

CUIQ. A Theory of Planned Behaviour Questionnaire to measure Cannabis Use Intentions amongst European teenagers.

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Table 1. Subscales: mean, standard deviation and reliability

	Country	Mean (SD; n)	α
Attitude	Italy	1.71 (0.76; 1608)	.86
	Portugal	1.72 (0.79; 705)	.89
	Spain	1.77 (0.73; 1155)	.84
	Romania	1.70 (0.90; 800)	.90
	TOTAL	1.73 (0.79; 4268)	.87
Subjective norms	Italy	1.29 (0.51; 1608)	.67
	Portugal	1.14 (0.45; 705)	.70
	Spain	1.24 (0.48; 1155)	.67
	Romania	1.16 (0.52; 800)	.73
	TOTAL	1.23 (0.50; 4268)	.69
Self-efficacy - responsible use	Italy	2.53 (0.89; 1608)	.77
	Portugal	2.31 (0.93; 705)	.82
	Spain	2.54 (0.99; 1155)	.80
	Romania	2.39 (1.00; 800)	.82
	TOTAL	2.47 (0.95; 4268)	.79
Self-efficacy - abstinence	Italy	4.29 (0.82; 1608)	.84
	Portugal	4.31 (0.76; 705)	.80
	Spain	4.33 (0.80; 1155)	.82
	Romania	3.99 (1.15; 800)	.88
	TOTAL	4.25 (0.89; 4268)	.84
Intention to use cannabis	Italy	1.77 (1.14; 1608)	.95
	Portugal	1.56 (1.03; 705)	.93
	Spain	1.60 (1.07; 1155)	.94
	Romania	1.58 (1.04; 800)	.92
	TOTAL	1.66 (1.09; 4268)	.94

Items response scale: 1-5 points

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB, Ajzen, 1991) takes into account personal and social factors to explain intentional behaviors. This theory has been widely used to predict behavioral intentions in different contexts, such as drugs consumption. This research develops and validates CUIQ, Cannabis Use Intention Questionnaire, in four European countries: Italy, Portugal, Romania, and Spain. CUIQ consists of four scales: attitude towards consumption, subjective norms, self-efficacy related to a responsible use and to abstinence, and intention to use cannabis.

Methods

The sample comprises 4268 adolescents between 14 and 18 years old ($M = 15.9$; $DT = 1.11$), 50.9% female and 49% male (0.1% n.a.), from Italy (37.7%), Portugal (16.5%), Romania (18.7%), and Spain (27.1%). 26.9% of participants used cannabis at least once in lifetime (19.2% during the last 12 months; 13% during the last 30 days; and, 8.7% during the last 7 days). 42.6% teenagers estimate that some of their friends use cannabis, while 11.7% report almost all their friends do.

Results

An exploratory factor analysis shows that five different factors (according to subscales proposed) explain 51.39% of the variance. The results of a regression analysis indicate that the three components of the TPB explain 47.5% of the variance of the intention to use cannabis. Self-efficacy related to a responsible use appears to be the most influential factor ($\beta = .47$, $p = .000$), followed by self-efficacy related to abstinence ($\beta = -.23$, $p = .000$), subjective norms ($\beta = .21$, $p = .000$), and attitude to consumption ($\beta = .11$, $p = .000$).

Conclusion

This new questionnaire allows comparative studies that can lead to a better understanding of the psychological processes beneath adolescent's decisions to use cannabis. It will be also useful for prevention programs evaluation and design.

Keywords: cannabis use; intention; attitudes; self-efficacy; theory of planned behavior

Figure 1: Regression analysis

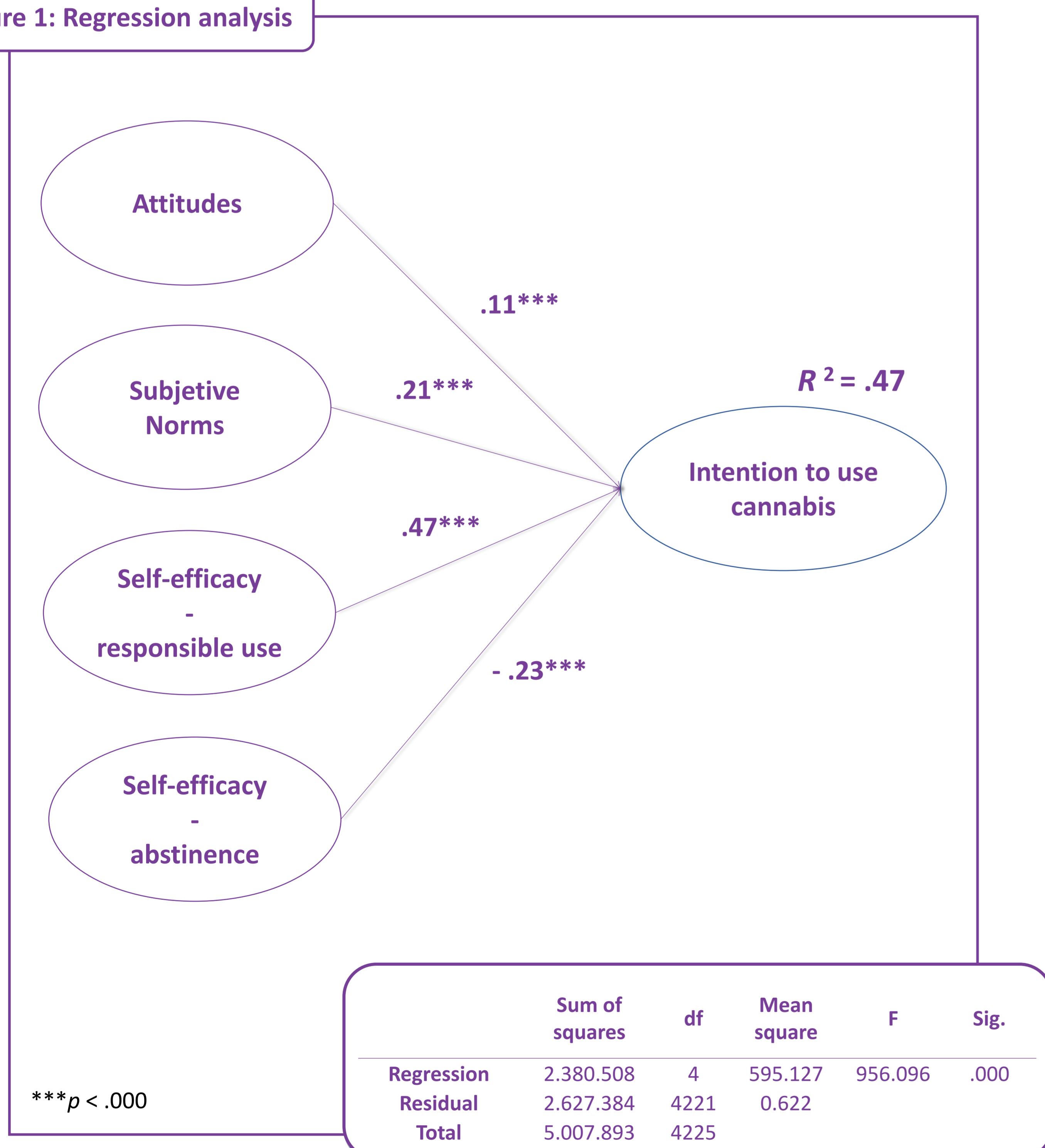


Table 2: Exploratory factor analysis

Item	1	2	3	4	5
Attitude01	.557				
Attitude02	.605				
Attitude03	.540				
Attitude04	.604				
Attitude05	.658				
Attitude06	.689				
Attitude07	.523				
Attitude08	.629				
Attitude09	.689				
Attitude10	.542				
SN01					.796
SN02					.573
SN03					.520
Self-efficacy01 – Responsible Use			.434		
Self-efficacy02 – Responsible Use			.674		
Self-efficacy03 – Responsible Use			.844		
Self-efficacy04 – Responsible Use			.631		
Self-efficacy05 – Abstinence		.605			
Self-efficacy06 – Responsible Use		.723			
Self-efficacy07 – Abstinence		.735			
Self-efficacy08 – Abstinence		.835			
Self-efficacy09 – Abstinence		.681			
Self-efficacy10 – Abstinence		.771			
Self-efficacy11 – Abstinence		.688			
Intention01				.733	
Intention02				.743	
Intention03				.730	



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