e-Poster Walk: Personality and Personality Disorders

EW0436

Validation of the Arabic version of the oxford happiness inventory among undergraduates in Kuwait

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Introduction　The Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI) 29-Item, each involving the selection of four options that are different for each item. Although there is an Arabic version, it is not identical to the original version in terms of the number of items and response.
Objectives　to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Arabic adaptation OHI and its factorial structure in undergraduate sample.
Methods　The participants were 720 first year undergraduate Kuwaitis: 360 males mean age = 20.38 ± 1.60 and 360 females; mean age = 19.71 ± 1.39 (t = 5.87, $P < 0.001$). The Arabic version of OHI (Argyle, Martin, & Crossland) was administered to participants. The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the OHI with Life Orientation Test (LOT-R, Adult Hope Scale (AHS), Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) were assessed as well as divergent validity of the OHI with Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II)
Results　Internal consistency was satisfactory for the OHI (Cronbach's alpha =0.87) for males and (Cronbach's alpha = 0.86) for females. The results revealed no significant gender differences on happiness (F= 1.77, $P > 05$). Principal component analyses (PCA) showed that a seven-component solution explains %50.50 of the total variance for males and 51.47% for females. The OHI positively correlates with the following variables: SWLS ($r = .52$), LOT-R (r = 0.56) AHS ($r = .48$) while the OHI correlates negatively with BDI-II ($r = -54$).
Conclusions　Findings confirm that the OHI provides satisfactory validation, and thus it can be recommended as a measure of happiness among Arab samples.
Disclosure of interest　The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Portuguese validation of the Perfectionism Self Presentation Scale

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Introduction　Perfectionist Self Presentation represents the interpersonal expression of perfectionism wherein individuals engage in strategies that promote their supposed perfection and conceal their perceived imperfections (Hewitt et al., 2003).
Objective　To investigate the psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the Perfectionist Self Presentation Scale/PSPS.
Methods　Two hundred and eighty-six university students (69.2% females; mean age=21.09±2.133) answered the Portuguese preliminary version of the PSPS, and the Portuguese validated versions of: Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales, Dirty Dozen and Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale. To study the temporal stability, 30 participants (66.7% females) answered the PSPS again after six weeks. SPSS and MPlus were used.
Results　The PSPS Cronbach alpha was .91. The test-retest correlation coefficient was .66 ($P < .01$). Exploratory factor analysis resulted in a three dimension's model (χ^2 = 1974.015, $P < .01$; RMSEA = 0.079, 90% CI = 0.069–0.088; CFI = 0.869; TLI = 0.812; SRMR = 0.046). The three factors presented good internal consistency: F1 Perfectionist self-presentation (PSPS; a = .85), F2 Interpersonal Concern over mistakes (ICM; a = .79); F3 Perfectionist image (PI; a = .70).
PSP and ICM (and PI with fewer significant coefficients and lower magnitudes) were moderately to highly correlate with personal standards, concern over mistakes, doubts about action, self-oriented perfectionism and social prescribed perfectionism ($\geq .40$). Correlations with narcissism and machiavellianism, anxiety and stress were moderate ($r = .30$) (all $P < .01$).
Conclusions　The Portuguese version of PSPS has good reliability and validity, with the factorial model presenting an acceptable fit (Hair et al., 2004). It could be very useful both in clinical and research contexts, namely in an ongoing research project on the relationship between perfectionism and interpersonal functioning.
Disclosure of interest　The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Confirmatory factor analysis of NEO-FFI-20 in a Portuguese sample

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Introduction　The Five-Factor Model organizes human personality traits under a comprehensive framework of five dimensions–neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. The dimensions are empirical generalizations of enduring differences in behavioural, emotional and cognitive patterns between individuals. The Portuguese version of the NEO-Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI-20) is increasingly used as it is the shortest version to evaluate the "Big 5".
Objective　To investigate the reliability and the validity of the Portuguese version of NEO-FFI-20-item (Bertoquini & Pais Ribeiro) in a Portuguese sample, using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis (EFA and CFA).
Methods　747 participants [417 (55.8%) women; mean age = 42.13 ± 12.349 years] answered an online survey which included the NEO-FFI-20 and socio-demographic questions. The total sample was randomly divided in two sub-samples (sample A, n = 373; sample B, n = 374). Sample A was used to EFA and sample B was used to CFA.
Results　The Portuguese version of NEO-FFI-20, excluding items 14 and 16, had an acceptable fit to the data (χ^2/df = 2.28; TLI = .88; CFI = .90; RMSEA = .06; $P = .059$). The internal consistency analysis resulted in: Neuroticism, α = .68; Extraversion, α = .62; Openness to Experience, α = .74; Agreeableness, α = .70; and Conscientiousness, α = .74.
Conclusions　The NEO-FFI-20 can be used to reliably and validly evaluate the BIG FIVE in an ongoing research project on traffic psychology to better understand and respond to risky behaviours on the road.
Disclosure of interest　The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.