

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS'
PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PARENTS' CHILD REARING
PRACTICES AND THE STUDENTS' USAGE OF DRUGS

by

Antonia Mary Wilkins

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APPROVED:

M. Sporakowski, Chairman

J. Arnold

J. Montgomery
Department Head

S. Farrier

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

One of the major social issues of current concern is the rapid increase in drug usage by adolescents and college students. Fort(1969) feels that data collected since the mid-fifties strongly indicates that an adolescent culture has evolved in which drug usage is a tolerated part of the behavior pattern. In fact, he feels, it would be atypical if adolescent students did not participate in this world of "pop" culture, even to the extent of using drugs.

According to a Gallup Poll report(U.S. News and World Report, 1971) the use of marijuana and other drugs by college students has increased at a remarkable rate. Results indicate that more than four students in every ten stated they had tried marijuana, which is almost double the statistic of a year ago and eight times as high as the percentage recorded in a 1967 survey. Also rising sharply are the use of barbituates and LSD. One out of every six students interviewed in December 1970 had used amphetamines.

The following figures show the trend in proportion of college students who have tried various drugs at least once according to a Gallup Poll. (U.S. News and World Report, 1971:27)

	Spring 1967	Spring 1969	Dec 1970
Marijuana	5%	22%	42%
LSD and other Hallucinogens	19%	4%	14%
Barbituates	---	10%	14%
Amphetamines	---	---	17%

Marijuana tends to dominate the drug scene on campus.

The Gallup report indicated that 23 per cent of the total sample said they had used the drug during the thirty days prior to the survey and 17 per cent used it on an average of once a week.

According to the Gallup Poll, "The most frequent user is a male, senior graduate student, in the social sciences or the humanities at an Eastern college. His father typically, had a college background, too." (U.S. News and World Report, 1971:27) Richard Goldstein states from his research that he found evidence of drug taking on campuses throughout the country and among all types of campus groups. In general his results indicated that marijuana, barbituate, amphetamine, and hallucinogen use are not limited by region or social class.

Considerable research has been done concerning drug addicts, but much less has dealt with the non-addictive drug users. The studies done have been primarily limited to the physical, social, and emotional characteristics of the user. Most of the authors, like Fort(1969), feel that youthful drug usage is a "...barometer and a commentary of society, reflecting the failure of the family, the

schools, and the 'leaders' to provide meaningful ingress for youthful energy, intelligence and altruism." (p.4) However, practically no research has been done to substantiate these speculative theories of the "why" behind adolescent drug usage.

PURPOSE

Much is known about the characteristics of drug users, but little is known of why people indulge in drugs. It has been often stated in the literature that the adolescent drug user is caught up in an identity crisis and he is escaping; or that he is disillusioned with life and the world and uses drugs as an escape. However, it has also been stated that many non-drug using adolescents are also going through an identity crisis and many are also disillusioned, but it is not known why some take drugs and others do not.

Tec(1970:658) states:

The basic interactions of an adolescent revolve around the family, school, and peer group. It is primarily through role relationships in each of these units that the teenager is attached to society at large. All three spheres of activity are interdependent, and all have an impact upon an adolescent's attitudes, values and behaviors....In comparing the saliency of these three spheres of behavior, the familial status and roles emerged as the most important. Despite the possible conflicts and problems which an adolescent may experience as a member of his family, the fact still remains that the kind of family he comes from and the decisions reached by it will mold and modify his life. It is indeed the family which determines the geographic and social location, the schools attended and in large measure the kind of peers.

Thus it would appear that how an adolescent perceives his past and present relationships with his family will

be one of the deciding factors as to whether or not he will indulge in the use of drugs. The purpose of this study is to determine whether availability of parental models for behavior, general parental behavior and actions, child-rearing practices, and evaluations and attitudes toward their children will have a definite effect upon the subjects' usage of drugs.

HYPOTHESES

The hypotheses for this exploratory study were:

1. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the students' perceptions of their parents' usage.
2. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the availability of the parents as behavioral models for the adolescent.
3. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the students' perceptions of the parental expectations and child-rearing practices.
4. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the students' perceptions of parental evaluations and attitudes toward them as measured by parental pleasure in and recognition of the student, and parental interest in the students' activities.

Where appropriate, the following variables were controlled in testing the above hypotheses: sex of the student, sex of the parent, socioeconomic status of the family, religious affiliation of the student, number of siblings in the family, student's major curriculum, and size of home community.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Laurie states that "...a drug is any chemical substance that alters mood, perception, or consciousness and is misused to the apparent detriment of society." (1969:11) For the purposes of this study we will consider marijuana, heroin, opiates, amphetamines, barbituates, and glue sniffing as drugs. Aspirin, antibiotics, antihistamines, alcohol, tobacco, and antacids have also been classified as drugs (Fort, 1969), but will not be the focus of this investigation.

Numerous hypotheses have been formulated by sociologists and criminologists to explain drug use and abuse in terms of a form of deviant behavior.

These theories of causation include: anomie, alienation, and retreatism; status-seeking among peers; differential association; blocked opportunity in the legitimate opportunity structure followed by access to illegitimate opportunity; the specific effects of lower-class culture; family disorganization; personality inadequacy leading to escapist behavior; and a variety of others. Any or all of these factors might, in a given instance, be involved in the development of a certain pattern of mind-altering drug use or abuse, but all of the theories are non-specific, incomplete, and rest upon unexplained assumptions about what is use and what is abuse and which drugs represent deviancy and which do not. (Fort, 1969:201-202)

Hypotheses have been offered but there are no data to aid in understanding why, at a similar stage and against

a similar background, some adolescents take drugs and continue, while others do not continue, or do not take any to begin with. (Wilson, 1968) There is a definite need for research to study and collect data on background information including childhood and family history, psychological data, and attitudes of both drug users and non-users. (Markham, 1968 and Goulding, 1968) Markham expresses the sentiments of several authors when he states, "Whereas data about heroin abuse in the United States is [sic] inadequate, that for other types of abuse is at best questionable and at the worst useless." (1969:191) One of the major difficulties is that the bulk of the meager statistics available are compiled by local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, which thus present a bias and do not reflect a true picture of all areas of drug abuse. (Markham, 1958)

Erik Erikson has emphasized that the great task of the second decade of life is to determine who you are and what you want to be; to find identity and love. (Erikson, 1968) "An important issue is the effect drugs have, for good, or ill, on the tasks of ego development ...which is critical to the future of his object relations." (Flynn, 1970:141) In general, it is felt that adolescent drug users have not developed a sense of identity or emotional expression; nor have they gained independent, individualistic, and humanistic values, and they turn to drugs to fulfill these needs. (Karr and Dent, 1970; Fort, 1969; Flynn, 1970; Johnson, 1969; and Louria, 1969)

Karr and Dent offer a description of a hippy adolescent:

Lacking psychological depth, he may feel life is meaningless, and his affective tone is one of apathy and aimlessness. He defines himself now, separately from his parents as nothing more than an embodiment of biological needs and a player of social roles, a condition set forth by Maddi (1967) as leading toward the 'existential neurosis.' He may feel confused in goals, frustrated in any attempt at personal relationships, depressed, anxious, and a general sense of flailing desperation. The individual is not fully aware of his need for identity and psychological expression when he leaves home, since his motivation for attending college is still to receive parental approval and affection. However, once separated from the control of his parents, he becomes acutely aware of his lack in these areas. Realizing, perhaps vaguely, that the etiology of his unhappiness is in his family background, he begins to blame his parents and feels hostile towards them. Since he views his parents as manifesting and reflecting materialistic societal values, he also feels hostile toward, and rebels against societal values. (Karr and Dent, 1970:189)

This is closely related to another major thesis: that of the effects parents have on the adolescents' usage of drugs.

It is suggested by the present writers that parents of the hippie-prone individual, as distinguished from the activist, do not espouse independent, individualistic, and humanistic values. Rather, their family environment is constricting, and characterized by materialistic endeavors. Such parents are devoid of, and consequently unable to communicate the 'psychological side of man'---the uniquely human use of symbolization, imagination, and judgment (Maddi, 1969). The parents embody biological needs and play social roles, but lack a feeling of worthwhile identity in themselves. Their relationship to their child is cold and demanding, and they do not appreciate him as a human being. Rather, the child is viewed as a social object representing but one part of his parents' role relationships... Thus the child, in the image of the parents, does not develop a sense of identity beyond the level of his physical and the social world. (Karr and Dent, 1970:188)

The results of a study Chein conducted with adolescent, male addicts in the 1950's indicated that the majority of these addicts have "...cool or hostile parent figures, weak parent-child relationships and inconsistent parental standards. In almost 50% of the cases the father figure was absent from the home in the early childhood period." (1964:190) Karr and Dent(1970) report similar results of parental behavior and relationships as major contributing factors for the hippy-prone drug user.

Louria states that:

A variety of studies suggest that parents have interpreted the word progressive to be synonymous with lack of guidelines or discipline. In other instances the family unit is so chaotic that permissiveness is virtually mandatory. The result is that young people, especially in middle and upper-income groups, are reaching college age without any firmly established behavioral concepts about the dividing line between propriety and impropriety. As a result, the individual reacts to a variety of situations including the possibility of drug use, on the basis of emotions and wants rather than within the context of parentally established and accepted guidelines. (1968:22)

Linken(1969) concluded that the present day adolescent is going through a serious depressive stage which is probably due to his need to identify himself and other factors regarding self-awareness. "The fact is that adolescents do not understand their emotions; they are often seeking treatment of their emotional difficulties with drugs, and by so doing they find some satisfaction."

(Linken,1968:267) He feels this depressive stage in drug experimenters may be related to the high proportion of adolescents in this group who have lost a parental figure early in their life. However, he states they do have a depressive state and all of them are unhappy with their psychological condition.

In his study of preaddictive adolescents, Caroff found that:

...all of the parents were struggling with feelings of their own personal inadequacies, either as remnants of earlier adolescent difficulties, dissatisfactions with their marriages, or, more generally, in a sense of futility and overall discontent....They did not know how to help them [their children] control the internal pressures of adolescence and fight the seductions of society. The parents' confusion about how to react reflected their feeling about the socially sanctioned disparagement of the authority intrinsic to the parental role. (1970:530)

In a study conducted on 1,700 high school teenagers, Tec found that there was a "...negative association between degree of involvement with marijuana and 1) availability and quality of parental models for behavior, 2) high evaluation and amount of recognition received within the family, 3) perceptions of the family as warm and not simply rigidly controlling and/or indifferent, 4) subjective feelings of satisfaction and involvement with as well as the ability to rely upon the family as a unit." (1970:656) Karr and Dent (1970) and Caroff(1970) hypothesized similar results although they lack data regarding reasons behind use of drugs.

Another major theory states that adolescent drug use is a commentary upon American society and a criticism of society's failure to provide youth acceptable ways to use their intelligence and idealism. (Keniston,1969 and Fort,1969) "The relative affluence of large segments of society, which deprives the young of the immediate, visible goals of making a living or learning a trade, invites a goalless existence unless new and appropriate aspirations are substituted. When parental objectives are focused on material accumulations and outdoing ones' neighbor, the teenager sees these activities as shallow." (Cohen, 1969:36) The adolescent is attempting to preserve the autonomy and individuality of his existence in the force of overwhelming social forces. (Fort,1969; Carey,1969; and Wilson,1969)

To put it more succinctly, meaning and identity have been lost as individualism and inner-directiveness have been replaced by an other-directed, marketing orientation. While the condition of it cannot be said to be unique....The mass society and the bureaucratic-political process dominated by bigness, mediocrity, authoritarianism, expediency, and anonymity have destroyed the individual and provided a fertile climate for escapist, pleasure-seeking behavior, with drugs from alcohol to LSD becoming the most common 'answer'. (Fort,1969:202-203)

Still another theory states that "...adolescent dependence on particular types of drugs is the end result of a sequence of events which is set in motion by the social development of modern society. The demand for and the supply of, the desired drug arises as a consequence

of the information about it. Availability of the drug promotes the desire to experiment with it, its self-administration, and the development of a drug-taking culture." (Wilson,1968:157) Fort(1969) and Nowlis(1969) also feel that information about and availability of drugs lead to more widespread use of them. "The fundamental disillusionment comes because of society's hypocrisy--proclaiming one set of standards and doing something else. Not only is society hypocritical; it is rigid or 'uptight.' It is unable to be spontaneous, to 'let go.' But more than that it doesn't want anyone else to, either." (Carey,1968:49-50) He also feels that a sense of disillusionment is strong.

Closely related and interdependent is the substantial influence peers have on drug usage. "While a profound state of dissatisfaction with the larger society and the values it proclaims usually precedes extensive experimentation with marijuana, the dissatisfaction by itself is not an explanation for use. Many alienated young people do not resort to drug use. Two other things must be present: the person must be in a setting where drugs are available and he must be introduced to drugs by someone he holds in esteem." (Carey,1968:52) Fort(1969) also feels that an individual does not make an independent decision as to whether drugs are really important, necessary, or desirable for him to use.

Keniston feels that an interaction of individual psychology, institutional climate and a broader social setting have the greatest influence upon possible drug usage. He feels the three major pressures that impinge upon college students are, "...stimulus flooding; automatic affluence; and social and political disenchantment." (Keniston,1968:104)¹

Fort states, "...the pattern of youthful drug use in many respects duplicates the pattern of older American's drug use with alcohol and nicotine (along with caffeine) leading in the popularity parade and marijuana next in line." (1969:210)

There are other reasons why students use drugs and, for the most part, they are the same reasons why adults use drugs such as alcohol, tranquilizers, amphetamines, barbituates, aspirin, nicotine, and caffeine. All of these are widely used by a variety of people for a variety of reasons--for a change of pace, to combat fatigue, to relieve tensions, to relieve boredom, to facilitate social interaction, to sleep, just for fun. (Nowlis,1969:22)

Much of the research conducted on drug usage has been descriptive study concerned with the emotional and psychological characteristics and social and family background of the subjects. In recent years most of the students who use drugs come from academically and socially elite families.

¹Keniston refers to stimulus flooding as an over-abundance of social and intellectual stimuli. Automatic affluence derives from a non-ending supply of financial support from parents.

Users and nonusers are indistinguishable with regard to their secondary education, extracurricular activities, or athletic participation. They do differ, however, in terms of fraternity membership, and to a lesser degree in their academic major, year in school, and scholastic achievement, marijuana users show a personality pattern which is somewhat at variance with many popular stereotypes. In comparison with nonusers, they are more socially skilled, have a broader range of interests, are more adventuresome, and more concerned with the feelings of others. Conversely, and in accordance with general opinion, they are also impulsive and nonconforming. However, it is the complexity of this pattern we wish to emphasize. While users are in some ways antisocial, they are characterized by other rather valuable traits as well, that is, interpersonal sensitivity and intellectual curiosity. (Hogan, 1970:63)

In a study he conducted on 80 subjects at a hippie colony in Berkely, California, Carey (1968), found that most of these hippies perceived themselves as more disillusioned with society than many of their peers prior to their first drug experiences. This concurred with how they were described by parents, school authorities and peers. They were considered too restless, loners, or too imaginative.

Cohen (1969) stated that those people who use drugs may be emotionally immature; impulse-ridden, angry people; or those with a lack of familial or societal restraints. Leech (1966) feels that those who indulge tend to be young people with no particular aim or direction in life, which he feels may be due to their monotonous existence at home, school, or work.

Linken conducted a study from 1958-1966, on twenty-seven students who sought help for their emotional difficulties in which drug usage played an integral part. His results indicated that 67% started using drugs before entering college; 48% suffered parental loss, primarily through death; and 59% complained of prolonged depressive symptoms which directly led to drug usage. (Wilson,1968)

Herzog(1970) conducted a survey among 205 high school students to determine reasons for drug use and drug non-use. Seven out of ten respondents indicated that the impulse was attributed to individual or family problems. Other frequent reasons for usage were: to escape despair, to rebel, to conform, aid in dealing with inner psychological problems, for status or image, and curiosity.

Some of the reasons for non-use are the psychological, social, physical, legal, and moral damage that drugs can cause; inner strength and character; having definite goals; and having worthwhile outside interests. About one fourth of the respondents mention having established a sense of identity or autonomy and thus not needing drugs. A fourth also gives credit for drug resistance to family, peer, and social supports. (Herzog,1970)

The reports of drug addicts indicate that they possess slightly different personality makeups. However, it should be remembered that, out of necessity, most of these reports

are composed only of retrospective data. "Many young drug addicts are basically psychopathic personalities, others are very shy, passive individuals beset by a fear of failure. Some have always felt themselves to be outsiders, members of a minority. Others claim to have felt miserable and may make the comment 'without drugs I would have killed myself long ago'." (Wilson,1968:172)

Albuty supports these views when he states:

The drug addiction is only the result of ill considered efforts to deal with, or blot out, the real problem. Most common amongst these causes are despair, the knowledge of being unloved (factual or imagined), a sense of being of no value or importance to anybody or a feeling that life is meaningless and that one is caught in a treadmill of a repetitive job. In this situation those who are intelligent feel frustrated, but there is no visible way to escape. This is common among young people from broken families. Generally they were emotionally too disturbed at school to be able to work up to their intellectual capacity. (Wilson,1968:501)

Chen, et al. (1964) report that:

...showing a difference in family backgrounds; users more than non-users, whether delinquent addicts were compared with delinquent non-addicts or with non-delinquent, non-addict controls, came from less cohesive families. Addicts were reared in families which provided poorer environments for personality development. The personality that could be expected to emerge from these families was one with poor adjustment abilities, an inadequate conscience, poorly developed life goals, inadequate sex roles, and distrust of major social institutions. (p.51)

Linken(1968) and Glatt(1968) have found that parental loss and unhappy family life, as mentioned above, play a

significant part in the history of drug addicts. This is the basis upon which parental absence is thought to be an important contributing factor in adolescent drug usage. Gerard and Kornetsky(1954) have found the same results for heroin addicts.

Wilson(1968:387) supports the above statement and reports that, "These individuals have never reached the level of independence where self-esteem has its foundation in the subject's own achievement. Drugs will enhance their self-esteem."

Serious LSD users have been described as having slightly different, though related difficulties.

They have a sense of dissatisfaction with themselves and their way of life. They also have strong feelings of loneliness and are scarcely capable of being closely identified with other people and causes. The feeling of distance from others is especially keen. It gives them a sense of hopelessness about themselves and about life...Much of it seems a projection of their own inadequacies, their inability to grow into the world. Their spiritual goallessness and inability to empathize give one the impression that they are emotionally disadvantaged. The drugs give them a feeling of belonging, of oneness, and of significance. (Cohen,1969:37-38)

Many users claim a religious or self-searching motive for their drug activities. (Cohen,1969) "Kleber in his paper noted that the overt reasons for drug experience with LSD in American students were, in order of preference, as follows: 1) the desire for new experience, 2) curiosity about perception, 3) to improve oneself, 4) religious

philosophical needs, 5) to increase self-knowledge." (Wilson, 1968:166) Nowlis(1969) agrees but feels, religious and self-knowledge experiences are the most important reasons offered for taking LSD. Carey(1969) states that LSD is used primarily for insight into the self.

Cohen(1969) states that opiate addicts are characterized by membership in a minority group, coming from a chaotic family, being dictated by peers and peer values, and having difficulty in handling anxieties, depression, and their adolescent drives.

LSD invites them to do what some want most to do, with the company of like-minded peers as a bonus to 'solve' their problems, whether these be rebellion of the search for independence, for identity, for satisfying social and personal relationships, for values which are not confused and uncomfortable, or for meaningful religious experience. To 'drop-out' the LSD way does not required long arguments with parents, deans, or other adults, few of whom seem likely to be persuaded that a moratorium is a positive, constructive, appropriate action at this time and for these reasons. LSD can appear to be a painless way to experiment with dropping-out, to escape temporarily into a 'bright and shiny world': a world in which people are interested in what really seems to matter, no what should matter, what one is and wants to be, not what he should be. (Nowlis,1969:23)

In a study of 100 LSD users and 46 controls:

The non-clinical scales of the MMPI also provided a picture of alienation and emotional difficulty. These scales showed that the LSD users were more escapist, and that they felt more socially alienated and self-alienated than did controls. Also they had experienced more family discord, more authority problems, and had less ego-strength to deal with the emotional and social difficulties created by their disturbances. (Smart and Jones,1970:291)

In summary, Fort states:

Let it not be misunderstood that all this drug use involves seeking (temporary) oblivion, for there are other, more selective objectives as well. Thus, some use of some drugs in response to alienation involves a search for meaning, feeling, authenticity, and self-realization. The fact that this quest is but rarely satisfied by drug use does not minimize it as a motive and should not blind us to looking at the multitudinous alienating forces in the society. (1969:203)

The authors reviewed have stressed the point that there is a great need for more research studies to test these hypotheses and verify findings as the data presently available tend to be inadequate and insufficient in depth and breadth.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

SAMPLING

Both male and female university students enrolled in English classes in the College of Arts and Sciences at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University completed the drug questionnaire during a regular class period in the Spring Quarter, 1971. English classes were chosen because they offered the best cross section of majors and class ranks for the purposes of this study. Two hundred and twenty-three questionnaires were usable for this analysis.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Data were gathered using a self-administered questionnaire composed of a drug questionnaire prepared by Tec (1970), in cooperation with the Mid-Fairfield Child Guidance Center, the McGuire-White (1955) short form index of social status, and background items added by the author (see the Appendix).

The drug questionnaire consists of 42 items dealing with expectations of parents toward students, students' drug usage, students' perceptions of self, and students' peer relationships.

No indices of reliability or validity were reported in the Tec(1970) study, although it was pretested prior to initial use. Content validity is assumed for the purposes of the present study based on the items contained in the instrument.

The McGuire-White(1955) short form index of social status is composed of three weighted categories: occupation of subject or "status parent"; source of income; and educational attainment. A total score is derived for conversion to socio-economic status categories.

Background data including sex, number of siblings, class standing, major, religious affiliation, parental marital status, and size of community were obtained by simple fill-in items and ratings by the respondent.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

In analyzing the data, facilities were utilized at the computing center of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. For each variable of the questionnaire the Chi-square Test was used to test the four hypotheses and to examine the differences between the attitudes of the users and the non-users of drugs.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECTS

Background Information

The sample consisted of 223 subjects; 73 per cent were males and 27 per cent were females. This closely approximates the male/female ratio on the campus studied. Subjects ranged in age from 18 to 27 years; the mean and median age was 20 years. Eighteen per cent of the students were freshmen; 24 per cent sophomores; 31 per cent juniors; 25 per cent seniors; and 2 per cent fell into a miscellaneous category. Fifty-four per cent of the students could be found in one of the following four majors: Business, 24 per cent; Political Science, 14 per cent; Education, 8 per cent; Engineering, 8 per cent. The remaining 46 per cent of the students are distributed through sixteen different majors including Animal Science, Home Economics, Philosophy, English, and Forestry and Wildlife. Seventy-three per cent of the subjects were Protestant, 12 per cent Catholic, 1 per cent Jewish, 11 per cent stated no religious preference, and 3 per cent had other preferences. Seventy-one per cent of the subjects came from middle-class backgrounds, 27 per cent from lower-class families, and 2 per cent from the upper-class as determined from

the McGuire-White index of social status. Thirty-two per cent of the students came from a home community of less than 10,000; 36 per cent from a community of 10,000-100,000; and 27 per cent from a community with a population of over 100,000. Five per cent of the students have not lived in the same location for more than three or four years. Fifty-seven per cent of the subjects described their families as easy going and warm, while 30 per cent were described as being demanding but warm; only 4 per cent as demanding and cold, and 9 per cent as being indifferent.

Drug Usage

Of the 223 subjects, 95 used at least one drug: 89 marijuana, 36 "speed", 26 LSD; 6 glue; and 2 heroin. Of the marijuana users 21 per cent have used it only once, 47 per cent use it occasionally, and 32 per cent use it regularly. Twenty-four per cent of the "speed" users have taken it only once, 74 per cent use it occasionally, and 2 per cent regularly. None of the LSD users do so regularly. Twenty-three per cent have used it once and 77 per cent occasionally. Of the 2 heroin users, 1 has used it only once, the other more than once. Five of the glue sniffers have sniffed only once, the other has done so occasionally. Almost half of the marijuana users take one or more of the other drugs. Eighteen

use it in combination with "speed", 6 with LSD, and 13 with both "speed" and LSD. Thirty-five of the 36 "speed" and 23 of the 26 LSD users also take other drugs. A detailed description of the drug usage is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1
 FREQUENCY OF DRUG USAGE

Type of Drug Used	N	Per Cent Using Specific Drug	Per Cent of Total Sample
<u>Marijuana</u>			
Used once	19	21	8
Use occasionally	42	47	19
Use regularly	28	32	13
	<u>89</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Speed</u>			
Used once	8	24	4
Use occasionally	26	74	12
Use regularly	2	2	1
	<u>36</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>LSD</u>			
Used once	6	23	3
Use occasionally	20	77	9
	<u>26</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Glue</u>			
Sniffed once	5	83	2.0
Sniff occasionally	1	17	0.4
	<u>6</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2.4</u>
<u>Heroin</u>			
Used once	1	50	0.4
Use occasionally	1	50	0.4
	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.8</u>

TABLE 2
TYPE OF DRUG USAGE

Factors	N	Per Cent of Drug Users	Per Cent of Total Sample
Marijuana only	46	48	21
LSD only	3	3	1
Speed only	1	1	0.4
Glue only	2	2	1
Marijuana & LSD	6	7	3
Marijuana & speed	18	19	8
Marijuana & glue	1	1	0.4
Marijuana, LSD & speed	13	14	6
Marijuana, LSD & glue	1	1	0.4
Marijuana, glue & speed	1	1	0.4
Marijuana, LSD, glue, speed	1	1	0.4
Marijuana, LSD, speed, heroin	2	2	1
Non-usage	<u>128</u>	0	<u>57</u>
Total	<u>223</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

HYPOTHESES TESTED AND DISCUSSION

Four hypotheses were examined. They were concerned with whether availability of parental models for behavior, parental behavior and actions, child-rearing practices, and evaluations and attitudes toward their progeny will have a definite effect upon the subjects' usage of drugs. The Chi-square Test was used to reflect drug user-non-user differences.

Hypothesis I. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the students' perceptions of their parents' usage.

This null hypothesis was not rejected since no significant differences were found between the attitudes of drug users and non-users. However, only 8 per cent of the parents were using tranquilizers and only one mother used "speed", a stimulant. No other drugs were used by the parents. Heavy usage of alcohol and cigarettes by the parents showed no significant relationship to drug usage by their children, in this study.

The results presented here are in disagreement with various current theories regarding drug usage. Many researchers feel that adolescent drug users often duplicate their parents' usage of tranquilizers, barbituates, alcohol, and cigarettes. It is felt that the parents permissive attitude toward these drugs will also lead to a more permissive and imitative

behavior in their children. However, this does not seem to be the case in this study since only eight per cent of the parents use any type of drug other than alcohol or cigarettes, and the heavy usage of these, alcohol and cigarettes, had no significant effects upon usage of drugs by the 43 per cent student users in this study.

Hypothesis II. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the availability of the parents as behavioral models for the adolescent.

This null hypothesis was not rejected since no significant differences were found between the attitudes of drug users and non-users. Eight per cent of the students had parents who were not living. Although no significant relationship was found, 4 per cent of these were the parents of drug users and 4 per cent those of non-users. Only 8 per cent of the drug users do not live at home, while 6 per cent of the non-drug users lived away from home.

One of the major theories postulated for drug usage, particularly for drug addiction, is the absence of a parent, primarily through death at an early age, in the adolescent's life. It is felt that the absence of a parent will cause various psychological conditions conducive to the usage of drugs. This could be a major explanation for the drug usage by half of the students whose parents were not living, although this was not a statistically significant finding because of

the small number of subjects in this particular segment of the sample.

Hypothesis III. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the students' perceptions of the parental controls and pressures experienced as measured by parental expectations and child-rearing practices.

This null hypothesis was rejected since significant differences were found between the attitudes of drug users and non-users.

Significantly more non-users(94%) than users(83%) of marijuana held an attitude shown by the statement that they enjoyed being with their families and doing things with them(Table 3). Also, significantly less of the "speed" users(71%) enjoyed being with their families than did the non-users(93%) (See Table 3).

TABLE 3
ENJOYMENT OF FAMILY

Factors	Marijuana User	Marijuana Non-user	Speed User	Speed Non-user
Enjoy Family	83%	94%	71%	93%
Do not Enjoy family	17%	6%	29%	7%

$\chi^2=7.35, df=1, p<.01$
 N=217

$\chi^2=12.28, df=1, p<.01$
 N=209

Eighty-seven per cent of the drug users felt that their parents are either easy going and warm or demanding and warm. Fifty per cent of both the users and non-users feel that their father would react by showing anger but no actual punishment if they used any type of drug, while 73 per cent of their mothers would react the same way.

Many researchers feel that weak parent-child relationships and an unhappy family life are major reasons for regular drug usage. They feel these situations prevent the adolescent from developing satisfactory behavioral standards. Although only a small percentage of the drug users in this sample use any particular drug regularly, this theory might be a feasible explanation for the slightly higher percentage of drug users in this study who enjoy being with their families less than the non-users.

Another major theory postulated is that the families of drug users are often demanding and cold, which is not the case in this study as the data indicated that the majority of parents are warm toward their children. The most likely reason for this theory not holding up is that it was proposed for drug addicts and regular drug users while the largest majority of drug users in this study have used drugs only once or occasionally, but not regularly.

In summary, the above results indicate that a higher percentage of drug users enjoy being with their families less than the non-users in this study. However, the majority of drug users feel that their parents are easy going and warm(57%) or demanding and warm(30%). This seeming contradiction in results might be explained by the fact that although the parents are easy going and warm, or permissive, they might be too permissive, thus a weak parent-child relationship has been formed and the student would not value his parents' opinions, or lack of them, or he might feel that the parent is not really interested in what he does, so he prefers the company of his more interested and empathic friends.

Hypothesis IV. The drug usage of university students will vary independently of the students' perceptions of parental evaluations and attitudes toward them as measured by parental pleasure in and recognition of the student, and parental interest in the students' activities.

This null hypothesis was rejected since significant differences were found between the attitudes of drug users and non-users.

Both users(85%) and non-users(74%) of marijuana feel that their parents are pleased with their grades in college ($\chi^2=4.11, df=1, p<.05$). Ninety-six per cent of the non-users of marijuana feel that they receive enough recognition and respect from their families, while 86 per cent

of the users also have the same feelings (see Table 4). Fewer marijuana smokers (64%) feel that their parents are pleased with their social activities than do the non-smokers (85%) (see Table 5). Significantly more non-users of LSD (95%) feel that they receive enough recognition and respect from their families than users (73%) (see Table 4). Fifty-four per cent of the LSD users feel that their parents are pleased with their social activities while 79 per cent of the non-users hold the same attitude (Table 5). Ninety-six per cent of non-users of "speed" feel they receive enough recognition and respect from their families while 75 per cent of the users hold the same attitude (Table 4).

Many theorists feel that a person will turn to drugs if he feels his parents do not appreciate his worth as a human being, if he feels he is of no value, he has a feeling of being unloved, and has an unhappy family life. He therefore turns to drugs to enhance his self-esteem. These theories offer explanations for the lower percentage of drug users who feel they receive enough recognition and respect from their families and that their parents are pleased with their social activities.

TABLE 4
 RECOGNITION AND RESPECT RECEIVED FROM FAMILY

Factors	Marijuana User	Marijuana Non-user	Speed User	Speed Non-user	LSD User	LSD Non-user
Enough respect and recognition	86%	96%	75%	96%	73%	95%
Not enough respect and recognition	14%	4%	25%	4%	27%	5%
	$\chi^2=6.58, df=1, p<.05$ N=221		$\chi^2=15.88, df=1, p<.01$ N=214		$\chi^2=15.34, df=1, p<.01$ N=221	

TABLE 5
 PARENTS' ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS' SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Factors	Marijuana User	Marijuana Non-user	LSD User	LSD Non-user
Parents are pleased	64%	85%	54%	79%
Parents are displeased	36%	15%	46%	21%
$\chi^2=12.68, df=1, p<.01$ N=219		$\chi^2=8.82, df=1, p<.01$ N=219		

It is interesting to note that when comparing the results of the various types of drug users (Tables 3, 4, and 5) the "speed" and LSD users have a more negative outlook on life than do the marijuana users. This is consistent with the attitude that those who smoke marijuana feel its use is a social one much like that of alcohol; a "pot" party is often compared to a cocktail party and the user often smokes it to be "one of the crowd"- a social user much like the social drinker. It is also felt that LSD and "speed" are often used by people with more psychological difficulties, who turn to these drugs in an effort to "find themselves", and to give them a feeling of belonging and significance.

The data also revealed several other significant findings dealing with the students' self concept and drug

usage as well as the students' usage of drugs compared with his friends' usage.

Self Concept

Both users (80%) and non-users (90%) of marijuana feel that they have a good chance of achieving their life goals ($\chi^2=5.68, df=1, p<.05$). Significantly less "speed" users (73%) than non-users (89%) feel that they have a good chance of being fully appreciated as a person ($\chi^2=6.97, df=1, p<.01$). Both users (94%) and non-users (99%) of marijuana feel their friends listen to them and respect their opinions ($\chi^2=6.49, df=1, p<.05$). It is felt that people who have inadequate personalities, poor self esteem, or those going through an identity crisis will turn to drugs to enhance their self concept. These ideas might be offered as an explanation for the larger percentage of users in this study who have a lower self concept than the non-users of drugs.

Friends' Usage of Drugs

It was found that 95 per cent of the marijuana users have friends who use it, while only 57 per cent of the non-users have friends who use it ($\chi^2=34.66, df=1, p<.01$). Also, 92 per cent of the LSD users and 69 per cent of the non-users have friends who use marijuana ($\chi^2=5.54, df=1, p<.05$).

The friends of non-users of marijuana do not approve of its use while the friends of marijuana users approve

of its use (Table 6). Non-users of marijuana disapprove of their friends' usage of it, while marijuana users approve of their friends' usage (Table 7). Non-users of marijuana feel its use is harmful, while users of marijuana feel its use is not harmful (Table 8). Those who have a majority of their friends using marijuana feel it is harmful (Table 9). Non-users of marijuana do not approve of the use of marijuana at all or only for others, while marijuana users approve of it for both themselves and others (Table 10).

TABLE 6
SUBJECTS' USAGE OF MARIJUANA VS. FRIENDS' APPROVAL

Factors	Subjects' non-usage of Marijuana	Subjects' usage of Marijuana
Friends' approval of S's usage	37%	67%
Friends' disapproval of S's usage	63%	33%

N=216 $\chi^2=17.32, df=1, p<.01$

TABLE 7
 SUBJECTS' USAGE OF MARIJUANA VS.
 APPROVAL OF FRIENDS' USAGE

Factors	S's Non-usage of Marijuana	S's Usage of Marijuana
Approval of friends' usage	29%	73%
Disapproval of friends' usage	71%	27%
N=222	$\chi^2=42.20, df=1, p<.01$	

TABLE 8
 SUBJECTS' USAGE OF MARIJUANA VS.
 OPINION OF ITS HARMFULNESS

Factors	S's Non-usage of Marijuana	S's Usage of Marijuana
Feel its use is harmful	65%	28%
Feel its use is not harmful	35%	72%
N=202	$\chi^2=26.43, df=1, p<.01$	

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS' FRIENDS USING MARIJUANA
VS. OPINION OF ITS HARMFULNESS

Factors	Many Friends Using Marijuana	Few Friends Using Marijuana
S feels use is harmful	37%	83%
S feels use is not harmful	63%	17%
N=204	$\chi^2=37.77, df=1, p<.01$	

TABLE 10
 SUBJECTS' USAGE OF MARIJUANA
 VS. APPROVAL OF ITS USAGE

Factors	S's Non-usage of Marijuana	S's Usage of Marijuana
Approval of use for others only	91%	29%
Approval of use for others and self	9%	71%
N=217	$\chi^2=87.11, df=1, p<.01$	

Therefore, drug users have a larger majority of their friends approving of its usage and using it themselves, than do the non-users. These results are in agreement with the theories that peers have a large influence on adolescent drug usage, particularly in an effort to gain status and to be a member of the status group.

The following variables were controlled during testing of the hypotheses: sex of the student, sex of the parent, socioeconomic status of the family, religious affiliation of the student, number of siblings in the family, students major curriculum, and size of home community. However, none of these showed significant results on the drug usage of the students in this sample. It appears that the drug users on this university campus come from a variety of backgrounds, which is not in strict agreement with other theories postulated. Again, this author feels that this may result from the fact that the established theories are based on the results obtained from drug addicts and regular users, while the majority of users in this sample use drugs only occasionally; they might perhaps be better termed drug experimenters rather than users.

LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the major limitations of this study was the instrument. The anonymous questionnaire was used in the hopes that it would facilitate honest responses from the subjects and would afford more objectivity in scoring. From the results obtained this author feels that these objectives were accomplished. The last question of the instrument asked the respondent to indicate how many people he thought would answer correctly and the majority felt at least 90 per cent of the subjects would answer truthfully. However, if interviewing had been used in conjunction with the questionnaire more in depth information might have been obtained concerning the subjects' relationship with his family and why he does or does not take drugs. However, because of the controversial nature of the subject, interviewing would have hampered the openness and truthfulness of the responses, particularly of the drug users.

The sample size of 223 was desirable because it included a good cross section of majors, year in college, and backgrounds. The use of a questionnaire was much more practical in this situation than interviewing because of the size of the sample, time, and funds.

The sample was limited to university students because of their availability. It would be of value to conduct similar studies using high school students and recently returned servicemen from Vietnam and to compare the results.

The results obtained from this study indicate several other areas for further research. The majority of the drug users in this study use them only occasionally and this leaves the question of why. Is this due to peer influences, temporary stress due to examinations, or just a desire to experiment?

A similar study might also be conducted making a distinction between those who use only marijuana, those who have taken drugs only once or twice, and those who use several drugs fairly regularly. It is this writer's conclusion, based on the results of this study, that those who use only marijuana or experiment only once or twice with a drug, are influenced primarily by their peers or the desire to experiment. Those who use a variety of drugs and take them fairly regularly are most likely those who have poorer relationships with their families and poorer self concepts.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

This study was conducted in an effort to add to the knowledge of why university students turn to drugs. The perspective of this research was to study university students perceptions of how their parents reared them in relationship to the students' usage of drugs. The sample consisted of 223 students from varied curricula, class standings, and backgrounds at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Forty-three per cent of the sample used drugs and many of these used a combination of drugs. The largest group of drug users were the marijuana users, followed by users of marijuana and "speed", then marijuana, LSD, and "speed". The majority of this drug sample used drugs only occasionally as opposed to regularly.

Four hypotheses were examined. They were concerned with whether availability of parental models for behavior, parental behavior and actions, child-rearing practices, and evaluations and attitudes toward their progeny will have a definite effect upon the subjects' usage of drugs. The Chi-square Test was used to reflect drug user-non-user differences.

The data from this sample indicated that parental usage of drugs, in this case very minimal, had no

significant effect on the usage of drugs by the students in this sample. This is in disagreement with a current theory which states that adolescent drug users often duplicate their parents' usage of tranquilizers, barbituates, alcohol, and cigarettes.

Another theory not supported by this study is that the absence of a parent or parents as behavioral models is often a major factor in the background of many drug users. It is felt that the absence of a parent will cause various psychological conditions conducive to the usage of drugs. It is interesting to note that 8 per cent of the sample have parents who are not living and half of these students are drug users.

This study revealed that the drug usage of university students will not vary independently of the students' perceptions of the parental controls and pressures experienced as measured by parental expectations and child-rearing practices. Marijuana smokers enjoyed being with their families less than non-smokers. Significantly less of the "speed" users enjoyed being with their families than did the non-users. However, the majority of drug users felt that their parents are easy going and warm or demanding and warm, as opposed to being cold or indifferent. This seeming contradiction in

results might be explained by the fact that the parents are too permissive and a weak parent-child relationship had been formed and, as a result, the student does not value his parents' opinions or lack of them.

It was also found that the drug usage of university students is dependent upon the students' perceptions of parental evaluations and attitudes toward them as measured by parental pleasure in and recognition of the student and parental interest in the students' activities. Fewer of the drug users than non-users felt that they received enough respect and recognition from their families. Few users also felt that their parents approved of their social activities.

The results also indicated that drug users have a more negative self concept than do non-users and LSD and "speed" users have a more negative outlook on life than do marijuana users. These results were consistent with the theories that individuals turn to drugs to enhance their self concepts.

Also, the drug users in this sample have a large majority of their friends using drugs and approving of their usage while the majority of non-users have fewer friends using drugs and these friends do not approve of drug usage. Thus, peers seem to have an influence on drug usage.

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APPENDIX

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Please answer the items below as frankly as possible. The absence of your name from the information assures anonymity. This information is being gathered for a Masters Thesis at V.P.I. & S.U. It is not for the use of the Administration or other University purposes. It should take approximately fifteen minutes to answer these questions. Would you please follow the general directions listed below?

First fill out the background information called for below, and then answer the questions on the succeeding pages. Many of the items will require you to merely check the alternative which best describes the situation as you perceive it. There is room at the end of the questionnaire for you to add any qualifications or comments if you feel it is necessary. Please answer all of the questions. Thank you.

1. What is your sex? _____ Male _____ Female
2. What is your age? _____
3. Are you an only child? _____ yes _____ no
4. How many siblings do you have? _____
5. What is your present class standing at V.P.I. & S.U.?

6. What is your major? _____
7. Religious preference or affiliation:
_____ Catholic _____ Mormon
_____ Jewish _____ None
_____ Protestant _____ Other (specify)
8. Are both of your parents living? _____ yes _____ no
9. Were both of your parents living during the first five years of your life? _____ yes _____ no. If your answer is no, was mother deceased? _____ or father deceased? _____.

10. With whom do you live when you are not at college?

Both of your parents _____
 Both of your parents (adopted) _____
 One of your parents (parents divorced) _____
 One of your parents (one parent dead) _____
 One parent and step-parent _____
 Other than parent _____

11. Are you financially dependent upon your parents for your education? _____yes _____no

12. Who is the main source of your parental family's income?
 _____father _____mother _____other (specify)

13. What is the primary source of the above income?
 (Check only one (1) major source)

_____ inherited savings and investments
 _____ earned wealth, transferable investments
 _____ profits, royalties, fees
 _____ salary, commissions (regular, monthly, yearly)
 _____ hourly wages, weekly checks
 _____ odd jobs, seasonal work, private charity
 _____ public relief or welfare

14. What is the occupation of the principle earner of the above income? _____

15. What is the highest educational attainment of the above income earner?

_____ less than grade 8
 _____ completed grade 8 but did not attend beyond 9
 _____ attended high school, completed grade 9, but did not graduate
 _____ graduated from high school
 _____ attended college or university two or more years
 _____ graduated from 4 year college
 _____ completed graduate work for profession

16. What is the highest educational attainment of the other earner?

_____ less than grade 8
 _____ completed grade 8 but did not attend beyond 9
 _____ attended high school, completed grade 9, but did not graduate
 _____ graduated from high school
 _____ attended college or university two or more years
 _____ graduated from 4 year college
 _____ completed graduate work for profession

17. What is your parents' marital status? _____ married
 _____ separated _____ divorced _____ widowed
 _____ remarried (_____ father _____ mother _____ both)

18. Check the term which you feel best describes the degree of happiness, everything considered, of your biological parents' marriage. The middle term, average, represents the degree of happiness which most people get from marriage and the scale ranges to very unhappy on one side, and to those who experience extreme happiness or joy.

_____ very happy
 _____ happy
 _____ average
 _____ unhappy
 _____ very unhappy

19. What is the size of the community where you have lived most of your life?

_____ Rural
 _____ Population under 2,500
 _____ Population 2,500 - 10,000
 _____ Population 10,000 - 50,000
 _____ Population 50,000 - 100,000
 _____ Population 100,000 - 500,000
 _____ Population over 500,000
 _____ Have not lived for more than 3-4 years in any one place (Ex. military service family)

20. Has your attitude to your family changed in any way?

_____ Always enjoyed them
 _____ Enjoyed them two years ago but don't any more
 _____ Enjoyed them a year ago but don't any more
 _____ Enjoyed them up to a few months ago but do not any more
 _____ Started to enjoy them only recently
 _____ Never enjoyed them

21. Who is the dominant figure in your family?

_____ Mother
 _____ Father
 _____ Both parents together
 _____ Step-father
 _____ Step-mother

22. If you are in serious trouble do you talk about it to your:

Mother
 Father
 Both mother and father
 Sister or brother
 To no one in the family, only to friends
 To nobody, I keep it to myself
 Others, specify _____

23. Compared with other families you know, how would you describe your family?

Easy going and warm
 Demanding but warm
 Demanding and cold
 Indifferent

24. Do you enjoy being with your family?

Yes, definitely
 Yes, sometimes
 No, hardly ever
 No, definitely not

25. Which of the following applies best to you?

Have never seen marijuana and don't know anything about it
 Only read about it
 Never saw it, but it was described to me by others who use it
 Have seen marijuana but never tried it
 Have been using it once in a while
 Have been using it regularly

26. Do you feel that your parents ask the impossible as far as your grades are concerned?

Yes, definitely
 Yes, sometimes
 No, they never demand too much
 No, they don't really care how I do in college

27. Which of the following things does your mother and/or father do? (Place a separate check in the "father" and "mother" column. Make as many checks as you find necessary.)

	Father	Mother
Complain about lack of money	_____	_____
Scream at you all the time	_____	_____
Are irritable	_____	_____
Are away all the time	_____	_____
Complain about work	_____	_____
Smoke cigarettes	_____	_____
Have cocktails before dinner	_____	_____
Drink more than just cocktails	_____	_____
Take tranquilizers	_____	_____
Use marijuana	_____	_____
Use LSD, heroin, "speed"	_____	_____
Nothing applies	_____	_____

28. Do you think that on the whole your family is:

- _____ Proud and pleased with you
 _____ Disappointed and displeased with you
 _____ Indifferent to you as a person

29. Do you think you get enough recognition and respect from your family?

- _____ Yes, definitely
 _____ Yes, on the whole
 _____ Some, but not enough
 _____ No, not at all

30. Do you think that more and better work in college--

- _____ Would improve your family's attitudes toward you
 _____ May improve your family's attitude towards you
 _____ Nothing will change your family's attitudes toward you
 _____ Your family's attitude towards you is good as it is and there is no need to change anything
 _____ Do not know

31. Do you feel that your parents ask the impossible in their social expectations of you?

- _____ Yes, definitely
 _____ Yes, sometimes
 _____ No, they are pleased with my behavior
 _____ No, because they don't really care

32. Do you think that your parents would like you to have better grades?

- _____ Yes, definitely
 _____ Yes, probably
 _____ No, they are pleased with my grades
 _____ No, because they don't really care

33. If your father thought that you used marijuana, how would he react?

- _____ With anger and punishment
 _____ With anger but no punishment
 _____ Would not care at all
 _____ Have no father

34. If your father thought that you used LSD, heroin, "speed", etc., how would he react?

- _____ With anger and punishment
 _____ With anger but no punishment
 _____ Would not care at all
 _____ Have no father

35. If your mother thought that you used marijuana, how would she react?

- _____ With anger and punishment
 _____ With anger but no punishment
 _____ Would not care at all
 _____ Have no mother

36. If your mother thought that you used LSD, heroin, "speed", etc., how would she react?

- _____ With anger and punishment
 _____ With anger but no punishment
 _____ Would not care at all
 _____ Have no mother

37. On the whole, what are your chances for being fully appreciated in this world?

- _____ Excellent
 _____ Good
 _____ Fair
 _____ Less than fair
 _____ Poor
 _____ None at all
 _____ Do not care

38. On the whole, would you say that your chances for becoming what you would like to be are:

- _____ Very good
 _____ Fairly good
 _____ Not good at all
 _____ Don't know

39. Which of the following describes you best?

- _____ Wanted to try marijuana but never got around to it
 _____ Tried marijuana only once
 _____ I am using marijuana once in a while
 _____ I am using marijuana once a week
 _____ I am using marijuana more often than once a week
 _____ I am using marijuana every day
 _____ I never tried marijuana but would like to try it very much
 _____ I never tried marijuana and never wanted to try it

40. Do you have many good friends?

- _____ Yes, and I enjoy having them
 _____ Yes, but friends are not very important to me
 _____ No, but I would like to have good friends
 _____ No, and I don't care to have friends

41. Would you say that on the whole your friends listen to you and respect you?

- _____ Yes, always
 _____ Yes, sometimes
 _____ No, they do not
 _____ No, because I don't have any real friends

42. Do you know for a fact whether any of your close friends use marijuana?

- _____ Yes, many
 _____ Yes, some
 _____ They may use it but I don't know about it
 _____ No, none of them use it
 _____ I have no close friends

43. If your friends thought that you used marijuana regularly, how would they react?

- _____ They would approve of it
 _____ They would disapprove but still be my friends
 _____ They would disapprove and stop being my friends
 _____ They would not care at all

44. If you knew that your friends used marijuana regularly, how would you react?

- _____ Would approve of it
 _____ Would disapprove but still be their friend
 _____ Would disapprove and would stop being their friend
 _____ Would not care at all

45. Which of the following statements describes you best:

- _____ I work hard in college and I do as well as I would like to do
 _____ I work hard in college but do not do as well as I would like to
 _____ I do not work hard in college but do as well as I would like to
 _____ I do not work hard in college and do not do as well as I would like to

46. Do you feel that doing well in college will help you get ahead in life:

- _____ Yes, definitely
 _____ Yes, to some extent
 _____ No, not especially
 _____ No, not at all
 _____ I don't care about getting ahead in life

47. Has your attitude towards college changed?

- _____ Yes, used to like it up to two years ago, but don't anymore
 _____ Yes, used to like it up to a year ago, but don't anymore
 _____ Yes, used to like it up to a few months ago, but don't anymore
 _____ Never liked it and still don't
 _____ Started to like it only recently
 _____ Always liked it and still do

48. Do you use marijuana because:

- _____ It makes you feel good
- _____ It makes you feel good and does no harm
- _____ It helps you get along with people
- _____ Your friends take it and it makes you feel like one of them
- _____ All of these reasons
- _____ None of these reasons, I never took marijuana

49. Which of the following is most important to you?

- _____ Your family
- _____ Your friends
- _____ Your school work
- _____ You, yourself
- _____ Nothing really is

50. What is your attitude toward hard liquor? Do you:

- _____ Enjoy drinking it as often as possible
- _____ Enjoy drinking it once in a while
- _____ Don't enjoy it but drink it sometimes
- _____ Never drink it

51. How do you feel about beer?

- _____ Enjoy drinking it as often as possible
- _____ Enjoy drinking it once in a while
- _____ Don't enjoy it but drink it sometimes
- _____ Never drink it

52. What is your opinion about marijuana?

- _____ It is harmful but makes people feel good
- _____ It is harmful and does not make people feel good
- _____ It is not harmful and does not make people feel good
- _____ It is not harmful and makes people feel good

53. Do you approve of the use of marijuana?

- _____ Yes, for others but not for myself
- _____ Yes, for myself but not for others
- _____ Yes, for myself and others
- _____ For no one

54. What in your opinion is the most important reason for using marijuana regularly? (Check only one answer)

- _____ To kill boredom
- _____ To forget some difficulties
- _____ To feel happy
- _____ To feel free
- _____ To be in fashion
- _____ To be a sport

55. Do you think that others in your age group use marijuana regularly?

- _____ Yes, about half of them
- _____ Yes, about 25% of them
- _____ Yes, but less than 10% of them
- _____ Yes, but very few
- _____ No, I don't think that anyone does

56. Which of the following describes you best?

- _____ I took marijuana only once
- _____ I take marijuana once in a while
- _____ I take marijuana whenever possible but without any regularity
- _____ I take marijuana regularly more often than once a week
- _____ I take marijuana more often than once a day
- _____ I don't take marijuana with any regularity, but when I do I like to get stoned
- _____ I never took marijuana

57. When did you start using marijuana regularly?

- _____ Less than three months ago
- _____ About six months ago
- _____ About a year ago
- _____ More than a year ago
- _____ About two years ago
- _____ More than two years ago
- _____ Do not use marijuana regularly
- _____ Do not use marijuana at all

58. Which of the following applies best to you?

- _____ Tried heroin only once
- _____ I am using heroin once in a while
- _____ I am using heroin regularly
- _____ Never tried heroin, but would like to try it
- _____ Never tried heroin and would never like to try it

59. Which of the following applies best to you?

- Sniffed glue only once
- I sniff glue once in a while
- I sniff glue regularly
- Never sniffed glue, but would like to try it
- Never sniffed glue and would not like to try it

60. Which of the following applies best to you?

- I tried LSD only once
- I tried LSD more than once
- I never tried LSD but would like to
- I take LSD regularly
- I take LSD once in a while
- I never tried LSD and would not like to try it

61. Which of the following applies best to you?

- I tried "speed" only once
- I use "speed" once in a while
- I use "speed" regularly
- I never tried "speed" but would like to
- I never tried "speed" and would not like to

62. In your opinion what proportion of those who use marijuana regularly will answer these questions truthfully?

- About 90%
- About 75%
- About 50%
- About 25%
- Less than 25%
- All of them will
- All of them will and even some who do not use marijuana will say they do

63. In the space below you are invited to make any kind of comment you wish. If you do not feel like writing anything, just leave a blank space.

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THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS'
PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PARENTS' CHILD REARING
PRACTICES AND THE STUDENTS' USAGE OF DRUGS

by

Antonia Mary Wilkins

(ABSTRACT)

The purpose of this research was to study university students' perceptions of how their parents reared them in relationship to the students' usage of drugs. The Chi-square Test was used to reflect drug user-non-user differences.

Four hypotheses were examined. They were concerned with whether availability of parental models for behavior, parental behavior and actions, child-rearing practices, and evaluations and attitudes toward their progeny will have a definite effect upon the subjects' usage of drugs. The first two, as mentioned above, had no significant effect upon the subjects' usage of drugs, the second two showed significant effects.

The results also indicated that drug users have a more negative self concept than do non-users and LSD and "speed" users have a more negative outlook on life than do marijuana users.

Also revealed was that the drug users have a large majority of their friends using drugs and approving of their usage while the majority of non-users have fewer friends using drugs and these friends do not approve of drug usage.