Reliability and Construct Validity of the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory-Modified (CADRI-M)
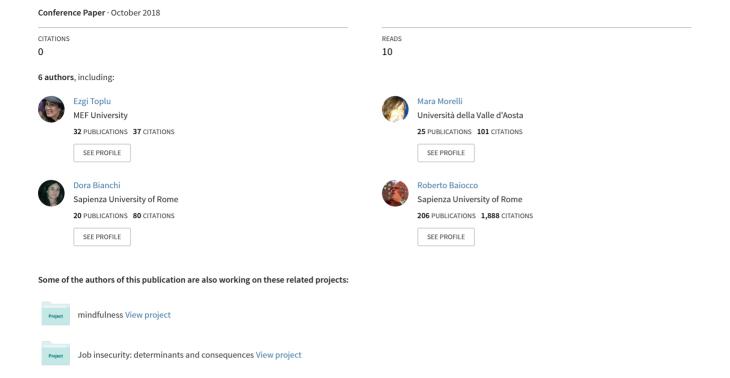
Conference Paper · October 2018

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Reliability and Construct Validity of the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory-Modified (CADRI-M)

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Key Words: Psychological violence, Physical violence, Cyber psychological violence, Construct validity, Reliability, Dating college students

Purpose of the Study

This study aimed to test the applicability of a dating violence measure, the modified version of the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI-M; Wolfe et al., 2001), in a sample of dating participants in Turkey, and to provide some validity, particularly construct validity and reliability evidences.

Method

Sample

A sample of 512 ($M_{age} = 22.17$; $SD_{age} = 3.03$) dating college students completed an online survey including the CADRI-M and demographics.

Data Collection Instruments

The (CADRI-M) is a 9 item self-report measure designed to assess three forms of dating violence including Psychological Violence (PsyVio, 3 items), Physical Violence (PhyVio, 3items), and Cyber Psychological Violence (C-PsyVio, 3 items) in a dating relationship. Each item makes use of 4 point frequency scale ranging from 0 (never) to 3 (more than 6 times).

Procedure

Approval was granted from Human Subjects Ethics Committee.

Data Analysis

We randomly divided the dataset into two groups ($n = 256$ for each). After, we first performed an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) with SPSS 18 to document the underlying structure of items for initial construct validity evidences in one group and then, we conducted a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) with AMOS18 in the other group to further confirm the EFA results.

Results

Validity of the CADRI-M

The EFA results indicated three-factor solution with eigenvalues greater 1 criterion (eigenvalues for Factor 1 = 3.17, Factor 2 = 1.48, Factor 3 = 1.25, explaining 65.56% of the total variance (Factor 1 = 35.19%, Factor 2 = 16.44%, Factor 3 = 13.93%). On scree plot, quite a clear break after the third factor implied a three-factor solution, which was also proposed by the hypothesized factor structure. All the items had factor loadings greater than .30 (Hair et al., 2010) and no items cross loaded on the other factor. The factors are labeled as "PsyVio", "PhyVio", and "C-PsyVio" and both factors included 3 items as in the modified version. The factor correlation matrix showed that these factors were correlated (rs = .35, .35, and .24).

The results of CFA for the hypothesized model revealed a very satisfactory fit [$\chi2$ (24, N = 256) = 36.060, p = .00; $\chi2$/df ratio = 1.503; RMSEA = .044 (90% CI = .000 –.074); SRMR = .045; CFI = .986]. The items significantly loaded on the relevant constructs, ranging between .66 and .74 for PsyVio, .85 and .93 for PhyVio, and .27 and .86 for C- PsyVio. The factors were significantly correlated (rs = .47, .41, and. 23).

Reliability of the CADRI-M

For the first sample, the Cronbach's alphas were .70 for PsyVio, .83 for PhyVio, and .66 for C- PsyVio. For the second sample, the coefficients were found as .72, .90, and .69, respectively for PsyVio, PhyVio, and Cyber PsyVio.

Conclusion

The initial evidences from EFA and CFA for the construct validity of the CADRI-M were very encouraging given the lack of a Turkish measurement for assessing psychological, physical, and cyber psychological violence in dating relationships.