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DEVELOPMENT OF PHILANTHROPY SCALE

This study was presented as an oral presentation in the International Conference on Quality in Higher Education (2017), organized by Sakarya University between 7-8, December, 2017.

Philanthropy is willingness to help someone without expecting to get a benefit. The purpose of this research is to develop a reliable, valid scale that measures the level of philanthropy. A draft form created by researching the literature and composition of participants was applied to 356 people studying at Gaziosmanpasa University Faculty of Education (241 female students and 115 male students). As a result of Exploratory Factor Analysis and reliability studies, the scale reached 25 items with 3 factors. These items explain the variance at 42.286%. In order to increase evidence of validity first-order Confirmatory Factor Analysis was applied to the 3-factor model obtained. For this analysis, 310 people studying Gaziosmanpasa University Faculty of Education have been researched. As a result of the analysis, it has been found that the scale shows good compliance and the model is verified as a result of this research. Reliability analysis was performed on data set of 310 participants (203 female 107 male students). Cronbach Alfa internal consistency coefficient values were found at 0.759 in total score, 0.749 in sub-dimension of "disinterestedness and sincerity", 0.702 in sub-dimension of "love and unconditional acceptance" and 0.700 in sub-dimension of "honesty". Reliability level was found at a high level. As a result of confirmatory factor analysis, the fit indexes of the scale were found to be perfect (p=.000 and X^2/sd= 1.725). RMSEA, GFI, AGFI, CFI, NNFI and IFI values were 0.048, 0.89, 0.87, 0.093, 0.93 and 0.93 respectively. These show a good level of compliance. Consequently, all these results show that the developed scale is valid and reliable.

Keywords: *attitude, altruism, unconditional acceptance, philanthropy, disinterestedness.*

Introduction

Akbaba selected the following statement to express how positive social behaviour occurred in the study: "Although 38 people witnessed the savage murder of a young girl named Kity Genovese in 1964 in New York, avoidance from intervention has surprised many people, especially scientists, and caused intense researches about altruism in social psychology. Kity event had caught the attention of two young female social psychologists, Latane and Darley, and the first studies were initiated. Afterwards, many other social psychologists started to work on positive social behaviours" (Akbaba, 1994, p.1). The researchers have developed a definition of helping behaviour as pro-social which has the opposite meaning of anti-social behaviour. This meaning of pro-social behaviour suggested a behaviour acted voluntary for the benefit of an individual or a group. Some psychologists preferred "helping behaviour" rather than pro-social one (Bilgin, 1988). At this point, pro-social behaviour and positive social behaviour are synonymous (Akbaba, 1994).

Hogg and Vaughan stated that behaviours that are opposite to no need attitude and that benefit to the society were defined as positive social behaviours. Altruism, attractiveness, intervention of witness, charity, cooperation, friendship, helping, saving someone, self-sacrifice, sharing, empathy, and trust were among pro-social behaviours or positive social behaviours. In addition to this, it was stated that determinative factor was stated as the considered social perspective. The example of this situation can be as follows. Aggression was often regarded as anti-social behaviour. However, if the society appreciated it, aggression could be pro-society behaviour (Hogg & Vaughan, 2014). Akbaba further stated that *"technological opportunities that frequently change the direction and quality of value judgement, population density, and the related economic and social conditions caused material, self-interested, and no need spirit to spread among young generation who want to live their own lives. For people to gain characters that do not cause each other to suffer, all intellectual people such as philosophers, ethicists, prophets, and cult founders had presented numerous works throughout the centuries and suggested different situation to reflect positive social behaviour. Supreme infusions and ideas were effective on some people, however, there were no effects on others. Therefore, neither heaven promises nor hell treats, neither advice nor law pressure had regulated instinctual actions of all individuals according to ethical principles and rules. In today's world,*

it is adequate to say ethical behaviour is diminishing each day" (Akbaba, 1994, p.2).

Some types of positive social behaviour such as altruism and unconditional acceptance and empathy concepts in psychological literature should be explained. According to Turkish Language Board, Great Turkish Dictionary altruism is defined as helping someone else without looking for personal benefit (TDK, 2011). Budak (2003) defined altruism as acting for the good and benefit of other people without thinking about oneself and waiting for reward. Cevizci (2002) defined the term as the attitude of loving people without expectations, and working to provide benefit for personal and social well-being as well as general well-being and ethical understanding that acts according to "live for others" formula by emphasising compassion, tolerance, and helpfulness. Hançerlioğlu stated that altruism is the opposite behaviour of egoism that was suggested by French philosopher Aguste Comte. According to him, individualism brought by 1789 French Revolution and the mandatory result egoism (egoisme) created anarchy (anarchie) is the society and a new social order was required to eliminate this anarchism. This is social force (sociocraite) and the religion of this order should be the religion of the society (sociolatrie). The fundamental principle of this religion is to live for others (Vivre pour autruism). This is the altruism of Comte (Hançerlioğlu, 1986).

Ersanlı characterised altruism by the behaviour and forgiveness to benefit another individual without looking for self-benefits. Additionally, the authors state that altruism is one of the properties that make personal characteristics of an individual valuable and should be considered as one of the fundamental behaviour of communication. Furthermore, the author emphasised the need for "creating to exist" and therefore, knowing love, respect, non-alienation, and sharing and placing these behaviours to compassion ground. The essence of this subject was to become altruistic and to give with will (Ersanlı, 2012). Marshall defined altruism as behaviour that considers interest and benefits of other individuals and is opposite kind of behaviour of egoism and individualism. Additionally, he claimed that there were researches that showed altruism as a natural human part (Marshall, 1999).

Humanistic psychology represented by Carl Rogers who had found and shaped the meaning in psychological consultancy placed goodness of human nature to the beginning of the hypothesis (Topses, 2012). Tan stated that unconditional acceptance was love and understanding emotion towards humans that were unique individuals. The author stated that this was love and respect towards the individual of interaction rather than a general one. There was close relationship between this love and understanding emotions (Tan, 2014). Acceptance would enable us to treasure someone, working to make that someone special, and preventing judgmental and critical attitudes towards that person. Yam (2014) noted that acceptance is treating someone without discriminating against religion, language, ethnic origin, political views, cultural differences, etc.

Empathy with the current meaning has two predecessors. These were "einfühlung" in German and "empatheia" in Ancient Greek (Dökmen, 2000). Karamuk (1987) stated that empathy concept was first defined by ThedorLipps. In this definition, empathy was defined as appropriation of a subject. In the later studies, it was explained that empathy could happen when individuals perceive other people and objects in the surrounding rather than appropriation of a subject. According to Lipps, there were three kinds of information: information about objects, oneself, and other individuals. Empathy was used for the importation towards other individuals (Karamuk, 2015). Akkoyun defined the characteristics of empathetic individual as sensitivity for emotion and ideas of other people, realising positive and negative integration, predicting aggression when there is conflict, and identifying unhappy children in a class (Akkoyunlu, 1982). Rogers (1989) defined appropriate empathy as follows: therapist should feel the emotions and personal meanings in the mind of the client and should transfer the understanding to the client. Therapist infused to the private world of the client when he/she was at the most effective stage, not only the meanings realised by the client but also the meanings below awareness level could be shown clearly. Listening to this unique active type was one of the most powerful change elements (Hackney, H. & Cormier, S., 2008).

Philanthropy has the meaning of doing something voluntary and without expecting anything in return. In today's interpersonal relationships, it is known that self-interest and profit are among fundamental motivations. The main motivation of philanthropy is sincerity and self-sacrifice. Philanthropy means voluntary and expecting nothing in return (Açık, 2000). Şentürk (1994) defined philanthropy as doing good without expectations, helping someone, doing something for God's sake, and opposite of self-seeking. Philanthropy in Turkish Language Board, Current Turkish Dictionary was defined as a job that is done voluntary and without anything in return, volunteering (TDK, 2011). Kayıklık (2000) stated that when the importance of philanthropic relationship was told, there was fear in the individual who had no solid, correct, and philanthropic personality and individuals in this type of communication would act based on their fears rather than love. Thus, this would create biased attitudes. It is stated that individuals with biases would always have a mask on their personality.

When domestic researches were investigated Ersanlı and Doğru Çabuker (2015) worked with Ondokuz Mayıs University students to develop the altruism scale in their Psychometric Properties of Altruism Scale. The results of the study indicated that two factors obtained from Altruism Scale explained 43% of the total variance. Reliability analysis showed that self-sacrifice and selfishness factors were .87 and .77 respectively. Cronbach Alpha value of

the scale was found as .76. In another study of Ersanlı and Doğru Çabuker (2016), the effect of altruistic skills on the altruism levels of university students in psycho-education program was investigated. The findings of the study showed that Altruism Skill Psycho-Education Program caused an increase on the altruism levels of university students. Şemin (1979) worked with 291 pre-school and elementary school students between 4-16 years old in "Ethical Behaviour in Children and Ethical Judgement", investigated ethical behaviour in terms of philanthropy, equality, and egoism, and stated that age, number of siblings, and socio-economic conditions affected the ethical behaviour of the children. There was a positive relationship between egoist behaviour and the low number of family numbers. Yıldırım and Topcuoğlu (2016) investigated altruism for different variables and examined how altruism levels of teacher candidates have changed for certain qualities. According to the results of the study, altruism had shown difference for the departments, however, there were no differences for gender, grade, and socio-economic level. Gül (2016) investigated the effects of authenticity and piety on altruism, and aimed to present the relationship between the concepts. Additionally, this study aimed to investigate whether the level of altruism was effective when a voluntary behaviour was applied. The result of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between altruism and authenticity and piety.

International studies on this subject were as follows: Smith (2013) investigated empathy, altruistic values, and altruistic behaviours. The study was conducted on American society. There was a strong relationship between social gender and empathy, and weaker relationship with altruistic values. Demographical values showed mild-medium level empathy and self-sacrifice. Additionally, most of the non-numerical variables showed statistically significant and consistent relationships that emphasise empathy and altruism. Hansen, Vandenberg, and Patterson (1994) investigated piety and helping behaviour of individuals among 70 university students. The results showed that individuals with internal religious orientation preferred non-spontaneous help while individuals with search orientation preferred spontaneous help. It was found that social unwillingness had no significant effect on piety and helping behaviour.

Technological developments and incredible speed of human live caused people to sacrifice social harmony and well-being behaviours such as understanding, empathy, and acceptance. Moreover, in recent years, it is believed that the increased amount of violence caused positive emotions towards other people to decrease. Philanthropy, one of the positive emotions, was actually disregarded as the concept was not a part of daily life.

The **aim** of this study was to investigate the meaning of philanthropy, similarities and differences with other concepts, possible positive results for the society and to develop a scale to measure philanthropy levels.

Thus, the main objective and importance of this study was to emphasise this concept and to develop the concept for future studies.

Method

Research Model

In this study, survey method among quantitative research methods was selected. Survey research was used for data collection to determine certain properties of a group (Büyüköztürk et al., 2016).

Universe and Sample

The research universe was the students in Gaziosmanpaşa University, Education Faculty. Sampling method was selected as layered objective sampling (quota sampling) method. Layered sampling is a sampling method that determines the sub-groups in the universe and identify the percentages of these sub-groups within the universe (Büyüköztürk et al., 2009).

Data Collection

Scale development processes were started with related literature review. To generate the sentences in the item pool, 120 people were asked to write a composition and scale sentences to transfer their ideas, emotions, and behaviours. These compositions were examined and the phrases that were important were selected as attitude sentences. At this point, the clear sentences with acceptable length were selected. 53-Item pool was created.

It was evaluated by 5 expert people in Guidance and Psychological Consultancy field. Based on the expert feedback, items were corrected. Additionally, physical structures of surveys were edited.

To test the applicability of the scale, pilot test was applied on 10 people. Based on the feedbacks of the pilot study, items were edited.

After the pilot application, complete structure of the scale (personal information form, instructions, general structure) were reviewed and applied. 53-Item form was applied to 370 participants studying at Gaziosmanpaşa University in 2016-2017 academic year. After the forms were reviewed, 14 incomplete scale forms were excluded, and 356 forms were transferred to computer for data set analysis.

Data Analysis

Data was transferred to the computer environment using Spss20.0 program. After the explanatory factor analysis, remaining 26-item scale was applied on 310 participants in Gaziosmanpaşa University Education Faculty. The scale was applied in the class environment and personal information form lasted for 15 minutes including the explanations. Obtained data were transferred to computer with Spss20.0 program, reliability work was done, and confirmatory factor analysis was done with Lisrel 8.7 program.

Discussion

Findings for Explanatory Factor Analysis

"Factor analysis is one of the techniques used for obtaining evidence for structure reliability in social science where scale development and scale applications

works were conducted and evaluation of the scale for different purposes or different samples was performed. Factor analysis is used for uncovering factor structure or verifying predicted factor structure rather than obtaining single coefficient for the reliability of the measurement tool. Information obtained from factor analysis results would provide a road map for other statistical applications according to the points of the measurement tool in later reliability and validity analysis. Factor analysis is a multi-variable statistic that combines multiple variables, provides conceptually meaningful new variables, or explains the relationships between factors and indicators. There are two methods; Explanatory Factor Analysis and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (Çokluk et al. , 2010, p. 177-178). In explanatory factor analysis, researches try to uncover the possible relationship between the variables in the study as the research would have no prior idea or prediction regarding these variables (Altunışık et al. 2012).

Before the factor analysis, to measure the fit of the data with the analysis, Bartlett spherical test and Keiser-Meyer-Olkin sampling tests were applied. High Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value would indicate that each variable could be perfectly predicted by other variables. If the variable is 0 or close to 0, in correlation coefficient distribution, since there is dispersion, the researches cannot be commented. If KMO test results are lower than 0.50, factor analysis could not be conducted. For sample size 0.70 and more it is a good value. Additionally, Bartlett test should be lower than 0.05. This means the correlation is high enough to form an acceptable basis for factor analysis (Leech et al., 2005).

Table 1.

First Explanatory Factor Analysis KMO Coefficient and Bartlett Test Results

KMO Coefficient		.824
Bartlett Test	X^2	6813.562
	Sd	1378
	P	000

The values in Table 1 suggest that KMO coefficient is within acceptable limits (0,824>0.60). Additionally, 5% significance level for Bartlett Test (p<0.05) indicates that data are compliant with factor analysis.

Spinning method was adopted in first factor analysis. In this state, it was identified that scale had 14 factors, and the explained variance value was 61.041. Eigenvalues and explained variance values after the first analysis were indicated in Table 2.

Table 2.

Eigenvalues of Factors and Explained Variance Rates

Factor	**Eigenvalue**	**Explained Variance %**	**Cumulative %**
1	8.990	17.289	17.289
2	4.190	8.057	52.346
3	2.580	4.961	30.307
4	2.004	3.854	34.161
5	1.876	3.608	37.769
6	1.739	3.344	41.113
7	1.525	2.932	44.044
8	1.478	2.842	46.886
9	1381	2.656	49.542
10	1.329	2.555	52.098
11	1.272	2.446	54.543
12	1.191	2.291	56.834
13	1.122	2.158	58.992
14	1.066	2.050	61.041

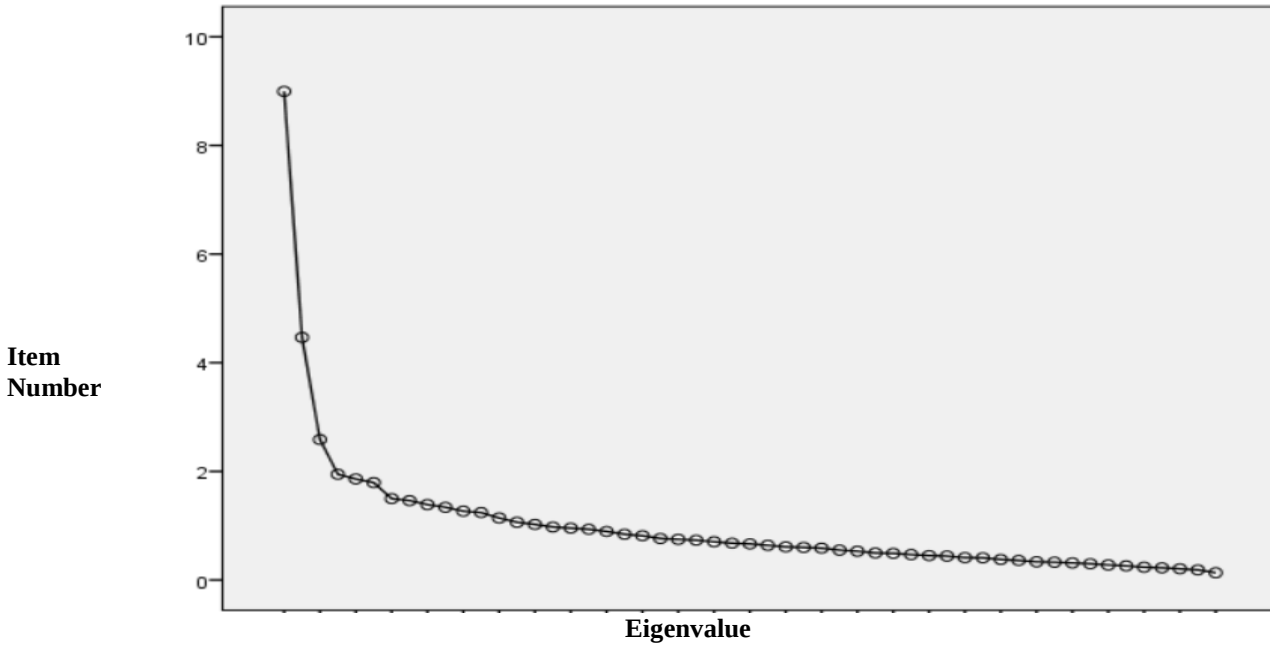

Fig. 1: Factor Eigenvalue Line Graphic

Principal Components Analysis was adopted for factorising technique. It is often adopted to reduce high number for variables to a lower number (Leech et al., 2005). For simplifying factor structure and since eigenvalue line graphic indicated 3-factor structure, spinning method was adopted for analysis. Additionally, as seen from Table 2, there were no significant changes after 3rd factor. Therefore, 3-factor structure was selected. Direct Oblimin method which is one of the non-orthogonal spinning methods was used. When a relationship between factors included in the measurement tool is assumed or identified, non-orthogonal spinning methods are applied. In non-orthogonal spinning methods, each factor was handled independently. While total variance ratio is constant regarding factor as a result of non-orthogonal spinning, explanatory variance ratio could change. Additionally, Seçer stated that if there is a conceptual relationship between sub-dimensions, Direct Oblimin method should be selected (Seçer, 2013).

Two measures were adopted to determine which item will be in which scale. One of these measures was the largest factor load value. According to Kline (1994), factor loads signified the correlation between variables and factors. The author stated that if the value was more than 0.6, high level, and if the value was more than 0.3 medium level identification was made, and the items below these values should be excluded. There are different views about the levels of factor load values. In this study, .30 medium and .60 high values stated by Kline were evaluated and applied. The second measure is the overlapping conditions of factor load values. Two conditions were necessary for an item to be considered as overlapping. The first one is when an item gives higher values in multiple factors than acceptable level. The second one is when the item has two or more factors and the difference between load factors is lower than .1 (Çokluket al., 2010). Items that had smaller difference than .1 or that were overlapping were excluded from the scale. Analyses were repeated for eliminating the items. Based on these measure, in 53 item scale form, Items 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 14, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 43, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, and 53 were included and Items 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 28, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, and 51 were removed. After the selected items were removed, the structure, KMO analysis, and Bartlett results were indicated in Table 3.

Table 3.

Last Factor Analysis KMO Coefficient and Bartlett Test Results

KMO Coefficient		.844
Bartlett Test	X^2	3179.021
	Sd	325
	P	000

Table 4.

Eigenvalues of Factors and Explained Variance Rates

Factors	Eigenvalue	Explained Variance %	Cumulative %
1	6.250	24.039	24.039
2	2.789	10.727	34.766
3	1.955	7.521	42.286

According to Table 4, the scale has 3 factors. Eigenvalue of the 1st factor was 6.250, eigenvalue of the 2nd factor was 2.789, and eigenvalue of the 3rd factor was 1.955. The variance explained 42.286% of the total scale. 24.039% of this variance explained the 1st factor, 34.766% explained the 2nd factor, and 42.286% explained the 3rd factor.

Table 5.

Converted Factor Component Matrix

Item number	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
I20	.816		
I30	.770		
I29	.757		
I35	.727		
I1	.719		
I31	.671		
I9	.671		
I19	.659		
I7	.605		
I24	.584		
I2	.555		
I13	.454		
I14	.409		
I51		.661	
I26		.590	
I46		.574	
I43		.550	
I52		.542	
I48		.520	
I3		.460	
I27		.439	
I47		.416	
I23	.382		.725
I34	.405		.703
I53			.698
I36			.469

Table 6.

Converted Factor Component Matrix (Pattern Matrix)

Item number	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
I20	.827		
I30	.809		
I29	.796		
I1	.747		
I45	.742		
I31	.727		
I9	.683		
I19	.651		
I7	.631		
I24	.517		
I2	.513		
I13	.452		
I14	.424		
I51		.695	
I46		.606	
I26		.593	
I43		.591	
I52		.573	
I48		.559	
I27		.476	
I47		.476	
I3		.471	
I23			.774
I34			.757
I53			.715
I36			.472

As seen from Table 5, item factor load varied between .409 and .816. When the factor model matrix table was investigated, factor load varied between .424 and .827, and 3-dimension structure was observed. The 1st sub-dimension had 13, the 2nd sub-dimension has 9, and the 3rd one had 4 items. There were total of 26 items.

When the items in the 1st sub-dimension were investigated, there were statements such as non-selfishness, doing something without expecting anything in return, acting without anything in return with sincere and friendly way. Therefore, the 1st sub-dimension was named as "disinterestedness and sincerity". When the items in the 2nd sub-dimension were investigated, there were statements such as unconditional love, acceptance, and showing compassion. Therefore, the 2nd sub-dimension was named as "love and unconditional acceptance". When the items in the 3rd sub-dimension were investigated, there were statements such as being honest under any circumstances. Therefore, the 3rd sub-dimension was named as "honesty".

Confirmatory Factor Analysis

"Confirmatory Factor Analysis is a type of a hypothesis test. In this approach, a researcher tries to prove that there is a relationship between conceptual and hidden variables, and there is a relationship between hidden variables. According to a situation, the relationship between factors could have causal relationship. All hypothesis for the relationships are based on the results of previous analysis results or conceptual information. A researcher tries to determine if the conceptual model was verified or not or if the predicted model and observed model were compliant. In this sense, Confirmatory Factor Analysis is used for testing and/or verifying conceptual information. Variables observed in Confirmatory Factor Analysis are pre-assigned or anchored to certain factors. Researcher can predict whether there is a relationship between conceptual factors or not" (Şencan, 2005, p.723).

After 26-item scale was applied, to test the reliability before data analysis, Cronbach Alpha numbers, scale total point, and each sub-scale were evaluated separately. Alpha coefficient of scale total point was found as .761. According to Kalaycı (2010) this value signified a reliable value. Alpha value of the 1st sub-dimension was found as .777 which indicated a reliable value. Alpha value of the 2nd sub-dimension was found as .690. Since this value was below the desired statistical value, to explore which items lowered the reliability, new Alpha value was calculated when an item was deleted on the scale and indicated on "scale if item deleted" (see Table 7).

Table 7.

Alpha Value If Item Deleted

Items	**Alpha If Items Are Deleted**
I3	.669
I5	.661
I7	.668
I10	.670
I12	.643
I16	.655
I18	.648
I21	.702
I22	.656

If item 21 was removed, the new value would increase to .702. Therefore, item 21 was removed from the scale. New Alpha value was calculated as .702. This value signified a reliable value. Alpha value of the 3rd subdimension was found as .700 which indicated a reliable one. Confirmatory Factor Analysis was applied to test the reliability of the factor structures obtained from Explanatory Factor Analysis. LISREL program was used for the analysis. In addition, recommended modifications were applied as they were theoretically suitable. The analysis is shown in Figure 2 and fit indices are given in Table 8. The character M on the figure 2 means "madde" in Turkish. Madde means item.

Table 8.

Fit Values of Model

Fit indexes	**Fit measurements**	**Acceptable boundary**	**Perfect fit boundary**
X^2	469.64		
p	0.000	Should be insignificant.	
X^2/sd	1.772	Should be smaller than 5.	Should be smaller than 3.
RMSEA	0.050	Between =0.50 and =0.80	Between 0,000 and =0.50
GFI	0.89	0.85 and more	=0.95 and more
AGFI	0.87	0.85 and more	=0.95 and more
CFI	0.93	0.90 and more	=0.95 and more
NNFI	0.92	0.90 and more	=0.95 and more
IFI	0.93	0.90 and more	=0.95 and more

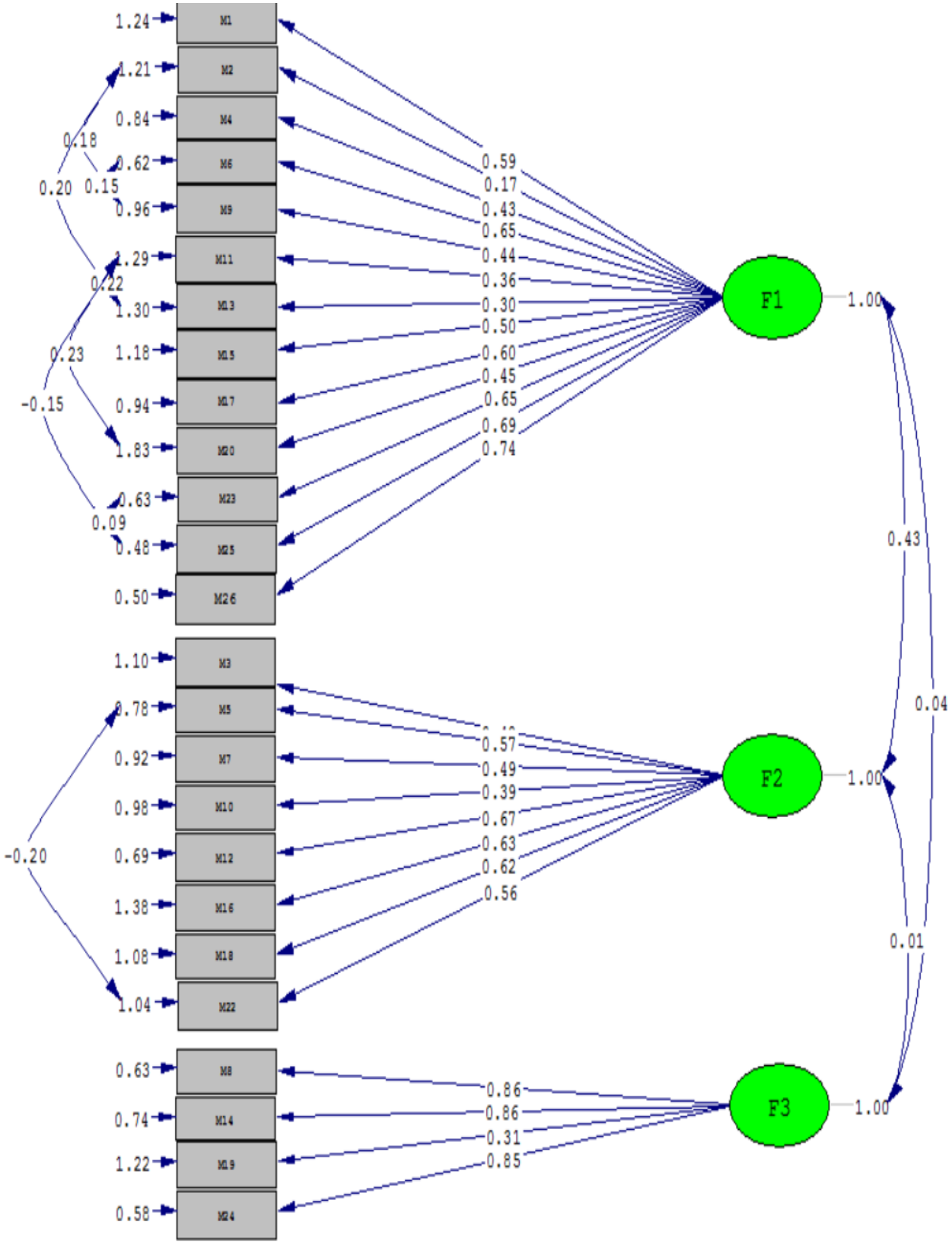

Fig. 2. Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results

Researchers who used LISREL program often reported Chi Square value as well as GFI, AGFI, RMSEA, CFI, and NNFI values (Sümer, 2000). Şimşek (2007) stated that there was no unanimous decision about which fit indexes should be used. Below, some fits index definitions and values applied in the literature are given.

When fit indexes of the model tested with DFA were investigated, Chi Square values (p=.000) were observed as significant. However, Chi Square values are often significant as this value is sensitive for sample size. Therefore, another calculation was made by dividing X^2 calculation value to degree of freedom. If this ratio was smaller than 3, the model had perfect fit goodness (Şimşek, 2007). As seen from Table 8, in terms of (X^2/sd= 1.725), model had perfect fit for this index.

"RMSEA was absolute fit index that determines the covariance between observed variables in the sample and matrix parameters of the suggested model. If the values are equal to or smaller than 0.05, the values are regarded as perfect, and if the values are between 0.05 and 0.08, the values are regarded as acceptable. RMSEA evaluation also considers degree of freedom and the latest researches mainly focus on this component" (Sümer, 2000, p.61). As Table 8 indicated, RMSEA value was obtained as 0.048 and this model showed perfect fit for this index.

"GFI was developed to evaluate the fit independent from the sample size. *GFI shows how variance-covariance matrix in the sample was measured and is accepted as the sample variance explained by the model. GFI values change between 0 and 1. Since it is sensitive for the sample size, larger N values would provide smaller values. 0.90 and more is accepted as good fit. AGFI indicates the corrected GFI value based on sample size. If N is large, AGFI is more representative fit index. A value more than 0.90 has good fit, and a value more than 0.95 has perfect fit* (Sümer, 2000, p.60). As seen from Table 8, it could be observed that (GFI= 0.89, AGFI= 0.87) was 0.1 and 0.3 point below the acceptable region.

"CFI compares the covariance matrix of the model that predicts no relationship between hidden variables and covariance matrix generated by suggested structural equation matrix. The ratio has a value between 0 and 1. If the value is closer to 1, the fit is accepted as good. Values that have 0.90 and higher are accepted as good fit (Sümer, 2000, p.61). As seen from Table 8, CFI value was 0.093 and showed the best fit.

"NNFI, provides values based on the complexity of the model and also considers the degree of freedom of the models. The values are between 0 and 1. 0.90 and higher means good fit, and 0.95 and higher values mean best fit. (Sümer, 2000, p. 61). This study showed good fit (0.93) for NNFI. IFI was developed by Bollen to investigate decrease and sample size related with NFI. therefore, the calculations are the same as NFI. However, degree of freedom is included. This study has IFI of 0.93 and showed good fit (Byrne, 1998).

Reliability Study of Scale

Reliability study of the scale was conducted on data set with 310 participants. Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was 0.759 for total point, 0.749 for disinterestedness and sincerity sub-dimension, 0.702 for love and unconditional acceptance sub-dimension, and 0.700 for honesty sub-dimension. It could be said that the scale and all sub-dimensions had high reliability (Kalaycı, 2010).

Conclusion

In this study that aimed to develop a measurement tool for identifying philanthropy level of individuals, scale development steps in literature review were applied. Later, structure and scope works were done, and 356 participants for Explanatory Factor Analysis (EFA) and 310 participants for Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were selected. These scales were applied to participants and reliability and validity investigation was made. The results of EFA identified 3-factor structure of Philanthropy Scale. 13 scale items under first factor indicated "disinterestedness and sincerity", 8 items under second factor indicated "love and unconditional acceptance", and 4 items under third factor indicated "honesty" sub-dimensions. When the explained total variance was investigated, coefficient of the 1st factor explained 24.039%, coefficient of the 2nd factor explained 10.727%, and coefficient of the 3rd factor explained 7.521%. Philanthropy Scale explained 42.286% of the total variance. To show the similar results in different samples, 3-factor scale was applied with CFA. When fit values were investigated, 3-factor scale had acceptable and valid structure. Statistically significant values, as well as low variance, and high factor load values indicated valid structure for the scale. Lowest and highest points for Philanthropy Scale that was obtained with reliability and validity analysis were 25 and 125 respectively. Lowest and highest value range for the 1st factor was 13-65, for the 3nd factor was 8-40, and for the 3rd factor was 4-20. When statistical data were investigated, Philanthropy Scale was found valid and reliable for measuring philanthropy levels of individuals. During the Philanthropy Scale development process, the sample was determined as university students. This could be a limitation for the study. Accordingly, validity and reliability studies could be conducted on different groups in the future for philanthropy scale.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПОБУДОВИ ШКАЛИ ФІЛАНТРОПІЇ

Філантропія – це бажання допомагати, не чекаючи на вигоду, безкорисливість. Метою цього дослідження є розробка надійної, дієвої шкали, яка визначає рівень філантропії індивіда. Запропонована шкала, створена шляхом дослідження літератури та інтерв'ювання учасників експерименту, була протестована на 356 студентах, які навчаються на факультеті педагогіки Університету Газіосманпаса (241 дівчина та 115 юнаків). За результатами факторного аналізу та дослідження достовірності, шкала досягала 25 пунктів з трьома факторами. Ці пункти пояснюють дисперсію на рівні 42,286%. Для збільшення надійності було застосовувано підтверджувальний факторний аналіз першого порядку на отриману 3-факторну модель. Для цього до аналізу було залучено 310 осіб, які навчаються в Університеті Газіосманпа. У результаті дослідження було підтверджено валіднісь шкали. Значення коефіцієнта внутрішньої консистенції Кронбах-Альфа були виявлені на рівні 0,759 в цілому, 0,749 – за субшкалою безкорисливості та щирості, 0,702 – «любов і безумовне прийняття» та 0,700 – «чесність». У результаті підтверджувального факторного аналізу було з'ясовано, що індекси шкали є досконалими (p = .000 та X2 / sd = 1.725). Отже, результати показують, що розроблена шкала є надійною та валідною.

Ключові слова: ставлення, альтруїзм, безумовне визнання, філантропія, безкорисливість.

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