

terms of both abusing and nonabusing populations. Recently, efforts have been made to measure cocaine effect expectancies. The present study was designed to improve upon earlier efforts to identify the domain of cocaine effect expectancies in a sample of 704 college students, replicated in an independent sample of 140 students. Three factors were identified: positive effects, negative effects, and arousal. Nonusers of cocaine expected significantly more positive and negative effects, and less arousing effects, than did users.

VALIDATION OF THE CAGE WITH ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUG USE. Joseph E. Schumacher,* Georganne Hoegerman,* Cora E. Lewis,* Jennifer L. Caveny* and David R. Jacobs.† *University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, and †University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN.

The purpose of this study was to establish normative data on the CAGE (a four-item alcohol screening instrument) with a large population of young adults and validate the instrument with alcohol and extend to screening for illicit drug use. Responses to CAGE questions and predicted alcohol and drug use variables were collected from the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults (CARDIA) prospective cohort study. Subjects ($N = 4624$) were 45.2% male, 54.8% female, 50.6% white, and 49.4% black with a mean age of 27 years ($SD = 3.64$) and a mean of 13.9 years of education ($SD = 2.26$). The CAGE revealed moderate internal consistency and better specificity than sensitivity at correctly classifying alcohol and drug use. A minimal relation between the CAGE and alcohol and drug use was revealed with this young adult, non-heavy-drinking population.

REASONS FOR LICIT DRUG USE: RELATIONSHIPS TO ANXIETY SENSITIVITY LEVELS. Sherry H. Stewart, Linda Garron and Robert O. Pihl. McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The present study was designed to examine the relationship between levels of anxiety sensitivity (AS; fear of anxiety symp-

toms) and self-reported reasons for use of legal nonprescription drugs. Two hundred and nineteen undergraduate students were administered the Anxiety Sensitivity Index and a questionnaire sampling their use of alcohol, caffeine, and nicotine within the last year and their principal reasons for using each of these drugs. High-AS subjects were found to cite reasons related to the avoidance or reduction of anxiety and tension as major motivators for their use of alcohol significantly more frequently than low AS subjects. However, high-AS subjects were no less likely than low-AS subjects to report reasons related to arousal enhancement (e.g., "to perk me up") as the major motivator for their use of caffeine or nicotine. Thus, the present results support an important relationship between high levels of AS and the use of alcohol for reasons primarily related to the avoidance or reduction of anxiety/tension. However, the present results do not support any systematic relationship between levels of AS and the use of arousal-enhancing drugs (i.e., caffeine, nicotine) to achieve or maintain stimulation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXTS SURROUNDING RECOVERY BY TREATED AND UNTREATED PROBLEM DRINKERS. Jalie A. Tucker, Rudy E. Vuchinich and Michele M. Pukish. Auburn University, Auburn, AL.

We investigated events surrounding recoveries by problem drinkers who had received 1) no assistance, 2) AA only, or 3) treatment plus AA. Events were assessed during a 4-year period beginning 2 years before abstinence began ($M = 6.85$ years abstinent). Recovery was associated with 1) decreases over time in events reflecting health, legal, and marital problems and 2) increases in events reflecting positive changes in health habits, finances, and social activities. Changes in legal, social, and health habit events were largely due to the two groups who had received assistance. These results suggest similarities in the environmental contexts surrounding recoveries achieved with and without assistance, whereas help-seeking was associated with greater prerecovery legal problems and with more postrecovery change in social activities and health habits.