

Psychometric Properties and Factor Structure Anowra Khan Tamkeen Ashraf Malik National University of Science and Technology, NUST Islamabad, Pakistan The aim of the present study was to translate, adapt and validate Childhood Anxiety Sensitivity Index (CASI) in Urdu language. CASI is a self-report questionnaire having eighteen items. It is used to measure anxiety sensitivity in children (6 to 17 years of age) which plays a significant role in etiology and maintenance of anxiety disorders. CASI was translated, back translated independently, and revised using a sample of (N=334) children. Convergent validity of CASI was analyzed with Screen for Children Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED) self-report; SCARED parent report and Fear Survey Schedule for Children Revised (FSSC-R). Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) indicated that Urdu version CASI has two first order factor structure accounting for 31.65% variance namely physical concerns and psychosocial concerns along with a higher order factor anxiety sensitivity. Results indicated that CASI Urdu version has moderate internal consistency for total ($\alpha=.80$) as well as subscales (physical concerns $\alpha=.73$; psychosocial concerns $\alpha=.68$). CASI has sound convergent validity with SCARED self-report ($r=.52$) as well as parent report ($r=.49$), and FSSC-R ($r=.54$). It can be concluded that Urdu version CASI has adequate psychometric properties and can be used to assess anxiety sensitivity in children.

Keywords: CASI, Anxiety Sensitivity, Anxiety disorders, Validity, Factor Structure