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| **Domain:** | Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |
| **Measure:** | Expectancies - Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Substances |
| **Definition:** | Instruments used separately to assess expectations of the positive and negative effects of drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, using marijuana, using illegal stimulant drugs, or misusing prescription stimulant drugs. |
| **Purpose:** | These five self-reported questionnaires separately assess expectations of drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, using marijuana, using illegal stimulant drugs, or misusing prescription stimulant drugs, by asking the respondents about possible consequences of such actions. |
| **Essential PhenX Measures:** | Current AgeGender |
| **Related PhenX Measures:** | Alcohol - 30-Day Quantity and FrequencyAlcohol - Lifetime UseSubstances - 30-Day FrequencySubstances - Lifetime UseTobacco - 30-Day Quantity and FrequencyTobacco - Smoking Status |
| **Collections:** | Attitudes and BeliefsSubstance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |
| **Keywords:** | Adderall®, Adolescent, Adult, Alcohol, Amphetamine, B-CEOA, Brief Comprehensive Effects of Alcohol Questionnaire, Cigarette, Cocaine, Concerta®, CEEQ, Cocaine Effect Expectancy Questionnaire, Dexedrine®, Dextroamphetamine, Drugs, Marijuana, Marijuana Effect Expectancy Questionnaire, MEEQ, Methylphenidate, Prescription stimulant expectancy questionnaire, PSEQ, Ritalin®, SAA, SCQ, SEEQ, Smoking, Smoking Consequences Questionnaire, Stimulant Effect Expectancy Questionnaire, Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |

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| **Protocol Release Date:** | February 24, 2012 |
| **PhenX Protocol Name:** | Expectancies - Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Substances - Tobacco |
| **Protocol Name from Source:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |
| **Description:** | The Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Adult (SCQ-A) is a questionnaire assessing various outcome expectancies associated with smoking behavior, based on the notion that as substance users become more experienced, they move from having general to more specific and refined expectancies for their substance use. Thus, it is used for assessing expectancies in adult smokers. The SCQ-A includes 10 subscales, each assessing a different domain of smoking expectancies. It can be used with chronic smokers who have psychiatric comorbidities. The SCQ-A contains 55 statements describing possible consequences of smoking cigarettes, and respondents rate the likelihood of the consequence occurring on a 10-point scale ranging from 0 (completely unlikely) to 9 (completely likely). |
| **Specific Instructions:** | The Substance Abuse and Addiction Working Group acknowledges that the following questions may gather sensitive information relating to the use of substances and/or illegal conduct. If the information is released, it might be damaging to an individual's employability, lead to social stigmatization, or lead to other consequences.Most researchers assure confidentiality as part of their informed consent process, as required by their institutional review boards. Further assurance of confidentiality may be obtained by applying to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for a Certificate of Confidentiality, which helps researchers protect the privacy of human research participants. The procedures for the Certificate of Confidentiality can be found at the Grants Policy website of the NIH: http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/policy/coc/index.htm. |
| **Protocol:** |

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| ***INSTRUCTIONS:*** *This questionnaire is designed to assess beliefs people have about the consequences of smoking a cigarette. We are interested in your expectations about the consequences of smoking a cigarette right now. Below is a list of statements. Each statement contains a possible consequence of smoking. For each of the statements listed below, please rate how* ***LIKELY*** *or* ***UNLIKELY*** *you believe each consequence is* ***for you*** *if you smoked a cigarette* ***right now****.*  |
| *If the consequence seems likely to you, circle a number from 5-9. If you believe the consequence would never happen, circle 0. If you believe a consequence would be completely likely, circle 9. Use the guide below to aid you further. For example, if a consequence seems somewhat likely, you would circle 6, if a consequence seems somewhat unlikely, you would circle 3.**There are no right or wrong answers.* | **Completely Unlikely** | **Extremely Unlikely** | **Very Unlikely** | **Somewhat Unlikely** | **A Little Unlikely** | **A Little Likely** | **Somewhat Likely** | **Very Likely** | **Extremely Likely** | **Completely Likely** |
| 1. Cigarettes taste good. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2. Smoking controls my appetite. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 3. My throat burns after smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 4. Cigarettes help me deal with anxiety or worry. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 5. Nicotine "fits" can be controlled by smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 6. When I'm angry, a cigarette can calm me down. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 7. When I'm alone, a cigarette can help me pass the time. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 8. I become more addicted the more I smoke. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 9. If I'm tense, a cigarette helps me relax. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10. Cigarettes keep me from overeating. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 11. Smoking a cigarette energizes me. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 12. Cigarettes help me deal with anger. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 13. Smoking calms me down when I'm nervous. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 14. Cigarettes make my lungs hurt. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 15. I feel like I do a better job when I am smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 16. A cigarette can give me energy when I'm bored and tired. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 17. Cigarettes can really make me feel good. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 18. When I'm feeling happy, smoking helps me keep that feeling. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 19. I will enjoy the flavor of a cigarette. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 20. If I have nothing to do, a smoke can help kill time. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 21. I will enjoy the feeling of a cigarette on my tongue and lips. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 22. Smoking will satisfy my nicotine cravings. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 23. I feel like a part of a group when I'm around other smokers. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 24. Smoking makes me seem less attractive. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 25. By smoking I risk heart disease and lung cancer. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 26. Smoking helps me enjoy people more. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 27. Cigarettes help me reduce or handle tension. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 28. I feel better physically after having a cigarette. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 29. I enjoy parties more when I am smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 30. People think less of me when they see me smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 31. A cigarette can satisfy my urge to smoke. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 32. Just handling a cigarette is pleasurable. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 33. If I'm feeling irritable a cigarette will help me relax. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 34. Smoking irritates my mouth and throat. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 35. When I feel bored and tired, a cigarette can really help. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 36. I will become more dependent on nicotine if I continue smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 37. Smoking helps me to control my weight. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 38. When I'm upset with someone, a cigarette helps me cope. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 39. The more I smoke, the more I risk my health. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 40. Cigarettes keep me from eating more than I should. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 41. I enjoy the steps I take to light up. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 42. Conversations seem more special if we are all smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 43. I look ridiculous while smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 44. Smoking keeps my weight down. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 45. I like the way a cigarette makes me feel physically. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 46. Smoking is hazardous to my health. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 47. I enjoy feeling smoke hit my mouth and the back of my throat. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 48. When I smoke, the taste is pleasant.  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 49. I like to watch the smoke from my cigarette. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 50. When I am worrying about something, a cigarette is helpful. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 51. Smoking temporarily reduces repeated urges for cigarettes. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 52. I enjoy the taste sensations while smoking. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 53. I feel more at ease with other people if I have a cigarette. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 54. Cigarettes are good for dealing with boredom. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 55. Smoking is taking years off my life. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

**Scoring Procedure and Interpretation**The 55 items of the Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Adult (SCQ-A) comprise the following 10 scales (Copeland et al., 1995; Buckley et al., 2005): (1) Negative Affect Reduction: items 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 27, 33, 38, and 50(2) Stimulation/State Enhancement: items 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, and 45(3) Health Risks: items 25, 39, 46, and 55 (4) Taste/Sensorimotor Manipulation: items 1, 19, 21, 32, 41, 47, 48, 49, and 52(5) Social Facilitation: items 23, 26, 29, 42, and 53(6) Weight Control: items 2, 10, 37, 40, and 44(7) Craving/Addiction: items 5, 8, 22, 31, 36, and 51(8) Negative Physical Feelings: items 3, 14, and 34(9) Boredom Reduction: items 7, 20, 35, and 54(10) Negative Social Impressions: items 24, 30, and 43The score for each scale is calculated by averaging the item scores, i.e., totaling the item scores and dividing by the number of items in the scale. The scoring scheme reflects factors identified in the original publications. Factor structure may differ in individual studies. |
| **Selection Rationale:** | The Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Adult (SCQ-A) was selected because it has adequate reliability and shows initial evidence of construct validity (Copeland et al., 1995). On tests of validity in the same study, the SCQ-A scale scores differed in expected directions according to smoking status. The SCQ-A has adequate psychometric properties for applications involving smokers with psychiatric conditions. |
| **Source:** | Copeland, A. L., Brandon, T. H., & Quinn, E. P. (1995). The Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Adult: Measurement of smoking outcome expectancies of experienced smokers. *Psychological Assessment*, *7*(4), 484-494. |
| **Life Stage:** | AdultSenior |
| **Language of source:** | English, Spanish |
| **Participant:** | Adults aged 18 years and older |
| **Personnel and Training Required:** | None |
| **Equipment Needs:** | None |
| **Standards:** |

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| **Standard** | **Name** | **ID** | **Source** |
| Common Data Element (CDE) | Tobacco Adult Smoking Consequence Questionnaire (SCQ-A) | 3391982 | [CDE Browser](https://cdebrowser.nci.nih.gov/CDEBrowser/search?elementDetails=9&FirstTimer=0&PageId=ElementDetailsGroup&publicId=3391982&version=1.0) |

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| **General references:** | Buckley, T. C., Kamholz, B. W., Mozley, S. L., Gulliver, S. B., Holohan, D. R., Helstrom, A. W., Walsh, K., Morissette, S. B., & Kassel, J. D. A. (2005). Psychometric evaluation of the Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Adult in smokers with psychiatric conditions. *Nicotine and Tobacco Research,* *7*(5), 739-745. Cepeda-Benito, A., & Reig-Ferrer, A. (2000). Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Spanish. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors,* *14*(3), 219-230.Copeland, A. L., & Brandon, T. H. (2002). Do desirability ratings moderate the validity of probability ratings on The Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Adult? A reanalysis using regression. *Psychological Assessment,* *14*(3), 353-359.Copeland, A. L., Diefendorff, J. M., Kendzor, D. E., Rash, C. J., Businelle, M. S., Patterson, S. M., & Williamson, D. A. (2007). Measurement of smoking outcome expectancies in children: the Smoking Consequences Questionnaire - Child. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors,* *21*(4), 469-477. |
| **Mode of Administration:** | Self-administered questionnaire |
| **Derived Variables:** | None |
| **Requirements:** |

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| **Requirement Category** | **Required** |
| Major equipment | No |
| Specialized training | No |
| Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection | No |
| Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual | No |

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| **Process and Review:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |