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**Title:** Distinction between two controls constructs: An application of the Theory of Planned Behavior for substance abuse avoidance in adolescents

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**Abstract:**

**Background:** The aim of this project is to distinguish between self-efficacy (S-E) and perceived behavior control (PBC) in an application of theory of planned behavior (TPB) for the prevention of substance abuse in male adolescents.

**Methods:** A measure consisting of TPB and control constructs for substance abuse avoidance which contained 34 was developed items and then administered to a sample of adolescents (N=303) in Tehran, Iran. After estimating reliability and validity, exploratory factor analysis and path analysis were carried out to examine the study objectives.

**Results:** All the 303 young male adolescents, aged between 15 and 19, were entered into the study and completed the questionnaires. The exploratory factor analysis led the control items to two factors: PBC and S-E. Path analysis indicated a good fitness for TPB while distinguishing between the two controls constructs. Moreover, S-E becomes the most powerful predictor for intention, (with non-significantly prediction of behavior) \( \beta = 0.29 \), and PBC becomes the most powerful predictor for behavior (with the most weakness prediction of intention) \( \beta = 0.36 \).

**Conclusions:** The results of this research provide another document for distinguishing between perceived behavioral control and self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** Theory of planned behavior (TPB), control constructs, substance abuse, adolescent

**Presentation:** Oral