



Pergamon

**ADDICTIVE
BEHAVIORS**

Addictive Behaviors 26 (2001) 803–825

The relations of trait anxiety, anxiety sensitivity, and sensation seeking to adolescents' motivations for alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use

Nancy Comeau^{a,*}, Sherry H. Stewart^b, Pamela Loba^b

^a*Department of Philosophy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3J5*

^b*Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3J5*

Abstract

The present study investigated relations of anxiety sensitivity and other theoretically relevant personality factors to Copper's [Psychological Assessment 6 (1994) 117.] four categories of substance use motivations as applied to teens' use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. A sample of 508 adolescents (238 females, 270 males; mean age = 15.1 years) completed the Trait subscale of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children, the Childhood Anxiety Sensitivity Index (CASI), and the Intensity and Novelty subscales of the Arnett Inventory of Sensation Seeking. Users of each substance also completed the Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised (DMQ-R) and/or author-compiled measures for assessing motives for cigarette smoking and marijuana use, respectively. Multiple regression analyses revealed that, in the case of each drug, the block of personality variables predicted "risky" substance use motives (i.e., coping, enhancement, and/or conformity motives) over-and-above demographics. High intensity seeking and low anxiety sensitivity predicted enhancement motives for alcohol use, high anxiety sensitivity predicted conformity motives for alcohol and marijuana use, and high trait anxiety predicted coping motives for alcohol and cigarette use. Moreover, anxiety sensitivity moderated the relation between trait anxiety and coping motives for alcohol and cigarette use: the trait anxiety–coping motives relation was stronger for high, than for low, anxiety sensitive individuals. Implications of the findings for improving substance abuse prevention efforts for youth will be discussed. © 2001 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Trait anxiety; Anxiety sensitivity; Sensation seeking; Drinking motives; Smoking motives; Marijuana use motives; Adolescents

* Corresponding author. Fax: +1-902-494-3518.

E-mail address: ncomeau@is2.dal.ca (N. Comeau).

1. Introduction

1.1. Substance use among adolescents

Use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana is highly prevalent among adolescents (Kaminer, 1999; Wagner, Brown, Monti, Myers, & Waldron, 1999). For example, the Monitoring the Future Study (Johnston, O'Malley, & Backman, 1998) investigated substance use among high school students in the United States. Johnston et al. (1998) found 31% of students reported one or more episodes of binge drinking during the past 2 weeks; 37% reported smoking cigarettes in the past month; and 42% reported illicit drug use in the past year, with 6% reporting daily marijuana use. In addition to its prevalence, substance use carries significant risk of adverse consequences (Cooper, 1994; Kandel, Davies, Karus, & Yamaguchi, 1986). For example, adolescent alcohol and marijuana use is associated with injuries, motor vehicle accidents, and assaults (Brookoff, Cook, Williams, & Mann, 1994; Maio, Portnoy, Blow, & Hill, 1994). A substantial number of young people who smoke cigarettes will die prematurely from a preventable, smoking-related disease (Jansen, Glynn, & Howard, 1996). Successful efforts to prevent these and other adverse consequences should optimally be based on empirically derived understanding of the risk factors that contribute to heavy and problem substance use among teens.

1.2. Substance use motives

Motivational theorists argue that substance use “motives” or reasons for use are the final common pathway to substance use and abuse through which more distal risk variables, such as personality factors, exert their influences (Cooper, 1994). Motivational models all contend that different motives are associated with unique patterns of use and use-related outcomes (e.g., Cox & Klinger, 1988, 1990).

1.2.1. Drinking

Cooper (1994) proposed a 2×2 (Source \times Valence) model of drinking motivations to describe the various reasons why teens consume alcohol. With respect to source, a teen might drink to achieve an internal reward (e.g., mood change) or an external reward (e.g., social approval). With respect to valence, an adolescent might drink to obtain a positive outcome or to avoid a negative outcome. Crossing these two dimensions yields four specific drinking motives: coping (internal, negative reinforcement); conformity (external, negative reinforcement); enhancement (internal, positive reinforcement); and social (external, positive reinforcement). Coping (drinking to reduce/avoid negative emotions) and conformity (drinking to reduce/avoid social censure) motives are associated with greater drinking problems even after controlling for usual alcohol consumption levels (Bradizza, Reifman, & Barnes, 1999; Carey & Correia, 1997; Cooper, Russell, Skinner, & Windle, 1992). Enhancement (drinking to increase positive mood states) and coping motives have been shown to relate to increased levels of alcohol use (Cooper, 1994).

متن کامل مقاله

دریافت فوری ←

ISIArticles

مرجع مقالات تخصصی ایران

- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه تمام متن مقالات انگلیسی
- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه ترجمه شده مقالات
- ✓ پذیرش سفارش ترجمه تخصصی
- ✓ امکان جستجو در آرشیو جامعی از صدها موضوع و هزاران مقاله
- ✓ امکان دانلود رایگان ۲ صفحه اول هر مقاله
- ✓ امکان پرداخت اینترنتی با کلیه کارت های عضو شتاب
- ✓ دانلود فوری مقاله پس از پرداخت آنلاین
- ✓ پشتیبانی کامل خرید با بهره مندی از سیستم هوشمند رهگیری سفارشات