Further Validation of the Chinese Version of the Smoking Selfefficacy Survey (CSSES-20)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction	Empirical evidences from previous studies with children suggested that the
	Chinese version of Smoking Self-efficacy Survey (CSSES) had acceptable
	reliability and validity and it could be shortened from 33 items to 20 items
	(CSSES-20). Although an instrument might have established sound
	psychometric properties in one population, it is necessary to evaluate the
	reliability and validity of a newly developed instrument with different
	populations. The purpose of this study was to conduct further psychometric
	testing on the CSSES-20 with Taiwanese adolescents.
Methods	Random cluster sampling method was used in this study and a sample of 990
	adolescent aged 11 to 17 years was recruited in this study. A cross-sectional
	design was used in this study. The CSSES-20 was administered to the 5 th , 6 th ,
	7 th , 8 th , and 9 th graders who were recruited from three junior high and three
	elementary schools in northern Taiwan. Cross validation method was used in
	this study by randomly splitting the data file into 2 halves.
Results	Exploratory factor analysis from half of sample size yielded three
	components (Emotional stress, Influence of friends, and Opportunity to
	smoke) for the CSSES-20 accounting for 78.3% of the total variance, with
	factor loadings above 0.60. The results from confirmatory factor analysis
	with the rest of half sample indicated that the three-factor structure was the
	best fit for the CSSES-20 (CFI = 0.97). The contrasted group approach
	affirmed the construct validity of 3 subscales. Cronbach's alphas for three
	subscales ranged from 0.93 to 0.96. Item-to-subtotal correlation coefficients
	for the subscales were above 0.50.
Conclusions	Validity and reliability of the CSSES-20 were supported by the psychometric
	test results of this study. The results of this study suggested that the
	parsimonious CSSES-20 was applicable to and congruent with the culture of
	the Taiwanese students in a study of smoking behaviors.