

This study focused on depression in 110 Mexican-American youth who entered the Youth Advocacy Program (YAP), a drug prevention program in southeast Austin, between March 1981 and December 1985. Seventy-eight of their mothers were also interviewed at follow-up. Descriptive data about the clients and their mothers are reported. Forty-four percent of the clients and 35% of the mothers interviewed were depressed. The relation of depression and drug use is discussed.

THE DRINKING STYLES QUESTIONNAIRE: ADOLESCENT DRINKING SELF-REPORT. Gregory T. Smith. Wayne State University, Detroit, MI; Mark S. Goldman. University of South Florida, Tampa, FL; and Bruce A. Christiansen. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI.

Although recent evidence suggests that carefully assessed self-report of alcohol-related behaviors can have reliability and validity, few studies have investigated self-report among adolescents who are typically in the process of initiating drinking behavior. The Drinking Styles Questionnaire, an adolescent self-report instrument that yields two scales: Quantity/Frequency and Problem Drinking, was employed and tested extensively in a 3-year longitudinal study using two large subject cohorts (total $n = 471$). Internal consistency and test-retest correlations averaged .89 for each scale. Scores correlated highly (mean .62) with separate reports of alcohol consumed during the preceding 7 days. Reports suggested dramatic increases in alcohol consumption between the 7th and 10th grades, and highlighted the centrality of peer group drinking settings. Results are consistent with our earlier findings pointing to the expectancy for social enhancement from alcohol as a key predictor of adolescent drinking choices. (Supported by a grant from NIAAA.)

DETERMINANTS OF SMOKING STATUS OF BLACK URBAN ADOLESCENTS. Ana Correa Fick and Sarah Moody-Thomas. University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA.

The relationship between locus of control orientation and adoption of cigarette smoking among Black adolescents was investigated. Measures of locus of control were obtained using Levenson's multidimensional inventory. Significant effects (ANOVA) on smoking status were found for school setting and Internal classification; there were no significant gender, Powerful Others, Chance or interaction effects. A discriminant equation (discriminant analysis) included Internal score, Powerful Others score, school setting, father's and best friend's smoking status, and number of five closest friends that smoke. Results lend support for the continued development of at-risk profiles to identify those individuals most likely to become smokers.

ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES AS A FUNCTION OF INTOXICATION LEVEL. Vincent J. Adesso. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI; Bruce A. Christiansen. Sinai Samaritan Medical Center, Milwaukee, WI; and Toby A. Ansfield. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI.

The present study compared the expectations men hold about alcohol in sober and intoxicated states based on the idea of state-dependent learning. Eighteen light and 18 heavy social drinkers received a sufficient quantity of alcohol to produce a blood alcohol level (BAL) of 0.08 mg%. It is hypothesized that expectancies will differ not only in the intoxicated and sober states, but also as a function of intoxication level and as a function

of light and heavy drinking status. Analyses of these data are currently being conducted.

SITUATIONAL VARIATION IN ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES. Brian T. Levine and Mark S. Goldman. University of South Florida, Tampa, FL.

A 10-year series of studies has demonstrated the utility of the construct of expectancies for the understanding and prediction of alcohol use and alcoholism. There is reason to believe that expectancies may vary with drinking context, but this relationship has not been systematically investigated. This paper describes the development and preliminary validation of the Expectancy/Context Questionnaire (ECQ). Expectancies as measured by the ECQ were found to be sensitive to contextual variation as well as drinking behavior. These results suggest that the instrument will be useful in assessing the development of expectancies.

DETOXIFICATION FEAR EFFECTS ON METHADONE MAINTENANCE OUTCOME: FIVE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. Joseph E. Schumacher. University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL; Jesse B. Milby and Beth E. Fishman. University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL.

Five-year follow-up was conducted on randomly selected methadone maintenance patients originally assessed for detoxification fear. Results showed 21 remained in treatment, 11 of which had detoxification fear. Fear measures predicted selected outcome variables via canonical correlation and represented 40% shared variance between the two sets of measures. Univariate correlations show fear measures associated with longer treatment and severe fear associated with fewer treatment episodes, attempts to detoxify and successful detoxification attempts. Results support the notion that detoxification fear is a significant variable which impacts on methadone maintenance outcome. Other variables related to outcome and implications of findings for future research are discussed.

PERSONALITY DISORDER CLASSIFICATION AND SYMPTOMS IN COCAINE AND OPIOID ADDICTS. Robert M. Malow, Jeffrey A. West, Jayne L. Williams and Patricia B. Sutker. VA Medical Center, New Orleans, LA.

The extent to which personality disorders and associated symptom criteria were found among cocaine- and opioid-dependent men undergoing inpatient treatment was examined using structured interview methodology. Cocaine and opioid addicts were also compared on measures of anxiety and depression. Drug groups were distinguished by higher prevalences of antisocial and borderline symptomatology than by features associated with other personality disorders. Cocaine users showed lower rates of borderline and adult antisocial features and reported less subjective distress than opioid addicts, and different constellations of target problem features emerged for the two groups. Inconsistent work behavior, identity disturbance, and affective instability were the most significant variables differentiating cocaine and opioid addicts.

CONCURRENT VALIDITY OF THE MOTIVATIONAL STRUCTURE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ALCOHOLICS. W. Miles Cox. North Chicago VA Medical Center, North Chicago, IL; Eric Klinger. University of Minnesota, Morris, MN; Joseph P. Blount. St. Mary's College, South Bend, IN; and Daniele K.