

VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND NORMATIVE
DISSENSUS: A THEORY OF DRUG USE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Review of Literature	1
II. A THEORETICAL MODEL OF NORMATIVE DISSENSUS AND MARIJUANA USE	23
Assumptions	23
Definitions of Concepts	24
Hypotheses	30
III. METHODOLOGY	36
The Sample	36
The Questionnaire	41
IV. TEST OF THE MODEL	53
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	86
VI. LIMITATIONS OF STUDY	101
BIBLIOGRAPHY	105
APPENDIX A - COVER LETTER: ORIGINAL	110
APPENDIX B - COVER LETTER: FOLLOW-UP	112
APPENDIX C - QUESTIONNAIRE	114
APPENDIX D - YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY AGE	122
APPENDIX E - YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY COMMUNITY SIZE	124
APPENDIX F - YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY FAMILY REARING UNIT	126
APPENDIX G - YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT COLLEGE	128

Chapter	Page
APPENDIX H - YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY DATING STATUS	130
APPENDIX I - YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY ORDINALITY OF BIRTH ORDER	132
APPENDIX J - YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY CHURCH ATTENDANCE	134

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. Youth Marijuana Use by Sex	39
II. Adult Marijuana Use by Sex	40
III. Youth Meaningfulness Of Interaction Scale by Items	43
IV. Adult Meaningfulness Of Interaction Scale by Items	44
V. Value Scale by Items	45
VI. Established Normative Pattern Scale by Items	47
VII. Emergent Normative Pattern Scale by Items	49
VIII. Marijuana Attitude Scale by Items	51
IX. Value Consensus Between Youth And Adults	54
X. Extent Of Youth Interaction With Youth And Adults	55
XI. Perceived Meaningfulness Of Youth Interaction With Youth And Adults	55
XII. Youth And Adult Acceptance Of Emergent Normative Patterns	56
XIII. Extent of Marijuana Use By Youth And Adults By Marijuana Use	57
XIV. Youth And Adult Attitude Towards Marijuana	57
XV. Extent of Adult Interaction With Youth And Adults	59
XVI. Perceived Meaningfulness Of Adult Interaction With Adults And Youth	59
XVII. Adult And Youth Acceptance Of Established Normative Patterns	60
XVIII. Youth Interaction With Other Youth By Four Variables	62

Table	Page
XXIX, Youth Perceived Meaningfulness of Interaction With Other Youth By Four Variables	63
XX, Youth Interaction With Adults By Four Variables . .	65
XXI, Youth Perceived Meaningfulness Of Interaction With Adults By Four Variables	67
XXII, Youth Interaction With Youth And Adults By Four Variables	68
XXIII, Youth Perceived Meaningfulness Of Interaction With Youth And Adults By Four Variables	69
XXIV, Youth Emergent Normative Pattern Acceptance By Two Variables	70
XXV, Youth Established Normative Pattern Acceptance By Two Variables	71
XXVI, Youth Acceptance Of Emergent Normative Patterns- Established Normative Patterns By Two Variables	72
XXVII, Adult Interaction With Other Adults By Four Variables	73
XXVIII, Adult Perceived Meaningfulness Of Interaction With Other Adults By Four Variables	75
XXIX, Adult Interaction With Youth By Four Variables . .	76
XXX, Adult Perceived Meaningfulness Of Interaction With Youth By Four Variables	79
XXXI, Adult Interaction With Adults And Youth By Four Variables	80
XXXII, Adult Perceived Meaningfulness Of Interaction With Adults And Youth By Four Variables	81
XXXIII, Adult Emergent Normative Pattern Acceptance By Two Variables	83
XXXIV, Adult Established Normative Pattern Acceptance By Two Variables	84
XXXV, Adult Acceptance Of Emergent Normative Patterns - Established Normative Patterns By Two Variables	85

Table	Page
XXXVI, Youth And Adult Marijuana Use By Age	123
XXXVII, Youth And Adult Marijuana Use By Community Size	125
XXXVIII, Youth Marijuana Use By Family Rearing Units . . .	127
XXXIX, Youth Marijuana Use By Place Of Residence At College	129
XL, Youth Marijuana Use By Dating Status	131
XLI, Youth And Adult Marijuana Use By Ordinality Of Birth Order	133
XLII, Youth And Adult Marijuana Use By Church Attendance	135

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Diagram Of Internal Linkages Of Model	91

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Within the past decade in the United States the non-medical use of various illegal psychotropic drugs has become increasingly widespread. With this point fairly well established it is important to go beyond the mere description of variables associated with non-medical drug use, the notation of estimates pertaining to extent and types of drug use, and speculations concerning individual idiosyncracies associated with non-medical drug use. In this study a theoretical base is presented to explain the widespread non-medical use of illegal drugs, particularly marijuana, in American society. Utilizing a value-norm conflict approach, various normative patterns associated with general societal values are to be delineated and explanative connections made between normative dissensus in society and the use of marijuana.

Review of Literature

Williams (1965:417-466) has noted that there exist certain dominant value themes in American society: achievement, success, work and activity, moral orientation based upon the "Puritan Ethic", humanitarianism, efficiency and practicality, progress, material comfort, equality, freedom, conformity, science and secular rationalism, nationalism, belief in democracy, and the practical usefulness of education. Correspondingly, Cuber and Harper (1951:368) delineate

what they consider to be dominant American value themes: monogamous marriage, freedom, acquisitiveness, democracy, education, monotheistic religion, and rationality. These value delineations are similar to those compiled by Coleman (1941:498). In this study, Coleman noted that the following value traits may be imputed to Americans in general: associational activity, belief and faith in democracy, equality, freedom of the individual, faith in local government, practicality, prosperity, material well-being, puritan outlook, emphasis on religion, and uniformity and conformity. In a similar fashion, Biesanz and Biesanz (1968:85-88) focused attention on dominant American value themes and their analysis resulted in the following list: democracy, freedom, equality for all, laissez-faireism, scientific-rational orientation, emphasis on technique, orientation to material not inner worth, mechanistic view of the world, future orientation, moralistic orientation, belief in material comfort, self-indulgency, and an emphasis on sentimentality and romance.

In reviewing these listings of "dominant" values or value themes in American society it appears that a discrepancy exists on three levels. First, what is a value? Are these writers clearly delineating values? Or, are they rather listing themes but not the underlying values? Second, in some cases are these writers also not listing normative patterns associated with particular values? And third, are all of these values similar for all groups in American society? It is to these questions that attention is now focused.

Williams (1965:403) views values as the main components in the eventual selection of adequate means to the stipulated ends of human activity. In these terms then, a value is a standard of preference.

According to Kluckhohn and Strodtbeck (1961:4), the variability in the ways of life of a people is a result of the definitions pertaining to the values of these people. Thus, in this sense, values are complex principles which are definitively patterned, rank-ordered categories of the desirable. Adding further to the definitional characteristic of values, Kluckhohn (1961:17) has noted that, "A value is a selective orientation toward experience, implying deep commitment or repudiation, which influences the ordering of 'choices' between possible alternatives in action." In this sense then, a value is an abstract but lasting standard which transcends the immediate impulses of the moment. Along these same lines, Kolb (1961:47) views values as standards used for selective purposes. Values are thus explicitly embodied in the symbol system of individuals and are recognizable whenever people are observed behaving according to standards of what they feel ought to be done - what they believe is right, moral, and decent. And, Kahl (1957:185) notes that values are orientations which for the most part, ". . . combine aspects of ought (value) and aspects of is (existential beliefs about reality)."

For the purposes of this study, a value, or the value system of individuals will be viewed as the varied preferences and rejections arising from the social recognition of alternatives. The agreed upon values are thus the shared conceptions of the desirable, and are to be recognized as attached to virtually every object, event, relationship, and experience of which people are aware. In these terms, a value is a relatively general statement concerning standards of preference.

On the other hand, norms are more specific than values in that they specify regulatory principles pertaining to values. It is

important to note however that normative orientations are valuatively determined. The folkways and mores are representative of the desired, and expected standards of behavior which have been valuatively defined. As the rules or regulations pertaining to social action, they aid in governing human behavior in the innumerable social situations which are encountered. In essence, they are the cultural specifications or directives applicable to human action in terms of social expectations (Davis, 1966 :3-147).

In focusing attention on American value definitions, Sebald (1968) notes that there exists a great deal of 'value discontinuity' which results in some form of conflict, whether it be between social classes or age-graded groups. Thus,

It has been shown that whatever one may consider a truly American trait can be shown to have its equally characteristic opposite. Although dualism in value patterns can be observed in most present-day larger societies, American society appears to subject its members to more extreme contrasts than is normally the case. Americans are faced during their lifetimes with alternatives which frequently represent such polarities as harsh competition and kind cooperation, a virtual fanaticism for hard work and a craving for leisure time, a pious-religious orientation and generous free-thinking. These dynamic polarities complicate role definitions, make the smooth flow of a uniformly patterned life cycle impossible, and disturb the individual with a number of value discontinuities (p. 144).

According to Turner (1954), there is thus a great deal of agreement on the 'general' meaning of values in society, but not necessarily their 'specific' meaning:

. . . , there is generally greater agreement on values in society than on norms, but the specific behavior meaning of values is less well defined. Thus, there will be general agreement that health, beauty, "character", and money are good things (positive values), but considerable confusion exists over what constitutes beauty and character and what particular responsibilities are imposed on the individual for

the attainment of these positive values of health and money (p. 302).

Thus, the values of a society are rather vague generalizations whose meanings are not explicitly clear in terms of their situational applicability. In addition, various groups in society have their own normative patterns which points to the varied range of behavior within a society. Disparate and conflicting situations develop when individuals find it necessary to choose between courses of action which they anticipate will lead to desired consequences as valuatively defined by them. However, if these values are generalizations which are only implicitly clear, a discrepancy results between individuals with regard to the application of values to particular situations. Thus, the value orientations of individuals and groups may contradict each other logically or in their application. When a logical contradiction of values exists, conflict does not necessarily follow. However, when values are found to contradict one another in their application, conflict is more likely to result. Thus, individuals holding divergent values and norms view the accepted and applied value-norm patterns of other individuals negatively, in terms of the 'legitimacy' of the value-norm applications from their point of view (Turner, 1954:301-308).

In a similar fashion, Smelser (1962) views values as general statements of legitimate individual ends or goals guiding social action:

Values state in general terms the desirable end states which act as a guide to human endeavor; they are so general in their reference that they do not specify kinds of norms, kinds of organization, or kinds of facilities which are required to realize those ends (p. 25).

On the other hand, norms, being more detailed than values, specify various regulatory principles which are applicable to certain

values if these values are to be realized. Thus, norms ". . . , are the ways in which the common culture of a social system are integrated in the concrete action of its units in their interaction with each other (Smelser, 1962 :27). "

As an example of this type of value-conflict scheme, Kobrin (1951 :653-661) set out to examine the underlying factors contributing to high rates of delinquency within a high delinquency rate urban area. Analyzing various measures of delinquency, Kobrin concluded that approximately two-thirds of all boys in these high rate areas could be regarded as delinquent. As an explanation of these high delinquency rates, Kobrin postulated that these geographical areas were characterized by a duality of value systems and resulting conduct norms. Focusing attention on what he termed conventional and criminal values and norms, he studied the integration of these orientations within specified geographical locales and postulated that individuals would be familiar with and simultaneously participate in both value systems. This simultaneous participation provided the individual with the opportunity of either playing or experiencing two or more roles associated with each of the two value systems. Coincident with the choice of one or the other system would be the individual's development of intimate associations with others who also identified and accepted the specified value system. In addition, it was presumed that the type of delinquency found within a specified area was based upon the degree of integration and influence of the competing value system. Kobrin concluded that in those areas where value integration was high, adult violative activity was organized and delinquency occurred within a framework of socially controlled adult criminal activity. On the other hand, where the

integration between competing value systems was low, adult violative activity was relatively unorganized and delinquency was oriented towards aggressive acts,

Kobrin's analysis thus constituted a framework within which the conflict of value systems (and their degree of integration within specified geographical locales) could be utilized as a basis for analyzing delinquency. More important however is the theoretical implication of his research. Values, being general statements of the desirable, are not situationally definable and/or applicable. Thus, as general statements they are inadequate guides to accepted and approved social action. In this case, individuals, in identifying with and accepting certain values, situationally apply behavioral patterns which their intimate associates view as explicitly defining the interpretation of a stated value.

This point, concerning value-norm conflict, can be illustrated with regard to the differences which exist between youth and adult cultures in the United States. It is important to note, however, that in analyzing the characteristics which differentiate each group from the other, a separate and/or isolated existence is not implied. Rather, the value definitions and corresponding normative patterns characteristic of youth cultures are modifications of and adaptations to the value-norm definitions and patterns of adult cultures (Smith, 1962:1).

Mead (1943_a:596), in her analysis of American society, noted that a discrepancy existed between adult and youth culture value-norm definitions and patterns, specifically with regard to the discrepancy between "ultimate values" and "immediate values". The former refer to those values, such as religion and politics, which are patterned

by the dominant adult culture. On the other hand, the latter refer to those values pertaining to a 'here-and-now' existence, characteristic of youth cultures. Mead (1970_b) has extended this dichotomy in her more recent analysis of the generation gap which she posits exists in the United States today. She postulates that a new cultural pattern is emerging in the United States, one in which role models for the young are their contemporaries, not their elders. Thus, the experiences of youth, in general, are different from those of adults, resulting in a communication, understanding, and tolerance gap between the two generations. Thus, all those born and bred before the second World War are viewed as immigrants in time who attempt to adapt to the unfamiliar as they bear remnants of the past with them. Adult value-norm patterns related to the present are thus bound to the past. On the other hand, those born since the second World War live, experience, and understand the present because they know nothing else. Therefore, the value-norm patterns of youth are different from those of adults in that the attention of youth is on experiencing the 'here-and-now'. "In the past there were always some elders who knew more than any children in terms of their experiences of having grown up within a cultural system. Today there are none (p. 78)." In this sense then, there do not exist adult role models who know more than youth with regard to what youth experience. Thus, conflict ensues between these age-graded strata in terms of their divergent value orientations and normative patterns related to definitions of current reality.

Along these same lines, Berger (1969:32-33, 131-136) has analyzed youth culture in American society in terms of youth's search for identity in the present. Basing his analysis on the pattern of

prolonged adolescence in the United States, Berger postulates that youth develop traditions, motivations, satisfactions, dissatisfactions, et cetera, which are modifications of the value-norm patterns of adult culture. The contradictions inherent in the discrepancy between 'ideal' and 'actual' value-norm patterns, as exemplified in styles of life within the United States, thus creates an underlying tension in youth which enables them to discover "hypocrisy" in adult value-norm patterns. Due to the ambiguous and marginal situation they find themselves in, youth are sensitive to moral and value-norm inconsistencies to which they are exposed. They are therefore available for moral causes related to these value-norm inconsistencies; in their search for meaning and identity they focus attention on experiencing the present, not the future. Davis (1969:376), also focusing attention on value contradictions within the United States, emphasizes that the types of questions posed by youth and adults imply different time perspectives. Instead of focusing on what will be, youth ask, what is? Broadly, youth seek to invest present experience with a new cognitive status and importance: a lust to extract from the present its full sensory and emotional potential.

In these terms then, youth cultures consist of values, ideals, and norms which are associated with an age-graded system of meanings. Thus, the values and norms of both youth and adult cultures provide the members of each with a distinctive conception of reality, a world view, and styles of life which are amenable to each (Schwartz and Merten, 1969:325-336). Growing up in two different worlds of experience, adults and youth become socioculturally separated (Moore, 1969:32-35; cf. Reisman, 1950:49; Simmel, 1906:441-497).

It is important to note, however, that while youth and adults may be socioculturally separated, the gap between them does not appear to be as great as is generally assumed. Several studies have shown that the values of youth are extremely similar to those expressed by adults, particularly their parents (cf. Reiss, 1968 :26-32; Flacks, 1967 : 52-75; Lipset, 1968 :39-51). Although not basically differing from their parents with regard to value definitions, a gap does appear with regard to the situational application of these values. The basic difference then between the generations appears to be related to the methods employed in actualizing stated values. Due to this discrepancy between the norm patterns of both generations, youth conformity tends to be oriented toward peer groups rather than toward adult cultural patterns:

The different norms distinguishing youth and adult cultures predisposes the members of each to define and respond to the same institutions, situations, and individuals in different ways. These different frames of reference serve to remove the members of each subculture from each other and to block lines of communication (Smith, 1962 :35).

This point may be further viewed in terms of defense mechanisms utilized against guilt feelings and illustrated with regard to the differences which exist between youth and adult cultures in the United States. In the former case, attention is primarily focused on learning processes involved in deviant actions as well as neutralization-rationalization techniques utilized as mechanisms of defense against guilt feelings arising from engaging in deviant actions. In the latter case attention is focused mainly on the illegal use of psychotropic drugs.

Sutherland (1970 :74-75) explained human behavior, particularly crime, in terms of people's various associations. He based his

explanation on the assumption that criminal acts occur when situations are appropriate for their execution, as defined by the individual. Basic to this assumption was Sutherland's contention that an individual's past associations aided in the definition of current situations and the execution of subsequent behavior. Thus, situations are defined by individuals in terms of a person-situation complex based upon the inclinations and abilities acquired by the individual in interaction with significant others,

As formulated by Sutherland (1970:75-76), the theory of "differential association" was stated in the following manner (underlining and interpretations my own):

1. Criminal behavior is learned. Criminal behavior is, therefore, neither inherited nor invented by the individual.
2. Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication. Sutherland allows here for "the communication of gestures" as well as verbal communication. He also implies that other persons engaged in the interaction process need not necessarily be criminals.
3. The principle part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups. This implies that the mass media play a small, if not insignificant part, in the genesis of criminal behavior.
4. When criminal behavior is learned, the learning includes (a) techniques of committing a crime, which are sometimes very complicated, sometimes very simple; (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes.
5. The specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable. In our

society, an individual is surrounded by definitions not totally favorable to the law or totally unfavorable to the law, but a combination of both definitions which guide all his actions,

6. A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violations of law over definitions unfavorable to violations of the law. This is the principle of differential association. It takes in anti-criminal as well as criminal associations. Criminal behavior originates in criminal patterning contacts and isolation from anti-criminal patterning contacts. Any individual will assimilate into his surrounding environment, barring unforeseen conflicting patterns. Neutral associations, those which favor neither interpretations of the law, will not breed criminality. Neutral behavior is useful as an occupier of children's time, displacing time that would be otherwise spent in criminal behavior.

7. Differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity. By priority, Sutherland meant that the earlier delinquent behavior is developed, the longer it persists throughout the lifetime of the individual. He admitted, however, that this had not been adequately demonstrated. Intensity is related to the prestige of the criminal or anti-criminal source.

8. The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning. This means that criminal behavior is not restricted to imitative processes.

9. While criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by these general needs and values since non-criminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values.

This refutes the theories of Merton (1966:93-102) and others who assume that criminal behavior is motivated by general drives and values, i. e., happiness principle, striving for status, etc.

Sutherland noted that his theory was only tentative and therefore should be tested by factual data (application of his theory to empirical events). When tested by Short (1966:85-92), it was found that within a limited framework, ". . . strong support has been found for the differential association theory." Short further added that continued investigations might reveal types or patterns of delinquency which are related to particular processes of differential association, and these might be more closely related than others. Furthermore, according to DeFleur and Quinney (1966:1-22), Sutherland's theory "handles" crimes for which prior socialization can be established. It is basically a subcultural theory of socialization, accounting for behavior, in this case specifically crime, leading to the initial commission of acts defined as criminal.

As might be expected, and as is the case with the development of most theory, various modifications of the differential association theory were propounded. Most notable was Glasser's modification (1956:440) of differential association in terms of differential identification. Differential identification refers to the process whereby criminal behavior is pursued to the extent that the criminal identifies himself with real or imaginary persons whose view of criminal behavior is acceptable and whose view is acceptable to him. This indicates a greater emphasis on the fact that the individual selects persons with whom he identifies and act as models in the social interaction process. It also indicates that most criminality is not learned through group

participation, but rather through any number of passing social contacts and/or mass media influences. Specifically, this modification of differential association challenged the legitimacy of items two and three.

Matza (1964), drawing somewhat on Kobrin's analysis, proposed the concept of drift as a processual movement guided by numerous underlying influences which are unperceived by the individual. The initial entrance into a deviant pattern and the deflection from further deviant acts is thus based upon this processual movement which is both unpredictable and accidental. Matza's basic premise is that the delinquent (deviant) exists in a state of limbo between conventional and contra-conventional value-norm definitions. He thus may or may not respond to the demands of each, dependent upon these various underlying influences; he postpones commitment to each, but drifts between conventional and contra-conventional actions. The subculture of delinquency is thus a synthesis of both conventional and contra-conventional definitions, based upon the recognition that the wider culture is not one-sided. Rather, the values and norms of the wider culture, due to their diverseness, are multi-faceted and lack dominant control characteristics. Thus, the delinquent accepts many conventional as well as many contra-conventional value-norm definitions. In addition, the delinquent identifies with role models from both cultural systems, thus internalizing value-norm definitions found in each system. However, the social system itself is flexible in terms of the definitions, leading to situational definitions of behavior. Further, the flexibility of definitions in the social system is reflected in the law. Delinquency may thus be viewed as an unrecognized extension and

distortion of defenses to crimes inherent in conventional value-norm and legal definitions. The delinquent distorts these "legalized defenses" to meet his own immediate needs in the form of neutralization techniques which precede engagement of action.

In extending Matza's basic premises, as well as modifying and rephrasing item eight of the differential association theory, Sykes and Matza (1966:129-136) devoted specific attention to the content of that which is learned and neutralized. Suggesting that delinquents are essentially committed to wider cultural values and norms, Sykes and Matza stress that actual engagement in delinquent actions causes guilt, which must be neutralized in order to continue delinquent activity. They counter arguments that delinquent behavior springs from all-pervasive deviant values and norms, and argue instead that an essentially unrecognized extension of defenses to crimes, in the form of justifications for deviance seen as valued by the delinquent but not by the legal system or society at large, is the basis for much delinquency. These neutralizations are formed into techniques utilized by the delinquent sanctioning the crime(s) committed. The neutralizations were typologized in the following manner:

1. The Denial of Responsibility. The delinquent views himself as a helpless pawn moved more by circumstance than free will, thus preparing the way for deviance from the dominant normative system without the necessity of a frontal assault on the norms themselves.

2. The Denial of Injury. The delinquent frequently, and in a hazy manner, feels that his behavior does not really cause any great harm despite the fact that it runs counter to established legal codes. Because society does not completely object to some delinquent acts,

i. e., truancy, 'pranks', etc., it merely reaffirms the idea that the delinquent's neutralization of social controls occurs through qualifying the norms as largely common practice, not complete opposition.

3. The Denial of the Victim. By using an unusual form of associative links, the delinquent transforms himself into an avenger and the victim becomes a 'wrong-doer' who is not injured but punished. A diminished awareness of the victim as a victim is important in determining whether or not internalized norms and anticipated reactions of others are set in motion as behavior guides.

4. Condemnation of the Condemners. The delinquent focuses not upon his own deviant acts but the motives and behavior of those who approve of his violations. Cynicism against those upholding the dominant norms of society, whose rewards for conforming are a matter of pull or luck, shifts the emphasis upon his deviant impulses to the reactions of others. Thus, by attacking others, the wrongness of his own behavior is more easily repressed or lost to view.

5. Appeal to Higher Loyalties. Internal and external social controls may be neutralized, but not repudiated, by sacrificing the demands of the larger society for the demands of the smaller social groups to which the delinquent belongs, such as the sibling pair, the gang, or the friendship clique. Since there is no repudiation involved, both the social and deviant norms are accepted. This sets up the situations we define as dilemma and role conflict.

Originating in the flexibility of the normative system of society, these techniques thus neutralize internal and external disapproval which may arise in response to the commitment of deviant acts. Becker (1963:28) uses Matza's premises in describing a deviant

career process: ". . . people . . . deal with their sensitivities in order to engage in a deviant act for the first time." And, Priest and McGrath, III (1970:185-194) in a recent exploratory study, used Sykes and Matza's techniques of neutralization to determine whether deviants (in their study, users of marijuana) other than delinquents utilize neutralization techniques before engaging in action. Their findings suggest that users of marijuana do utilize neutralization techniques in the same fashion as described by Sykes and Matza in terms of delinquents. In all cases individuals posited a curiousness about marijuana prior to its actual use, which suggests that some degree of neutralization did take place prior to initial use.

In terms of the attitudes and behavioral patterns which are associated with the use of drugs in the United States there appears to be a gap between the generations. This is particularly evident when attention is focused on the non-medical and illegal use of psychotropic drugs. The most important observation concerning this situation appears to be that it is mainly among this nation's youth that the non-medical use of psychotropic drugs for euphoric purposes is greatest:

. . . a summary of truly random studies done in 1967 in West Coast high schools. In three high schools in the Castro Valley area, . . . , 35% of the males and 22.3% of the females had used marijuana. In an upper-middle class San Francisco school . . . 16% and 10%. In a suburban high school . . . 31% and 28% In the San Mateo area . . . 18.5% and 8.6%. . . . These studies result in a very gross average of something like 22.7% of all high school students in the population studied having tried marijuana.

. . . random studies of the universities and colleges in California. A figure of 21% was obtained at the Southern California public universities studied.

The East Coast university studies , but the figures are fairly comparable to those of the West Coast universities, with 18% and 20% of the student body having at least tried marijuana.

From our estimates (and they are purely estimates), anywhere from 75% to 90% of the medical students at UCLA have tried marijuana (Hochman, 1970:455-457).

It is important to note, however, that youth do not have a monopoly on the use of marijuana and various other illegal psychotropic drugs. In a study conducted in the San Francisco area in 1968, a relatively high percentage of adults were found to have used marijuana and other illegal drugs, particularly LSD. Employing strict probability sampling, interviews were conducted with 1104 men and women over the age of 18 residing in the San Francisco area. Of these, 13% and 3% (males and females, respectively) used marijuana at least once, while among males over the age of 35, 9% had used marijuana. Among women in the same age category, the figure dropped to 1% (Manheimer, et al., 1969:1544-1545).

These estimates should not however appear to be overly surprising in view of the fact that the United States is a drug-oriented society. However, various drugs, some more dangerous than others, are accepted and used by the general populace with the assumption in mind that they are 'good' drugs; i. e., they are used for their assumed medicinal value rather than in a non-medical context for euphoric purposes (Haskell and Yablonsky, 1970:152; Gillespie, 1970).

Although it is difficult to generalize specific reasons concerning why some persons use drugs for euphoric purposes, various studies (Addiction Research Foundation, 1969; Grinspoon, 1969_a:21; Hochman, 1970:457; West, 1970:460; McGlothlin, 1970:462-464) have suggested the following reasons: to be alert, to be at ease in a group, because friends use, for curiosity, to express one's feelings, to be creative, to feel good, to experience body sensations, and to change one's mood.

In addition, Grinspoon (1969_a:21) notes that individuals use marijuana in order to produce a state of introspection and passivity. And, some persons use marijuana and various other psychotropic drugs as a result of peer group pressures and as a means of gaining more meaning out of interpersonal relationships.

It is important to emphasize, however, that the values of those who use illegal drugs for euphoric purposes do not appear to be very different from the espoused values of those who do not use illegal drugs for euphoric purposes. In both cases the person, particularly with reference to youth, appears to be actively engaged in a search for meaning in life. However,

. . . , despite the congruence of drug use with important student values . . . , the vast majority of American students do not seek meaningful experience primarily via psychoactive compounds. There are other values in most students that conflict sharply with drug use . . . for example, a kind of "do-it-yourselfism" that strongly rejects "artificial" and "chemical" means of altering psychic states; a sense of social responsibility that enjoins the student against doing socially disapproved things like abusing drugs; and - perhaps most important - a legitimate fear of the possible bad effects of drug use. Thus, despite the presence of some values which are consistent with drug use, most students have other values which are against drug use. It is only a minority who are persuaded to choose drugs as a primary means of searching for meaning (Keniston, 1967:127).

In addition, many young persons who use drugs appear to hold values which are similar to those of persons who do not use drugs for euphoric purposes: fellowship, love, peace, religious experience, personal development, democracy, freedom, equality, justice, humanitarianism, personal experience, distrust of dogma, and tolerance (Blum, 1970:6). However, a discrepancy between the value-norm patterns held by youth and adult drug users and youth and adult non-drug

users is apparent in that

. . . drugs that increase sensitivity and awareness . . . appeal to young people. Young people who value self-exploration, sensuality, sharing, tenderness, who want to be sensitive when they see their parents hung-up in self-delusion and exploitive games, and who are skeptical of their elder's competence while they want to create a better world, are going to value increased sensitivity above the nerve-deadening effect of alcohol (Salisbury and Fertig, 1971:86).

Keniston (1967_a) also notes that the "search for meaning" and the "cult of experience" are two youth values which are intimately related to the use of drugs:

For such is the cultism and propaganda that surrounds drugs, especially the hallucinogens, that many students have come to feel the states induced by these drugs will automatically produce a revelation of life's meaning, or at least an experience which itself will be highly significant and illuminating (p. 127).

Grinspoon (1971_b:183) reiterates this point, emphasizing that ". . . one's meaningfulness must be found within the immediate context of one's own present experience," In addition, Suchman (1970:146-154) found a positive relationship between adherence to a new "hang-loose" ethic and the use of marijuana. The conclusion reached in this study was that the more one identifies with this "hang-loose" ethic of irreverency towards conventional values, the more frequently will one use marijuana. Identifying with this ethic thus aids one to break ties with conventional value-norm definitions and seek new experiences. And, both Clausen (1961:193-235) and Becker (1963) note that in becoming a user of illegal drugs the individual must disengage himself from societal controls. In this disengagement process the individual adopts new normative patterns which will insure for him pleasure from his new experiences.

Youth appear to participate in varying degrees in both the more dominant American adult culture and at the same time in a peer group oriented culture. American society, on the one hand, condones the use of drugs for medicinal purposes. On the other hand, it condemns the non-medical use of illegal psychotropic drugs for hedonistic purposes. What appears to be most significant, in terms of psychotropic drug use, is a shift in youth normative patterns related to the use of these drugs. Fundamentally this entails disillusionment or a critical awareness of the discrepancy between "ideal" values and "actual" behavioral patterns related to these values. Further, in adhering to divergent normative codes which are more fluid, youth view general adult normative codes as non-spontaneous; their non-applicability pertaining to the acceptance of new and/or different ideas and customs. According to Moore (1969:43-88) there has been a movement from structured value definitions and accompanying normative patterns to expressive value definitions and accompanying normative patterns which are more fluid; greater fluidity is found in terms of deriving conduct from the situation and the needs of the person. While the values held by youth appear to be similar to those found within adult culture, it is the definition of the normative patterns corresponding to the values which may be expected to differ,

These statements do not mean to imply that all youth do or eventually will use non-medical psychotropic drugs. Nor does it mean that they are alienated from adult cultural values. Rather, those youth who have used or perceive themselves as possibly ever using marijuana are inextricably tied into the wider adult culture in terms of perceiving themselves as members of the general culture and

maintaining friendships within it. Thus, it is imperative to stress that disillusionment with adult value-behavioral codes is not, in and of itself, a variable sufficient to explain marijuana or other non-medical drug use. Initial use may be expected to occur when a combination of factors favor its use: particularly, structural-situational circumstances and relationships with others who use the drug(s) in question and who are held in high esteem.

CHAPTER II

A THEORETICAL MODEL OF NORMATIVE DISSENSUS AND MARIJUANA USE

After reviewing the literature pertaining to value-norm conflict between youth and adults and presenting information pertaining to the use of marijuana within the United States, this writer has developed a model pertaining to the use of marijuana. In addition, the model is assumed to be general in nature, and as such, predictive of other behavior arising from value-norm conflict between youth and adults.

Any model which attempts to predict human behavior is based upon certain basic assumptions regarding that behavior. Thus, the model presented in this study rests upon the following basic assumptions:

Assumptions

- A₁ : Dominant values exist in every known human society.
- A₂ : Societal members generally accept dominant values.
- A₃ : Corresponding to the dominant values within a society are normative patterns.
- A₄ : In complex societies there exists more than one set of dominant normative patterns.
- A₅ : Groups of members, differentially located in society,

generally adhere to different dominant normative patterns.

A₆ : Individuals will adhere generally to the normative patterns of the groups with which they most frequently and meaningfully associate.

A₇ : Individual behavior is generally the result of utilizing normative patterns to actualize dominant values.

A₈ : Behavioral conflict within a society results when members of differentially located groups utilize different normative patterns to actualize commonly accepted dominant values.

Definition of Concepts

Value

- emotionally charged standard of preference related to objects, events, individuals, and relationships which is vaguely defined.

Value Consensus

- general acceptance by youth and adults of dominant societal values.

Frequent and Meaningful Interaction

- extent of and fulfillment of personal association with a category -- youth/adults -- of other people.

Normative Pattern

- a standardized rule or regulation pertaining to social action for actualizing values.

Established Normative Pattern

- rules or regulations pertaining to social action which are based upon historical precedent and which link appropriate

Emergent Normative
Pattern

behavior to value actualization.

- rules or regulations pertaining to social action which are situationally derived for present gratifications and which link appropriate behavior to value actualization.

Normative Dissensus

- general disagreement between youth and adults with reference to employed means in actualizing generally accepted dominant societal values.

Youth

- any persons of high school or college age.

Adults

- any persons older than high school or college age,

It appears that within the United States there exist generally accepted dominant societal values. For the most part these values are emotionally charged and of great importance in terms of ensuing social action. However, these values appear to be only implicitly defined; the explicit situational meaning of the referred to value is ambiguous and inconsistent, if not contradictory. Because norms are valuatively determined it is important to note that values, in general, connote appropriate means to adhere to and follow if a value is to be actualized. However, if these values are not explicitly defined then the norms based upon them may also be ambiguous. In the attempt to actualize a value, attempts are therefore made to specify appropriate means. In such instances discrepancies may exist between normative patterns utilized in actualizing stated values. If divergent means are utilized in the actualization of accepted dominant societal values, normative

dissensus may result on two levels: between groups (i. e., youth and adults), and between individuals in these groups (i. e., youth and adults). Thus, the major premise of this model is that within the United States there exists disagreement between youth and adults concerning the appropriate means to employ in actualizing ambiguously defined, but generally accepted, dominant societal values. This is particularly evident in focusing attention on normative dissensus between these two groups with regard to the non-medical and illegal use of psychotropic drugs, specifically marijuana, in the United States.

Two divergent normative systems, labeled as established and emergent, appear to be prevalent in the United States today. In addition, two social groupings (i. e., youth and adults) appear to accept predominantly one or the other normative system; i. e., youth accept predominantly the emergent normative system and adults accept predominantly the established normative system.

Established normative patterns are conceptualized as employing a primarily structured means-end scheme. That is, they are normative patterns based upon historical precedents; they served in the past as the accepted means to actualize and/or implement values and are thus viewed as acceptable in the present and future. In addition, established normative patterns are situationally prescribed; one is provided with specific behavioral details pertaining to value actualization. One thus employs specified means to actualize values even though the values are vaguely defined, inconsistent, and oftentimes contradictory.

On the other hand, emergent normative patterns are conceptualized as employing a primarily unstructured means-end scheme.

Emergent normative patterns thus are not based upon historical precedents (they are not predominantly linked to the past) nor are they predominantly future-oriented. Rather, they are predominantly based upon present experiences; oriented to a "here-and-now" existence. In addition, emergent normative patterns are not situationally prescribed; rather, they are situationally derived. One is therefore not provided with specified behavioral directives pertaining to value actualization. On the other hand, one is provided with normative patterns which stipulate that modes of behavior are dependent upon their meaningfulness to the individual in terms of their being situationally relevant and applicable for value actualization.

In the process of value actualization individuals accept behavioral means based upon the extent and meaningfulness of their associations with others. One's activities are therefore based upon a consensus concerning meanings attributed to objects, events, and relationships.

Selves can only exist in definite relationship to other selves. No hard-and-fast lines can be drawn between our own selves and the selves of others, since our own selves exist and enter as such into our existence only in so far as the selves of others exist and enter as such into our experience also. The individual possesses a self only in relation to the selves of the other members of his social group; and the structure of his self expresses or reflects the general behavior pattern of this social group to which he belongs, just as does the structure of the self of every other individual belonging to this social group (Mead, 1934:165).

Individuals thus appear to employ those behavioral patterns, related to the extent and meaningfulness of interaction with groups of others, which aid in defining and institutionalizing appropriate means to actualize stated values. In adhering to the normative patterns of a group the individual is therefore able to rely upon the group as a stable

element upon which he may base his behavior (Becker, 1963 :41-78; Blake and Mouton, 1961 :1-11). The normative structure thus represents the shared acceptance of behavioral standards beneficial to the perpetuation of the existence of the group. In addition to strengthening the group's existence the normative structure is also of the utmost importance in terms of implementing stated individual-group values and goals.

Youth and adults appear to accept and define accepted values in a similar fashion. However, each grouping appears to employ divergent normative patterns as implemented means in actualizing accepted values. What becomes most apparent is that the discrepancy between employed behavioral patterns between youth and adults results in normative dissensus. Based upon the extent and meaningfulness of interaction with one another, adults are expected to accept predominantly established normative patterns. On the other hand, based upon the extent and meaningfulness of interaction with one another, youth, basically oriented towards establishing meaning in the present, are expected to accept predominantly emergent normative patterns. It is important to note, however, that not all youth or adults completely accept one or the other normative system. Rather, youth and adults are found to be differentially located in the two normative systems, based upon the extent and meaningfulness of interaction with youth and adults. Thus, the ultimate choice of which normative system individuals primarily accept is not based upon a perceived value discrepancy. Rather, acceptance of particular normative patterns is based upon the extent and meaningfulness of interaction with others who utilize primarily one or the other normative system. Because youth do

not interact to an appreciable extent with adults, and because adults do not interact to an appreciable extent with youth, youth and adults look mainly to their peers for normative orientation and thereby are expected to predominantly accept one or the other normative system.

This is specifically evident in focusing attention on normative dissensus as it is related to the non-medical and illegal use of psychotropic drugs within the United States. In general, the use of various drugs (legal and illegal) for medical and non-medical purposes is widespread within the United States. In addition, the use of various drugs for medical and/or hedonistic purposes is generally condoned. Adults, in accepting established normative patterns, would be expected to specify that drugs are to be utilized as a means only with regard to the following ends: (1) for the relief of pain due to physiological discomfort; and (2) for hedonistic purposes based upon the general societal acceptance of the legal drug in question. In addition, adherents of the established normative system would be expected to specify that all drugs utilized for both medical and non-medical purposes be legal; i. e., prescribed by physicians and/or procured from sources subject to legal controls. In this sense, established normative patterns may be viewed as non-spontaneous and rigid in terms of experimenting with alternative normative patterns. These aspects of established normative patterns refer specifically to their situational rigidity.

Youth, generally accepting emergent normative patterns, would not be expected to specify in as much detail the types of drugs to be utilized for hedonistic ends. The decision to use illegal psychotropic drugs, specifically marijuana, for non-medical purposes would be viewed as an individual decision related to the perceived extricacies of

particular situations. Like adults, youth would appear to use drugs which are consistent with the normative patterns which they accept. However, unlike adults who accept predominantly established normative codes and who specify that certain drugs are to be related to specific situations, youth who accept emergent normative patterns would not be expected to specify a direct linkage between a specific drug and a corresponding situation in as rigid a fashion. The important point, in terms of established normative patterns, is that the use of various drugs be specified in advance, with corresponding normative patterns related to proscribed situations. Emergent normative patterns, being more situationally flexible, proscribe that a variety of legal-illegal medical and non-medical drugs exist which may be utilized for various purposes as defined by individuals in particular situations. Thus, the use of various drugs is not situationally defined in as rigid a fashion as found in established normative codes. Use of marijuana is more consistent then with the fluidity and non-specificity of the emergent normative system. In attempting to experience the "here-and-now" youth would appear to utilize that drug which would enable them to achieve that end, dependent upon the situation and how individuals define those situations. Thus, in predominantly accepting similar normative patterns based upon the extent and meaningfulness of peer group oriented interaction, youth would appear to use marijuana to a greater extent than would adults.

Hypotheses

Based upon the aforementioned discussion of normative dissensus between youth and adults with regard to the use of marijuana, the

following predictions were formulated and tested in this study:

Value Consensus

- H₁ : Value consensus exists between youth and adults within the United States; i. e., both youth and adults accept the same dominant values.

Normative Dissensus Between Groups

- H₂ : Youth will interact with other youth to a greater extent than they will interact with adults.
- H₃ : Youth will perceive their interaction with youth to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults.
- H₄ : Youth will accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent than will adults.
- H₅ : Adults will interact with other adults to a greater extent than they will interact with youth.
- H₆ : Adults will perceive their interaction with adults to be more meaningful than their interaction with youth.
- H₇ : Adults will accept established normative patterns to a greater extent than will youth.
- H₈ : Youth will have used marijuana to a greater extent than will have adults and youth will have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana than will adults.

Normative Dissensus Between Individuals in These Groups

- H₉ : Youth who interact more with other youth, compared with youth who interact less with other youth, will:
- H_{9A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent.
- H_{9B} : accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent.
- H_{9C} : have used marijuana to a greater extent.
- H_{9D} : have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₀ : Youth who perceive their interaction with other youth as being more meaningful, compared with youth who perceive their interaction with other youth as being less meaningful, will:
- H_{10A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent.

- H_{10B} : accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent.
- H_{10C} : have used marijuana to a greater extent.
- H_{10D} : have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₁ : Youth who interact more with adults, compared with youth who interact less with adults than with other youth, will:
- H_{11A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent.
- H_{11B} : accept established normative patterns to a greater extent.
- H_{11C} : have used marijuana to a lesser extent.
- H_{11D} : have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₂ : Youth who perceive their interaction with adults as being more meaningful, compared with youth who perceive their interaction with adults as being less meaningful, will:
- H_{12A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent.
- H_{12B} : accept established normative patterns to a greater extent.
- H_{12C} : have used marijuana to a lesser extent.
- H_{12D} : have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₃ : Youth who interact more with other youth than with adults, compared with youth who interact less with other youth than with adults, will:
- H_{13A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent.
- H_{13B} : accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent.
- H_{13C} : have used marijuana to a greater extent.
- H_{13D} : have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₄ : Youth who perceive their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults, compared with youth who perceive their interaction with other youth to be less meaningful than their interaction with adults, will:
- H_{14A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent.
- H_{14B} : accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent.
- H_{14C} : have used marijuana to a greater extent.
- H_{14D} : have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.

- H₁₅: Youth who accept emergent normative patterns more, compared with youth who accept emergent normative patterns less, will:
- H_{15A}: have used marijuana to a greater extent.
H_{15B}: have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₆: Youth who accept established normative patterns more, compared with youth who accept established normative patterns less, will:
- H_{16A}: have used marijuana to a lesser extent.
H_{16B}: have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₇: Youth who accept emergent normative patterns more than they accept established normative patterns, compared with youth who accept emergent normative patterns less than they accept established normative patterns, will:
- H_{17A}: have used marijuana to a greater extent.
H_{17B}: have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₈: Adults who interact more with other adults, compared with adults who interact less with other adults, will:
- H_{18A}: accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent.
H_{18B}: accept established normative patterns to a greater extent.
H_{18C}: have used marijuana to a lesser extent.
H_{18D}: have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₁₉: Adults who perceive their interaction with other adults as being more meaningful, compared with adults who perceive their interaction with adults as being less meaningful, will:
- H_{19A}: accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent
H_{19B}: accept established normative patterns to a greater extent.
H_{19C}: have used marijuana to a lesser extent.
H_{19D}: have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.
- H₂₀: Adults who interact more with youth, compared with adults who interact less with youth, will:
- H_{20A}: accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent.
H_{20B}: accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent.

H_{20C} : have used marijuana to a greater extent.
 H_{20D} : have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.

H₂₁ : Adults who perceive their interaction with youth as being more meaningful, compared with adults who perceive their interaction with youth as being less meaningful, will:

H_{21A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent.

H_{21B} : accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent.

H_{21C} : have used marijuana to a greater extent.

H_{21D} : have a more favorable attitude toward marijuana.

H₂₂ : Adults who interact more with other adults than with youth, compared with adults who interact less with other adults than with youth, will:

H_{22A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent.

H_{22B} : accept established normative patterns to a greater extent.

H_{22C} : have used marijuana to a lesser extent.

H_{22D} : have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.

H₂₃ : Adults who perceive their interaction with other adults to be more meaningful than their interaction with youth, compared with adults who perceive their interaction with other adults to be less meaningful than their interaction with youth, will:

H_{23A} : accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent.

H_{23B} : accept established normative patterns to a greater extent.

H_{23C} : have used marijuana to a lesser extent.

H_{23D} : have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.

H₂₄ : Adults who accept emergent normative patterns more, compared with adults who accept emergent normative patterns less, will:

H_{24A} : have used marijuana to a greater extent.

H_{24B} : have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.

H₂₅ : Adults who accept established normative patterns more, compared with adults who accept established normative patterns less, will:

H_{25A} : have used marijuana to a lesser extent.

H_{25B} : have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana.

H₂₆: Adults who accept emergent normative patterns more than they accept established normative patterns, compared with adults who accept emergent normative patterns less than they accept established normative patterns, will:

H_{26A}: have used marijuana to a greater extent.

H_{26B}: have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The Sample

In the area of model construction it is important to utilize sampling procedures and data gathering techniques appropriate for a test of the model. For the purposes of this study, neither descriptive nor exploratory in nature, but rather one which is oriented towards testing the validity of a theoretical model, a scope sample was approximated and subsequently employed as the primary data gathering procedure. Specifically, this entails including within the sample a large variety of natural cases which are assumed to range along the full continuum of the major dimensions of the formal system from which the model has been derived (Willer, 1967:97-115). Thus, in this study, the sample included subjects which were assumed to exhibit characteristics related to the entire range of possible variation pertaining to the main variables of the model. In that the study was conducted at Oklahoma State University, situated in a section of the United States where illegal and non-medical drug use per se does not appear to be as prevalent as in other sections of the United States, random sampling procedures within the University might not generate enough subjects who have used marijuana to provide an adequate test of the model. However, since the propositions of a model are assumed

to be universally applicable, utilizing random sampling procedures from some finite population for a test of the model is not viewed as particularly advantageous over other types of sampling techniques. For the most part, past research in the area of marijuana use at the college level has indicated that such use is statistically associated with interest in the social sciences (Keniston, 1968-1969_b:98). For the above mentioned reasons, as well as for subject availability, students who were currently enrolled in six sections of Principles of Sociology, one section of Juvenile Delinquency, two sections of Social Problems, and one Graduate Seminar in Social Organization constituted the youth sample. A total of 415 questionnaires was distributed to students in these various class sections, three of which were eventually discarded due to failure to adequately complete the schedule.

The adult sample consisted of the legal parent(s) or guardian(s) of each youth in the former sample. In terms of the actual test of the model these two groups were viewed as separate and distinct and were analyzed in a like fashion. The main methodological procedure employed in drawing these two samples was divided into two phases. The first phase entailed explaining to youth subjects the auspices under which the research was to be carried out, the sampling procedures, and the guarantee of anonymity on behalf of the principle researcher. In addition, each youth respondent was instructed to address an envelope to his (her) legal parent(s) or guardian(s). The completed envelopes were then collected and questionnaires were distributed. The second phase of the study entailed constructing a listing of parents -- names and addresses -- from the student addressed envelopes. In addition, each parent was assigned a code number, which was

duplicated on the questionnaire mailed to that person. The listing of parents and code numbers was subsequently utilized as an aid in insuring a high rate of returned questionnaires.

Parents, constituting the adult sample, were mailed questionnaires identical to those which were completed by the respondents in the youth sample. Included with each questionnaire sent to the parents was a letter (See Appendix A) explaining the auspices under which the study was conducted, that their child had completed an identical questionnaire, the importance of the study, and a self-addressed envelope in which the completed questionnaire was to be returned. A total of 742 questionnaires were thus mailed to adult respondents. Of this total, 428 were initially returned (57.7 percent) during a three week time period. At the end of this time period 341 additional follow-up questionnaires were sent to non-respondents, accompanied by a second letter (See Appendix B) expressing the importance of the study and asking for their continued cooperation. Within a three week time period 133 of the total 341 follow-up questionnaires were returned, constituting a return rate of 39.0 percent, or, 17.9 percent of the total number of questionnaires originally mailed. Thus, out of an original 742 questionnaires mailed to adult respondents, 571 were returned (76.9 percent). The final adult sample size was however reduced to 557 (75.0 percent) due to the fact that 14 questionnaires were excluded from the study for the following two reasons: (1) ten follow-up questionnaires were returned three weeks after data analysis initially began; and (2) four questionnaires were returned incomplete. Thus, the final total sample size was 969, represented by 412 youth and 557 adult respondents.

The first section of the questionnaire (See Appendix C) pertained to various demographic characteristics of the subjects, specifically: sex, age, hometown size, composition of family rearing unit, place of residence while attending college, dating status, sibling relationships, and church attendance. These demographic variables, particularly in the case of the youth sample, although not important in terms of a direct test of the model, provide information pertaining to the general characteristics of the samples included in this study. This enables comparisons of the samples in this study, particularly the youth sample, with samples drawn in other studies. Consistent with past research, users of marijuana constituted 41.8 percent of the youth sample (Table I) and 3.0 percent of the adult sample (Table II). In addition, in viewing Tables I and II, it is evident that use of marijuana among males is approximately twice as prevalent as among females, which is also consistent with past research (Hochman, 1970:455-457; Manheimer, et. al, 1969:1544-1545; Suchman, 1970:149).

TABLE I
YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY SEX

Sex	Have Used Marijuana	Have Not Used Marijuana	Total
Male	117 (68.0)*	81 (33.9)	198 (48.2)
Female	55 (32.0)	158 (66.1)	213 (51.8)
Total	172 (41.8)	239 (58.2)	411

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

TABLE II
ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY SEX

Sex	Have Used Marijuana	Have Not Used Marijuana	Total
Male	9 (64.3) [*]	242 (45.4)	251 (45, 9)
Female	5 (35, 7)	291 (54.6)	296 (54, 1)
Total	14 (3.0)	533 (97.0)	547

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

Respondents ranged from age eighteen past the age of sixty-five. In the youth sample the largest concentration of users and nonusers fell within the eighteen through the twenty-one year old age bracket. Among adults, the age category forty through forty-four contained the largest concentration of users. Adult nonusers ranged from age thirty through sixty-five and over, with the largest concentration in the forty through forty-nine year old age category (Table XXXVI, Appendix D). In terms of community size, a diversified range, from farm and ranch through large urban communities was represented. The majority of marijuana users resided in communities larger than 10,000 in population, with the heaviest concentration residing in communities larger than 25,000 in population (Table XXXVII, Appendix E). In terms of the composition of the family rearing unit, no major differences between users and nonusers exists (Table XXXVIII, Appendix F). Most youth subjects were between the ages of eighteen through twenty and a majority of both users and nonusers were found to reside in

dormitories (Table XXXIX, Appendix G). Past studies have indicated that the use of marijuana was primarily an off campus phenomenon (Ells, 1968 :462). The findings in this study however offer support to the contention that the use of marijuana has become student diversified (Hill, 1972 :35). Further, little difference was found among dating patterns between users and nonusers (Table XL, Appendix H) or in terms of ordinality of birth order (Table XLI, Appendix I). In terms of church attendance, some relationship appeared to exist between using marijuana and infrequent church attendance. That is, a much larger number of youth who have used marijuana attend church less often than once a month. A similar difference was also found to exist between adults who have used marijuana as opposed to those who have not used marijuana (Table XLII, Appendix J).

The Questionnaire

The research instrument used in this study was developed by this writer after reviewing the literature and not finding other schedules which were applicable to the predominant interests of this study (See Appendix C). The first section -- Items one through thirteen -- pertained to the previously discussed demographic information. The remainder of the questionnaire, divided into various sections from which scales were constructed, deals directly with a test of the model. Each of the scales to be discussed is representative of a 5-Point Likert Type Scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree).

After development of the statements, pre-testing, and final editing the scales were administered to the subjects who were to

indicate their position along the 5-Point dimension.

The Likert procedure for obtaining summated ratings provides some indirect evidence as to the existence of a partial order in the property itself. The item analysis procedure increases the degree of homogeneity or internal consistency in the set of items. Although this provides no guarantee that only one property is being measured by the set of items, it seems likely that it does serve to eliminate many of those items that provide measures of different properties (Phillips, 1966:185).

In order to item analyze each of the scales utilized in this study a computer program was employed (Program TESTSTAT) which yielded means, sigmas, and point-biserial correlations between items making up a scale. In addition, total scale means, sigmas, and an alpha coefficient of internal consistency reflecting degree of reliability (in terms of overlapping variances) among the various items making up a scale were computed (Veldman, 1967:164-181).

Another way of looking at coefficient alpha will serve to further its importance. It will be remembered that the reliability coefficient of any test is the estimated average correlation of that test with all possible tests with the same number of items which are obtainable from sampling a domain. Thus coefficient alpha is the expected correlation of one test with another test of the same length when the two tests purport to measure the same thing. Coefficient alpha can also be derived as the expected correlation between an actual test and a hypothetical alternative form, one that may never be constructed (Nunnally, 1967:197).

The discussion of the scales to follow will thus include a presentation of original and final correlations (point-biserial), means, sigmas, and alpha coefficients.

The second section of the questionnaire was designed to elicit information pertaining to the extent and meaningfulness of interaction of youth and adults. For both sample groups data decks were run through the card sorter and dichotomized according to the extent of

interaction (interpretations of this data, as well as more detailed explanations of the analyses is presented in Chapter IV). Meaningfulness of interaction was operationalized by constructing a scale wherein each respondent was expected to designate his position in relation to the items making up a scale. Tables III and IV present the actual items (numbered as they appeared in the final questionnaire) and scale values.

TABLE III
YOUTH MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
SCALE BY ITEMS

Items	Original and Final R Value (N = 969)
16. How well do you feel youth understand you?	.67
17. <u>Youth's</u> opinion of me is:	.65
18. How much recognition and respect do you receive from <u>youth</u> ?	.68
19. How close do you feel to <u>youth</u> ?	.82
23. I <u>prefer</u> to spend time with <u>youth</u> :	.55
24. In talking with <u>youth</u> I feel:	.69
Original and Final Scale: Mean	23.36
Sigma	3.20
Alpha	.76

All items on the Youth Meaningfulness of Interaction Scale correlated beyond the .001 level of statistical significance. In addition, the alpha coefficient for this scale, .76, indicates a high degree

formulation of value as presented earlier in this study. Items comprising the value scale (numbered as they appeared in the final questionnaire) with the actual value corresponding to the operational measure in parentheses, R values, means, sigmas, and alpha coefficients are presented in Table V.

TABLE V
VALUE SCALE BY ITEMS

Items	Original and Final R Value (N = 969)
34. Pursuit of productive activity which provides you with a satisfying experience (Work),	.37
35. Some type of spiritual experience (Religion),	.24
36. Establishment of your own family (Family),	.27
37. Enjoyment of sexual relations (Sex),	.32
38. Concern for others who are less fortunate or who need assistance (Humanitarianism),	.39
39. Belief that everyone should have a fair chance in life (Equality),	.37
40. Importance of a formal education (Education),	.21
41. Trying new ways of thinking and doing things (Change),	.40
42. Loyalty to society of which you are a member (Nationalism),	.22
43. One should think for himself and not depend on others all of the time (Individualism),	.34
Original and Final Scale: Mean	42.87
Sigma	4.17
Alpha	.73

of internal consistency of the items comprising the scale.

TABLE IV
ADULT MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
SCALE BY ITEMS

Items	Original and Final R Value (N = 969)
25. How well do you feel <u>adults</u> understand you?	.72
26. <u>Adult's</u> opinion of me is:	.63
27. How much recognition and respect do you receive from <u>adults</u> ?	.70
28. How close do you feel to <u>adults</u> ?	.80
32. I prefer to spend time with <u>adults</u> :	.54
33. In talking with <u>adults</u> I feel:	.75
Original and Final Scale: Mean	22.67
Sigma	3.25
Alpha	.78

As in the case of the Youth Meaningfulness of Interaction Scale all items on the Adult Meaningfulness of Interaction Scale correlated beyond the .001 level of statistical significance. In addition, the alpha coefficient for this scale, .78, indicates a high degree of internal consistency of the items comprising the scale.

The third section of the questionnaire pertained to the construction of a value index designed to measure the degree of value acceptance of youth and adults. Utilizing a Likert Scaling procedure the operational conception of a value was based upon the development and

All items on the Value Scale correlated beyond the .001 level of statistical significance. As noted, the alpha value of .73 indicates a high degree of internal consistency of the items comprising this scale.

The fourth section of the questionnaire was designed to measure normative acceptance. Two normative pattern scales were constructed and operationalized in terms of the conceptualization of adult norms as being relatively more structured than youth norms (i.e., established and emergent norms, respectively). Both normative scales correspond to behavioral patterns conceptualized as being utilized in the actualization of specified values. Thus, for each item four corresponding normative items were developed, two items for each of the two normative pattern scales. These scales are labeled as Established (related to adult norms) and Emergent (related to youth norms) Normative Pattern Scales. Originally each scale was composed of twenty items. After subjecting both scales to item analysis two items in each scale were discarded based upon their low scalability. Revealed in Table VI is the Established Normative Pattern Scale; the Emergent Normative Pattern Scale is presented in Table VII. Those items which were found not to scale and which were then discarded are indicated by blank spaces in the appropriate Final R Value column. As before, all items are numbered as they appeared in the final questionnaire. The normative items were not presented as two separate and distinct scales. Rather, by means of a Table of Random Numbers, all items were randomly ordered (See Appendix C).

In viewing both scales it is important to note that the items which were retained in the final scale correlated beyond the .001 level of significance. In addition, in terms of the Established Normative

Pattern Scale, the original alpha value was .77 and the final alpha value was .82, indicating a high degree of internal consistency of the items comprising the scale. The same pattern was found to exist with regard to the Emergent Normative Pattern Scale where the original alpha value was .80 and the final alpha value was .81.

TABLE VI
ESTABLISHED NORMATIVE PATTERN SCALE BY ITEMS

Items	Original R Value (N = 969)	Final R Value (N = 969)
68. One should be actively engaged in some kind of discipline productive activity (Work).	.50	.52
82. People should work hard so that they will become a success and gain recognition for their achievements (Work).	.42	.43
62. Some religious belief is necessary in order to lead a good life (Religion).	.61	.61
70. In order to learn concepts of right and wrong, one should attend Church services (Religion).	.66	.67
81. Some equality in marriage is a good thing, but by and large the husband should have the main say-so in family matters (Family).	.39	.40
66. A family is not really a family until there are children (Family).	.45	.45
63. Engaging in "free love" destroys the true meaning of a sexual relationship (Sex).	.58	.57
83. Sexual relations should be restricted to one's marital partner (Sex).	.55	.55
45. In order to aid people who are in need of help one should contribute time,		

TABLE VI (Continued)

effort, or money to public assistance organizations (Humanitarianism).	.31	.28
67. One is asking for trouble if he attempts to help everyone who asks for his assistance (Humanitarianism).	.28	.30
58. All people, regardless of race or religion, are entitled to and should receive equal social privileges (Equality).	-.0018	
50. Our country should permit the immigration of foreign peoples, even if it might lower our standard of living a little (Equality).	-.1643	
64. Schooling is desirable to the extent that it aids a person to have a successful career (Education).	.39	.39
44. In order to be successful in life, as much schooling as possible is needed (Education).	.52	.52
49. It is better to stick by what we have than to be looking for new ways of doing things that we really don't know about (Change).	.30	.37
77. New ideas and ways of doing things should be based upon what has worked in the past (Change).	.29	.29
65. If called upon to do so, a citizen should be willing to sacrifice his life for his country (Nationalism).	.64	.66
61. One should always defend the honor of one's country whenever it is criticized (Nationalism).	.67	.68
56. In their actions, people should consider whether or not their behavior will be acceptable to others (Individualism).	.50	.51
57. In their actions, people should attempt to stay within the boundaries of social rules (Individualism).	.63	.64

	<u>Original Scale</u>		<u>Final Scale</u>
Mean	53.53	Mean	59.71
Sigma	9.42	Sigma	9.71
Alpha	.77	Alpha	.82

TABLE VII
EMERGENT NORMATIVE PATTERN SCALE BY ITEMS

Items	Original R Value (N = 969)	Final R Value (N = 969)
80. In order to lead a successful life one should do whatever he wants to do, however he wants to do it (Work).	.48	.50
74. One should be engaged in activities which are fulfilling to oneself, rather than trying to become a success (Work).	.40	.39
75. People ought to be guided by their own beliefs concerning right and wrong, not necessarily by what the Church tells them (Religion).	.54	.53
73. Private beliefs are more important in a personal religions experience than is Church attendance (Religion).	.45	.44
72. Communal living is a possible alternative for prevalent family patterns (Family).	.61	.62
46. If a couple find getting along with each other a struggle, they should not feel obligated to remain married (Family).	.46	.46
59. People should engage in sexual relations if they have mutual feelings for one another and not be bound by formal and legal rules (Sex).	.69	.71
51. Men and women should find out if they are sexually suited before marriage (Sex).	.64	.65
55. Others deserve our help even when they are doing nothing to help themselves (Humanitarianism).	.43	.44
47. In order to help others in need, one should get personally involved with them (Humanitarianism).	.32	.31
54. It is important to incorporate all people on an equal basis into our society, no matter how different their beliefs or what groups they are members of (Equality).	.58	.58

TABLE VII (Continued)

60. Everyone should have what he needs, because the important things we have belong to all of us (Equality).	.57	.58
52. Schooling is not all that important in living in a successful life (Education).	.28	.29
76. One of the primary reasons for attending school is to help an individual develop his own conceptions of life, morals, and values (Education).	.1906	
48. Since nothing lasts forever, people should accept ways of thinking and doing which meet the needs of immediate situations (Change).	.36	.36
78. Society should be quick to throw out old ideas and ways of doing things which no longer seem appropriate and adopt new ideas and customs (Change).	.49	.48
69. People should not accept everything their country does, rather they should raise questions pertaining to national welfare (Nationalism)	.24	
53. Loyalty to one's country should not win over loyalty to one's moral convictions (Nationalism).	.45	.45
71. People should avoid dependence on persons or things, the center of life should be found within oneself (Individualism).	.25	.25
79. People should think and act freely, without worrying about breaking social rules (Individualism).	.57	.59

	<u>Original Scale</u>		<u>Final Scale</u>
Mean	59.36	Mean	52.89
Sigma	10.28	Sigma	9.97
Alpha	.80	Alpha	.81

Part Five of the questionnaire, Items 84 through 91, focused attention on current as well as past use of various drugs. Specifically, the questions pertained to current use of alcohol, cigarettes, cold

remedies, barbiturates, amphetamines, and marijuana. In addition, Section Five also included a Marijuana Attitude Scale, presented in Table VIII. The first four items were stated in a positive fashion while the last item was stated negatively and reversed coded.

TABLE VIII
MARIJUANA ATTITUDE SCALE BY ITEMS

Items	Original and Final R Value (N = 969)
92. Marijuana should be legalized.	.88
93. The major difference between using marijuana and alcohol is that one is illegal and the other is not.	.76
94. The penalties for using marijuana are much too severe.	.86
95. It has been demonstrated in scientific studies that marijuana is <u>not</u> addictive.	.80
96. Marijuana is addictive; that is, once you start you will need more and more.	.71
Original and Final Scale: Mean	13.59
Sigma	5.28
Alpha	.86

All items on the Marijuana Attitude Scale correlated beyond the .001 level of statistical significance (the lowest correlation was .7126, highly significant with almost 1,000 respondents comprising the sample). In addition, the alpha coefficient for this scale, .8604,

indicates a high degree of internal consistency of the items comprising the scale.

After the questionnaires were received by this writer the items were coded, observed responses were punched on IBM cards, and a number of runs were made on the computer in order to test the formulated hypotheses. Due to the nature of the selected sample and the employed measurement instrument the collected data was tested by utilizing appropriate parametric statistical techniques. Student's t , for both independent and dependent samples, as well as a Difference of Proportions test statistic were thus employed. In addition, before the calculation of Student's t , an F statistic was calculated as a control for unequal and equal variances (Blalock, 1972 : 177-235).

CHAPTER IV

TEST OF THE MODEL

The following is an examination of the findings relative to the formulated predictions in this study. No summary or conclusions will be presented at this time. Rather, the data will be presented and analyzed with the use of Student's t or Difference of Proportions statistical techniques. A complete discussion of the findings will be presented in Chapter V.

The first hypothesis of the model was concerned with establishing value consensus between youth and adults. The Value Scale was comprised of ten Likert scaled items. The total possible sum for strong agreement with all items making up the scale was fifty, with the total scale sum for an indifference score being a total possible thirty (three points for each item falling in the indifference range). In viewing Table IX it is evident that this hypothesis is supported by the data. Both youth and adult group means fall beyond the indifference range, indicating value acceptance by both groups. It is important to note however that a slight discrepancy exists between youth and adults with regard to the degree of acceptance of these values. That is, adults appear to more strongly accept the stated values than do youth. Thus, while value consensus between these two groups exists, the degree of value acceptance between youth and adults is statistically significant ($t = 7.69, P < .05$).

TABLE IX
VALUE CONSENSUS BETWEEN YOUTH AND ADULTS

	Adults (N = 557)	Youth (N = 412)	
Mean	43.74	41.69	
Sigma	3.93	4.20	
F = 1.14	t = 7.69	df = 483.5	P < .05

In terms of normative dissensus between youth and adults it was hypothesized (Hypotheses Two, Three, Four and Eight) that youth would interact to a greater extent with other youth and perceive this interaction to be more meaningful than with adults, that youth would accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent than would adults, and that they would have used marijuana and have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana than would adults. Tables X, XI, XII, and XIII present the findings relative to these hypotheses.

As the data in Table X indicates, youth interact to a greater extent with other youth than with adults ($t = 29.79$, $P < .05$). Table XI presents the findings relative to the perceived meaningfulness of youth interaction with other youth and with adults. In viewing the mean scores it is apparent that youth perceive their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults ($t = 14.06$, $P < .05$).

TABLE X
EXTENT OF YOUTH INTERACTION WITH
YOUTH AND ADULTS

	Youth Interaction With Youth (N = 412)	Youth Interaction With Adults (N = 412)
Mean	3.02	1.51
Sigma	.65	.62
F = 1.09	t = 29.79	df = 411
		P < .05

TABLE XI
PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF YOUTH INTERACTION
WITH YOUTH AND ADULTS

	More Meaningful Interaction With Youth (N = 412)	Less Meaningful Interaction With Adults (N = 412)
Mean	24.1845	21.2549
Sigma	2.7957	3.2330
F = 1.34	t = 14.06	df = 822
		P < .05

Table XII focuses attention on the acceptance of emergent normative patterns. It is important to note that the total possible scale sum

for the items comprising this scale would be ninety; the indifference range being a total possible score of fifty-four (three scale points for each item in the indifference range). The youth mean for this scale fell well beyond this indifference range while the adult scale mean fell below the indifference score. This indicates that youth were more accepting of the emergent normative patterns than were adults. Thus, Hypothesis Four was substantiated by the data ($t = 22.44$, $P < .05$).

TABLE XII
YOUTH AND ADULT ACCEPTANCE OF EMERGENT
NORMATIVE PATTERNS

	Youth Acceptance of Emergent Norms (N = 412)	Adult Acceptance of Emergent Norms (N = 557)	
Mean	59.75	47.82	
Sigma	8.55	7.65	
F = 1.25	t = 22.44	df = 483.5	P < .05

Hypothesis Eight is concerned with the extent to which marijuana has been used by youth and adults and the favorableness or unfavorableness of attitudes towards marijuana held by these two groups. It was hypothesized that youth will have used marijuana to a greater extent than will have adults and that youth will in turn hold a more favorable

attitude towards marijuana than will adults. Tables XIII and XIV present information pertinent to the substantiation of this hypothesis.

TABLE XIII
EXTENT OF MARIJUANA USE BY YOUTH AND ADULTS
BY MARIJUANA USE

Use of Marijuana	Youth (N = 411)	Adults (N = 548)
Have Used Marijuana	172 (41.8)*	14 (2.6)
Have Not Used Marijuana	239 (58.2)	534 (97.4)

$$Z = 1280.13$$

$$P < .05$$

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

TABLE XIV
YOUTH AND ADULT ATTITUDE TOWARDS MARIJUANA

	Youth (N = 412)	Adults (N = 557)	
Mean	16.96	11.10	
Sigma	4.96	3.97	
F = 1.56	t = 19.76	df = 483, 5	P < .05

It is evident in viewing Tables XIII and XIV that both hypotheses are substantiated. Youth were found to differ significantly from adults in terms of having used marijuana (Table XIII, $Z = 1280.13$) and with regard to favorableness of attitude towards marijuana - youth having a more favorable attitude (Table XIV, $t = 19.76$, $P < .05$).

In terms of these first four major hypotheses, positing a difference between youth and adults with regard to interaction, meaningfulness of interaction, normative acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitude towards marijuana, the results overwhelmingly substantiate the predicted directions in each case (all hypotheses were statistically significant beyond the .05 level of significance).

Tables XV, XVI, and XVII present data concerning differences between adults and youth with regard to interaction, meaningfulness of interaction, and normative acceptance (Hypotheses Five, Six, and Seven). As indicated in Table XV, adults significantly differ from youth in terms of extent of interaction ($t = 17.09$, $P < .05$). It is apparent that adults interact more frequently with other adults than with youth, substantiating the direction posited with regard to Hypothesis Five.

The Sixth Hypothesis in this study focused attention on perceived meaningfulness of interaction between adults with other adults and between adults with youth. As presented in Table XVI the data substantiate the hypothesis that adults will perceive their interaction with other adults to be more meaningful than their interaction with youth ($t = 6.46$, $P < .05$).

TABLE XV
 EXTENT OF ADULT INTERACTION WITH ADULTS
 AND YOUTH

	Adult Interaction With Adults (N = 557)	Adult Interaction With Youth (N = 557)
Mean	2.59	1.85
Sigma	.61	.71
F = 1.37	t = 17.09	df = 556
		P < .05

TABLE XVI
 PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF ADULT INTERACTION
 WITH ADULTS AND YOUTH

	More Meaningful Interaction With Adults (N = 557)	Less Meaningful Interaction With Youth (N = 557)
Mean	23.71	22.76
Sigma	2.85	3.34
F = 1.37	t = 6.46	df = 556
		P < .05

The final hypothesis in this section dealt with the acceptance of established normative patterns. As in the case of the emergent

normative pattern scale, items comprising the established normative pattern scale totaled eighteen leading to a final possible scale total of ninety. The indifference range would then be a possible total of fifty-four (three scale points for each item in the indifference range). As noted in Table XVII, the adult mean for this particular scale was well beyond this indifference range. On the other hand, although the youth mean was below this range it was not as far below as the adult mean on the emergent normative pattern scale. It is important to note however that adults differed significantly from youth in terms of adult acceptance of established normative patterns ($t = 19.59$, $P < .05$).

TABLE XVII
ADULT AND YOUTH ACCEPTANCE OF ESTABLISHED
NORMATIVE PATTERNS

	Adult Acceptance of Established Norms (N = 557)	Youth Acceptance of Established Norms (N = 412)	
Mean	64.16	53.69	
Sigma	7.49	9.10	
F = 1.48	t = 19.59	df = 483.5	P < .05

The hypotheses related to adult interaction, meaningfulness of interaction with other adults and normative pattern acceptance were

substantiated. In all cases the findings were statistically significant beyond the .05 level of significance. Thus, in terms of the hypothesized predictions with regard to normative dissensus between groups (i. e., youth and adults) all findings led to the acceptance of the posited predictions. Youth and adults differ significantly with regard to whom they interact with, how meaningful this interaction is perceived, the normative patterns accepted, the use of marijuana, and their attitudes towards marijuana.

It was further hypothesized that in addition to value consensus and normative dissensus between youth and adults there would exist normative dissensus between individuals in these two groups. The first major hypothesis with regard to individual variations within the youth and adult groups focused attention on youth interaction with other youth and normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitudes towards marijuana. As noted in Table XVIII, Hypothesis Nine was not substantiated by the data. However, the data indicate that youth who interact more with other youth have used marijuana to a greater extent and they do have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana, although the differences are not significant. It is also important to note that no significant difference was found between youth who interact with other youth, compared with youth who interact less with other youth and emergent normative pattern acceptance. Additionally, the difference that did exist was in the opposite direction than that which was predicted.

The tenth hypothesis in this study focused attention on the differences existing between youth who perceived their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful, compared with youth who perceived

their interaction with youth to be less meaningful, in terms of emergent and established normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and

TABLE XVIII
YOUTH INTERACTION WITH OTHER YOUTH
BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	Interact More With Other Youth (N = 352)	Interact Less With Other Youth (N = 59)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	59.64	60.39
Sigma	8.48	8.95
F = 1.11	t = -.63	df = 410
		P > .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	53.83	52.80
Sigma	9.15	8.82
F = 1.08	t = .81	df = 352
		P > .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	149 (42.5)*	22 (37.3)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	202 (57.5)	37 (62.7)
	Z = .74	P > .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	17.02	16.58
Sigma	4.85	5.56
F = 1.32	t = .63	df = 410
		P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

favorable attitude towards marijuana. The results of the data pertaining to this hypothesis is presented in Table XIX.

TABLE XIX
YOUTH PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
WITH OTHER YOUTH BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Other Youth (N = 211)	Less Meaningfulness of Interaction With Other Youth (N = 201)	
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>			
Mean	59.02	60.52	
Sigma	8.84	8.16	
F = 1.17	t = -1.79	df = 410	P < .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>			
Mean	54.84	52.48	
Sigma	8.87	9.19	
F = 1.08	t = 2.65	df = 410	P < .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>			
Have Used Marijuana	89 (42.4)*	83 (41.3)	
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	121 (57.6)	118 (58.7)	
	Z = .22	P > .05	
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>			
Mean	17.15	16.87	
Sigma	5.00	4.92	
F = 1.03	t = .37	df = 410	P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage,

As presented in Table XIX, the findings do not substantiate Hypothesis Ten. It is important to note however that a significant difference exists between youth who perceive their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful, compared with youth who perceive their interaction with other youth to be less meaningful, and emergent normative pattern acceptance as well as established normative pattern acceptance. However, these differences, while significant, were not in the directions predicted. No significant differences were found to exist between perceived meaningfulness of interaction of youth with other youth and the use of marijuana and favorableness of attitude towards marijuana, although the differences which were found to exist were in the predicted directions.

Hypothesis Eleven (subparts A through D) focused attention on youth interaction with adults and normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitude towards marijuana. As noted in Table XX, this hypothesis was not substantiated by the data. That is, youth who interact more with adults, compared with youth who interact less with adults, were found to accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent, accepted established normative patterns to a greater extent, have used marijuana to a lesser extent, and have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. However, the difference between youth who perceived their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful, compared with youth who perceived this interaction to be less meaningful, and emergent normative pattern acceptance was not statistically significant.

The next hypothesis in this study (Hypothesis Twelve - subparts A through D) focused attention on the perceived meaningfulness of

TABLE XX
 YOUTH INTERACTION WITH ADULTS
 BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	Interact More With Adults (N = 210)	Interact Less With Adults (N = 202)	
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>			
Mean	59.52	59.98	
Sigma	7.81	9.25	
F = 1.40	t = -.55	df = 204.5	P > .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>			
Mean	55.19	52.13	
Sigma	9.22	8.71	
F = 1.12	t = 3.45	df = 204, 5	P < .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>			
Have Used Marijuana	69 (33.0)*	103 (51.0)	
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	140 (67.0)	99 (49.0)	
	Z = -3.69	P < .05	
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>			
Mean	16.39	17.56	
Sigma	4.98	4.86	
F = 1.05	t = -2.43	df = 204, 5	P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

interaction of youth with adults. It was hypothesized that youth who perceived their interaction with adults to be more meaningful,

compared with youth who perceived their interaction with adults to be less meaningful, would: (A) accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent; (B) accept established normative patterns to a greater extent; (C) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (D) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. As indicated in Table XXI the findings were all statistically significant at the .05 level of significance thus substantiating this hypothesis.

In order to further investigate within group variations the youth sample was analyzed in terms of extent of interaction with other youth and adults and how this interaction was related to normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitude towards marijuana (Hypothesis Thirteen). The findings, as presented in Table XXII, do not substantiate this hypothesis. In viewing Table XXII it can be seen that all differences which were found to exist were in the predicted directions. However, only one of the predictions -- that pertaining to use of marijuana -- was statistically significant.

Hypothesis Fourteen (subparts A through D) focused attention on the perceived meaningfulness of interaction between youth and other youth and between youth and adults. It was predicted that youth who perceive their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults, compared with youth who perceive their interaction with other youth to be less meaningful than their interaction with adults, would: (A) accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent -- No significant difference was found to exist; (B) accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent -- No significant difference was found to exist; (C) have used marijuana to a greater extent -- A significant difference was found to exist; and

(D) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana -- A significant difference was found to exist. While only parts C and D were found

TABLE XXI
YOUTH PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
WITH ADULTS BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Adults (N = 203)	Less Meaningfulness of Interaction With Adults (N = 209)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	58.27	61.19
Sigma	7.83	8.96
F = 1.31	t = -3.52	df = 206
		P < .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	56.07	51.37
Sigma	8.86	8.73
F = 1.03	t = 5.42	df = 4.12
		P < .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	61 (30.2)*	111 (53.1)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	141 (69.8)	98 (46.9)
	Z = 17.12	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	15.71	18.18
Sigma	4.65	4.95
F = 1.13	t = 05.20	df = 206
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

TABLE XXII
 YOUTH INTERACTION WITH YOUTH AND ADULTS
 BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	Interact More With Youth (N = 367)	Interact More With Adults (N = 11)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	59.75	59.36
Sigma	8.47	8.64
F = 1.04	t = .15	df = 376
		P > .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	53.58	56.54
Sigma	9.15	6.81
F = 1.80	t = -1.06	df = 188
		P > .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	158 (43.2)*	0 (0.0)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	208 (56.8)	11 (100.0)
	Z = 2.86	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	17.06	15.27
Sigma	4.64	5.24
F = 1.27	t = 1.25	df = 376
		P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

to be statistically significant it is important to note that all differences found to exist were in the directions predicted. The results are

presented in Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII
YOUTH PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
WITH YOUTH AND ADULTS BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Youth (N = 309)	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Adults (N = 70)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	60.14	58.44
Sigma	8.62	7.94
F = 1.18	t = 1.51	df = 377
		P > .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	53.32	55.06
Sigma	9.01	9.24
F = 1.05	t = -1.45	df = 377
		P > .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	141 (45.8)*	20 (28.6)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	167 (54.2)	50 (72.4)
	Z = 2.63	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	17.34	15.69
Sigma	5.00	4.52
F = 1.22	t = 2.54	df = 377
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

The Fifteenth Hypothesis (subparts A and B) predicted that youth who accept emergent normative patterns more, compared with youth who accept emergent normative patterns less, will: (A) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (B) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. As indicated in Table XXIV the results substantiate this hypothesis.

The next hypothesis, number sixteen (parts A and B), focused attention on established normative pattern acceptance and the use of marijuana, as well as attitudes towards marijuana. Specifically, it was hypothesized that youth who accept established normative patterns

TABLE XXIV
YOUTH EMERGENT NORMATIVE PATTERN ACCEPTANCE
BY TWO VARIABLES

Variables	Accept Emergent Norms More (N = 212)	Accept Emergent Norms Less (N = 200)
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	122 (57.6)*	50 (25.1)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	90 (42.5)	149 (74.9)
	Z = 6.66	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	19.20	14.59
Sigma	4.28	4.51
F = 1.11	t = 10.63	df = 410
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

more, compared with youth who accept established normative patterns less, will: (A) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (B) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. As presented in Table XXV, the findings were statistically significant, substantiating this hypothesis.

The final hypothesis (Hypothesis Seventeen) with regard to normative dissensus within the youth group was phrased in the following manner: youth who accept emergent normative patterns more than they accept established normative patterns, compared with youth who accept emergent normative patterns less than they accept established

TABLE XXV
YOUTH ESTABLISHED NORMATIVE PATTERN ACCEPTANCE
BY TWO VARIABLES

Variables	Accept Established Norms More (N = 210)	Accept Established Norms Less (N = 201)
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	61 (29.0)*	111 (55.2)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	149 (71.0)	90 (44.8)
	Z = -5.37	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	15.07	18.95
Sigma	4.96	4.10
F = 1.47	t = -8.66	df = 205
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

normative patterns, will: (A) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (B) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. As indicated in Table XXVI, the findings were statistically significant in the directions predicted thus substantiating this hypothesis.

TABLE XXVI
YOUTH ACCEPTANCE OF EMERGENT NORMATIVE PATTERNS-
ESTABLISHED NORMATIVE PATTERNS
BY TWO VARIABLES

Variables	Accept Emergent Norms More Than Established Norms (N = 252)	Accept Established Norms More Than Emergent Norms (N = 145)
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	136 (54.0)*	31 (21.5)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	116 (46.0)	113 (78.5)
	Z = 6.29	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	18.76	13.86
Sigma	4.33	4.59
F = 1.12	t = 10.62	df = 395
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

Hypothesis Eighteen focused attention on adult interaction with other adults and normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitudes towards marijuana. As noted in Table XXVII, this hypothesis

TABLE XXVII
ADULT INTERACTION WITH OTHER ADULTS
BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	Interact More With Other Adults (N = 330)	Interact Less With Other Adults (N = 226)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	47,23	48,64
Sigma	7,58	7,68
F = 1.03	t = -2,14	df = 554
		P < .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	64.15	64.12
Sigma	7.68	7.17
F = 1.15	t = .05	df = 554
		P > .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	10 (3.1)*	4 (1.8)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	312 (97.9)	221 (98.2)
	Z = .31	P > .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	11.06	11.17
Sigma	3.92	4.04
F = 1.06	t = - .30	df = 554
		P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

was not substantiated by the data. However, the data indicate that adults who interact more with other adults, compared with adults who

interact less with other adults, do accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent. This finding was statistically significant at the .05 level of significance and was in the direction predicted in the hypothesis. It is important to note however that although subparts B and D (acceptance of established norms and attitude towards marijuana) were in the direction predicted, they were not statistically significant. It should be further noted that subpart C -- dealing with use of marijuana -- was found to be in the direction opposite that which was predicted.

The Nineteenth Hypothesis in this study focused attention on the differences existing between adults who perceived their interaction with other adults to be more meaningful, compared with adults who perceived this interaction to be less meaningful, in terms of emergent and established normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitude towards marijuana. The results of the data pertaining to this hypothesis are presented in Table XXVIII. In viewing this table it is apparent that adults who perceive their interaction with other adults as being more meaningful, compared with adults who perceive their interaction as being less meaningful, were found to accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent, although the difference was not statistically significant. It is also apparent that adults who perceive their interaction to be more meaningful accept established normative patterns to a greater extent and have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. Both of these findings were statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. However, in terms of having used marijuana, the difference which was found to exist, although not statistically significant, was in the direction opposite than that which was predicted.

TABLE XXVIII
ADULT PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
WITH OTHER ADULTS BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Other Adults (N = 321)	Less Meaningfulness of Interaction With Other Adults (N = 236)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	47.48	48.28
Sigma	7.78	7.46
F = 1.09	t = -1.21	df = 555
		P > .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	64.71	63.41
Sigma	7.42	7.52
F = 1.03	t = 2.92	df = 555
		P < .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	9 (2.9)*	5 (2.1)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	305 (97.1)	229 (97.9)
	Z = .54	P > .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	10.83	11.48
Sigma	4.13	3.71
F = 1.24	t = -1.93	df = 555
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

Table XXIX presents the findings relevant to Hypothesis Twenty. It was predicted that adults who interact more with youth, compared

TABLE XXIX
ADULT INTERACTION WITH YOUTH
BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	Interact More With Youth (N = 398)	Interact Less With Youth (N = 158)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	48.21	46.97
Sigma	7.83	6.92
F = 1.28	t = 1.84	df = 277
		P < .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	63.73	64.31
Sigma	7.87	7.33
F = 1.15	t = -.80	df = 554
		P > .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	10 (2.6)*	4 (2.6)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	381 (97.4)	152 (97.4)
	Z = .15	P > .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	11.17	10.97
Sigma	4.13	3.53
F = 1.37	t = .57	df = 554
		P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

with adults who interact less with youth, would: (A) accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent; (B) accept established

normative patterns to a lesser extent; (C) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (D) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. In viewing Table XXIX it is important to note that the direction of the predictions was correct. However, the hypothesis is not substantiated due to the fact that predictions B, C, and D were not statistically significant, although differences were found to exist.

The next hypothesis in this study -- Hypothesis Twenty-One -- focused attention on the perceived meaningfulness of interaction of adults with youth. It was hypothesized that adults who perceived their interaction with youth as being more meaningful, compared with adults who perceived their interaction with youth as being less meaningful, would: (A) accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent; (B) accept established normative patterns to a lesser extent; (C) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (D) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. As indicated in Table XXX, the findings do not substantiate this hypothesis. In terms of emergent normative pattern acceptance a difference was found to exist; however, this difference was not statistically significant. In addition, with regard to established normative pattern acceptance, not only was the difference which was found significant but it was in the direction opposite to that which was predicted. Also, in viewing Table XXX it is apparent that a significant difference was found to exist with regard to the use of marijuana; this was in the direction predicted. On the other hand, in terms of attitude towards marijuana, not only was the difference which existed non-significant but it was not in the direction predicted in the hypothesis.

In order to further investigate variations within the adult sample it was hypothesized that adults who interact more with other adults than with youth, compared with adults who interact less with other adults than with youth, would: (A) accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent; (B) accept established normative patterns to a greater extent; (C) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (D) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. The findings relevant to a test of this hypothesis (See Table XXXI) do not substantiate these predictions, although differences were found to exist in the predicted directions in the following cases: (A) acceptance of emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent -- statistically significant at the .05 level of significance; (C) have used marijuana to a lesser extent -- not statistically significant; and (D) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana -- not statistically significant. On the other hand, in terms of established norm acceptance, although not statistically significant, the difference which was found to exist was in the direction opposite that which was predicted.

Hypothesis Twenty-three focused attention on the perceived meaningfulness of interaction between adults and other adults and between adults and youth. It was predicted that adults who perceived their interaction with other adults to be more meaningful than their interaction with youth, compared with adults who perceived their interaction with other adults to be less meaningful than their interaction with youth, would: (A) accept emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent; (B) accept established normative patterns to a greater extent; (C) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (D) have a less favorable attitude attitude towards marijuana. The findings are

presented in Table XXXII. It is important in viewing this table to note that the findings do not substantiate the hypothesis although subpart A

TABLE XXX
ADULT PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
WITH YOUTH BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Youth (N = 319)	Less Meaningfulness of Interaction With Youth (N = 238)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	48.05	47.51
Sigma	7.68	7.61
F = 1.02	t = .83	df = 555
		P > .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	65.00	63.04
Sigma	7.46	7.38
F = 1.02	t = 3.07	df = 555
		P < .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	11 (3.5)*	3 (1.3)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	303 (96.5)	231 (98.7)
	Z = 1.69	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	11.08	11.13
Sigma	4.17	3.67
F = 1.29	t = -.15	df = 277.5
		P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

TABLE XXXI
ADULT INTERACTION WITH ADULTS AND YOUTH
BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	Interact More With Adults (N = 349)	Interact More With Youth (N = 53)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	47.29	49.40
Sigma	7.42	8.69
F = 1.37	t = -1.88	df = 200
		P < .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	63.81	64.63
Sigma	7.61	6.12
F = 1.55	t = - .75	df = 200
		P > .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	7 (1.9)*	1 (3.5)
Have Not Used Marijuana	364 (98.1)	28 (96.5)
	Z = -.58	P > .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	11.13	11.55
Sigma	3.81	4.04
F = 1.12	t = - .73	df = 400
		P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

TABLE XXXII

ADULT PERCEIVED MEANINGFULNESS OF INTERACTION
WITH ADULTS AND YOUTH BY FOUR VARIABLES

Variables	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Adults (N = 304)	More Meaningfulness of Interaction With Youth (N = 164)
<u>Emergent Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	47.46	48.88
Sigma	7.69	7.61
F = 1.02	t = -1.91	df = 466
		P < .05
<u>Established Norm Acceptance:</u>		
Mean	64.09	63.88
Sigma	6.77	8.40
F = 1.54	t = .29	df = 233
		P > .05
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	5 (1.7)*	5 (3.1)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	294 (98.3)	156 (96.9)
	Z = -1.01	P > .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	10.94	11.52
Sigma	3.87	4.10
F = 1.12	t = -1.52	df = 466
		P > .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

(dealing with acceptance of emergent normative patterns to a lesser extent) was found to be statistically significant in the predicted

direction. On the other hand, while none of the other subparts of this hypothesis were found to be statistically significant it is important to note that the differences found to exist were in the directions predicted.

The Twenty-fourth Hypothesis (subparts A and B) focused attention on emergent normative pattern acceptance and the use of marijuana, as well as attitudes towards marijuana. Specifically, it was hypothesized that adults who accept emergent normative patterns more, compared with adults who accept emergent normative patterns less, will: (A) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (B) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. As presented in Table XXXIII, the findings indicate that adults who accept emergent normative patterns more, compared with adults who accept emergent normative patterns less, have used marijuana to a greater extent (not statistically significant -- difference found to exist in the predicted direction). In addition, the findings also indicate that adults who accept emergent normative patterns more, compared with adults who accept emergent normative patterns less, have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana (statistically significant -- difference found to exist in the predicted direction).

The Twenty-fifth Hypothesis (subparts A and B) predicted that adults who accept established normative patterns more, compared with adults who accept established normative patterns less, will: (A) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (B) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. As indicated in Table XXXIV, the results are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance, thus substantiating this hypothesis.

TABLE XXXIII
ADULT EMERGENT NORMATIVE PATTERN ACCEPTANCE
BY TWO VARIABLES

Variables	Accept Emergent Norms More (N = 279)	Accept Emergent Norms Less (N = 278)
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	9 (3.3)*	5 (1.8)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	264 (96.7)	270 (98.2)
	Z = 1.10	P > .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	12.13	10.07
Sigma	4.17	3.47
F = 1.44	t = 6.33	df = 277.5
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

TABLE XXXIV
ADULT ESTABLISHED NORMATIVE PATTERN
ACCEPTANCE BY TWO VARIABLES

Variables	Accept Established Norms More (N = 287)	Accept Established Norms Less (N = 270)
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	4 (1.4)*	10 (3.8)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	281 (98.6)	253 (96.2)
	Z = -1.78	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	10.19	12.07
Sigma	3.60	4.11
F = 1.30	t = -5.70	df = 277.5
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

The final hypothesis (Hypothesis Twenty-six) with regard to normative dissensus within the adult group was phrased in the following manner: adults who accept emergent normative patterns more than they accept established normative patterns, compared with adults who accept emergent normative patterns less than they accept established normative patterns, will: (A) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (B) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. As indicated in Table XXXV, the findings were statistically significant in the directions predicted, thus substantiating this hypothesis.

TABLE XXXV
 ADULT ACCEPTANCE OF EMERGENT NORMATIVE PATTERNS-
 ESTABLISHED NORMATIVE PATTERNS
 BY TWO VARIABLES

Variables	Accept Emergent Norms More Than Established Norms (N = 42)	Accept Established Norms More Than Emergent Norms (N = 508)
<u>Use of Marijuana:</u>		
Have Used Marijuana	3 (7.3)*	11 (2.2)
Have <u>Not</u> Used Marijuana	38 (92.7)	489 (97.8)
	Z = 1.98	P < .05
<u>Favorable Attitude Towards Marijuana:</u>		
Mean	15.52	10.69
Sigma	4.89	3.61
F = 1.84	t = 6.26	df = 274
		P < .05

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

The findings of this study have shown that many of the hypotheses were substantiated while at the same time various other hypotheses were found not to be substantiated by the data. Furthermore, the findings of this study present a number of questions which may readily be utilized for further research. The following chapter presents a summary of the aforementioned results and the final conclusions that this writer has made in view of these findings.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As noted in Chapter I, the purpose of this study was to develop and empirically test a theoretical model pertaining to the use of marijuana in the United States. The data, as presented in Chapter IV, substantiate generally the various predictions generated from the model, except for one group of hypotheses, this group being the linkage between interaction and normative acceptance among youth and interaction and the non-use of marijuana among adults who interact with other adults to a great extent. Based upon the substantiated conclusions to be discussed it appears that for the most part the model was validated. It is important to note however that the model presented in this study is only one of many possible models explaining the predisposing factors and rationales related to the use of marijuana.

In terms of normative dissensus between youth and adults the findings suggest that there is less of a "generation gap" than is generally assumed. This is particularly evident in terms of value acceptance by youth and adults; that is, both youth and adults were found to accept the same dominant values, differing only with regard to the degree of their acceptance of these values. Of particular importance, in terms of a "generation gap," are the findings related to youth - adult interaction. Generally, greater interaction between youth and adults was found to exist than recent literature would

anticipate. Not only was there extensive interaction between individuals in these two groups but the perceived meaningfulness of this interaction was also considerably great. The major "gap" however between youth and adults was in normative pattern acceptance - i. e., youth scored higher on the Emergent Normative Pattern Scale than did adults and adults scored higher on the Established Normative Pattern Scale than did youth. Additionally, youth were found to have used marijuana and have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana than were adults.

The first hypothesis in this study focused attention on the existence of value consensus between youth and adults. Specifically, it was hypothesized that youth and adults would accept the same dominant values, this similarity of acceptance constituting value consensus between youth and adults. It is important to point out that this hypothesis was empirically verified by the data. That is, the total possible sum on the Value Scale for strong agreement with all items was 50. On the other hand, the total possible sum for a score falling at the indifference point was 30. In viewing the two group means (i. e., adult group mean = 43.74; youth group mean = 41.69) it is evident that they both fall well beyond this indifference point indicating value acceptance for the two groups thus substantiating the hypothesis. A statistically significant difference ($t = 7.68$, $P < .05$) does exist however between the youth and adult groups with regard to the degree of value acceptance, indicating that adults more strongly agree with the stated dominant values than do youth. Thus, while the model anticipated value consensus between youth and adults it did not anticipate a discrepancy between the two groups with respect to degree of value acceptance; i. e., there is no rationale in the model to explain

why one group might accept dominant values to a greater extent than might the other group. The substantive conclusion reached however is that while the degree of value acceptance between youth and adults differs to some extent, value consensus between these two groups exists.

In addition to predicting the existence of value consensus between youth and adults the model also posited that there would exist normative dissensus between these two groups. This meant that an empirical difference was expected to exist between youth and adults with regard to extent of interaction and perceived meaningfulness of interaction with each other, normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitude towards marijuana. Specifically, the model anticipated that youth and adults would differ from each other with regard to these variables, these differences indicating normative dissensus between the two total groups. The findings relative to these predictions may be interpreted in the following manner:

- 1) Youth were found to interact with each other to a greater extent than they were found to interact with adults during leisure time periods ($t = 20.79$, $P < .05$). Conversely, adults were found to interact with other adults to a greater extent than they were found to interact with youth during leisure time periods ($t = 17.09$, $P < .05$).

- 2) In terms of perceived meaningfulness of interaction, a significant difference was also found to exist between the total youth and adult groups. Hypothesis three predicted that youth would perceive their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults. The data clearly substantiate this prediction ($t = 14.06$, $P < .05$). On the other hand, the sixth hypothesis

predicted that adults would perceive their interaction with other adults to be more meaningful than their interaction with youth. As in the case of the youth sample, the data confirm this hypothesis ($t = 6.46$, $P < .05$). It is important to note however that adults appear to derive greater meaningfulness from their interaction with youth than youth derive from their interaction with adults.

3) The fourth hypothesis in this study predicted that youth would accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent than would adults. The total possible sum for strong agreement with all items on the Emergent Normative Pattern Scale was 90; the indifference total score possible being 54. Viewing the total group means for both youth and adults (i. e., youth group mean = 59.75; adult group mean = 47.82) clearly indicates that youth as a group were more accepting of emergent normative patterns than were adults as a group ($t = 22.44$, $P < .05$). In addition, it is important to note that the youth group mean was beyond the indifference point, indicating stronger acceptance of emergent normative patterns by the youth group. It was further hypothesized that adults would accept established normative patterns to a greater extent than would youth (Hypothesis seven). As in the case of the Emergent Normative Pattern Scale, the total scale sum for strong agreement with all items on the Established Normative Pattern Scale was 90; the indifference total score possible being 54. In this case adults and youth were also found to differ significantly ($t = 19.59$, $P < .05$), indicating stronger acceptance of established normative patterns by adults (i. e., adult group mean = 64.16) than by youth (i. e., youth group mean = 53.62).

4) It was further hypothesized (Hypothesis eight) that youth would have used marijuana to a greater extent than would have adults and that youth would have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana than would adults. In both cases the findings substantiate the formulated predictions. Thus, 41.8 percent of the youth were found to have used marijuana, whereas only 2.6 percent of the adult were found to have used marijuana ($Z = 1280.13$, $P < .05$). In addition to having used marijuana to a greater extent than adults, youth were also found to have a more favorable attitude toward marijuana than were adults ($t = 19.76$, $P < .05$).

The model anticipated that although youth and adults would accept similar dominant values (i. e., value consensus would exist between youth and adults) dissensus would exist between these two groups with respect to normative patterns to be employed in actualizing these accepted dominant values. The rationale predicting normative dissensus thus anticipated that each group (i. e., youth and adults) would accept predominantly one or the other normative system; i. e., youth would accept predominantly emergent normative patterns and adults would accept predominantly established normative patterns. The model further anticipated that youth would interact to a greater extent with other youth and that they would perceive this interaction to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults. Conversely, adults were expected to interact with other adults to a greater extent and perceive this interaction to be more meaningful than their interaction with youth. Finally, it was anticipated that youth would have used marijuana to a greater extent than would have adults and that youth would have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana than

would adults. As discussed previously, the findings substantiated these hypotheses. It is important to note however that these predictions were not formulated as direct tests of the various linkages of the model. Rather, they are viewed as outcroppings of these linkages, validation of which is essential if the linkages between interaction, normative pattern acceptance, and marijuana use have been adequately conceptualized.

The third major group of hypotheses focused attention on normative dissensus between individuals in these two groups (i. e., youth and adults) with regard to extent of interaction, meaningfulness of interaction, normative pattern acceptance, use of marijuana, and attitude towards marijuana. In order to facilitate the discussion pertaining to the findings relevant to these variables the various hypotheses in this section have been combined. The links between interaction, normative pattern acceptance, and the use of marijuana, as hypothesized, are summarized in Figure 1.

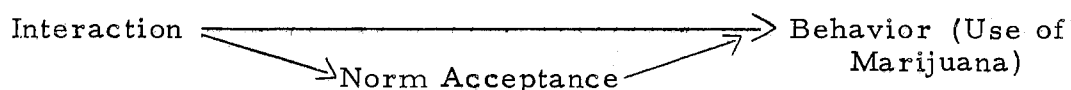


Figure 1. Diagram of Internal Linkages of Model

Figure 1 may be interpreted in the following manner:

<u>Interaction</u>	<u>Norm Acceptance</u>	<u>Behavior (Use of Marijuana)</u>
1. More Youth With Youth	Accept Emergent Norms	Have Used Marijuana More
2. More Youth With Adult	Accept Established Norms	Have Used Marijuana Less
3. More Adult With Adult	Accept Established Norms	Have Used Marijuana Less
4. More Adult With Youth	Accept Emergent Norms	Have Used Marijuana More
5. More Youth With Youth Than Youth With Adult	Accept Emergent Norms	Have Used Marijuana More
6. More Adult With Adult Than Adult With Youth	Accept Established Norms	Have Used Marijuana Less

With regard to youth interaction it was anticipated that youth who interacted to a greater extent with other youth, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, would: (a) accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent; (b) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (c) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. In terms of the link between interaction and normative pattern acceptance among youth it is important to note that the hypotheses were not empirically verified. That is, youth who interacted more with other youth, compared with youth who interacted less with other youth, were not found to accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent. In addition, the data relevant to these hypotheses indicated that youth interaction with other youth was negatively associated with emergent normative pattern acceptance. A similar finding was obtained with regard to the perceived meaningfulness of interaction

of youth with other youth and emergent normative pattern acceptance. Thus, contrary to predictions formulated from the model, youth peer group oriented interaction does not appear to be related to the acceptance of emergent normative patterns. However, the link between youth interaction with other youth, as well as the perceived meaningfulness of this interaction, and use of marijuana was substantiated. That is, youth who interacted more with other youth, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, were found to have used marijuana to a greater extent and to have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana than youth who interacted less with other youth,

It was further hypothesized that youth who interacted more with adults, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, would: (a) accept established normative patterns to a greater extent; (b) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (c) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. In all cases the data clearly substantiated these hypotheses. Thus, youth who interact more with adults, as well as perceive this interaction to be more meaningful, were found to accept established normative patterns to a greater extent than they accepted emergent normative patterns. In addition, the link between greater youth interaction with adults and less marijuana use, as well as holding a less favorable attitude towards marijuana, were substantiated. Thus, in viewing the linkages between youth interaction with adults, acceptance of established normative patterns, and less use of marijuana the findings verify the formulated predictions.

In order to further investigate the linkages between youth interaction, normative pattern acceptance, and the use of marijuana a comparative analysis of the data was undertaken. Specifically, it was

predicted that youth who interacted more with other youth than with adults, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, compared with youth who interacted less with other youth, as well as perceiving this interaction as being less meaningful than their interaction with adults, would: (a) accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent; (b) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (c) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. The findings substantiated these hypotheses. In all cases between youth who interacted more with other youth than with adults, compared with youth who interacted less with other youth than with adults, the predictions were empirically verified.

As with the youth group, the model in this study anticipated that normative dissensus would exist between individuals in the adult group. Specifically, it was predicted that there would exist variations within the adult sample with regard to linkages between interaction, normative pattern acceptance, and the use of marijuana.

In terms of the adult group, it was anticipated that adults who interacted to a greater extent with other adults, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, would: (a) accept established normative patterns to a greater extent; (b) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (c) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. In focusing attention on the link between adult interaction with other adults and established normative pattern acceptance it was found that the hypotheses were substantiated by the data. Thus, adults who interacted more with other adults, compared with adults who interacted less with other adults, were found to accept established normative patterns to a greater extent. Adult peer group oriented interaction thus appears

to be related to the acceptance of established normative patterns. However, the link between adult interaction with other adults and ever having used marijuana was not substantiated; the data indicate that adult interaction with other adults is negatively associated with the use of marijuana. On the other hand, adults who interacted more with other adults, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, were found to have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana, thus substantiating this hypothesis.

The linkages between interaction, normative pattern acceptance, and use of marijuana were further analyzed with attention focused on adult interaction with youth. In general, the data do not confirm the aforementioned linkages. It was hypothesized that adults who interacted more with youth, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, would: (a) accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent; (b) have used marijuana to a greater extent; and (c) have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana. In terms of emergent normative pattern acceptance by adults who interact more with youth, compared with adults who interact less with youth, it is important to note that the hypotheses were not substantiated generally. That is, when attention is focused only on the extent of interaction among adults who interact more with youth it is apparent that adults accepted emergent normative patterns. However, when focusing attention on the perceived meaningfulness of interaction of adults with youth a discrepancy was found to exist. That is, adults who perceived their interaction with youth to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults were found to accept established normative patterns to a greater extent than emergent normative patterns. In addition, a

similar discrepancy was found to exist with regard to adult interaction with youth, as well as the perceived meaningfulness of this interaction, and both the use of marijuana and favorableness of attitude towards marijuana. Thus, adults who interacted more with youth were found to have used marijuana to a greater extent, thus substantiating this hypothesis. In terms of adults who perceived their interaction with youth to be more meaningful it was likewise found that these adults used marijuana to a greater extent. However, in terms of these adults' attitudes towards marijuana the hypotheses were not substantiated. This indicates that perceived meaningfulness of interaction of adults with youth is negatively associated with a favorable attitude towards marijuana.

The final group of hypotheses in this section were oriented towards explaining the linkage between adult interaction with adults, compared with adult interaction with youth, and normative pattern acceptance and the use of marijuana. Specifically, it was hypothesized that adults who interacted more with other adults than with youth, as well as perceiving this interaction to be more meaningful, compared with adults who interacted less with other adults, as well as perceiving this interaction to be less meaningful than their interaction with youth, would: (a) accept established normative patterns to a greater extent; (b) have used marijuana to a lesser extent; and (c) have a less favorable attitude towards marijuana. The findings substantiated generally these hypotheses. Thus, in terms of the linkage between adult interaction, as well as the perceived meaningfulness of this interaction, and less use of marijuana, as well as holding a less favorable attitude towards marijuana, the conclusions reached

substantiated the formulated hypotheses. In terms of the linkage between this interaction pattern and normative pattern acceptance the findings also substantiate generally the hypotheses, although a discrepancy was obtained. That is, although the adults accepted established normative patterns to a greater extent than they accepted emergent normative patterns -- based upon extent of interaction with other adults as well as with youth -- they did not reject the emergent normative patterns to the degree predicted in the hypothesis.

Conclusions

In terms of the youth group the findings lead to the general conclusion that in all cases the model explains the linkage between emergent normative pattern acceptance and the use of marijuana. That is, acceptance of emergent normative patterns to a greater extent than acceptance of established normative patterns is linked with the use of marijuana. In addition, the model also explains the link between interaction and the use of marijuana among youth. Youth interaction with other youth, independent of their interaction with adults, is linked with having used marijuana. The major discrepancy, in terms of the youth group, arises when attention is focused on the link between interaction and normative pattern acceptance. In this case, youth interaction with other youth (i. e., both extent and meaningfulness of this interaction) is not an indicator of emergent normative pattern acceptance. Thus, peer group oriented interaction among youth does not appear to influence acceptance of emergent normative patterns. Rather, it appears that the important variable linked to emergent normative pattern acceptance among youth is the extent and meaningfulness of

youth interaction with adults. Thus, it appears that the less youth interact with adults, independent of youth peer group interaction, the more likely youth will be to accept emergent normative patterns. In the final analysis then, this model is unable to explain exactly where youth acceptance of emergent normative patterns originates.

In terms of the adult group the findings lead to the general conclusion that the link between established normative pattern acceptance and the non-use of marijuana has been explained by the model. The model also explains the link between more adult interaction with other adults and the acceptance of established normative patterns, as well as more adult interaction with youth and emergent normative pattern acceptance. A discrepancy does however emerge when attention is focused on more adult interaction with other adults and the use of marijuana. That is, the link between the extent of adult interaction with other adults and the non-use of marijuana was found to be negatively related. Similarly, this discrepancy was evident when attention was focused on adults who perceived their interaction with other adults to be more meaningful, compared with those adults who perceived this interaction to be less meaningful. It is also important to note that, as predicted, adults who interacted more with youth, independent of their interaction with other adults, were also found to have used marijuana to a greater extent. These findings lead to the general conclusion that adult interaction with other adults is not explanative of the non-use of marijuana. The model is thus unable to explain this link, although it does explain that acceptance of established normative patterns by adults is a better indicator of having not used marijuana than is interaction among adults, independent of interaction with youth.

Briefly summarized, the following major predictions derived from the model were substantiated;

- 1) Value consensus exists between youth and adults with regard to dominant societal values;
- 2) Youth interact to a greater extent with other youth than they interact with adults;
- 3) Youth perceive their interaction with other youth to be more meaningful than their interaction with adults;
- 4) Youth accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent than do adults;
- 5) Adults interact to a greater extent with other adults than they interact with youth;
- 6) Adults perceive their interaction with other adults to be more meaningful than their interaction with youth;
- 7) Adults accept established normative patterns to a greater extent than do youth;
- 8) Youth have used marijuana to a greater extent than have adults and youth have a more favorable attitude towards marijuana than do adults;
- 9) Youth who interact more with other youth have used marijuana to a greater extent;
- 10) Youth who interact more with adults accept established normative patterns to a greater extent and use marijuana to a lesser extent;
- 11) Youth who interact more with other youth than they interact with adults accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent and have used marijuana to a greater extent;

12) Adults who interact more with other adults accept established normative patterns to a greater extent;

13) Adults who interact more with youth generally accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent;

14) Adults who interact with other adults more than they interact with youth generally accept established normative patterns to a greater extent and used marijuana to a lesser extent.

The following predictions, related to linkages between interaction, normative pattern acceptance, and the use of marijuana were not substantiated by the data:

1) Youth who interact more with other youth did not accept emergent normative patterns to a greater extent; and

2) Adults who interacted more with other adults did not use marijuana to a lesser extent.

CHAPTER VI

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

From the results of this study it can be seen that several possibilities exist for further research in the area of the use of illegal and non-medical psychotropic drugs for hedonistic purposes, as well as in the area of intergenerational conflict. However, it is important to note that the conclusions reached in this study are based upon certain limitations inherent in the methodologies employed.

A major assumption of the model generated in this study pertained to general societal acceptance of dominant American values. This conceptualization was operationalized through the construction of a 5-Point Likert Type Value Scale designed to elicit responses ranging from positions of Strongly Agree through Strongly Disagree. By comparing the mean scores of each group (i. e., youth and adults) with the other group a test of the prediction concerning the existence of value consensus between the two groups could be achieved. However, it is important to note that not all values which have been delineated as being particularly American in nature and/or kind were utilized in the construction of this scale. Rather, only those values conceptualized by this writer as being dominant American values were operationalized. It is thus difficult to know if the values employed in this study are in fact the crucial and/or dominant American values. Thus, the values

employed in this study are to be viewed as dominant only in terms of content validity.

Further possible methodological limitations of this study are concerned with: (a) the measurement of the extent of interaction between youth and adults; (b) the type of sample used; (c) a missing age category; and (d) omission of items yielding information pertaining to current use of marijuana.

In terms of between and within group variations concerning extent of interaction, it was hypothesized that differences would exist with regard to both the extent and meaningfulness of interaction between youth and adults. As previously discussed in Chapter III, the Meaningfulness of Interaction Scale appears to be reliable. On the other hand, extent of interaction was not operationalized as a separate scale. As noted in the questionnaire (See Appendix C), Items 20, 21, and 22 (focusing attention on interaction with youth during leisure time, at school, and at work) and Items 29, 30, and 31 (focusing attention on interaction with adults during leisure time, at school, and at work) were originally viewed as a composite measure of the extent of interaction. However, upon beginning the analysis of the data it became apparent that the questions pertaining to extent of interaction at school and at work for both groups were inadequate.

All of the youth were attending college and thus unable to adequately respond to the question pertaining to the extent of their interaction with other youth and adults at work. Further, in that all the youth were currently attending college, the majority of their interaction at school was with other youth, school being somewhat of an age-graded phenomenon in the United States. In addition, when it

came to analyzing the data pertaining to adults and their interaction with other adults and youth at both school and work it was found that a majority did not attend school, thus restricting their responses to this question. With regard to extent to adult interaction with other adults and youth at work another problem emerged. While a majority of the adult men were found to be employed, a majority of the adult women were found not to be employed and as in the case of school, the work situation in America appears to be fairly representative of an age-graded system. Thus, to continue analysis with this question would have further biased the findings. With these considerations in mind it was thus deemed necessary to measure extent of interaction only with regard to the items which focused attention on leisure time activities. While this may be viewed as a limitation it is also important to note its advantage. That is, if youth and adults were found to interact with each other to a great extent during leisure periods then this item might appear to offer the best possible measure of extent of interaction. This would appear to be the case in that the ensuing interaction could be conceptualized as voluntary. This does not appear to be the case with regard to the extent of interaction at school or work.

The sample employed in this study was relatively large and appears to fall along the major dimensions of the model. However, a possible limitation with regard to the samples utilized in this study prohibits generalizations to all youth and adults within the United States. Although the model explicitly deals with all youth and adults (as defined in this study) the findings of this study are based only on one sample of students and their parents. Thus, the universal applicability of the generated model must wait for further tests in other studies

comprised of divergent samples. In addition, the general applicability of the model may be somewhat hindered in that parents below age forty were not included in the adult sample. This was due mainly to the operational definition of adults as employed in this study. It should be further noted, in the case of the adult sample, that the total number of adult users of marijuana was small (although consistent with past research), thus hindering generalizations to other adult users not included in this sample.

Finally, in viewing the questionnaire (See Appendix C), Items 89, 90, and 91, it becomes quite apparent that no information may be elicited concerning current use of marijuana. While this is not particularly detrimental to the findings of this study, in that the hypotheses were concerned mainly with whether one had ever used marijuana, this information may have been useful for comparative purposes. No excuse may be offered for this omission, save a methodological oversight by the writer.

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APPENDIX A
COVER LETTER: ORIGINAL

**OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY • STILLWATER**

74074

Department of Sociology
(405) 372-6211, Exts. 7020, 7021

Dear Parent(s):

Your student here has helped us on our study of youth and adult values and attitudes, and we are asking you to take part in our completion of it. It will not take much of your time and your answers will be absolutely confidential.

We are trying to find out what the differences are, if any, between youth and adults with regard to values and attitudes.

We ask you to fill out the enclosed surveys as soon as possible and return them to us in the enclosed envelope. We are interested in how you feel about the items rather than how you think, so don't take too much time in wondering what you should say.

Also, we ask that you not discuss your answers with anyone until after you have mailed the questionnaires. We are particularly interested in your first impressions.

We thank you for your cooperation, and we assure you that our first interest is toward the health and welfare of your student here.

We will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart H. Traub
Department of Sociology
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma

APPENDIX B
COVER LETTER: FOLLOW-UP

**OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY • STILLWATER**

74074

Department of Sociology
(405) 372-6211, Exts. 7020, 7021

March 27, 1972

Dear Parent(s):

Two or three weeks ago you received a questionnaire(s) in the mail dealing with student-parent attitudes, however, we have not received this questionnaire from you. Your name was not necessary and will not be used in this study in any way other than for determining who returned questionnaires. The code number on the questionnaire was used only to enable us to send a follow-up request for response. Your questionnaire is very important; so we will ask you to return it to us as soon as you can.

We know that parents are very busy, but perhaps you could spare a few minutes to help us with this study so that we can better understand college youth and some of the problems they face.

The other questionnaire(s) may have become misplaced or our record keeping may have been in error. At any rate, we are enclosing another questionnaire(s) for your convenience. If you have already filled out a questionnaire and returned it, please disregard this letter. If you have not already done so, please fill out and return the enclosed questionnaire(s).

Again, remember that all of this information is CONFIDENTIAL. Our only interest is the welfare of your student.

Thank you for your cooperation. We will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart H. Traub

APPENDIX C
QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I

Your responses to all items in this questionnaire will be kept ANONYMOUS.
 In order to guarantee that your responses will remain ANONYMOUS, please DO NOT
SIGN YOUR NAME OR PUT ANY KIND OF IDENTIFYING MARKS ANYWHERE ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

INSTRUCTIONS: Underneath each question you will find a choice of answers.
 Please place a CHECK mark in the space provided and CHECK
 only ONE answer for each question.

1. Sex:
 1-Male
 2-Female
- 2-3. Age:
 _____ (Write your age)
4. In what size community do you live?
 1-On Farm or Ranch
 2-Town, under 2,500
 3-Town, 2,501 to 5,000
 4-Small City, 5,001 to 10,000
 5-Small City, 10,001 to 25,000
 (or, suburb of a city this size)
 6-City, 25,001 to 50,000 (or, suburb of a city this size)
 7-City, 50,001 to 100,000 (or, suburb of a city this size)
 8-City, 100,001 to 600,000 (or, suburb of a city this size)
 9-City, 600,001 to 1,000,000 (or, suburb of a city this size)
5. For most of my life I was brought up by:
 1-Both my mother and father
 2-Only my mother (separated or divorced from my father)
 3-Only my mother (father is deceased)
 4-My mother and stepfather
 5-Only my father (separated or divorced from my mother)
 6-Only my father (mother is deceased)
 7-My father and stepmother
 8-Other
6. Where do you live while attending college?
 1-Question does not apply to me
 2-With parents, relatives, or guardian
 3-In a fraternity or sorority house
 4-In a dormitory
 5-In an apartment with roommate(s)
 6-In an apartment with wife or husband
 7-In an apartment or room by myself
 8-Other
7. I am currently:
 1-Attending high school
 2-Attending college
 3-Neither of these
- How many brothers and sisters do you have?
8. ___ Younger brothers: 0 1 2 3 4 or more
 9. ___ Older brothers: 0 1 2 3 4 or more
 10. ___ Younger sisters: 0 1 2 3 4 or more
 11. ___ Older sisters: 0 1 2 3 4 or more
12. If you are single, are you:
 1-Question does not apply to me
 2-Engaged
 3-Dating only one person
 4-Dating several people
 5-Not dating
13. I attend church services:
 1-Never
 2-Less often than every month
 3-About once a month
 4-Several times a month
 5-About once a week
 6-Several times a week
 7-Daily

PART II

The following questions are concerned with your relationships with youth and adults. In answering these questions please keep in mind that:

Youth - refers to any persons of high school or college age.

Adult - refers to any persons older than high school or college age.

Instructions: Underneath each question you will find a choice of answers. Please place a CHECK mark in the space provided and CHECK only ONE answer for each question.

14. My closest or best friends are:
 1-Youth (any persons of high school or college age)
 2-Adults (any persons older than high school or college age)
15. With whom do you derive the greatest pleasure in interacting with?
 1-Youth
 2-Adults
16. How well do you feel youth understand you?
 1-Very well
 2-Fairly well
 3-Somewhat
 4-Only a little
 5-Not at all
17. Youth's opinion of me is:
 1-Very important
 2-Considerably important
 3-Somewhat important
 4-A little important
 5-Not important at all
18. How much recognition and respect do you receive from youth?
 1-A great deal
 2-A considerable amount
 3-Some
 4-A little
 5-None
19. How close do you feel to youth?
 1-Very close
 2-Considerably close
 3-Somewhat close
 4-A little close
 5-Not close at all
20. How much of your leisure time is spent with youth?
 1-All of it
 2-Most of it
 3-Some of it
 4-A little of it
 5-None of it
21. How much of your time at school is spent with youth?
 1-Question does not apply to me
 2-All of it
 3-Most of it
 4-Some of it
 5-A little of it
 6-None of it
22. How much of your time at work is spent with youth (If you are currently employed)?
 1-Question does not apply to me
 2-All of it
 3-Most of it
 4-Some of it
 5-A little of it
 6-None of it
23. I prefer to spend time with youth:
 1-All of it
 2-Most of it
 3-Some of it
 4-A little of it
 5-None of it
24. In talking with youth I feel:
 1-Very comfortable
 2-Considerably comfortable
 3-Somewhat comfortable
 4-A little comfortable
 5-Not comfortable at all

25. How well do you feel adults understand you?
- 1-Very well
 2-Fairly well
 3-Somewhat
 4-Only a little
 5-Not at all

26. Adult's opinion of me is:
- 1-Very important
 2-Considerably important
 3-Somewhat important
 4-A little important
 5-Not important at all

27. How much recognition and respect do you receive from adults?
- 1-A great deal
 2-A considerable amount
 3-Some
 4-A little
 5-None

28. How close do you feel to adults?
- 1-Very close
 2-Considerably close
 3-Somewhat close
 4-A little close
 5-Not close at all

29. How much of your leisure time is spent with adults?
- 1-All of it
 2-Most of it
 3-Some of it
 4-A little of it
 5-None of it

30. How much of your time at school is spent with adults?
- 1-Question does not apply to me
 2-All of it
 3-Most of it
 4-Some of it
 5-A little of it
 6-None of it

31. How much of your time at work is spent with adults? (If you are currently employed)
- 1-Question does not apply to me
 2-All of it
 3-Most of it
 4-Some of it
 5-A little of it
 6-None of it

32. I prefer to spend time with adults:
- 1-All of it
 2-Most of it
 3-Some of it
 4-A little of it
 5-None of it

33. In talking with adults I feel:
- 1-Very comfortable
 2-Considerably comfortable
 3-Somewhat comfortable
 4-A little comfortable
 5-Not comfortable at all

PART III

INSTRUCTIONS: Please indicate your degree of acceptance or rejection of the items in this section according to the following code (Circle your answer):

- 1 = STRONGLY AGREE
 2 = AGREE
 3 = UNDECIDED
 4 = DISAGREE
 5 = STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 1 2 3 4 5 34. Pursuit of productive activity which provides you with a satisfying experience.
- 1 2 3 4 5 35. Some type of spiritual experience.
- 1 2 3 4 5 36. Establishment of your own family.
- 1 2 3 4 5 37. Enjoyment of sexual relations.
- 1 2 3 4 5 38. Concern for others who are less fortunate or who need assistance.
- 1 2 3 4 5 39. Belief that everyone should have a fair chance in life.
- 1 2 3 4 5 40. Importance of formal education.
- 1 2 3 4 5 41. Trying new ways of thinking and doing things.

- 1 2 3 4 5 42. Loyalty to society of
which you are a member.
- 1 2 3 4 5 43. One should think for
himself and not depend
on others all of the time.

PART IV

INSTRUCTIONS: Please indicate your degree of acceptance or rejection of
the items in this section according to the following code
(Circle your answer):

- 1 = STRONGLY AGREE
2 = AGREE
3 = UNDECIDED
4 = DISAGREE
5 = STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 1 2 3 4 5 44. In order to be successful in life, as much schooling as possible
is needed.
- 1 2 3 4 5 45. In order to aid people who are in need of help one should
contribute time, effort, or money to public assistance organizations.
- 1 2 3 4 5 46. If a couple find getting along with each other a struggle, they
should not feel obligated to remain married.
- 1 2 3 4 5 47. In order to help others in need, one should get personally
involved with them.
- 1 2 3 4 5 48. Since nothing last forever, people should accept ways of think-
ing and doing things which meet the needs of immediate situations.
- 1 2 3 4 5 49. It is better to stick by what we have than to be looking for new
ways of doing things that we really don't know about.
- 1 2 3 4 5 50. Our country should permit the immigration of foreign peoples,
even if it might lower our standard of living a little.
- 1 2 3 4 5 51. Men and women should find out if they are sexually suited
before marriage.
- 1 2 3 4 5 52. Schooling is not all that important in living a successful life.
- 1 2 3 4 5 53. Loyalty to one's country should not win over loyalty to one's
moral convictions.
- 1 2 3 4 5 54. It is important to incorporate all people on an equal basis into
our society, no matter how different their beliefs or what groups
they are members of.
- 1 2 3 4 5 55. Others deserve our help even when they are doing nothing to
help themselves.

- 1 = STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 = AGREE
- 3 = UNDECIDED
- 4 = DISAGREE
- 5 = STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 1 2 3 4 5 56. In their actions, people should consider whether or not their behavior will be acceptable to others.
- 1 2 3 4 5 57. In their actions, people should attempt to stay within the boundaries of social rules.
- 1 2 3 4 5 58. All people, regardless of race or religion, are entitled to and should receive equal social privileges.
- 1 2 3 4 5 59. People should engage in sexual relations if they mutual feelings for one another and not be bound by formal and legal rules.
- 1 2 3 4 5 60. Everyone should have what he needs, because the important things in life belong to all of us.
- 1 2 3 4 5 61. One should always defend the honor of one's country whenever it is criticized.
- 1 2 3 4 5 62. Some religious belief is necessary in order to lead a good life.
- 1 2 3 4 5 63. Engaging in "free love" destroys the true meaning of a sexual relationship.
- 1 2 3 4 5 64. Schooling is desirable to the extent that it aids a person to have a successful career.
- 1 2 3 4 5 65. If called upon to do so, a citizen should be willing to sacrifice his life for his country.
- 1 2 3 4 5 66. A family is not really a family until there are children.
- 1 2 3 4 5 67. One is asking for trouble if he attempts to help everyone who asks for his assistance.
- 1 2 3 4 5 68. One should be actively engaged in some kind of disciplined productive activity.
- 1 2 3 4 5 69. People should not accept everything their country does, rather they should raise questions pertaining to national welfare.
- 1 2 3 4 5 70. In order to learn concepts of right and wrong, one should attend church services.
- 1 2 3 4 5 71. People should avoid dependence on persons or things; the center of life should be found within oneself.
- 1 2 3 4 5 72. Communal living is a possible alternative for prevailing family patterns.
- 1 2 3 4 5 73. Private beliefs are more important in a personal religious experience than is church attendance.

- 1 = STRONGLY AGREE
 2 = AGREE
 3 = UNDECIDED
 4 = DISAGREE
 5 = STRONGLY DISAGREE

- 1 2 3 4 5 74. One should be engaged in activities which are fulfilling to oneself, rather than trying to become a success.
- 1 2 3 4 5 75. People ought to be guided by their own beliefs concerning right and wrong, not necessarily by what the church tells them.
- 1 2 3 4 5 76. One of the primary reasons for attending school is to help the individual develop his own conceptions of life, morals, and values.
- 1 2 3 4 5 77. New ideas and ways of doing things should be based upon what has worked in the past.
- 1 2 3 4 5 78. Society should be quick to throw out old ideas and ways of doing things which no longer seem appropriate and adopt new ideas and customs.
- 1 2 3 4 5 79. People should think and act freely, without worrying about breaking social rules.
- 1 2 3 4 5 80. In order to lead a successful life one should do whatever he wants to do, however he wants to do it.
- 1 2 3 4 5 81. Some equality in marriage is a good thing, but by and large, the husband should have the main say-so in family matters.
- 1 2 3 4 5 82. People should work hard so that they will become a success and gain recognition for their achievements.
- 1 2 3 4 5 83. Sexual relations should be restricted to one's marital partner.

PART V

INSTRUCTIONS: Underneath each question you will find a choice of answers. Please place a CHECK mark in the space provided and CHECK only ONE answer for each question.

84. About how frequently do you drink alcoholic beverages?
- 1-Question does not apply to me
- 2-Once or twice a year
- 3-Every couple of months
- 4-A couple of times a month
- 5-Once a week
- 6-Several times a week

85. Do you know or have you ever smoked cigarettes?
 1-Smoke now
 2-No longer smoke
 3-Never smoked
86. About how frequently do you use LEGALLY obtained cold remedies when you have a cold?
 1-Never
 2-Very infrequently
 3-Occasionally
 4-Frequently
 5-Always
87. About how frequently do you use LEGALLY obtained substances to relieve tension? (For example: aspirin, Seconal, Librium, Compoz, etc.).
 1-Never
 2-Very infrequently
 3-Occasionally
 4-Frequently
 5-Always
88. About how frequently do you use LEGALLY obtained substances as a "pick-me-up?" (For example: No-Doze, pep pills, Benzadrine, diet pills, etc.)
 1-Never
 2-Very infrequently
 3-Occasionally
 4-Frequently
 5-Always
89. Have you ever smoked marijuana?
 1-Yes
 2-No
90. How often do you smoke marijuana; or, if you no longer smoke marijuana, how often did you smoke it? Once every:
 1-Question does not apply to me
 2-Week, or more often
 3-Two weeks
 4-Month
 5-Several months
 6-Year
91. If you do not smoke marijuana, but if you were given the opportunity, do you feel that you would smoke it?
 1-I already smoke marijuana or have smoked it.
 2-Definitely
 3-Most likely
 4-Perhaps
 5-Highly unlikely
 6-Absolutely not

 Part VI

INSTRUCTIONS: Please indicate your degree of acceptance or rejection of the items in this section according to the following code (Circle your answer):

- 1 = STRONGLY AGREE
 2 = AGREE
 3 = UNDECIDED
 4 = DISAGREE
 5 = STRONGLY DISAGREE

92. Marijuana should be legalized.
 1 2 3 4 5
93. The major difference between smoking marijuana and drinking alcohol is that one is illegal and the other is not.
 1 2 3 4 5
94. The penalties for using marijuana are much too severe.
 1 2 3 4 5
95. It has been demonstrated in scientific studies that marijuana is not harmful.
 1 2 3 4 5
96. Marijuana is addictive; that is, once you start you will need more and more.
 1 2 3 4 5

APPENDIX D

TABLE XXXVI

YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY AGE

TABLE XXXVI
 YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY AGE

Age	Youth Have Used	Youth Have Not Used	Youth Total	Adults Have Used	Adults Have Not Used	Adults Total
18	39 (22.7)*	73 (30.5)	112 (27.3)			
19	50 (20.1)	79 (33.1)	129 (31.3)			
20	31 (18.0)	30 (12.6)	61 (14.8)			
21	23 (13.4)	19 (7.9)	42 (10.2)			
22	8 (4.7)	12 (5.0)	20 (4.9)			
23-25	16 (9.3)	11 (4.6)	27 (6.6)			
26-29	4 (2.3)	5 (2.1)	9 (2.2)			
30-34	1 (.5)	6 (2.5)	7 (1.7)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (.2)
35-39	0 (0.0)	3 (1.3)	3 (.8)	0 (0.0)	19 (4.1)	19 (4.0)
40-44	0 (0.0)	1 (.4)	1 (.2)	7 (53.8)	103 (22.1)	110 (23.0)
45-49				3 (23.1)	170 (36.5)	173 (36.1)
50-54				2 (15.4)	79 (17.0)	81 (17.0)
55-59				0 (0.0)	53 (11.4)	53 (11.1)
60-64				0 (0.0)	31 (6.7)	31 (6.5)
65 and over				0 (0.0)	10 (2.2)	10 (2.1)
Total	172 (41.8)	239 (58.2)	411	13 (2.7)	465 (97.3)	478

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

APPENDIX E

TABLE XXXVII

YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE
BY COMMUNITY SIZE

TABLE XXXVII
 YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY COMMUNITY SIZE

Community Size	Youth Have Used	Youth Have Not Used	Youth Total	Adults Have Used	Adults Have Not Used	Adults Total
Farm or Ranch	9 (5.3)*	36 (15.1)	45 (11.0)	2 (14.3)	69 (13.2)	71 (13.2)
Under 2,500	10 (5.8)	17 (7.2)	27 (6.6)	0 (0.0)	40 (7.7)	40 (7.5)
2,501 - 5,000	6 (3.5)	13 (5.5)	19 (4.7)	1 (7.1)	30 (5.7)	31 (5.8)
5,001 - 10,000	14 (8.2)	13 (5.5)	27 (6.6)	2 (14.3)	33 (6.3)	35 (6.5)
10,001 - 25,000	24 (14.0)	31 (13.0)	55 (13.4)	1 (7.1)	68 (13.0)	69 (12.9)
25,001 - 50,000	27 (15.8)	37 (15.5)	64 (15.6)	2 (14.3)	72 (13.8)	74 (13.8)
50,001 - 100,000	13 (7.6)	14 (5.9)	27 (6.6)	1 (7.1)	13 (2.5)	14 (2.6)
100,001 - 600,000	46 (26.9)	50 (21.0)	96 (23.5)	4 (28.6)	169 (32.4)	173 (32.3)
600,001 - 1,000,000	22 (12.9)	27 (11.3)	49 (12.0)	1 (7.1)	28 (5.4)	29 (5.4)
Total	171 (41.8)	238 (58.2)	409	14 (2.7)	522 (97.3)	536

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

APPENDIX F
TABLE XXXVIII
YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY FAMILY REARING UNIT

TABLE XXXVIII
 YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY FAMILY REARING UNIT

Family Rearing Unit	Youth Have Used	Youth Have Not Used	Total
Both Parents Living Together	150 (89.3)*	222 (94.9)	372 (92.5)
One Natural Parent Alone	15 (8.9)	7 (3.0)	22 (5.5)
One Natural Parent Remarried	3 (1.0)	5 (2.1)	8 (2.0)
Total	168 (41.8)	234 (58.2)	402

*The number in parentheses is the percentage

APPENDIX G

TABLE XXXIX

YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY PLACE OF
RESIDENCE AT COLLEGE

TABLE XXXIX
 YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
 AT COLLEGE

Residence at College	Youth Have Used	Youth Have Not Used	Total
With Parents, Relatives, or Guardian	3 (1.8)*	9 (3.9)	12 (3.0)
In Fraternity or Sorority House	31 (18.3)	34 (14.8)	65 (16.3)
In Dormitory	82 (48.5)	137 (59.5)	219 (54.9)
In Apartment With Roommate	28 (16.6)	16 (7.0)	44 (11.0)
In Apartment With Husband or Wife	17 (10.1)	25 (10.9)	42 (10.5)
In Apartment By Self	8 (4.7)	9 (3.9)	17 (4.3)
Total	169 (42.4)	230 (57.6)	399

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

APPENDIX H

TABLE XL

YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY DATING STATUS

TABLE XL
 YOUTH MARIJUANA USE BY DATING STATUS

Dating Status	Youth Have Used	Youth Have Not Used	Total
Engaged	12 (7.8)*	27 (13.2)	39 (10.9)
Dating Only One Person	65 (42.5)	72 (35.3)	137 (38.4)
Dating Several People	62 (40.5)	86 (42.2)	148 (41.5)
Not Dating	14 (9.2)	19 (9.3)	33 (9.2)
Total	153 (42.9)	204 (57.1)	357

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

APPENDIX I

TABLE XLI

YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY
ORDINALITY OF BIRTH ORDER

TABLE XLI

YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY ORDINALITY OF BIRTH ORDER

Birth Order	Youth Have Used	Youth Have Not Used	Total	Adults Have Used	Adults Have Not Used	Total
Only Child	10 (5.8)	14 (5.9)	24 (5.9)	1 (7.2)	49 (9.2)	50 (9.1)
Oldest Child	51 (29.7)	76 (31.8)	127 (30.9)	5 (35.7)	143 (26.8)	148 (27.0)
Youngest Child	54 (31.4)	74 (31.0)	128 (31.1)	3 (21.4)	146 (27.3)	149 (27.2)
Others	57 (33.1)	75 (31.3)	132 (32.1)	5 (35.7)	196 (36.7)	201 (36.7)
Total	172 (41.8)	239 (58.2)	411	14 (2.6)	534 (97.4)	548

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

APPENDIX J

TABLE XLII

YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY
CHURCH ATTENDANCE

TABLE XLII
YOUTH AND ADULT MARIJUANA USE BY CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Church Attendance	Youth Have Used	Youth Have Not Used	Total	Adults Have Used	Adults Have Not Used	Total
Never	39 (22.7)*	19 (7.9)	58 (14.1)	1 (7.1)	40 (7.5)	41 (7.5)
Less Often Than Every Month	72 (41.9)	61 (25.5)	133 (32.4)	7 (50.0)	134 (25.2)	141 (25.9)
About Once A Month	33 (19.2)	29 (12.1)	62 (15.1)	2 (14.3)	38 (7.2)	40 (7.3)
Several Times A Month	9 (5.2)	47 (19.7)	56 (13.6)	2 (14.3)	77 (14.5)	79 (14.5)
About Once A Week	18 (10.5)	67 (28.0)	85 (20.7)	1 (7.1)	184 (34.6)	185 (33.9)
Several Times A Week	1 (.5)	16 (6.8)	17 (4.1)	1 (7.1)	58 (10.9)	59 (10.8)
Daily	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (.1)	1 (.1)
Total	172 (41.8)	239 (58.2)	411	14 (2.6)	531 (97.4)	545

*The number in parentheses is the percentage.

VITA

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