Further Validation of the Psychological Entitlement Scale

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INTRODUCTION

Psychological Entitlement Scale (PES; Campbell & Bonacci, 2013) is a self-reported questionnaire composed of 9 items to evaluate dispositional psychological entitlement, conceived as the perception that one deserves or is entitled to more than others. In our preliminary psychometric study the Portuguese version of PES showed validity (exploratory factor analysis) and reliability as an unidimensional construct.

Aims: To re-examine the factor structure (using Confirmatory Factor Analysis, CFA) and the concurrent validity of the PPCD-16 in a different sample

METHOD

Study approved by the Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Coimbra .

> PARTICIPANT AND PROCEDURES

A community sample composed of 385 university students (67.6% females; mean age=21.50±2.382; range: 17-34) answered Portuguese versions of the following self-reported questionnaires:

> PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT SCALE (PES) *(Campbell & Bonacci, 2013)*

To evaluate dispositional psychological entitlement.

> DIRTY DOZEN (D12) *(Jonason and Webster, 2010)*

To evaluate Narcissism, Psychopathy and Machiavellianism.

> HEXACO-60 *(Ashton & Lee, 2009)*

To evaluate the six dimensions of the personality structure.

> BIG THREE PERFECTIONISM SCALE (BTPS) *(Smith et al., 2016)*

To evaluate Self-critical perfectionism, Rigid perfectionism and Narcissistic perfectionism

To study temporal stability, 94 (65.1% females) respondents re-answered the PES after approximately six weeks.

> STATISTICAL ANALYSES

The CFA was obtained using the AMOS 23 software. xSPSS 24.0 f was used to compute descriptive statistics, Cronbach's alpha and Pearson correlation coefficients .

RESULTS

1. PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE PES

1.1. Confirmatory Factor Analysis
(Table 1, Figure 1)

After seven errors were correlated, CFA indicated a good fit for the unidimensional model.

Table 1. PES Fit indices of the second order model (n= 385)

Index	X^2/df	CFI	GFI	RMSEA	
	2.382	.913	.978	.050	p≤.01
Interpretation Maroco et al., 2013	acceptable	good	good	very good	

1.2. Reliability

> **Internal Consistency**
Cronbach's alpha (α) = .743 **(very good)**

> **Temporal Stability** (Figure 2)
Test-retest Pearson correlation coefficient = .782 (p<.001)
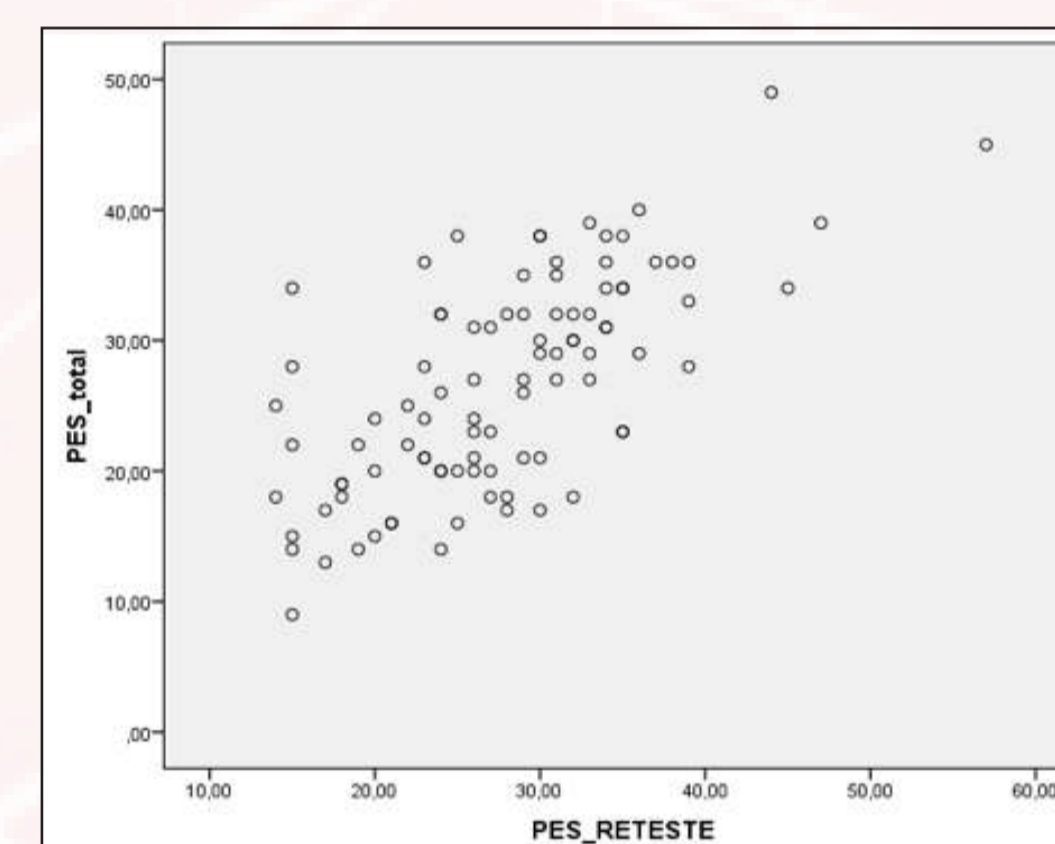

Figure 1. Confirmatory Factor Analysis of PES

Figure 2. Correlations between PES test-retest scores (n=385)

1.3. Concurrent Validity (Table 2)

Pearson correlation coefficients of PES with Narcissism, Psychopathy and Machiavellianism from the D12 were all r>.35; with Narcissistic Perfectionism (from BTPS) was r=.628; with Honesty-Humility and Agreeableness (from HEXACO-60) was r=-.484 and r=-.215 (all p<.01).

Table 2. Pearson correlation coefficient (PPCD-16 & CAT)

	Narcissism	Psychopathy	Machiavellianism	Narcissistic Perfectionism	Honesty-Humility	Agreeableness
PES	.457**	.371**	.339**	.628**	-.484**	-.215**

**p<.01

CONCLUSION

PES has good construct and convergent-divergent validity as well as reliability (internal consistency and temporal stability). These results confirm the PES' adequacy for both clinical and research contexts.

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