

SOW 6114 Final Examination

Due electronically no later than 5:00 pm, Friday, August 8, 2008

E.F. Wagner, Instructor

Make sure to return Word files with the file label "Firstname_Lastname_Final." For example, if your name is Julio Iglesias, then the file you return to me is called "Julio_Iglesias_Final.doc" Responses to the 3 point questions should be paragraph length; responses to the 10 point question should be no longer than two typed double-spaced pages.

CHOOSE 1 from A (3 points):

A1. Describe how a substance abusing client classified as "in precontemplation" might behave and think according to the Transtheoretical Model (TTM). Make sure to use examples demonstrating decisional balance, self-efficacy, and the 10 processes of change.

A2. Describe how a substance abusing client classified as "in action" might behave and think according to the Transtheoretical Model (TTM). Make sure to use examples demonstrating decisional balance, self-efficacy, and the 10 processes of change. (3 points)

CHOOSE 1 from B(3 points):

B1. Kassel and Wagner (1993) discuss four potential change mechanisms operating in AA. List three of them, and provide examples of how each mechanism may operate.

B2. Describe three ways in which parents can influence alcohol and drug use behaviors in their teenage offspring. Make sure to describe the mechanisms of influence for each type of parental influence you describe; i.e., describe how each parent factor affects adolescent substance use.

CHOOSE 1 from C (3 points):

C1. Describe three common reasons why some alcoholics who want to quit drinking don't like AA?

C2. Describe the cognitive, affective, and behavioral components of the Abstinence Violation Effect.

CHOOSE 1 from D:

D1. There has always been more media hype over adolescents' involvement with drugs like cocaine and heroin than alcohol and cigarettes. What arguments could you offer as to why the media should really be more concerned about teenagers using alcohol and cigarettes than the illicit drugs? Make sure to include epidemiological information concerning current rates of teenager substance involvement. (10 points)

D2. The table pasted below comes from Gil et al. (2004), and demonstrates substance abusing teens with stronger Hispanic ethnic orientation and pride respond better to treatment (i.e., derive more benefit) than teens with weaker Hispanic ethnic orientation and pride (see the β 's). This finding could reflect of a number of different processes. Your job is to speculate (i.e., explain why) "more Hispanic" Hispanic teens responded better to treatment "less Hispanic" Hispanic teens (10 points).

Effect of Cultural Variables on Treatment Outcome for U.S.-Born Hispanics			
STEP/IV ENTERED	β	R ² total	R ² change
Analysis 1 (DV Post # alcohol days)			
1. Baseline alcohol days		.021*	.021*
2. Hispanic ethnic orientation	.445**	.210***	.191***
Analysis 2 (DV Post # alcohol days)			
1. Baseline alcohol days		.019	.019
2. Hispanic ethnic pride	.427***	.197***	.178***
Analysis 3 (DV Post # of drinks)			
1. Baseline # of drinks		.016	.016
2. Hispanic ethnic orientation	.280*	.094*	.078*
Analysis 4 (DV Post # of drinks)			
1. Baseline # of drinks		.016	.016
2. Hispanic ethnic pride	.354**	.142**	.126**

* p < .05; ** p , .01; *** p < .001.