

BPA SOMMARIO DEL NUMERO 260 (gennaio-aprile 2010)

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THE 27th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AND THE 7th CONFERENCE OF THE ITC

RIASSUNTI

RESEARCH

Is TIB – Test Breve d'Intelligenza – a good measure of IQ's?

Grazia Spitoni, Arturo Orsini, Francesca D'Olimpo & Gabriella Antonucci

SUMMARY. The *Test d'Intelligenza Breve (TIB)* is an Italian test modelled on the well-known NART test. The aim of the study was to investigate whether performances on TIB, correlate with general intellectual skills in Italian participants. A large group (N = 840) of healthy young adults was given the TIB and the Italian full scale version of the WAIS-R. Analyses focused on the comparison between TIB and each of the subtests of the WAIS-R in classifying the predicted and the actual IQ. Overall, results showed that TIB moderately predicts Verbal IQ and Full Scale IQ but it dramatically fails in the case of the Performance IQ. Therefore, the results undermine the usefulness of TIB in estimating IQ. Results also brought up arguments on the use of the short test in the assessment of IQ in traumatic brain injury patients.

Keywords: Intelligence, WAIS-R, IQ

Does web communication warm-up relationships?

Self-disclosure in Computer Mediated Communication (CMC)

Stefano Taddei, Bastianina Contena & Alessio Grana

SUMMARY. With the development of *Computer Mediated Communication (CMC)*, consideration was given to self-disclosure, intended as a communication that involves sharing intimate information about oneself. **Objective:** a) Verify the differences between online and face to face conditions in self-disclosure and likeability. b) Verify if CMC could facilitate face to face interaction. c) Verify gender differences in self-disclosure and likeability in online and face to face conditions. **Participants:** 40 males and 40 females undergraduate students of the University of Florence, aged 20-30 years. **Procedure:** the experiment is divided into four conditions. Each condition is divided into two times of twenty minutes each. There are twenty participants for each condition (10 males and 10 females). The four conditions are: **Condition 1:** Face to face communication for both meetings; **Condition 2:** Computer Mediated Communication for both meetings; **Condition 3:** Computer Mediated Communication and face to face communication; **Condition 4:** Face to face communication and Computer Mediated Communication. **Measures:** a) The Relationship Development Scale measuring self-disclosure after each session. The level of intimacy achieved on a scale of 1 to 7 (1 = strongly agree, 7 = strongly disagree). b) The 14 point Likert scale to measure the likeability felt for the partner. **Results:** A MANOVA revealed the main effects of mixed conditions on self-disclosure scores. Post hoc comparisons emphasise a significant difference between condition 3 and conditions 2 and 4. The self-disclosure score increased in condition 3. **Discussion:** the online communication seems to produce a warming effect thus help establish a good level of intimacy with the partner.

Keywords: Computer Mediated Communication; Self disclosure; Cyber-psychology

EXPERIENCES AND TOOLS

Contribution to an Assessment of the Validity of the Subjective Therapeutic Report Form (STReF) Using Second-Order Confirmatory Factor Analysis Approach to Multitrait-Multimethod Analysis

Ivan De Marco, Sabrina Giorcelli, Silvia Testa, Fabio Veglia & Bruno G. Bara

SUMMARY. Introduction: The purpose of the study is to contribute to the assessment of the construct validity of the *STReF (Subjective Therapeutic Report Form)*, a questionnaire aimed to be used in psycho-oncology to evaluate patient and medical staff relationships; results from the application of this instrument may orientate intervention aimed at improving the therapeutic relationship. *STReF* is composed of 2 symmetric sections – one administered to patients and the other to the medical staff. Both are composed of 3 subscales: Communication within the hospital, Care and Quality of life. **Methods:** 230 patients hospitalized in 4 hospitals in Piedmont and their medical staff were administered the *STReF*. A multitrait-multimethod approach via Second-Order Confirmatory Factor analysis was applied to test both the multiple-indicator factorial structure and the method effect (patient versus medical staff ratings). **Results:** Two factors emerged instead of 3 (*Communication-Care* and *Quality of life*). Responses showed a consistent method effect pertaining to *Communication-Care* factor in the patients' section and to *Quality of life* factor in the medical staff's section of the questionnaire. **Conclusions:** Some guidelines for the application of the *STReF* and possible further developments of research are delineated.

Keywords: Subjective Therapeutic Report Form (STReF), psychooncology construct validity

The structural and construct validity of the Coping Strategies Questionnaire for Teachers (CSQ-T)

Palmira Faraci, Antonino Miragliotta & Giovanni Sprini

SUMMARY. Introduction: The present paper is aimed: a) to validate the factor structure that best represents a new self-report 24-item questionnaire addressed to assess teachers' coping strategies, and b) to provide its construct validity evidence, through a concurrent study. **Methods:** Study 1: Participants were 260 high school teachers, asked to fill out the *Coping Strategies Questionnaire for Teachers (CSQ-T)*. The

hypothesized four factor structure (*Problem-oriented coping, Emotion-oriented coping, Seeking support and Avoidance*) was examined using confirmatory factor-analytic techniques. Study 2: 127 high school teachers, in addition to CSQ-T, completed the *Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS)* and some subscales of the *Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced (COPE)*, in order to correlate the new constructing instrument to other measures of the same constructs. **Results:** According to the fit indexes, the 4-factor model seems to be an adequate explanation of the data, suggesting that the questionnaire is comprised of four unidimensional subscales. As expected, significantly positive correlations were found between administered measures. **Conclusions:** CSQ-T shows good psychometric properties: findings provide evidence for the structural and construct validity of the scale.

Keywords: Coping, Occupational Stress, Teachers

Doing well or doing better than others? A contribution to the Italian validation of the Achievement Goals Questionnaire

Carlo Tomasetto, Elvis Mazzoni & Pietro Gaffuri

SUMMARY. Background: This study presents the Italian adaptation and validation of the *Achievement Goals Questionnaire (AGQ)* by Elliot and Mc Gregor (2001). Developed within the 2 x 2 achievement goals framework, the instrument captures four types of academic achievement goals based on the type (mastery vs performance) and the orientation (approach vs avoidance) of the goal. **Method:** in Study 1, the AGQ was translated and administered to a sample of 98 undergraduate students for pilot psychometric testing based on exploratory factor analysis. In Study 2, the AGQ was administered to an independent sample of 198 participants, and confirmatory factor analyses were carried out to verify the robustness of the hypothesized factorial structure. **Results:** Combined results of the two studies indicate that the Italian version of the AGQ has robust metric properties. Minor criticisms in the formulation of one item assessing performanceavoidance goals do not reduce the overall performance of the instrument. Moreover, Study 2 also provides evidence that the hypothesized 2 x 2 model fits the data better than other alternative models, either simpler (i.e., a three-factors model based on earlier achievement goals literature) or more complex (i.e., hierarchical models with secondorder factors). **Conclusions:** In sum, results indicate that the Italian version of the AGQ is a reliable and valid instrument for basic and applied research in psychology and education.

Keywords: Achievement motivation, goal orientation, education.

Contribution to the validation of Italian version of Self Perception Profile for Adolescents by Susan Harter

Laura Aleni Sestito, Maria Domenica Cozzolino, Palma Menna, Giancarlo Ragozini & Luigia Simona Sica

SUMMARY. In this paper we aim to propose an Italian version of the *Self Perception Profile for Adolescents* by Susan Harter (1988) and to explore its psychometric properties. The *Self Perception Profile for Adolescents* allows for the estimation of Self-representation in different domains and different actions' assessment. The Italian version was administered to 120 subjects in pretest phase. The results lead to some adaptations and this version was administered to a sample of 1203 subjects (11-18 years). The statistical analyses verified the internal consistency and the factorial structure of the Italian version, deleting the *Job Competence* subscale, that was not suitable for Italian context. A Structural Equations Model was performed to verify if the configuration of factorial structure was similar to the Harter's original structure. These results seem to indicate the *Self Perception Profile for Adolescents* consisting of validity and reliability in its dimensions are also present in the Italian sample.

Keywords: self perception questionnaire, adolescence, instrumental study