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DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEASURING ATTITUDES TOWARDS THIRD WAVE FEMINISM

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Third wave feminism appears at the end of 20th century and compared to its antecedents, it is regarded as more liberal and recognizes interaction between gender and other forms of discrimination based on religion, race and nationality. This wave is founded on the idea that women aren't homogeneous group and that female identity can be constructed in various ways. The previous studies showed that positive attitudes towards feminist values and beliefs often coexist with negative attitudes towards the movement. This suggests that these two groups of attitudes are different psychological constructs. The aim of our study is to construct a questionnaire which will measure attitudes towards Third wave feminism. A pilot study was conducted through Facebook and it contained 48 items which were created after content analysis of the Facebook posts, articles, and comments read on forums. Last 18-item version of the questionnaire, with a 5-point Likert scale, was empirically tested in three Serbian high schools with a total of 292 student participants. The questionnaire (named STT) has good reliability (Cronbach $\alpha=.89$) while standardized skewness and kurtosis show normal distribution of scores. Factor analysis was used for testing construct validity and one factor was extracted ("Attitudes towards feminism"). Convergent and divergent validities were tested using FWM (Attitudes Towards Feminism and the Feminist Movement Scale), FEM (Attitudes Towards Feminism Scale) and HEXACO-60. We hypothesized that STT would show negative correlation with FEM since items are coded negatively on that scale. Furthermore, we expected high positive correlation with FWM as they measure the same construct. Previous research demonstrated positive correlation both

between basic personality traits of Openness and Liberalism, and Liberalism and attitudes towards feminism. With consideration to these findings, we make an assumption that Openness and attitudes toward the feminist movement will correlate positively. Results showed statistically significant correlation of extracted factor on STT with followed variables: FWM ($r=.818$, $p<.001$), FEM ($r=-.408$, $p<.001$), Emotionality ($r=.238$, $p<.001$) and Openness ($r=.183$, $p<.01$). Differences were found between males ($M=-0.645$, $SD=0.81$) and females ($M=0.292$, $SD=0.823$) where females had more positive attitudes toward the movement ($t(290)=-9.054$, $p<.001$). Findings of this and similar research could serve to the third wave of feminist movement in improving communication with the public and it could be valuable for further development of movement.

Keywords: feminism, attitudes, questionnaire

PREDVIĐANJE SOCIJALNOG BLAGOSTANJA NA OSNOVU VREDNOSNIH ORIJENTACIJA STUDENATA RAZLIČITIH PROFESIONALNIH USMERENJA

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Osnovni problem našeg istraživanja je da utvrdimo koje vrednosti studenata različitih profesionalnih usmerenja i na koji način su povezane sa socijalnim blagostanjem. Naša hipoteza se zasniva na teoriji samodeterminacije koja smatra da zdrave vrednosti pozitivno utiču na blagostanje. Cilj istraživanja je bio da utvrdimo da li postoji mogućnost predikcije blagostanja na osnovu vrednosnih orijentacija studenata različitih profesionalnih usmerenja. Određene vrednosti pozitivno doprinose mentalnom zdravlju, dok neke druge vrednosti štete. Osim toga, želeli smo da ispitamo doprinos socio-demografskih činilaca (materijalno stanje i starost ispitanika) socijalnom blagostanju. Uzorkom je obuhvaćeno 400 studenata, 200 studenta sa Filozofskog fakulteta u Kosovskoj Mitrovici i 200 studenta sa Tehničkog fakulteta u Kosovskoj Mitrovici. Od ukupno 400 ispitanika, bilo je 139 ispitanika i 261 ispitanica, prosečne starosti $M=21.48$, $SD=2.48$. U istraživanju su korišćeni sledeći instrumenti: Skala kontinuum mentalnog zdravlja-duga forma, Švarcova skala univerzalnih vrednosti i socio-demografski upitnik.

Za predviđanje socijalnog blagostanja mladih različitih profesionalnih usmerenja na osnovu vrednosnih orijentacija upotrebljena je linearna regresiona analiza. Preliminarnim analizama je dokazano da pretpostavke linearnosti, normalnosti, multikolineranosti i homogenosti varijanse nisu bile narušene. Rezultati pokazuju