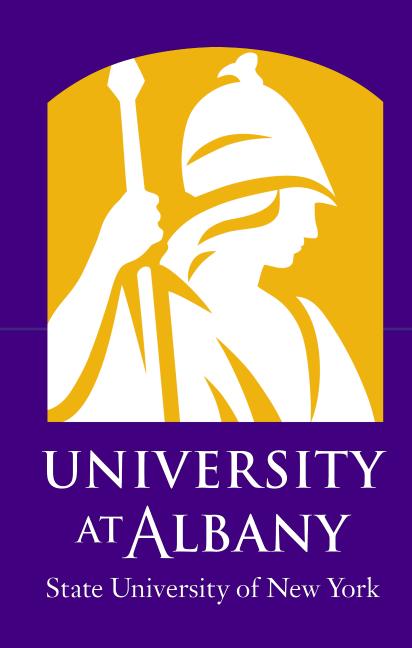
Factor analyses of the Protective Behavioral Strategies for Marijuana Scale (PBSM) revealed two reliable factors (Quantity and Context) that uniquely link to cannabis use indices.







Factor Analysis of the Protective Behavioral Strategies for Marijuana Scale

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Introduction

- Protective behavioral strategies can decrease the potential for negative outcomes associated with substance use
- The Protective Behavioral Strategies for Marijuana Scale (PBSM) is a 17-item measure capturing harm reduction strategies for cannabis use (Pedersen, 2016)
- Current Study: Confirm and explore the factor structure of the 17-item PBSM

Methods

N	454
Mage	19.6
% White	39
% Female	68.8%

- Demographics
- Weekly Cannabis Use
 - $M = 2.3 \text{ (SD} = 2.7) days/week}$
- PBSM (Pedersen, 2016)
 - M = 56.3 (SD = 19)
- Cannabis Problems (CAPQ) (Stephens, 1994, 2000)

M = 9.74 (SD = 12.6)

Conclusion

- CFA indicated the one factor solution to have a poor fit; EFA produced a novel 2 factor solution (Quantity, Context)
- Context more strongly related to use and problems,; only Context predicted fewer cannabis problems and use

References

Pedersen, E. R., Hummer, J. F., Rinker, D. V., Traylor, Z. K., & Neighbors, C. (2016). Measuring protective behavioral strategies for marijuana use among young adults. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 77(3), 441–450. Stephens, R. S., Roffman, R. A., & Curtin, L. (2000). Comparison of extended versus brief treatments for marijuana use. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 68(5), 898–908. Stephens, R. S., Roffman, R. A., & Simpson, E. E. (1994). Treating Adult Marijuana Dependence: A Test of the Relapse Prevention Model. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 62(1), 92–99.

Results

<u>Factor Analyses</u>

	Confirmatory (1 Factor)	Exploratory (2 Factor)		
Item		Quantity	Context	
16. Limit amount to smoke in one sitting	.771	.824		
13. Have set amount of hits	.576	.786		
14. Avoid methods leading more intoxication	.677	.774		
12. Buy less to smoke less	.582	.690		
15. Only use one time during day/night	.718	.514		
8. Use little at a time	.612	.409		
3. Avoid using before work or school	. 681		.767	
2. Avoid use while with family	.602		.748	
1. Use only among trusted peers	.434		.609	
6. Only purchase marijuana from trusted	.466		.600	
source				
10. Avoid using in public	.630		.574	
9. Avoid mixing with other drugs	.583		.517	
4. Avoid using to cope with emotions	.558		.403	
7. Avoid using habitually	.742			
5. Limit use to weekends	.735	Items removed due to		
11. Take breaks if using too frequently	. 750	overlap and margins <.2		
17. Avoid using before physical activity	. 630	·	<u> </u>	
% of Variance		42.96	10.69	

$X^2 = 716.7$, $df = 119$, $p < 6$
.001
SRMR = 0.07; RMSEA
= 0.108; CFI $= 0.827$;
NNFI = 0.80; NFI =
0.80

*= p<.05, **=p<.01, ***=p<.001

CFA Fit Indices

Bivariate Associations

	1	2	3
(1) Quantity			
(2) Context	.58**		
(3) Use	29**	40**	
(4) Global CAPQ	27**	38**	.23**

Predicting Cannabis Use

Variable	В	OFD				
Valiable		SEB	T	β [95%CI]	sr ²	Adj. R ²
Step 1						.000
Male	10	.23	44	02[55, .35]	02	
Step 2						.097**
Male	31	.22	-1.4	07[74, .12]	07	
Quantity	04	.006	-6.6	31**[06,03]	31	
Step 3						.088**
Male	43	.21	-2.1	10*[83,02]	10	
Quantity	01	.01	-1.8	10[03,01]	08	
Context	06	.01	-6.6	37**[08,04]	30	

Predicting CAPQ

		7				
Variable	В	SEB	T	β [95%CI]	sr ²	Adj. R ²
Step 1						.01*
Male	.49	.22	2.01	.10*[.01, .97]	.1	
Step 2						.06**
Male	.52	.24	2.2	.11*[.06, .99]	.11	
Cannabis Use	.26	.05	5.0	.24**[.15, .36]	.24	
Step 3						.04**
Male	.37	.24	1.6	.08[10, .83]	.07	
Cannabis Use	.19	.05	3.5	.17*[.08, .30]	.17	
Quantity	03	.01	-4.1	21**[04,02]	20	
Step 4						.06**
Male	.24	.23	1.1	.05[21, .70	.05	
Cannabis Use	.10	.06	1.8	.09[01, .20]	.08	
Quantity	01	.01	73	12[02, .01]	03	
Context	06	.01	-5.6	33**[08,04]	25	