

these scales were subjected to cross-cultural validation in nine languages (Spanish, French, English, Hungarian, Italian, German, Arabic, Persian, Chinese). Together with additional measures (i.e., psychopathological symptoms, impulsivity, problematic Internet use), both scales were disseminated among the student population ($N = 12616$) in sixteen countries. Individual confirmatory factor analyses alongside measurement invariance and correlational analyses were conducted to test the structural and external validity of the different language versions. The 4-factor and 7-factor models derived from the initial WTSMQ and BWESQ validation adequately fitted the data in each language. Both scales were invariant according to language and gender, while construct validity was evidenced by similar patterns of associations with psychopathological symptoms, impulsivity and problematic Internet use. These results suggest acceptable psychometric properties for translated WTSMQ and BWESQ, thus emphasizing their value for conducting cross-cultural research on binge-watching.

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An examination of nomophobia among Portuguese college students

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Nomophobia, or no mobile phone fear, is a signal of today's society where the use of phones, and specially smartphones, have a significant role in our wellbeing and adjustment to the world we live. The fear of being away from a smartphone has received public attention and recent research has shown its relationship with temperament, loneliness or psychopathology. Given the novelty of the topic and the need to deepen knowledge on this issue, the present study explored nomophobia in a Portuguese sample of college students. Sociodemographic variables, smartphone use and the predictive role of psychopathology were investigated. A sociodemographic questionnaire, the Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMP-Q; Yildirim & Correia, 2015) and Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983) were administered to a sample of 337 participants between 18 and 24 years old. No gender differences or correlation with age were found, but a positive correlation with the number of smartphones and number of hours using it was established. A positive and moderate correlation was found among psychopathological symptoms, and interpersonal sensitivity turned out to be a stronger predictor of nomophobia ($R^2 = .284$). Results highlight how the number of smartphones, hours using it, and the feelings of personal inadequacy and inferiority in comparison with others are relevant when explaining nomophobia.