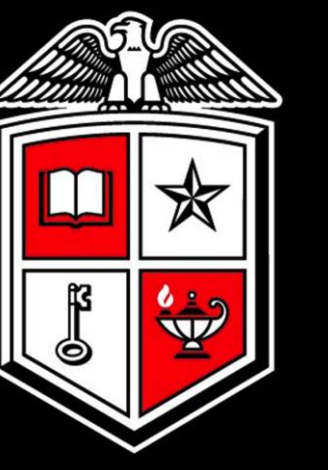


Development and Psychometric Properties of the Injunctive Norms of Intoxicated Behaviors Scale

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Introduction

Premise: Perception of approval or disapproval of alcohol use by others (injunctive norms) predict alcohol outcomes but not always¹⁻³.

. Injunctive norms measures has shown to account for the inconsistent results³.

Study Aim: Describe the development and initial validation of an injunctive norms measure that focuses on intoxicated behaviors (i.e., approval of behaviors resulting from alcohol use).

Method

Participants. College students ($N = 524$; 75.4% female; $m_{age} = 20.9$, from a large southwestern public university. Participants were recruited using flyers, announcement boards, and from an undergraduate subject pool and received course credits for participation.

Measures.

- Injunctive Norms of Intoxicated Behavior scale (INIB)
- Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)
- Timeline Follow-Back Method (TLFB)
- Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI)
- Drinking Norms Rating Form (DNFR)
- Injunctive Norms Scale (INS)
- Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised (DMQ-R)

Data Analysis:

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was performed to determine the factor structure of the INIB.

References

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- **The INIB is a valid and reliable measure of injunctive norms of intoxicated behavior.**
- **Outcome specific injunctive norms instrument can address the inconsistencies in the literature.**

Confirmatory Factor Analyses

Items	λ	R^2
Factor 1: Social Behavior		
Became more friendly	0.738	0.545
Sang	0.707	0.500
Listened to music	0.757	0.574
Told jokes	0.756	0.572
Danced	0.836	0.699
Flirted with someone you found attractive	0.696	0.484
Laughed harder or more frequently than usual	0.687	0.472
Became more energetic	0.755	0.571
Factor 2: Drunken Behavior Factor		
Cheated on a boyfriend/girlfriend	0.826	0.682
Told (divulged) a secret	0.645	0.417
Became rowdy or destructive	0.831	0.691
Mood swings	0.649	0.421
Became verbally aggressive	0.823	0.677
Became physically aggressive	0.823	0.678
Factor 3: Antisocial Behavior Factor		
Shirked school responsibilities	0.807	0.652
Took additional drugs	0.815	0.664
Publicly exposed your body	0.746	0.556
Encouraged or forced someone else to drink	0.865	0.748
more		
Decided to keep drinking when you know you should have stopped	0.780	0.608
Fled from police or other authorities	0.682	0.466
Played an inappropriate prank	0.793	0.628

	α	F1	F2	F3
Gender		-.247**	.098*	-0.006
Greek Affiliation		-0.065	0	-0.077
Athletic Affiliation		-.274**	.217**	.089*
INS- (TS)	0.761	.136**	.358**	.397**
INS TS Consumption	0.59	.179**	.210**	.244**
INS TS Problem	0.738	0.07	.406**	.439**
INS-CF	0.689	-0.023	.199**	.231**
INS CF Consumption	0.514	0.039	.094*	.129**
INS CF Problem	0.711	-0.08	.246**	.264**
Drink-Based IN		.164**	.159**	.238**
TLFB		-0.077	.102*	0.045
AUDIT Full	0.813	-.156**	.153**	0.056
AUDIT-C	0.746	0.021	0.061	0.037
AUDIT-Problem	0.788	-.220**	.167**	0.059
RAPI	0.931	-.143**	.221**	.092*
DMQ- Social	0.873	.291**	0.071	.167**
DMQ-Coping	0.884	-0.04	.203**	.128**
DMQ-Enhancement	0.83	.201**	0.054	.145**
DMQ- Conformity	0.881	-.213**	.228**	.100*

Results

- Confirmatory Factor Analysis indicated a 3-factor solution and achieved a good model fit indices (CFI = .957; TLI = .950; RMSEA = .050, SRMR = .070): social behavior, drunken behavior, and antisocial behavior factors.
- The INIB drunken and antisocial behavior factor had small to medium positive correlation with other conventional measures of injunctive norms.
- The drunken and antisocial behavior factor was positively associated with alcohol-related problems, but negatively correlated for the social behavior factor

Future Directions

1. This study used "typical student" as the referent group, therefore future studies should further examine differential associations and factor structure when using different referent groups.
2. A longitudinal study examining the factor structure and the test-retest reliability is warranted.



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