P02-141 - **EXAMINING MULTIDIMENSIONALITY OF THE REFERENTIAL THINKING SCALE**

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Previously, we showed the usefulness of the REF scale to assess referential thinking (Rodríguez-Testal *et al.*, 2001; 2009) although it isn't specific for patients with psychotic disorders (Rodríguez-Testal *et al.*, 2008).

Objectives: This instrumental work aims to replicate the exploratory factor analysis about the Referential Thinking Scale (REF scale) already developed by Lenzenweger *et al.* (1997) to examine its multidimensionality.

Methods:

Participants: The analyzed sample consisted of 193 participants (67.36% women, mean 28.36 years old, *SD* = 10.35), of whom 131 were patients.

Design, materials and procedure: We used the REF-scale (Lenzenweger *et al.*, 1997) adapted to Spanish language. This questionnaire consists of 34 items that assess the frequency of referential thinking on a dichotomic scale (true/false). We used SPSS 15.0 to conduct a principal-components factor analysis with a varimax and oblimin rotation.

Results: The principal-components factor analysis method led to 5 factors that explain 37.35% of variance for the rotated solution. Because of inter-factors correlations are small, we considered these factors as being independent. The five factors were labeled as: *Laughter, Commentaries* (it accounted for 8.92% of variance)*; Guilt* (it accounted for 8.77% of variance)*; Causal Explanations* (it accounted for 7.17% of variance)*; Songs, Newspapers, Books* (it accounted for 6.44% of variance)*; and Attention, Appearance* (it accounted for 6.04% of variance).

Conclusions: It's obtained the five factors isolated in previous studies (Lenzenweger *et al.*, 1997; Rodríguez-Testal *et al.*, 2001). However, the multidimensionality of the REF scale must be viewed with caution because of a small percentage of explained variance.