confidently used as a quick, efficient and flexible tool for assessing personality traits both when administration time is limited and for research purposes.

MEASURING THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PROFITABILITY OF GAMBLING: THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE GAMBLING ATTITUDE SCALE

Caterina Primi, Maria Anna Donati, Irene Bellini, Chiara Busdraghi & Francesca Chiesi

Delfabbro and Thrupp (2003) developed the Gambling Attitude Scale (GAS), a 9 item test to measure gambling's economic perception with adolescents. The aim of the present paper was to measure the psychometric properties of the Italian version. The scale was administered to 981 high school students (64% Males; Mean Age = 16.57). Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis revealed the two-factor structure

(Unprofitability and Profitability) in line with the original scale. The reliability coefficients of the scale and subscales were adequate. Criterion validity was assessed

considering the relationship between GAS scores (as well as subscale scores), gambling behaviour indices, and sensation seeking measure. The overall findings of the present study provide evidences that the Italian version of the GAS is a reliable and valid instrument to measure adolescents' economic opinions on gambling.