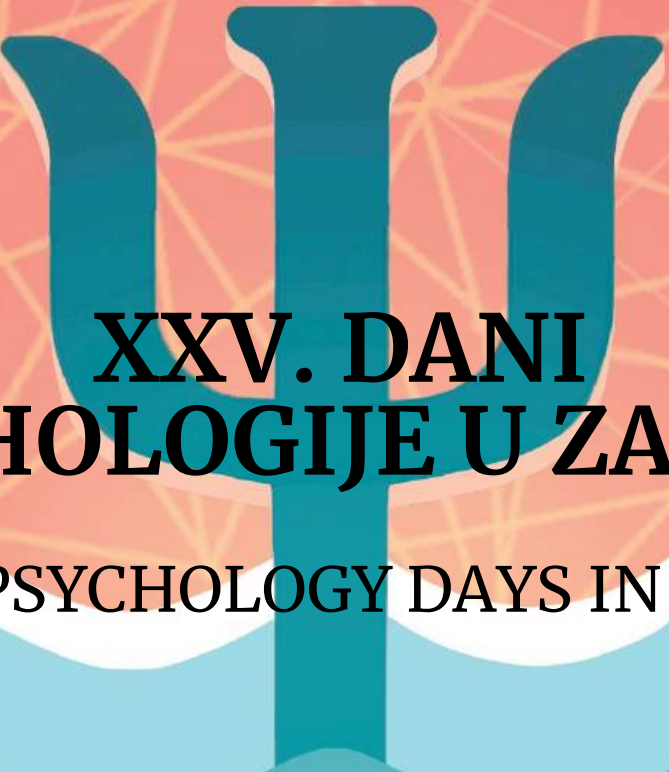


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A large, stylized blue Psi symbol (Ψ) is centered in the background. The top half of the image features a red semi-circle with a network of thin, intersecting yellow lines. The bottom half features stylized blue and white waves.

XXV. DANI PSIHOLOGIJE U ZADRU

25TH PSYCHOLOGY DAYS IN ZADAR

**KNJIGA SAŽETAKA
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

ZADAR, 21. - 23. 5. 2026.



Odjel za psihologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru
Department of Psychology University of Zadar

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PSYCHOMETRIC VALIDATION OF THE ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER ROLES SCALE (ATGRS) IN THE SERBIAN POPULATION

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The Attitudes Toward Gender Roles Scale (ATGRS) was developed as part of a multifactorial gender identity instrument for the Mexican population and was recently expanded (ATGRS-E) to reduce “traditionalist bias” by better capturing non-hegemonic and contemporary views of gender roles. This expansion involved adding role-reversed and novel items and resulted in a four-factor structure – traditional attitudes toward gender roles, favourable attitudes toward egalitarian success, favourable attitudes toward gender equity, and non-traditional attitudes toward gender roles. The present study aimed to validate the ATGRS-E for use in the Serbian population. A total of 890 participants (79.2% women; median age = 33 years) completed the translated version of the scale. An initial CFA failed to support the original four-factor structure, indicating poor model fit (CFI = .74, SRMR = .074, RMSEA = .096 [.093–.098]). To further examine the scale’s structure, the sample was randomly split into two subsamples for exploratory (EFA) and confirmatory (CFA) analyses. EFAs using correlated and uncorrelated factor solutions did not replicate the intended four subscales. Traditional attitudes toward gender roles emerged as a stable factor, whereas favourable attitudes toward gender equity were only partially replicated and showed the expected moderate negative association with traditional attitudes. Items assessing favourable attitudes toward egalitarian success failed to form a coherent factor, while non-traditional attitudes showed conceptually problematic positive associations with traditional attitudes. These two subscales were therefore excluded. Subsequent EFAs comparing one- and two-factor solutions supported a parsimonious single-factor model. The final scale comprised 15 items (8 traditional attitudes and 7 reverse-scored gender equity items) and showed good internal consistency (Cronbach’s α = .86). Although the initial CFA showed suboptimal fit (CFI = .78, SRMR = .08, RMSEA = .110 [.102–.109]), allowing residual correlations substantially improved model fit (CFI = .93, SRMR = .05, RMSEA = .064 [.054–.074]). Overall, the ATGRS-E does not function adequately as a multidimensional measure in the Serbian population; however, a reduced unidimensional version shows acceptable reliability while revealing systematic item covariation that warrants further scale refinement.

Keywords: traditional gender attitudes, gender roles, attitudes towards gender equity, ATGRS scale

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