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ABSTRACT BOOK

Kitap içeriğinin tüm sorumluluğu yazarlarına aittir.

Bu kitabın basım ve yayım hakları Türk PDR Derneği'ne aittir. Anılan kuruluşun izni olmadan kitabın tümü ya da bölümleri, kapak tasarımı; mekanik, elektronik, fotokopi, manyetik, kayıt ya da başka yöntemlerle çoğaltılamaz, basılamaz, dağıtılamaz.

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The Inventory of Dimensions of Emerging Adulthood: Findings from Different Countries

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With increasing recognition from scholars, emerging adulthood is progressively being acknowledged as a distinct life stage. Thus, the Inventory of Dimensions of Emerging Adulthood (IDEA) has adapted to many different cultures all around the world, as well as being extensively investigated in its home country of the United States. The original form has 31 items under the six sub-scales (identity exploration, experimentation/possibilities, negativity/instability, other-focused, self-focused, and feeling in between). When the related literature was reviewed based on previous IDEA adaptation studies, there were numerous studies available. However, this measure draws attention due to the different structures in those countries. Hence, this study aims to explore the differences in psychometric properties of those adaptation studies. This study was designed as a systematic review, and PRISMA flow steps were followed while reviewing the literature. During the study selection, our inclusion criteria were as follows: published journal articles written in English, articles designed as psychometric validation papers, and participants' ages of 18-30. We searched studies published in the years 2008-2024 on Web of Science, Google Scholar, and some hand searches were done while identifying the studies. After a rigorous screening process, 80 of the total 92 studies reached in the first step were excluded during the different PRISMA flow steps. Then, 12 studies were included in this systematic review. Those were studies from Turkey, Switzerland, Italy & Japan, Brazil, Holland, Slovakia, China, Greece, Spain, Malaysia, Armenia & China & Russia, and Poland. A few of them were cross-cultural studies, including participants from different countries. MAXQDA24 was used to synthesize the data, and those studies were looked at in terms of their sample size and make-up, the adapted measure's features (such as the number of items, whether it was the original or short form, and the composition of the subscales), the psychometric analyses used for validation, validity and reliability scores, limitations, and main discussion themes. This study showed that adaptation studies of the IDEA have different factor structures in those countries. Thus, attention was drawn to the differences as well as similarities in emerging adulthood life in different countries, and the differences created by culture and countries in the developmental phase were discussed. For example, the Turkish and Greek adaptations have similarities in both factor structures, and items, while the Dutch adaptation has almost the same results as the original study. Despite differences in factor structure across countries, it is possible to conclude that the reliability of the inventory remains stable. Even if they are scarce in number, those adaptation studies are still able to capture cultural differences. This study shows that there is no common measure to conduct cross-cultural studies due to the IDEA's culturally sensitive structure. The study is significant because it reflects similarities and differences in emerging adulthood experiences in various regions and countries around the world, and it discussed them in the context of cultural traces. Limitations and further suggestions were mentioned.

Keywords: *The Inventory of Dimensions of Emerging Adulthood, emerging adulthood scale adaptation, culture*