

Psychometric Properties of the Chinese Version of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory in Chinese College Students

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Background: Intolerance of uncertainty (IU) is considered to be associated with emotional disorders, such as generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), depression, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), and social anxiety. Therefore, a comprehensive instrument to measure IU is needed. The purposes of the present study were as follows: 1) developing a Chinese version of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory (CIUI) and 2) measuring the reliability and validity of CIUI.

Methods: We translated the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory (IUI) into Chinese. A sample consisting of Chinese college students from three universities was used to evaluate the internal consistency, test–retest reliability, and validity of the CIUI. Participants answered the CIUI, IUS-12, GAD-7, BDI-II, and PSWQ. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were run to explore the factor structure of CIUI.

Results: The results demonstrated an acceptable internal consistency for CIUI (Part A of CIUI [CIUIA]: $\alpha = 0.920$; Part B of CIUI [CIUIB]: $\alpha = 0.947$) and test–retest reliability (CIUIA: ICC = 0.788; CIUIB: ICC = 0.859). The results of EFA and CFA all supported a two-factor structure for CIUIA (Intolerance of the unexpected and difficulty waiting in an uncertain situation and Intolerance of uncertainty and of uncertain situations) and a four-factor structure for CIUIB (Overestimation, Control, Uncertainty makes one feel stressful, and Reassurance), and acceptable validity was obtained.

Conclusion: The CIUI is an appropriate instrument for measuring IU in Chinese populations. Future studies should confirm the psychometric properties using a comprehensive sample.

Keywords: intolerance of uncertainty, reliability, validity, Chinese population

Introduction

Uncertainty can be seen everywhere in daily life. It cannot be completely avoided. Monat et al¹ defined uncertainty as the period of anticipation prior to confrontation with a potentially harmful event. Available evidence support the idea that uncertainty is a powerful stressor with psychological and physiological consequences for the individual.^{2,3} Dugas et al⁴ defined intolerance of uncertainty (IU) as an excessive tendency of an individual to consider unacceptable the possibility that a negative event may occur, however small the probability of its occurrence. People who are intolerant of uncertainty may react negatively to uncertain situations and events on an emotional, cognitive, and behavioral level.⁵ However, individuals do not react to uncertainty on the same level because of the individual differences between them.⁶

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The Role of IU

Researchers regard IU as a shared vulnerability factor for emotional disorders.^{2,7} IU has been demonstrated to have a strong relationship with worry, which is the hallmark symptom of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).⁸ Even after controlling other factors related to worry, IU plays a unique role in worry.^{9,10} Considerable evidence has suggested that IU is related to GAD,^{11,12} obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD),^{13,14} social anxiety,^{15–17} panic disorder, and agoraphobia.^{18–20} Krohne²¹ suggested that intolerance of uncertain negative events might be a driving force behind some cognition and behaviors (eg, worry, compulsions, and reassurance seeking) related to anxiety disorders.

In addition to its association with various anxiety disorders, IU also plays an important role in depression.^{22–25} According to a study by Miranda and Mennin,²⁶ symptoms of depression are linked to greater certainty in anticipating both negative future outcomes and an absence of positive future outcomes. Individuals who do not tolerate uncertainty of possible negative future events may need to eliminate uncertain outcomes by increasing the certainty of negative future events happening. It is possible that individuals who are intolerant of uncertainty use repetitive thinking, which is related to depression, to reduce their uncertainty. Furthermore, repetitive thought may promote deep processing of affect-relevant schemas and amplify affective states. The current literature also suggests that IU may act as a mediator²⁴ and it may benefit to treatment of numerous emotional disorders.²⁷

The Instruments to Measure IU

The Intolerance for Uncertainty Scale (IUS) is the most widely used instrument to measure uncertainty. It was developed by Freeston et al²⁸ in France, and it contains 27 items. It is a self-report measurement assessing general emotional, cognitive, and behavioral reactions to ambiguous and uncertain situations. It has demonstrated excellent internal consistence (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.91$), and its test-retest reliability is 0.78. Carleton et al²⁹ developed a shorter version of IUS that contains 12 items. The IUS only measures the general reaction to uncertain situations, and it may bias the link between the structure of IU and anxiety disorders.³⁰ Thus, a more comprehensive instrument for measuring IU is needed.

To solve the problems of IUS, Gosselin et al³⁰ developed the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory (IUI) for

a French sample. IUI is an instrument that measures not only general reactions to uncertainty but also the tendency to consider uncertainty as unacceptable. Emotional character items were excluded to avoid bias of construct measured and the association between IU and emotional problems. IUI consists of two parts: Part A (15 items) assesses the excessive tendency of an individual to consider uncertainty in life or the possibility that a negative event may occur as unacceptable. Part B (30 items) assesses six cognitive and behavioral manifestations or consequences of IU: overestimation of the probability that a negative event will occur, avoidance, worry, reassurance seeking, doubt, and control. Results have supported its good psychometric properties. The Cronbach's α for Parts A and B were 0.92 and 0.96, respectively. The 5-week test-retest correlations were 0.76 and 0.75 for Part A and Part B, respectively. The IUI was replicated in an English sample.³¹ A unitary factor structure of IUIA and three-factor structure containing 20 items of IUIB were identified in this sample. In an Italian sample,³² a unidimensional structure for Part A and a bifactor model for Part B were identified. The reliability and validity of IUI has been proven by several versions. Furthermore, the IUI has been widely used in studies. However, there is currently no comprehensive instrument to measure uncertainty in China. Developing a Chinese version of IUI for the Chinese population would be useful and necessary.

The aim of our study was to 1) translate the English version of IUI into Chinese, 2) test the reliability and validity of the Chinese version of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory (CIUI) in a Chinese sample, and 3) use a hierarchical regression model to assess the incremental validity of the subscales of IUI Part B for several dependent variables.

Methods

Participants

Convenience sampling was used to recruit participants from three universities in Hunan Province, China. We obtained the informed consent from participants and asked them to complete the questionnaire which included the needed scales. In all, 1300 undergraduate students participated, and 1230 undergraduate students completed the full questionnaire with no missing data. The effective return ratio was 94.6%. To test test-retest reliability, 90 students who completed the whole questionnaires at the first attempt were

selected to measure the CIUI again after 3 weeks, and 82 completed the CIUI. The effective return ratio was 91.1%. Information about age and gender was obtained from all participants. The local ethics committee approved the research protocol, and the study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Measures

The Chinese Version of IUI

The original IUI consists of two parts: Part A, containing 15 items that assess excessive tendency to consider uncertainty to be unacceptable and Part B, containing 30 items that assess six cognitive and behavioral manifestations or consequences of IU. All items are rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all typical) to 5 (completely typical). We obtained permission from the original author of IUI to translate the IUI into the Chinese version and to conduct a thorough research using the Chinese sample. First, two psychological researchers translated the original English version of IUI into Chinese. Second, the translation's surface-level relevance to the construct of interest and whether each item was translated in a manner suitable to Chinese culture were examined by two psychological professors. Third, a professional translator who had not read the English version of IUI back-translated the CIUI into English, and then the author of the original IUI reviewed and modified the back-translated version until the meaning of items was the same as the original version of IUI. A pilot test was conducted to ensure that participants understood the meaning of the items in the Chinese version.

Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale-12

IUS²⁸ is a 27-item scale evaluating the general reactions of uncertainty. The IUS-12²⁹ is a short version of the original version of IUS, and it is highly correlated with the IUS-27. IUS-12 is rated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all characteristic of me) to 5 (entirely characteristic of me), and it has demonstrated excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.91$). The Chinese version of IUS-12³³ has good reliability and validity. The Cronbach's α is 0.878, and the 5-week reliability is 0.78. The Chinese version of IUS-12 was used to evaluate convergent validity.

Penn State Worry Questionnaire

The PSWQ³⁴ is a 16-item scale to evaluate generality, excessiveness, and the uncontrollability of worry. It is rated on a Likert Scale ranging from 1 (not at all typical of me) to 5 (very typical of me). Eleven items directly

measure worry, and 5 items indirectly measure it. Good internal consistency and test-retest reliability have been demonstrated. The Cronbach α in clinical³⁵ and undergraduate samples are all ≥ 0.86 , and the test-retest reliability of an undergraduate sample is 0.92. The Chinese version of PSWQ³⁶ also represents good reliability and validity. The Cronbach's α coefficient is 0.89, and 8-week test-retest correlation is 0.87. We used the Chinese version of PSWQ to assess convergent validity.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 Questionnaire

GAD-7³⁷ is a 7-item scale assessing the severity of GAD. Each item is rated on a 4-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 3 (nearly every day). The total score is in the range of 0–21, and scores of 5–9, 10–14, and ≥ 15 indicate mild, moderate, and severe anxiety, respectively. Various versions of GAD-7 have all demonstrated excellent internal consistency and the Cronbach's α is in the range of 0.89–0.92.^{37–39} The Chinese version of GAD-7³⁹ exhibits good reliability and validity. The Cronbach's α is 0.90, and the test-retest reliability is 0.76. The Chinese version of GAD-7 was used to evaluate convergent and divergent validity.

Beck Depression Inventory II

The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)-II⁴⁰ is a 21-item scale evaluating affective, somatic, and cognitive symptoms of depression. A 4-point Likert scale ranging from 0 to 3 is used to rate each item, with higher total scores indicating greater severity. Scores of 0–13, 14–19, 20–28, and 29–63 indicate minimal or no depression, mild, moderate, and severe depression, respectively. BDI-II exhibits good psychometric properties.⁴¹ The Cronbach's α and test-retest reliability of the Chinese version of BDI-II⁴² are 0.85 and 0.73, respectively. We used this scale to assess convergent and divergent validity.

Data Analysis

Item Analysis and Reliability

To test the homogeneity of CIUI, item-total statistics were conducted for all items, and we used 0.3 as the cutoff for the corrected item-correlations. The reliability of CIUIA and CIUIB was measured by internal consistency and test-retest reliability. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, and intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) was used to assess test-retest reliability.

Validity

Factor analysis was performed to explore and confirm the structure of the CIUIA and CIUIB, respectively. To conduct exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), we randomly divided 1230 participants into two evenly divided groups ($n = 615$). The EFA using principal axis factoring (PAF) and Promax rotation was performed in Group 1. Eigenvalues and scree plots were employed to identify the number of factors. The EFA was conducted using SPSS 26.0. Mplus 8.0 was used to perform CFA in Group 2 to confirm the structure identified by EFA. For convergent validity, Pearson's correlation coefficient was employed to test the correlation between the two parts of CIUI and IUS-12, PSWQ, GAD-7, and BDI-II. GAD-7 and BDI-II were also used to test whether the scores of CIUI could distinguish the participants with different level of anxiety and depression using one-way ANOVA. We used one-way ANOVA to test the divergent validity of CIUI. A hierarchical regression model was conducted to evaluate whether the incremental validity of the subscales of Part B beyond Part A was significant.

Results

Item Analysis and Descriptive Statistics

No missing data existed for the 1230 participants. The result of item-total statistics demonstrated that all the corrected item-total correlations were above the recommended 0.3 cutoff value. The corrected item-total correlation of CIUIA and CIUIB ranged from 0.408 to 0.772 and 0.532 to 0.767, respectively. The skew and kurtosis coefficients of all items of CIUI fell within the recommended range, which should not be above 3 and 10 separately,^{43,44} indicating that the distribution of each item was close to normality. The skew coefficients of CIUI ranged from -0.153 to 1.088 , whereas the kurtosis coefficients ranged from -0.758 to 0.762 . In terms of gender, 815 participants (66%) were female, and 415 (34%) were male. As indicated in Table 1, the mean age was 19.64 ± 1.468 (mean \pm SD) years, ranging from 17 to 24. Independent samples t -test was used to determine gender differences in CIUI scores. The results of t -test revealed no significant differences between the scores for males and females. CIUIA: $t = -1.650$, $P > 0.05$; CIUIB: $t = -1.940$, $P > 0.05$. Mean and SD for each scale are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics for Age and Measurements

	N	Mean (SD)	Min	Max	95% CI
Age (year)	1230	19.64 (1.468)	17	24	19.56–19.73
Group1	615	19.60 (1.478)	17	24	19.49–19.72
Group2	615	19.69 (1.458)	17	24	19.57–19.80
IUIA	1230	37.18 (10.361)	15	71	36.60–37.76
Group1	615	37.16 (10.446)	15	71	36.33–37.99
Group2	615	37.20 (10.283)	15	70	36.39–38.02
IUIB	1230	73.71 (21.285)	30	150	72.52–74.90
Avoidance	1230	12.51 (3.672)	5	25	12.30–12.71
Doubt	1230	12.48 (4.086)	5	25	12.25–12.71
Overestimation	1230	12.51 (4.649)	5	25	12.25–12.77
Worry	1230	12.72 (4.043)	5	25	12.49–12.94
Control	1230	10.36 (4.093)	5	25	10.13–10.59
Reassurance	1230	13.13 (4.009)	5	25	12.90–13.35
Group1	615	73.52 (21.253)	30	150	71.84–75.20
Avoidance	615	12.43 (3.695)	5	25	12.14–12.72
Doubt	615	12.41 (4.134)	5	25	12.08–12.73
Overestimation	615	12.56 (4.749)	5	25	12.18–12.93
Worry	615	12.59 (4.060)	5	25	12.27–12.91
Control	615	10.38 (4.059)	5	25	10.06–10.70
Reassurance	615	13.15 (4.011)	5	25	12.84–13.47
Group2	615	73.89 (21.332)	30	141	72.20–75.58
Avoidance	615	12.58 (3.651)	5	25	12.29–12.87
Doubt	615	12.55 (4.040)	5	23	12.23–12.87
Overestimation	615	12.47 (4.550)	5	25	12.11–12.83
Worry	615	12.84 (4.025)	5	25	12.52–13.16
Control	615	10.34 (4.129)	5	25	10.02–10.67
Reassurance	615	13.10 (4.010)	5	25	12.78–13.42
IUS-12	1230	26.93 (8.040)	12	60	26.48–27.38
Group1	615	26.84 (8.148)	12	60	26.19–27.48
Group2	615	27.02 (7.936)	12	55	26.39–27.65
GAD-7	1230	3.99 (4.036)	0	21	3.76–4.21
Group1	615	3.88 (4.196)	0	21	3.55–4.21
Group2	615	4.09 (3.869)	0	21	3.79–4.40
BDI-II	1230	7.37 (8.028)	0	58	6.92–7.82
Group1	615	7.15 (8.120)	0	58	6.51–7.79
Group2	615	7.59 (7.937)	0	51	6.96–8.22
PSWQ	1230	41.06 (8.785)	16	80	40.56–41.55
Group1	615	40.85 (8.763)	16	80	40.15–41.54
Group2	615	41.26 (8.810)	18	75	40.57–41.96

Abbreviations: IUIA, part A of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory; IUIB, part B of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory; IUS-12, the Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale-12; GAD-7, Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 Questionnaire; BDI-II, Beck Depression Inventory-II; PSWQ, Peen State Worry Questionnaire.

Validity

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Group 1 ($n = 615$) was used to perform EFA. The Bartlett's sphericity test ($\chi^2 = 4816.322$, $P < 0.001$) and the Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin score ($KMO = 0.932$) of CIUIA indicated that the data was suitable for EFA. The first EFA result of CIUIA suggested a two-factor structure.

However, the factor loading of Item 15 was not above the 0.4 cutoff criterion.⁴⁵ We deleted Item 15 and conducted EFA again. The results of the second EFA also suggested a two-factor structure, which accounted for 51.991% of the variance. The eigenvalues and scree plot all supported the two-factor structure. The factor loading of the model in the pattern matrix and structure matrix are presented in Table 2. The two factors of CIUIA are: Factor 1: intolerance of the unexpected and difficulty waiting in an uncertain situation (9 items); Factor 2: intolerance of uncertainty and of uncertain situations (5 items).

The results of Bartlett's sphericity test ($\chi^2=12,803.264$, $P < 0.001$) and the Kaiser-Meyer Olkin score (KMO = 0.960) of CIUIB indicated that the data were suitable for EFA. According to the EFA results, we deleted 9 items which factor loadings not above the 0.4 cutoff value. Then, the latter EFA result suggested a four-factor structure containing 21 items. The four-factor structure accounted for 59.915% of the variance, and the eigenvalues and scree plot all supported the four factors. The factor loading of the model in pattern matrix and structure matrix are shown in Table 3. The four factors included Overestimation (5 items), Control (5 items), Uncertainty makes one feel stressful (7 items), and Reassurance (4 items).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Group 2 (n = 615) was used to confirm the structure identified by EFA. Maximum likelihood estimation was used in CFA. We employed the following cutoffs of χ^2/df

≤ 5 , $CFI \geq 0.9$, $RMSEA \leq 0.08$, and $SRMR \leq 0.05$ ⁴⁶ to evaluate the fitness of the model we were interested in. As shown in Table 4, the results of CFA indicated that the models for both CIUIA and CIUIB identified by EFA fitted the data well. We also performed CFA for the unitary structure of CIUIA and for the original six-factor structure of CIUIB. The results indicated that the unitary structure of CIUIA also fitted the data after allowing the error correlation between Items 3 and 5. However, the two-factor structure of CIUIA appeared to fit the data better than the unitary structure. The original six-factor structure of CIUIB did not fit the data.

Convergent and Divergent Validity

Pearson correlations between subscales of CIUI and several relative variances were calculated. As shown in Table 5. The Pearson's correlation coefficient between CIUIA, CIUIB, IUS-12, GAD-7, BDI-II, and PSWQ ranged from 0.408 to 0.823, and all of them were significant ($P < 0.01$). The results of Pearson correlations supported the convergent validity of CIUI.

A one-way ANOVA was run to test whether the scores of CIUI could distinguish different populations. The GAD-7 and BDI-II were used to divide the severity of anxiety and depression, respectively. We divided participants into no anxiety, mild anxiety, and moderate to severe anxiety groups according to the standards of GAD-7. Furthermore, using BDI-II standards, we also divided participants into three groups for depression: no depression, mild depression, and moderate to severe depression groups. We combined the moderate groups and severe groups because the number of participants with severe anxiety or depression was far less than participants in the other groups. The results are presented in Tables 6 and 7. They indicated a significant difference among people with varied levels of anxiety or depression in CIUI scores and that the CIUI was an effective instrument to distinguish the different levels of IU among different people. The results of one-way ANOVA supported the divergent validity of CIUI.

Reliability

Cronbach's α was used to assess internal consistency. The alpha of CIUIA was 0.920, whereas the alpha of CIUIA factors were 0.908 and 0.805 for Factor 1 and Factor 2, respectively. The alpha reliabilities of CIUIB was 0.947, and the factor's alpha ranged from 0.821 to 0.916 (Overestimation: $\alpha = 0.916$; Control: $\alpha = 0.860$; Uncertainty makes one feel stressful: $\alpha = 0.888$; Reassurance: $\alpha = 0.821$).

Table 2 The Pattern Matrix and Structure Matrix of CIUIA

	Pattern Matrix			Structure Matrix	
	Factor 1	Factor 2		Factor 1	Factor 2
IUIA10	0.934	-0.219	IUIA8	0.815	0.648
IUIA9	0.780	0.005	IUIA9	0.783	0.570
IUIA8	0.727	0.121	IUIA10	0.776	0.458
IUIA14	0.721	0.035	IUIA11	0.775	0.712
IUIA7	0.715	0.031	IUIA14	0.746	0.557
IUIA6	0.629	-0.027	IUIA7	0.737	0.549
IUIA12	0.556	0.194	IUIA12	0.696	0.596
IUIA11	0.546	0.317	IUIA13	0.611	0.510
IUIA13	0.509	0.142	IUIA6	0.610	0.429
IUIA2	-0.073	0.759	IUIA4	0.514	0.725
IUIA4	-0.023	0.742	IUIA2	0.477	0.706
IUIA1	0.011	0.663	IUIA5	0.643	0.685
IUIA3	-0.011	0.615	IUIA1	0.492	0.671
IUIA5	0.308	0.463	IUIA3	0.435	0.607

Note: Bold data indicates which factor the items belong to.

Table 3 The Pattern Matrix and Structure Matrix of CIUIB

	Pattern Matrix					Structure Matrix			
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
IUIB19	0.908	-0.015	0.059	-0.100	IUIB19	0.883	0.493	0.675	0.489
IUIB23	0.816	-0.035	0.213	-0.140	IUIB23	0.871	0.499	0.722	0.479
IUIB29	0.785	0.032	0.137	-0.083	IUIB29	0.856	0.527	0.700	0.501
IUIB14	0.769	0.066	-0.157	0.178	IUIB14	0.798	0.493	0.578	0.586
IUIB3	0.715	0.078	-0.093	0.135	IUIB3	0.772	0.492	0.581	0.555
IUIB27	-0.086	0.770	0.196	-0.142	IUIB27	0.415	0.776	0.531	0.300
IUIB4	0.135	0.711	-0.262	0.121	IUIB18	0.525	0.767	0.599	0.440
IUIB10	0.041	0.710	-0.047	0.080	IUIB10	0.461	0.743	0.485	0.421
IUIB18	0.029	0.643	0.163	0.008	IUIB24	0.449	0.713	0.526	0.360
IUIB24	-0.002	0.641	0.145	-0.040	IUIB4	0.417	0.680	0.367	0.386
IUIB28	-0.006	-0.019	0.709	-0.004	IUIB30	0.713	0.525	0.784	0.543
IUIB26	-0.119	0.267	0.642	-0.066	IUIB21	0.689	0.470	0.777	0.540
IUIB21	0.236	-0.083	0.621	0.048	IUIB20	0.685	0.531	0.776	0.560
IUIB22	-0.001	0.042	0.610	0.067	IUIB17	0.630	0.489	0.750	0.603
IUIB17	0.081	-0.021	0.575	0.205	IUIB28	0.517	0.426	0.690	0.425
IUIB30	0.271	0.000	0.564	0.026	IUIB26	0.480	0.576	0.681	0.391
IUIB20	0.200	0.023	0.563	0.076	IUIB22	0.526	0.461	0.678	0.467
IUIB9	-0.065	0.050	0.033	0.836	IUIB9	0.503	0.439	0.536	0.841
IUIB5	-0.078	-0.017	0.082	0.793	IUIB5	0.462	0.374	0.505	0.787
IUIB11	0.053	-0.019	-0.009	0.581	IUIB16	0.631	0.449	0.647	0.676
IUIB16	0.201	-0.026	0.260	0.403	IUIB11	0.392	0.286	0.380	0.598

Note: Bold data indicates which factor the items belong to.

The 3-week test-retest reliability was evaluated by intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). The reliability coefficient of CIUIA was 0.788, whereas the test-retest reliability of Factor 1 and Factor 2 were 0.774 and 0.724, respectively. The test-retest reliability of CIUIB was 0.859 and the reliability of Control, Overestimation, Uncertainty makes one stressful, and Reassurance were 0.870, 0.851, 0.840, and 0.773, respectively. The test-retest reliability of CIUI reflected moderate to good temporal stability for CIUI factors.

Regression Results

The incremental validity of the original six subscales of IUIB beyond IUIA total score for each dependent variable

(GAD-7, BDI-II, and PSWQ) was conducted in the first regression. We employed the unitary structure as the structure for IUIA. In this regression, we entered the IUIA total score into Block 1 and entered all original subscales of IUIB into Block 2 to evaluate whether the subscales of IUIB accounted for an additional significant amount of variance. We used the variance inflation factor (VIF), tolerance index, and condition number κ to evaluate if the multicollinearity problem existed. The cutoff of VIF was equal to or above 5, and the tolerance index was regarded as the reciprocal of VIF. A condition number κ that was greater or equal to 30 indicated a severe multicollinearity.⁴⁷ The results of the first regression revealed no severe multicollinearity, and the VIF of all factors were below 5 and ranged from 2.007 to 4.308, and the condition number κ were all below 30, ranging from 10.161 to 21.478. As depicted in Table 8, IUIB subscales accounted for an additional statistically significant amount of variance in all dependent variables. However, the associations between subscales of IUIB and each dependent variable differed. For GAD-7, Avoidance, Doubt, Worry, and Control were significant. For BDI-II, Doubt, Overestimation, Worry, and Reassurance were significant. For PSWQ, Avoidance, Doubt, Overestimation, and Worry were significant.

Table 4 Fitting Index of Models (n=615)

	χ^2	df	χ^2/df	RMSEA	CFI	SRMR
CIUIA						
Two-factor model	272.310	76	3.58	0.065	0.938	0.039
Unitary factor model	3512	89	3.98	0.070	0.924	0.044
CIUIB						
Four-factor model	675.840	183	3.69	0.066	0.918	0.044
Six-factor model	1859.826	390	4.77	0.078	0.835	0.057

Table 5 Pearson Correlations Between Scales

	CIUIA	CIUIB	IUS	GAD7	BDIII	PSWQ
CIUIA	1					
CIUIB	0.742**	1				
IUS-12	0.696**	0.823**	1			
GAD-7	0.432**	0.511**	0.541**	1		
BDIII	0.408**	0.499**	0.482**	0.641**	1	
PSWQ	0.583**	0.659**	0.637**	0.634**	0.640**	1

Notes: Data presented as Pearson's correlation coefficient (r). **p<0.01.

Abbreviations: CIUIA, part A of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory; CIUIB, part B of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory; IUS-12, the Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale-12; GAD-7, Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 Questionnaire; BDI-II, Beck Depression Inventory-II; PSWQ, Peen State Worry Questionnaire.

Table 6 Results of One-Way ANOVA and Post Hoc Tests Among Population with Anxiety (n=1230, M±SD)

	No (1) n=756	Mild (2) n=369	Moderate to Severe (3) n=105	F	Post Hoc tests
CIUIA	31.34±9.398	37.01±8.373	42.72±10.408	98.691***	3>2 3>1 2>1
CIUIB	45.65±13.855	55.93±12.588	67.10±13.988	158.033***	3>2 3>1 2>1

Note: ***p<0.001.

Abbreviations: CIUIA, part A of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory; CIUIB, part B of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory.

Table 7 Results of One-Way ANOVA and Post Hoc Tests Among Population with Depression (n=1230, M±SD)

	No (1) n=1002	Mild (2) n=112	Moderate to Severe (3) n=116	F	Post Hoc tests
CIUIA	32.55±9.473	38.87±8.424	41.94±9.631	68.299***	3>2 3>1 2>1
CIUIB	47.78±14.041	59.74±12.136	65.71±14.359	113.165***	3>2 3>1 2>1

Note: ***p<0.001.

Abbreviations: CIUIA, part A of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory; CIUIB, part B of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Inventory.

The second regression was performed to evaluate the incremental validity of four subscales of CIUIB beyond two subscales of CIUIA for each dependent variable (GAD-7, BDI-II, and PSWQ). We entered subscales of CIUIA into Block 1 and subscales of CIUIB into Block 2. All the VIF and condition number κ values fell within the recommended range. The VIF ranged from 1.908 to 3.726, and the condition number k ranged from 9.138 to 18.438. The results indicated that in all dependent variables, CIUIB subscales accounted for an additional statistically significant amount of variance. The association between factors of CIUIB and each dependent variable is depicted in Table 8. For GAD-7, Overestimation, Control,

and Uncertainty makes one feel stressful were all significant. For BDI-II, Overestimation, Uncertainty makes one feel stressful, and Reassurance was significant. For PSWQ, Overestimation and Uncertainty makes one feel stressful were significant.

Discussion

In the current study, we developed the CIUI, and its psychometric properties were examined. A total of 1230 Chinese college students were enrolled, and good psychometric properties were obtained for this sample.

After translating the English version of IUI into Chinese version, we randomly divided 1230 participants

Table 8 Regression Results

First Regression						Second Regression					
Block	Subscales	β	t	ΔR^2	ΔF	Block	Subscales	β	t	ΔR^2	ΔF
GAD7 (constant)			-7.211**			GAD7 (constant)			-7.978**		
1	IUIA	0.064	1.633	0.180	270.037**	1	CIUIA			0.187	143.129**
2	Overestimation	0.055	1.310				Factor 1	0.058	1.423		
	Avoidance	-0.140	-3.174**				Factor 2	0.055	1.593		
	Doubt	0.331	6.675**	0.116	33.647**	2	Overestimation	0.081	2.019*	0.102	43.748**
	Control	0.105	3.082**				Control	0.069	2.065*		
	Worry	0.237	4.786**				Uncertainty makes one feel stressful	0.386	8.301**		
	Reassurance	-0.075	-1.887				Reassurance	-0.063	-1.814		
BDI-II (constant)			-7.229**			BDI-II (constant)			-7.899**		
1	IUIA	0.063	1.589	0.165	242.044**	1	CIUIA			0.167	122.781**
2	Overestimation	0.155	3.668**				Factor 1	0.014	0.343		
	Avoidance	-0.057	-1.276				Factor 2	0.073	2.118*		
	Doubt	0.323	6.396**	0.113	31.945**	2	Overestimation	0.172	4.225**	0.112	47.668**
	Control	0.056	1.634				Control	0.030	0.909		
	Worry	0.133	2.652**				Uncertainty makes one feel stressful	0.362	7.726**		
	Reassurance	-0.114	-2.845**				Reassurance	-0.085	-2.432*		
PSWQ (constant)			28.335**			PSWQ (constant)			28.164**		
1	IUIA	0.184	5.433**	0.335	618.753**	1	CIUIA			0.340	316.668**
2	Overestimation	0.192	5.328**				Factor 1	0.129	3.700**		
	Avoidance	-0.105	-2.728**				Factor 2	0.095	3.234**		
	Doubt	0.288	6.677**	0.137	52.971**	2	Overestimation	0.212	6.094**	0.133	77.108**
	Control	0.046	1.563				Control	0.021	0.717		
	Worry	0.155	3.621**				Uncertainty makes one feel stressful	0.345	8.616**		
	Reassurance	0.002	0.054				Reassurance	-0.023	-0.768		

Notes: **p<0.01; *p<0.05.

into two equal groups. An EFA was performed for Group 1 (n = 615). The results of CIUIA demonstrated a two-factor structure. Items 6–14 loaded onto Factor 1 (intolerance of the unexpected and difficulty waiting in an uncertain situation), and Items 1–5 loaded onto Factor 2 (intolerance of uncertainty and of uncertain situations). Item 15 was deleted because of its weak factor loading. Inconsistent with the original factor structure of IUIA, Items 8, 9, and 11 loaded onto Factor 1. Such results were unsurprising. What will happen next (items 8 and 9) and uncertainty in life (item 11) are related to both the present and the future. However, the future is unpredictable: People who desire to eliminate the uncertainty of the future need to experience a waiting period to find certain information regarding the future to be free from uncertain situations. The waiting

period is difficult for them. As a result, Items 8, 9, and 11 loading onto Factor 1 seems reasonable. The two-factor structure of CIUIA was supported by the subsequent CFA conducted in Group 2 (n = 615). Furthermore, the unitary factor structure was also supported by the CFA. It indicated that the unitary and two-factor structure may both be latent to the structure of CIUIA.

The EFA of CIUIB was also conducted in Group 1. A four-factor structure containing 21 items was obtained. The nine other items were deleted because of weak factor loadings. The four factors were as follows: Overestimation (5 items), Control (5 items), Uncertainty makes one feel stressful (7 items), and Reassurance (4 items). The factor Uncertainty makes one feel stressful consisted of Worry, Doubt, and Avoidance. It may be the result of the high

correlation between Worry, Doubt, and Avoidance. The Pearson's correlation coefficient ranged from 0.772 to 0.806. The redundant items may be deleted to stabilize the factor structure. It may be that Worry, Doubt, and Avoidance are more related to cognitive components and that the following actions are influenced by them. The higher the level of worry and doubt, the higher the tendency for individuals to consider avoiding uncertainty. The later CFA performed in Group 2 confirmed the four-factor structure of CIUIB. The original six-factor structure of IUIB was also examined by CFA. The result did not support the six-factor structure of IUIB and the cultural differences between the Western sample and Eastern sample may be one reason for this. In Chinese culture, Worry, Doubt, and Avoidance cannot be clearly distinguished from each other and are instead closely associated. Furthermore, the timing of their appearance cannot be distinguished clearly because they often appear together. Therefore, it seems reasonable that the six-factor structure would not fit the data. The results of CFA indicated that the four-factor structure of CIUIB identified through EFA was the more stable latent structure in Chinese college students.

CIUIA and CIUIB all demonstrated adequate reliability. According to the recommended cutoff, alpha values equal to or lower than 0.6 were seen as unacceptable.⁴⁸ The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of CIUIA and CIUIB were 0.920 and 0.947 in total, respectively. Furthermore, it was 0.805–0.908 for the two subscales of CIUIA and 0.821–0.916 for the four subscales of CIUIB. It demonstrated good to excellent internal consistency for CIUI. The three-week test–retest reliability supported the temporal stability of CIUI. An ICC of 0.1 or lower was considered as indicating no consistency, between 0.11 and 0.40 was poor, between 0.4 and 0.6 was ordinary, between 0.61 and 0.80 was moderate, and greater than 0.8 was good.⁴⁹ The ICC values of CIUIA were 0.788 in total and 0.724–0.744 for the two subscales. The ICC value of CIUIB was 0.859 in total and 0.773–0.870 for the four subscales. Adequate validity was also obtained from the Pearson's correlation coefficient between CIUI, IUS-12, GAD-7, BDI-II, and PSWQ. The coefficient ranged from 0.408 to 0.823 and were all statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). Meanwhile, the one-way ANOVA showed there were significant differences among groups of anxiety in CIUI scores and the significant differences also existed in groups of depression ($P < 0.001$). According to these

results, the CIUI is an effective instrument to measure intolerance of uncertainty among Chinese college students.

In the hierarchical regression analysis, the incremental validity of the six subscales of IUIB identified by original version and the four subscales of CIUIB identified by EFA were assessed. In the first regression, which assessed the incremental validity of the original six IUIB subscales, IUIA accounted for a larger significant variance for all dependent variables (GAD-7, BDI-II, and PSWQ) than IUIB. It may be evidence that the excessive tendency of an individual to consider uncertainties in life as unacceptable, measured by IUIA, is an important factor for negative moods. IUIB also accounts for an additional significant variance for all dependent variables, although the role of each subscale of IUIB in each dependent variable differed. For GAD-7, Avoidance, Doubt, Worry, and Control may be important predictors of GAD. Doubt, Overestimation, Worry, and Reassurance may play a crucial role in depression as measured by BDI-II, whereas Avoidance, Doubt, Overestimation, and Worry may influence worry as measured by PSWQ. The different links between the subscales of IUIB and the dependent variables may benefit the treatment of emotional disorders. It is worth noting that the IUI accounted for 47.2% of PSWQ, whereas it accounted for only 27.8% of BDI-II and 29.6% of GAD-7. It may suggest that IU is more related to worry than GAD and depression and that IU may influence GAD by worry.

The second regression assessing the incremental validity of the four CIUIB subscales also demonstrated that CIUIA accounted for a larger significant variance than CIUIB and the four CIUIB subscales accounted for an additional variance for GAD-7, BDI-II, and PSWQ. For GAD-7, Overestimation, Control, and Uncertainty makes one feel stressful may play an important role, whereas Overestimation, Uncertainty makes one feel stressful, and Reassurance may predict depression as measured by BDI-II. Furthermore, Overestimation and Uncertainty makes one feel stressful may be key predictors of PSWQ. The four subscales accounted for a comparable amount of variance in the six CIUIB subscales (47.3% for PSWQ, 27.9% for BDI-II, and 28.9% for GAD-7). It may indicate that the four-factor structure of CIUIB is appropriate for Chinese contexts.

The limitations of the present study should be pointed out. First, we only included college students in our study. We cannot know whether different age and education levels would influence the level of IU. Furthermore,

numerous participants were healthy, and how the factor structure of CIUI would behave in clinical settings remains unclear. Future studies should replicate the factor structure of the present study in both community and clinical samples. Second, further studies should replicate the factor structure of CIUIA in a more comprehensive sample to determine a more stable factor structure between the unitary factor structure and two-factor structure. Third, we evaluated only the traditional psychometric properties of the CIUI. Future studies are needed to also examine the clinimetric properties (eg, clinical validity, sensitivity to change, and scalability).^{50,51} Finally, longitudinal studies should be designed in the future to test whether the level of IU will change in different life phases and whether changes in situation would influence IU.

Although there were several limitations in the present study, CIUI demonstrated adequate reliability and validity for a sample of Chinese college students, and the evidence of an association between IU and mood disorders may enable a better understanding of the role of IU. In conclusion, CIUI is an appropriate tool to measure IU among college students in China.

Ethical Approval

The Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Third Xiangya Hospital approved the study.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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