

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

A STUDY DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE NATURE
OF THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS OF THOSE
GIRLS WHO HAD USED DRUGS AND THOSE WHO HAD NOT
PRIOR TO THEIR ADMISSION TO MARYMOUND SCHOOL,
DURING THE PERIOD OF MAY 1, 1970 to
DECEMBER 31, 1970 INCLUSIVE

BEING A REPORT OF A GROUP RESEARCH PROJECT
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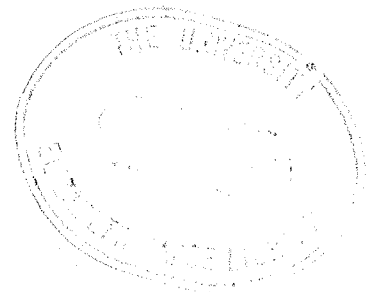
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ABSTRACT

Those girls who were admitted to Marymound School between the period of May 1, 1970 - December 31, 1970 inclusive were studied for the purpose of examining the nature of the parent-child relationships in terms of perceived parental nurturance and control. More specifically, the researchers were interested in determining whether there were differences in the degree and pattern of perceived control and nurturance in those who had used illusinogenic drugs prior to admission and those who had not used drugs. In addition, the pattern of drug usage was also a primary concern.

In selecting the sample from Marymound, a residential treatment centre for adolescent girls, an assumption was made that there would already exist some dysfunctioning in the parent-child relationships of most of the girls, regardless of whether they had used drugs. However, it still remained relevant to determine if there were any differences in the parent-child relationships between the two groups.

A structured questionnaire, as the main tool of research, was administered individually and in small groups of two to three, depending on the girl's intellectual capacity and/or behavioural problem. Four basic areas were covered in the questionnaire: pattern of drug usage, identifying information, family constellation, and parent-child relationships.

In general, the findings revealed very little differences in the parent-child relationships between the user group and the non-user group. The majority of the sample came from broken homes. It was interesting to note that the absence of one of the spouses (usually the husband) in the user group's homes were due to divorce or separation while in the non-user group, death of the spouse was the main cause for absence.

There was a slight tendency for the drug user to perceive her parents as being less controlling. According to a parent-child classification system, the data revealed that the user tended to perceive her parent(s) as being ignoring while the non-user was more likely to view her parent(s) as being rejecting.

Chapter I

Introduction

This is the report of a study undertaken by five social work students in the second year Master's Social Work Program at the University of Manitoba designed to examine, compare, and contrast the nature of the parent-child relationships of girls who had used "illuminogenic"¹ drugs prior to their admission to Marymound School, a residential treatment center for adolescent girls, during the period from May 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970 inclusive.

The use and abuse of drugs in North American society has been in existence since earliest times. What is new is the rapid spread in street use of illuminogenic drugs and the broadening of the age range and the socio-economic groups involved to include the middle class adolescent. Although the extent of drug and solvent abuse in this country is not precisely known there is reason to believe that it is on the increase and that students and young people are involved to an extent greater than ever before.² This, coupled with the fact that there is a greater number of drugs available on the market, are possible reasons for the public's increased concern with the drug phenomenon.

Currently, adolescent drug use is a highly relevant and controversial topic. However, it is a topic which is grossly misunderstood by the public

¹Joel Fort, "The Semantics and Logic of the Drug Scene," in Drug Awareness, ed. by Richard Horman and Allan Fox (New York: Avon Books, 1970), p. 90.

²Vera Gellman, M.D., referred to by R.A. Robbie, "Drug Abuse Prevention Possibilities Through Education," in Drugs: Use and Abuse, ed. by Leonard Rutman (Winnipeg: University of Winnipeg Press, 1969), p. III.

as definitive information has become obscured by mythology and sensationalism through the mass media. As a result, "dialogues between and among individuals or groups in our community are not focused on facts or even varying interpretations of facts but seem to emanate from one's value orientation and personal convictions."³ Contributing further to this gross confusion are the medical, psychological, social, moral, and legal implications associated with the drug phenomenon.

It has been a tendency of many researchers to view the problem of adolescent drug use in the same regard as adult drug addiction even though each constitutes a problem of differing proportions. Combining the two may result in obscuring the adolescent drug problem, thus leading to a failure to understand it. As a result there is a scarcity of literature about juvenile drug users particularly apparent in a comparison with the amount of material on the adult user. The literature that is available on adolescent drug use is based more on theoretical speculations than upon empirical investigations. Much of the material gathered is derived from case histories and by definition is based on description and personal impressions and lacks statistical significance. At the same time much of our statistically significant information on drug usage is too undifferentiated to be truly meaningful. This appears to be especially true with regard to the psychological, sociological, and moral aspects of the issue.

Perhaps the most comprehensive study of the subject up until now is that by Isidor Chien and his colleagues in New York from 1952 to 1957.

³Rutman, Ibid. p. VII.

Chien describes the situation at the beginning of the study as follows:

When our group at New York University and others started investigating juvenile drug use in 1952 at the request of the U.S. Public Health Service we were exploring a virtually unexplored territory. Available information was for the most part unsystematic or unreliable or both.⁴

Since the completion of that study no other significant empirical studies of the problem of juvenile drug use have been published. Instead we find that present studies of drug use by juveniles are not based on empirical observations and are not done in a truly scientific manner. They are usually based on speculation rather than actual fact.

According to Dr. J.R. Unwin,⁵ much of the confusion and misconception surrounding the phenomenon of drug use derives from the fact that the perspective on adult and adolescent drug use has been too narrow. At a drug conference held at the University of Winnipeg in February of 1969, he stressed the importance of taking into account a whole range of factors when attempting to assess the conflicting reports - how often, over what period of time, how much, of what strength, of what drug of determined purity, administered by which route, under what conditions, to which sample of people?

Attempts to account for the pressures leading to drug use are divided into two principle classifications - theories that emphasize the individual characteristics of the user and those that focus attention on the physical and social environments.

⁴Isidor Chien, "Narcotics Use Among Juveniles," in Narcotics Addiction, ed. by John O'Donnell and John Ball (New York: Harper and Row, 1966), p. 123.

⁵J.R. Unwin, "Marijuana," in Drugs: Use and Abuse, ed. by Leonard Rutman (Winnipeg: University of Winnipeg Press, 1969), p. 15.

Those authors who believe that drug use is associated with personality predisposition view the drug user as a procrastinator whose inability to cope with reality results in his withdrawal from the significant environment. Avoidance rather than solution is his method of coping. Drugs, to these individuals, are an avenue of escape and thus prevent them from facing up to their own insecurity and frustration. Their poor self-image and lack of anxiety concerning the physical consequences of the drug add to frequency of use.

Those who reject personal pathology of the user locate the cause as being in the significant environment of the user, that is, his family or his peers. Where there are poor family relationships due to unemployment, alcoholism, desertion, inadequate role models, inconsistent discipline, there will be a tendency for some individuals to seek substitute relationships with those individuals who adhere to a similar life style. Where drugs are within easy access and one's peers are encouraging the individuals to use them, the individual may do so out of conformity and thus gain status within his peer group.

A few researchers maintain that one of the pressures toward drug use lies in overall social disorganization involving social change, cultural lag, and cultural conflict. In a period of rapid social change, uneven change occurs such that technology evolves much more rapidly than the social aspects of a culture. One possible consequence may be that the norms no longer operate to enable attainment of desired goals. Unable to compete effectively because the existing norms do not enable them to attain their goals, some are driven to utilize illegitimate means to regain their loss of self-esteem by developing, in

combination with other status deprived youth, a set of norms and values which constitute in effect an open rejection of conventional values. At the same time another school of thought recognized that some youths are capable of attaining conventional goals, but they may feel that these goals are not worth striving for; they, too, may come to reject conventional values. Drug use to both of these groups may become a part of their life pattern.

Because we as social workers are primarily orientated to individual and small group therapy, with the family being the basic unit of treatment, we selected from the three proposed pressures leading to drug use, to focus on the significant environment of the user, namely, the family.

The family has been described as a system of three inter-acting sub-systems - the spouse relationship, the sibling relationship, and the parent-child relationship. A survey of the literature on adolescence and adolescent drug use stressed the importance of the latter in the etiology of drug use and, therefore, we further limited the scope of our study to an examination of the parent-child relationships of the adolescent drug user. The nature of this relationship is characterized by the degree of parental control and nurturance which various researchers have proposed as the two basic dimensions of parental behaviour.⁶ (Roe and Siegelman, 1963, Schaefer, 1959, Slater, 1962)

⁶ A. Roe and A. Siegelman, "A Parent-Child Relations Questionnaire," Child Development, Vol. 34, 1963, pp. 355-369.

E. Schaeffer and R. Bell, "Development of a Parental Research Instrument," Child Development, Vol. 29, 1958, pp. 339-361.

P.E. Slater, "Parent Behaviour and the Personality of the Child," Journal of Genetic Psychology, Vol. 101, 1962, pp. 99-104.

Thus the purpose of the research was to explore the nature of the parent-child relationships of those girls admitted to Marymount School during the period from May 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970 inclusive. From this grouping of approximately twenty-eight girls we intended to compare the parent-child relationships of those girls who admitted to drug use prior to their admission and those who had not used drugs.

Since Marymount is a residential treatment center for adolescent girls and exists for the purpose of helping girls in need whether they be classified as delinquent or not, we assumed that there would already exist some dysfunctioning in the parent-child sub-system. Given this assumption, we were interested in whether there were differences in patterns of the parent-child relationships of those girls who used drugs as opposed to those who had not.

More specifically, we were interested in obtaining the answers to the following questions:

1. What was the pattern of drug use among the girls at Marymount? By pattern we mean what type of drug used, how often, over what period of time, how much of the drug, of what strength, by which route, and under what conditions.
2. What was the degree of parental control and parental nurturance in the parent-child relationships of the adolescent drug user?
3. What was the pattern of parental control and nurturance in the relationship?
 - a. What was the relationship between parental control and parental nurturance?
 - b. What was the relationship between maternal control and nurturance on the one hand and paternal control and nurturance on the other?

By examining the nature of the parent-child relationship of the adolescent drug user along the two basic dimensions of control and nurturance, we may be in a better position to identify potential drug users and to intervene in a

preventive capacity. As well, armed with a greater understanding of the adolescent drug problem, social workers can better help the individual by employing the appropriate interventive techniques.

We operationally defined "parent-child relationships" as the degree of parental nurturance and control characterizing the sum total of the interactions between parent and child throughout the socialization process. We operationally defined "parent" as the parental figure with whom the child identified with, regardless of whether this was the natural parent. Parental control is considered to be a complex variable involving the two major and independent dimensions of parental child-rearing behaviour. First, "control involves the degree to which the parent provided the cues for the child's social behaviour (over-control versus granting of autonomy). Control is reflected in the degree to which the parent behaved nurturantly or antagonistically toward the child and by so doing provided a source of positive or negative reinforcement for social learning (nurturance or hostility)."⁷

We have adopted the operational definition of "parental control" that Schaefer and Bell developed in the Parental Attitude Research Instrument. A factor analysis of the Maternal PARI revealed control to be a complex factor including a number of child-rearing behaviours - ascendancy, dependency, seclusiveness, intrusiveness, and martyrdom of mother; inconsiderateness of husband; fostering dependency; breaking the will; suppression of aggression; suppression of sex;

⁷ Alfred Heilbrun and Helen Orr, "Patterns of Parental Child-Rearing and Subsequent Vulnerability to Cognitive Disturbance," Journal of Consulting Psychology, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1966, p. 52.

avoidance of communication; acceleration of development, approval of activity; deification of parents; exclusion of outside influences; fear of harming baby.⁸ A similar analysis of the Paternal PARI revealed that paternal control included such child-rearing behaviours as deification of parent, deception, exclusion of outside influence, fostering dependency.⁹

Employing Heilbrun's Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scale, we operationally defined "parental nurturance" as (1) degree of affection felt for S, (2) degree of affection physically expressed toward S, (3) approval of S and his behaviour, (4) acceptance of S's personal feelings and experiences, (5) concrete giving to S, (6) positive encouragement expressed to S, (7) degree of trust expressed in S, (8) sense of security felt by S.¹⁰

In attempting to formulate a working definition of adolescent drug user many difficulties arose due to the generality of the term and the lack of consistent research in the literature documenting a typology of users. This brings us to the question of what is a drug? First, we want to make clear that we are not talking about all drugs and, therefore, some term, such as mind-altering, psychedelic, or illusinogenic is needed to delineate the class of drugs ranging through narcotics, sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants,

⁸Schaefer and Bell, Ibid.

⁹Schaefer and Bell, Ibid.

¹⁰A.B. Heilburn, "Parent Model Attributes Nurturant Reinforcement and Consistency of Behaviour in Adolescents," Child Development, Vol. 35, 1964, pp. 151-167.

hallucinogens, and solvents.

In defining the term "user," use, abuse, addiction, habituation, and dependency are the key words. According to Fort, very often any use of these types of drugs is automatically called addiction. Some use the drugs once, some occasionally, some regularly, and some who use drugs abuse them. Some abusers become addicted which properly defined means physically dependent while some of those who become abusers are abusers in the sense of being psychologically dependent. He goes on to say that drug abuse can be fairly easily understood using a social type of definition - "excessive use of a drug or substance to the point that it interferes with the individual's social or vocational adjustment or his health."¹¹ Such a definition is not based solely on the amount consumed. It could be one dose of a particular drug or it could involve repeated self-administration.

Dr. J.R. Unwin¹² noted that one repeatedly comes across the term "user" which implies homogeneity of user populations and dosage which experience proves to be false. He feels that to talk of a "user" is meaningless since similar drugs vary in strength and effect. The literature abounds with such items as "heavy", "chronic", "occasional", and "moderate" users but again such terms are inexact and ultimately meaningless. For adequate scientific assessment one needs to know what dose was used how frequently over what period of time. Valid typologies based upon such factors as etiological differences, frequency

¹¹Fort, op.cit., p. 90.

¹²Unwin, Ibid.

of use, functions of drug use for the individual, would form the basis of a scientific typology. From these difficulties, Morrison concludes that "it seems apparent that the word "drug user" is totally without value either as a meaningful differentiator or generalizer for there are undoubtedly many different kinds, types, or varieties of youthful drug users. The value of the term "drug user" is low - much too general. They obscure many vital and significant differences."¹³ In view of the many difficulties involved in establishing a typology of users, for the purposes of this study we have defined an adolescent drug user as "any person between the ages of twelve to nineteen who has used illusinogenic drugs one or more times."

We had originally considered drawing our sample from various high schools but because of the administrative obstacles we finally decided to administer our questionnaires to the girls at Marymound School, a residential treatment center for adolescent girls. Most studies to date have dealt mainly with the male drug users. Studies on male users (Kron and Brown, 1965; Yablonsky, 1965; Zimmering, 1952; Schur, 1965) have focused on personality characteristics of the user, an analysis of family background, especially in regard to mother-son relationships and some demographic variables. Although these studies reveal that a preponderance of drug users are male, this fact does not negate the value of exploring these same factors with reference to the female adolescent drug user as a separate and meaningful study.

¹³William Morrison, "A Sociological View of the Drug Using Phenomenon Among Adolescents and Young Adults in Metropolitan Winnipeg: Its Function, Frequency, and Potential Implications," in Drugs: Use and Abuse, ed. by Leonard Rutman (Winnipeg: University of Winnipeg Press, 1966), p. 57.

From the total population grouping placed at Marymount, we selected for study only those girls institutionalized for less than six months. We limited our sample in this way so as to increase homogeneity and to limit the time lapse since the girls had left home in the hope that this would lessen the degree of distortion in their recall of relationships with their parents.

Attributed parental control was assessed by the subjects' ratings on the Parental Attitude Research Instrument developed by Schaefer and Bell (1959) while attributed parental nurturance was assessed by the subjects' ratings on the Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scale developed by Heilbrun (1964). Questionnaires were administered to the girls on an individualized basis in groups of up to three, according to the girls' ability to function on their own.

In analyzing the data we first categorized the girls as non-users and users of drugs. We then compared them along certain identifying factors and then along the dimensions of attributed parental control and nurturance classifying them as high, medium, or low control and nurturance. Having thus established the degree of parental control and nurturance we then examined the pattern of control and nurturance by comparing the users and non-users along each of the items making up the four separate scales.

Having selected our sample from among a group of institutionalized girls has imposed a limitation on our study in terms of generalizability to the total adolescent drug abusing population. However, such a limitation does not detract from our ultimate purpose: to identify significant characteristics in the patterns of parent-child interactions among adolescent drug users as possible areas for further study utilizing more representative samples. Our method for

determining whether the girls were actually drug users lacks reliability since self-reporting may result in under-reporting due to the fear of reprisals or as is more likely the case, in over-reporting as the girls strive to gain status in the eyes of their peers. Another limitation of our study was the varying time some of the parents were out of the home, some being absent for several years. And finally, our questionnaire was based on the girls' perceptions of their relationships with their parents as these existed prior to their placement at Marymount School. In spite of our attempts to control the degree of distortion arising from the girls' separation from their parents, there still remained the likelihood that once removed from the home environment the girls would perceive their relationships with their parents in a much more positive light.

Chapter II

Review of the Literature

As previously outlined, our primary area of concern was the nature of the relationship between the female adolescent drug abuser and her parents, particularly in terms of the degree of parental control and nurturance perceived by the child. In our review of the literature we have attempted to demonstrate the importance of nurturance and control within the context of parent-child interaction particularly during the adolescent phase of development and, further to relate these two factors of parental behaviour to the nature of the parent-child interactions among adolescent drug users as documented in the literature.

The importance of the home as a major factor in an individual's development has long been recognized by psychologists, sociologists, and social workers. The family is viewed as the matrix of personality development; here the child learns to perceive his world, to relate to others, to test his capacities, to establish an identity. Bossard¹⁴ writes that the family is "most powerful in changing original nature into the socialized personality." He further notes that the "family does more than merely transmit the culture ... it selects from the existing surroundings what is transmitted, it interprets to the child what is transmitted, it evaluates what it transmits ... The result of this selective and evaluating process on the part of the family is the formation of the child's sense of values, in regard to both personal pursuits

¹⁴J.H. Bossard, The Sociology of Child Development (New York: Harper and Row, 1948), pp. 43-44.

and social behaviour ... It is within the bosom of the family that judgements are formed, conflicts of culture are resolved, choices are made or at least influenced ... Personality development is a constant series of choices. These choices represent the person's values and these values are in large part the result of family conditioning."

Similarly, from a study on the adolescent in the family conducted by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, it was concluded that "the outstanding fact emerging from the study is the significance of the home for the personality development of the child. Of paramount influence are the subtle, intangible reactions of family life such as affection, confiding in parents, trust, and loyalty of child to parents, and control by other means than punishment."¹⁵

Thus, it would appear that personality development is dependent to a large degree upon the attitude of parents and the psychological and social climate of the home.

A survey of the literature on parent-child relationships reveals that there have been many attempts at classifying parental attitudes and behaviour. A scheme devised by Baldwin, Kalhorn, and Breese¹⁶ suggests that there are three main patterns of parental behaviour. The rejectant parent is consistently hostile, unaffectionate, disapproving, and emotionally distant. Such a home is

¹⁵White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, "The Adolescent in the Family," (New York: Appleton Crofts, 1934), p. 17.

¹⁶A. Baldwin, J. Kalhorn, F.H. Breese, "Patterns of Parental Behaviour," Psychological Monographic, Vol. 58 (1945).

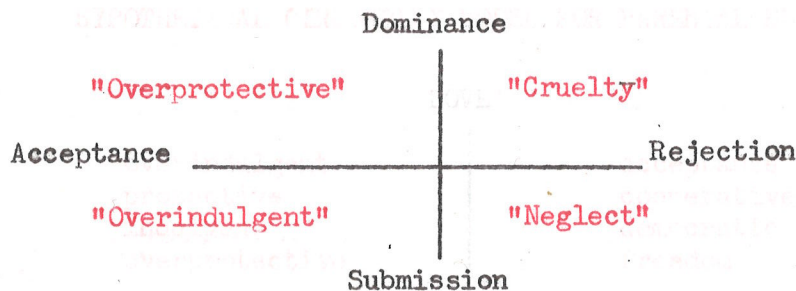
characterized by conflict, quarrels and resentment between the parents and children as well as a lack of warm, sociable relations. The acceptant parent falls into one of three categories: First, the indulgent, which is marked by child-centeredness and a great deal of parent-child contact with good rapport although often over-protective tendencies. Second, the democratic parent, is well-adjusted where his child is concerned. In this case the child does not receive undue attention but is afforded an opportunity to follow his own inclination. Third is the democratic-indulgent parent who tends to be more emotional about his child but tends to strike a happy medium between an indulgent and a democratic attitude. The behaviour of the casual parent is consistently mild. For the autocratic-casual parent, restrictiveness is a means of control rather than a symptom of rejection and dislike, whereas, the indulgent-casual parent is haphazard but always mild in his relationship with his children.

There have been other attempts at classifying the nature of parent-child relationships. Various theorists including Symonds, Lee and Kenworthy, and Fitz-Simons have postulated the existence of two factors: dominance-submission, acceptance-rejection as basic to an understanding of the dynamics of parent-child relationships. Lee and Kenworthy¹⁷ note that two trends are central in the early life experiences of every individual. First is the continuation of early dependency patterns; second is the authoritarian relationship existing

¹⁷P.R. Lee and M.E. Kenworthy, Mental Hygiene and Social Work (New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1929), p. 102.

between the individual and his parents. Symonds¹⁸ maintains that both of these factors exist in varying degrees in all persons and that individuals may be classified in terms of them.

A graphic two-dimensional scale by means of which an individual's related acceptance-rejection and dominance-submission status could be described was constructed by Fitz-Simons:¹⁹



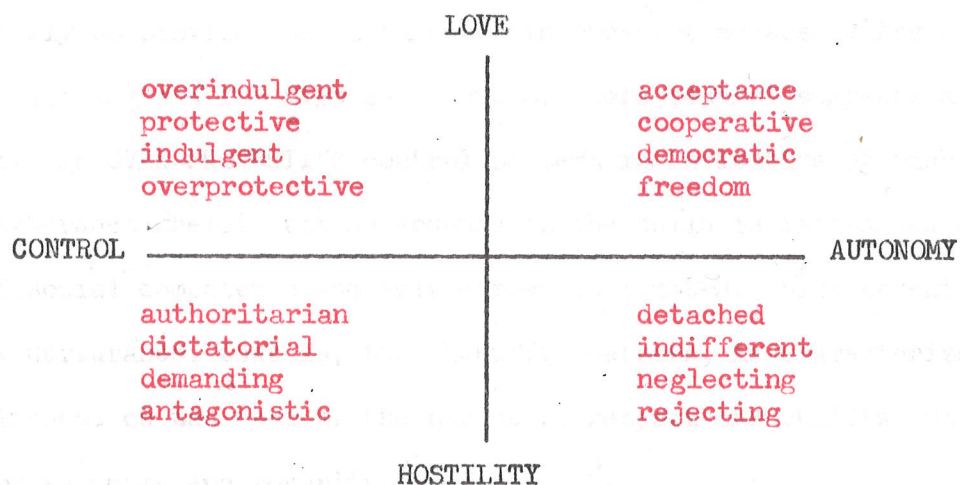
According to this two-dimensional scheme, those parents whose behaviour reveals a high degree of dominance and rejection are classified as being "cruel." A combination of dominance and acceptance characterized the "over-protective" parent. "Overindulgent" parents are those who score high on both acceptance and submission, while a neglecting parent is classified as displaying a high level of submission and rejection.

¹⁸P.M. Symonds, "A Study of Parental Acceptance and Rejection," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 8, 1938, pp. 679-688.

¹⁹Ruth Fitz-Simons, "Some Parent-Child Relationships as Shown in Clinical Case Studies," Contribution to Education, #643 (New York: Columbia University Press, 1935).

Others have proposed that the two basic dimensions of parent behaviour are nurturance and control.²⁰ It is readily apparent that these two dimensions are consistent with the material previously elaborated upon. A classification system that we found especially useful and upon which this study was based was the scheme based on the degree of parental nurturance and control developed by Schaefer and Bell.²¹

HYPOTHETICAL CIRCUMPLEX MODEL FOR PARENTAL BEHAVIOUR



In their scheme there is a general dimension of restrictiveness versus permissiveness (control) in dealing with children which is relatively independent of affectional relations. By this we mean that on the average, restrictive

²⁰Siegelman and Roe; Slater, Ibid.

²¹Schaefer and Bell, Ibid.

or permissive parents are neither predominantly warm or hostile but can show all degrees of warmth and hostility.²²

According to this particular classification, those parent-child relationships characterized by low control and high nurturance suggest a social learning experience in which the child is allowed to develop independent social skills in a positively reinforcing parent-child relationship. Such a control pattern, they have defined as ACCEPTING. Interactions characterized by low control and low nurturance grant autonomy in social learning as parents are less likely to provide the nurturant reinforcement necessary for effective social learning and for high self-esteem. Here control suggests an IGNORING pattern. An OVER-PROTECTIVE control pattern is indicative of high control and high nurturance wherein the dependency of the child is maintained and development of social competence and self-esteem is limited. High parental control and low nurturance, that is, the REJECTION pattern, is characterized by unwillingness on the part of the parent to respect the child's increasing need for autonomy and security.²³

The family, particularly the nature of the interactions between parents and children, thus have definite import for the successful socialization of

²² Wesley Becker, "Consequences of Different Kinds of Parental Discipline," in Review of Child Development Research, Vol. 1, ed. by Martin and Lois Hoffman (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1964), p. 176.

²³ Alfred Heilbrun and Helen Orr, "Patterns of Parental Child Rearing and Subsequent Vulnerability to Cognitive Disturbance," Journal of American Psychiatry, Vol. 30, 1966, p. 52.

the child. The two basic dimensions of the parent-child relationship, namely nurturance and control, are especially significant during the adolescent phase of development. The following survey of the literature is devoted to an examination and elaboration of adolescent development and the effects of the degree of parental control and nurturance on socialization.

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood marked by confusion, inconsistency, and ambivalence. Physically, adolescence may be defined as the phase of development during which full genital and reproductive maturity is attained. Psychologically, it is a marginal situation calling for several adjustments. With genital and glandular changes, the adolescent is required to come to terms with a re-awakening of sexual interest as well as increasing pressure for independence. Sociologically, perhaps, adolescence could be described as a transition from the role of dependent child to that of self-sufficient adult.

The central task of adolescence is self-definition or the establishment of one's identity. It is the period during which a young person learns who he is and what he really feels. It is the time during which he differentiates himself from his culture. This differentiation involves protracted conflict between the individual and society. Through prolonged conflict the adolescent is able to learn the subtle and complex differences between himself and the environment and is able to come to terms with his re-awakening of sexual interest and increasing need for independence.

The end result of this process is the acquisition of a relatively stable self-concept. The self-concept is composed of one's attitudes, values, ideals, principles, ambitions, loves, and hatreds. "Upon this concept depends the

development of character, the realization of personal goals, and the achievement of adjustment and integration."²⁴

In order to accomplish this task the adolescent must achieve a measure of autonomy by severing his ties with his parents. However, emancipation requires that he cope with all the anxieties of life without the protection and security afforded him as a child. This, plus the fact that it is quite normal for an adolescent to question his own abilities and to doubt his own worth, serves only to increase his sense of insecurity. Yet achievement of security is especially important for the adolescent's development as it contributes to the achievement of integration and the growth of character.²⁵ Thus while the adolescent insists on seeking independence he is at the same time seeking security.²⁶ The adolescent relies on his parents to keep him within limits, to impose some restrictions on his behaviour, and therefore, the very controls against which he so vigorously rebels are essential to his sense of security. In other words, a balance must be maintained between parental control and parental nurturance on the one hand and the adolescent's vacillation between striving for independence and seeking security on the other. "What

²⁴Alexander Schneiders, The Psychology of Adolescence (Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Bruce Publishing Co., 1951), p. 59.

²⁵Schneiders, Ibid., p. 175.

²⁶Ruth Shanle Cowan, The American Family (New York: Thos. Y. Crowell Co., 1959), p. 104.

the outcome will be in terms of personality development will depend on existing parent-child relationships, parental attitudes, reactions of the child to discipline, etc."²⁷

Literature on the effects of specific types of parent-child relationships is somewhat lacking in adequate evidence, partly because of the effect of a given relationship depends upon the total social context in which it occurs. There exists, however, several types of parent-child relationships that are consistently related to faulty socialization.

One such type is the rejecting pattern. As the adolescent's central task is one of self-identity, it is vital that he feel loved, wanted, and accepted and that he see himself as a person of worth and significance. The rejecting parent makes it difficult for the adolescent to distinguish between approved and disapproved behaviour since he does not reward appropriately. The effects of parental rejection vary considerably but in general it can be said that children of rejecting parents tend to be fearful, insecure, attention seeking, jealous, aggressive, hostile, and lonely.²⁸

In contrast to the rejecting pattern, parental overprotection involves the "smothering" of the child's growth. Personality development of the child, especially with regard to self-reliance and ability to cope realistically with

²⁷Alexander Schneiders, Personality Development and Adjustment in Adolescence (Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co., 1960), p. 402.

²⁸Robert R. Sears, Eleanor E. Maccoby and Harry Levin, Patterns of Child Rearing (Evanston, Ill: Row and Peterson, 1957).

Albert Bandura and Richard H. Walters, Adolescent Aggression: A Study of the Influence of Child Training Practices and Family Inter-Relationships (New York: Ronald Press Co., 1959).

one's problems, is denied the offspring of the overprotective mother. The message a child receives from such a parent is that he is incapable of setting his own goals and behaviours. Eventually a child in this position may come to accept this evaluation of himself, thus viewing himself in a negative fashion.

A third type of parental behaviour, the indulging pattern, involves the parents' catering to a child's every whim and fancy. Through the years, the child of an indulgent parent learns to exploit relations with others for his own selfish ends. Such a child is often characterized by a rebellious nature toward authority, an aggressive and demanding attitude, impatience and frustrations.

Having examined rather generally the effects of parental attitudes on the adolescent, we would now like to focus more specifically on the two basic dimensions of parental behaviour previously identified - parental nurturance and control.

Broadly speaking, restrictiveness (high control) leads to inhibited behaviours while permissiveness (low control) leads to more uninhibited behaviours. When hostility (low nurturance) is rendered within the context of a permissive environment, aggressive poorly controlled behaviour is often the result. On the other hand, restrictiveness in a hostile environment maximizes self-aggression, social withdrawal, and internal conflict.

Studies have repeatedly shown that parents of delinquents have poor affectional relations with their children and use poor disciplinary techniques. Healy and Bronner²⁹ were among the first to stress the importance of parental

²⁹Augusta F. Bronner and William Healy, New Light on Delinquency and Its Treatment (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1939).

nurturance and control. They noted a high correlation between parental neglect and lack of control. Later the Gluecks³⁰ and Bandura and Walters³¹ showed that mothers of delinquents had little control over their children, placed few restrictions on them, and did not demand obedience. Fathers of delinquent boys, on the other hand, were shown to place a large amount of overtly restrictive behaviour on their sons. Although fathers of delinquents were on the whole permissive, some were brutally strict. However, in these cases the mother was usually permissive. "Coupled with other findings on defective affectional relations this evidence suggest that maximum generation of non-compliant aggressive and poorly controlled behaviour occurs largely under lax hostile conditions, that is, where hostility is generated and no controls are demanded from the child when he rebels!"³² At the same time there is considerable evidence to suggest that deviant or acting-out behaviours can also result from too many controls placed on the child.

³⁰Eleanor and Sheldon Gluecks, Family Environment and Delinquency (London: Routledge and Paul, 1962).

³¹Bandura and Walters, Ibid.

³²Becker, Ibid., p. 193.

INTERACTIONS IN THE CONSEQUENCES OF WARMTH VERSUS HOSTILITY AND
RESTRICTIVENESS VERSUS PERMISSIVENESS: A SUMMARY

	RESTRICTIVENESS	PERMISSIVENESS
WARMTH	1. submissive, dependent polite, neat, obedient LEVY	1. active, socially out-going, creative, successfully aggressive BALDWIN
	2. minimal aggression SEARS	2. minimal rule enforcement, boys
	3. maximum rule enforcement, boys MACCOBY	MACCOBY
	4. dependent, not friendly WATSON	3. facilitates adult role taking LEVIN
	5. maximal compliance MEYERS	4. minimal self-aggression, boys SEARS
HOSTILITY	1. neurotic problems	5. independent, friendly, low projective hostility WATSON
	2. more quarreling and shyness with peers WATSON	1. delinquency GLUECKS BANDURA WALTERS
	3. socially withdrawn BALDWIN	2. non-compliance MEYERS
	4. low adult role taking LEVIN	3. maximal aggression SEARS
	5. maximal self-aggression boys SEARS	

Having reviewed some of the current literature on adolescence and the importance of parent-child relationships in the area of nurturance and control, we now turn to some recent studies on drug abuse, which relate specifically to our research topic. Since it is a relatively new concern of interest, little research or literature is available and much definitive information is lacking.

In spite of the scarcity of research, a relatively consistent pattern of parent-child relationships has emerged, suggesting perhaps that drug use may be an out-growth of the disturbed pattern of family relationships to which the individual has been exposed. The following studies, although differing somewhat in their focus, reveal a pattern characterized by hostility, over-indulgence, frustrations, lack of warmth, inconsistent disciplinary techniques, and value conflict of behavioural interpretations.

In the book, Road to H, Isidor Chein et al undertook a study of drug users in New York City in the early 1950's. About 3000 male drug users and a lesser number of female users participated. They hypothesized that "family background interferes with the development of a well-functioning ego and super-ego and with his sense of identification. Furthermore his family background discourages the formation of realistic attitudes and orientations toward the future and trustful attitudes toward major social institutions."³³ However, they did not ignore the environmental factor as personalities develop

³³Isidor Chein, D.L. Gerard, R.S. Lee, and E. Rosenfeld, The Road to H: Narcotics, Delinquency and Social Policy (New York: Basic Books Inc., 1964), p. 256.

from inter-action with other individuals or "significant others." The one factor they felt to be distinctively related to drug use and apparently unrelated to delinquency per se was the experience of living with a relatively cohesive family. The users have on the average been more deprived, in this respect, than the non-users. They interpreted this as contributing to a sense of mutuality.

While many of their conclusions were based on male addicts, they had some definite conclusions to draw from the responses of female addicts. The families of these girls were heterogeneous both in structure and in the relationships between the teenaged daughter and the important figure in their lives.³⁴ Parents were rarely responsible, warm, objective, encouraging, steady, reasonable, disciplinarians or free from psychopathology. Parent-child relationships typically were discordant. Fathers were absent for long periods and mothers tended to be important parental figures. They came to the conclusion that "relationships fell at the extreme of the scale."³⁵ That is, daughters were denied or spoiled, expectations vague or rigid, and ties weak or intense. Mothers' insecurity was concealed behind rigidity, excessive motherness, etc; fathers were usually "immoral figures," weak, and impulsive. Both parents were manipulative and distrustful of authority figures.

Since Isidor Chein's pioneering efforts in a relatively unknown territory, many studies have been done to date which validate his findings. One such study

³⁴Ibid., p. 312.

³⁵Ibid., p. 313.

is that of Edwin Schur. He, like Chein, observed in his study of family backgrounds of addicts and non-addicts, that the "unstable and disharmonious family milieu in which the addicts were reared contributed to the development of weak ego functioning, defective super-ego, inadequate masculine identification, lack of realistic levels of aspiration with respect to long range goals, and a distrust of major social insitutions."³⁶ As well the fathers of addicts had either been absent much of the time and were themselves highly disturbed or deviant.

Ernest Harms, in Drug Addiction in Youth, completed a collection of articles and studies of which two of the researchers cited, Sokal and Nylander, in separate studies, arrived at similar findings. The former found that glue sniffing addicts were emotionally insecure, experienced frustrations in their inability to meet goals set by parents and often were rejected by them. Nylander, like Sokal, found the home life to be lacking in love and understanding. Frequent quarrelling amongst spouses was common as was over-crowding and rigid methods of child-rearing.

Another researcher referred to in Harm's book, Lonnie MacDonald, drew several propositions arising from his study of drug addiction. One conclusion he proposed was that "drug use is not an isolated problem of the individual drug user alone, but a reflection - a symptom - of conflicts and difficulties

³⁶ Edwin Schur, Crimes Without Victims: Deviant Behaviour and Public Policy (New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 1965), p. 28.

in personal relations among family members and between stressful forces in society."³⁷ He felt certain developmental family influences may predispose an individual toward drug use and thereby justifying some further research in differentiating, initiating, and perpetuating forces in drug use. MacDonald concluded "that the user does not aim toward escape and isolation but in part drugs represent a need for contact and meaningful communication with regular society in the face of his felt rejection."³⁸

This need for meaningful contact was also noted by Dawtry in Social Problems of Drug Abuse. In his study, Dawtry observed a recurrent family pattern, including an outstandingly successful sibling who had become the parents' preferred child. The potential addict, feeling that any attempt on his part to exert himself in legitimate ways would be second rate, turned to drugs as an escape. His reliance on drugs was perceived by him as a way of punishing his parents. The researchers felt that guilt may have operated as a motive for taking drugs when a parent was very possessive or when the addict felt responsible for some catastrophe - such as a death in the family.³⁹

The Research Center for Human Relations in New York examined family background as an etiological factor in personality predisposition to heroin addiction. Comparing thirty families of addicts with thirty non-addict

³⁷ Lonnie MacDonald, "Psychopathology of Narcotic Addiction: A New Point of View," in Drug Addiction in Youth, ed. by Ernest Harms (Great Britain: Pergoman Press, 1965), p. 64.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 65.

³⁹ Frank Dawtry, Social Problems of Drug Abuse (London: Butterworths, 1968), p. 35.

families they found that the majority of addicts came from families where there was a disturbed relationship between the parents as evidenced by separation, divorce, overt hostility, or lack of warmth and mutual interest. They pinpointed as particularly predominate "cool or hostile parent figures, weak parent-child relationships, vague and inconsistent discipline and parent standards,"⁴⁰ concluding that pathological personalities are an outgrowth of disturbed patterns of family relationships.

In addition to examining family background as a predisposing factor to drug use, many studies have focused on the personalities of the parental figures. One such report was that published by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The findings were based on a five-year experiment of the New York Demonstration Center.

Mothers of addicts were found to be ambivalent, hostile, and frustrated at their failure to control the addict or to make him comply. They were over-protective to the point of infantilization, insensitive to the addict's needs and highly inconsistent. Mothers often sided with the addict against the father and tried to present a sacrificing conscientious mother image.⁴¹

Fathers were generally responsible and hardworking though little involved with the addict. In some cases they were punitive and moralistic on the one hand or detached and ineffectual on the other.

⁴⁰Research Center for Human Relations, "Family Background as an Etiologic Factor in Personality Predisposition to Heroin Addiction," (New York University, 1956), p. 8.

⁴¹Report on a Five-Year Community Experiment of the New York Demonstration Center (Maryland: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1963), p. 28.

Within the parent-child interaction, overt expressions of guilt were rare. "The addict's extreme dependency, passivity, and irresponsibility fed into the parents' own neurotic need to infantilize, over-indulge, and control him or use him as a target for their frustrations and hostilities."⁴² In this symbiotic interaction, the addict's acting out proved to be a continuous rationalization for the parents' reacting and, in turn, the parents' actions were a rationalization for the addict to become further involved with drugs.

In a study conducted by Zimmering, the fathers of addicts were found to be severely dominating men who made continuous demands on their sons to grow up but unconsciously wanted to keep them as infants so they would not be a threat. In contrast, the mothers were simultaneously over-protective, controlling, indulgent, and defended their sons when fathers threatened punishment.⁴³

The drug users surveyed by Harris Isbell tended to come from poor environments which favoured the development of personality aberrations since broken homes and other kinds of insecurity were common. Addicts appeared to have arrested psychosexual development possibly because of the lack of a strong father-figure and the presence of an over-indulgent mother-figure. "As a consequence, the individual has been unable to learn that all his wants cannot

⁴²Ibid., p. 29.

⁴³A. Zimmering, "Drug Addiction in Relation to Problems of Adolescence," American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 109, 1952, pp. 272-78.

be fulfilled in reality and comes to regard other persons, particularly mother or substitutes for her, mainly as objects to be used for self-gratification."⁴⁴

Kron and Brown, after studying drug addicts, arrived at some very pertinent conclusions.⁴⁵ They found that fathers of addicts, though often absent, were inadequate and ineffective, thus providing poor role models for their sons. In contrast, the son often enjoyed a close relationship with his mother at the expense of ambivalent feelings about his own sexual identity. In order to compensate for his masculinity and not lose the comfort and love of his mother, the son would turn to drugs.

Examining the mother-son relationship in greater depth, Kron and Brown state that the mother of the addict is an ineffective individual, unable to establish any real contact with others. Her feelings towards the child are ambivalent: afraid of rejecting, she becomes over-solicitous. She uses the child as a readily available object to satisfy her constantly frustrated need for emotional gratification and in the process becomes over-possessive. The child in turn, because of his dependency, can be easily controlled. This relationship is the determining influence in the formation of a narcotic, addictive personality.

⁴⁴Harris Isbell, "Medical Aspects of Opiate Addiction," in Narcotic Addiction, ed. by John O'Donald and John Ball (New York: Harper and Row, 1966), p. 64.

⁴⁵Yves Kron and Edward Brown, Mainline to Nowhere: The Making of a Heroin Addict (New York: The World Publishing Co., 1965).

Similar to Kron and Brown's findings, Leeds hypothesized that adolescent narcotic addiction was not an accidental process but that adolescents who turned to use of narcotics had certain pathological personality characteristics which were consistent with the disturbed pattern of family relationships and experiences to which they had been exposed during growth and development. Since the personality characteristics may be significantly influenced by the nature of the mother's personality and modes of behaviour, particularly in the case of the adolescent addict, it was expected that the personality characteristics of the mother of the adolescent and the nature of her relationship to her son could be such as to nourish, enhance, and foster a pattern of personality related to addiction.⁴⁶

Leeds concluded in his study that the adolescent addicted group revealed greater personality maladjustment than the non-addicted non-delinquent adolescent group - revealed in measure of dominance and depression. The actual expression of aggression tended to be inhibited by the depression or reverted to passivity. Use of drugs was used to counter passivity.

Concentrating more on the personality of the drug user per se, Derrick Sington edited the proceedings of a one-day conference at University College, London. Most of the professionals present felt that drug users were on the whole more intelligent and articulate than the majority of delinquents.⁴⁷

⁴⁶David Leeds, "Personality Patterns and Modes of Behaviour of Male Adolescent Narcotic Addicts and their Mothers," Dissertation Abstracts, 26(5), 1965, pp. 2861-2862.

⁴⁷Derrick Sington, "Psychosocial Aspects of Drug Taking," Proceedings of One-Day Conference at University College (London, England, September 25, 1964), p. 7.

More often than not they felt guilty about their habit and most have emotional problems or disturbed social backgrounds.⁴⁸ In summary they felt that adolescent addiction was a problem of either tension and conflict with parents or of lack of confidence and failure to formulate values and goals for life.⁴⁹

Very few studies to date have attempted to differentiate between the type of drug used and family background. Richard H. Blum attempted this task in his study of five campuses in the United States. One of the questions required the student to indicate how each of his parents stood on a list of 19 topics and then state his own position on each of the issues. By comparing mother-father-student agreement in terms of those students experienced with each class of drug as opposed to those without any experience, they found that non-users report more family agreement than do users. Family agreement occurred least often among the hallucinogen users, followed by marijuana users.⁵⁰

They also looked at the number of issues on which the student stood apart from both his parents, that is, the parents agreed with one another and the student was in opposition. They felt this could measure gauged opposition, rebellion, isolation or progress. The results showed that non-users of each group of drugs perceived and reported fewer issues on which they stood in

⁴⁸Ibid., p. 17.

⁴⁹Ibid., p. 41.

⁵⁰Richard H. Blum and Associates, Students and Drugs: College and High School Observations (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc., 1969), p. 73.

opposition to both parents than do users of drugs. The group perceiving the greatest number of issues on which they stand apart from parents are hallucinogen users, marijuana users, and opiate and special substance users in that order.⁵¹ On both tests, of family solidarity and student agreement with parents, hallucinogen users and non-users were at extreme ends. Together with their other results the authors organized a vector diagram of contributing factors to illicit drug use by students (see Figure 1, page 35).

Samir Ahmed conducted an empirical exploration of the use of non-opiate drugs by juveniles in Oakland, California. He investigated patterns of use in terms of the orientation to drugs before onset of use, the induction process, activities related to drug use, and interpersonal relations.⁵²

He identified four patterns of users - sociable or the conventionally adjusted, the rebellious users, the autonomy seeker, and the unconventionally adjusted. The degree of use varied inversely with the degree of conventional orientation, degree of intimacy in relationships with conventional adults, and degree of achievements in the conventional world.

Of particular concern to us was the type and nature of the interpersonal relationships of the drug user. The sociable users, who were the most conventionally orientated, had the best relationships with representatives of the conventional world. Their relations with their families were based on mutual

⁵¹Ibid.

⁵²Samir N. Ahmed, "Patterns of Juvenile Drug Use" (unpublished Ph.D dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1967), p. 4.

PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION STYLES: Permissive; close to mother; disagreements within family on values; not child- or family centered life styles; father-child aloofness; intellectual-ideals of relationship not put in practice; parent's teaching of drug use.

SOCIAL CLASS AND FAMILY

BACKGROUND: Wealth; liberal Protestant or Jew; mobile; values stress adjustment; independence; nontraditional life.

PERSONALITY AND INTERESTS, INCLUDING EARLY-LIFE EXPERIENCES: Interests in aesthetics, in the mind; shows regressive experience and feelings; is open-minded, intuitive, undisciplined, rebellious, insecure, spontaneous, guileful, sympathetic, unreliable, nonconforming, flamboyant.

PEER GROUPS ON CAMPUS: Friends who use illicit drugs; respected older students who show and teach drug use.

DRUG SUPPLY AND

A SETTING FOR USE

PERCEIVED AS SAFE

STUDENT EXPERIMENTING

WITH ILLICIT DRUGS

SCHOOL MILIEU: Liberal urban campus; intellectual emphasis; nondenominational; close ties with drug sources in metropolitan areas; faculty sympathy with student quests and challenges.

MASS MEDIA WITH INFORMATION ON DRUG USE: Specialized literature on drug effects; sensationalism; appeals through publicity to exhibitionistic drug use.

CULTURE: A drug-using society optimistic about effects of drugs in controlling mind and tolerant of insulated adolescent cultism and faddishness.

Figure 1. Presentation of Vectors Contributing to Illicit-Drug Use by Students

love and understanding. Their TAT responses revealed that they had a loving attitude toward their parents and parental figures and that they had internalized the standards and demands of authority figures. The autonomy seeker's relationship with authority figures was still intact. Their strivings for autonomy and rebellion were not against conventional standards per se, but against the control which enforcement of these standards signified. Their rebellious acts were usually followed by guilt feelings and repentance.

On the other hand, the relationships with the conventional world of both the rebellious users and the unconventionally adjusted were entirely or almost severed. The unconventionally adjusted user has been socialized usually by unconventional adults in a milieu which fostered unconventional standards. Hence he assimilated their standards without having a chance to assimilate the conventional ones. The rebellious user's relationship with conventional adults had been disturbed for some reason or other, and he had always been rebellious against them. There was no chance for reconciliation as in the case of the autonomy seeker nor did he have the early close contact with the unconventional world as did the unconventionally adjusted. His lack of close relations with the conventional and the unconventional accounted for his unsuccessfulness in both worlds.

Aside from the major studies which have just been cited, there are a number of articles and studies pertaining to youth and drugs, which, although not directly related to parent-child relationships, draw some conclusions or insights similar to those already discussed.

A study of The Yorkville Sub-Culture found most drug users were middle class, shy, and lonely and remembered their family as an unhappy environment,

either actually being a broken home or a place where they felt they didn't fit in.⁵³ George Birdwood, in discussing the causes of drug abuse and what parents can do, states that the "best way to make an addict is to bring him up badly."⁵⁴ Addicts' families show a consistently high rate of matrimonial difficulties, broken homes, delinquency, criminality, and alcoholism. Such homes are probably the most frequent breeding grounds for the addiction-prone or delinquent teenager.

The Canadian Welfare Council's Report on Transient Youth found that "communication between parents and youth are less than satisfactory."⁵⁵ Maurer and Vogel in Narcotics and Narcotic Addiction, found that drug addiction was rooted in social and economic conditions which created dissatisfaction, unhappiness, conflict, tension, and strife in the minds and souls of human beings and these environmental stresses overcome the emotional stability of the individual who turns to drugs for relief.⁵⁶

From the preceding pages on the summary of the literature, it becomes readily apparent that family, particularly the parent-child relationships,

⁵³Gapala Alompur, "The Yorkville Sub-Culture: A Study of the Life Styles and Interactions of Hippies and Non-Hippies," (Ottawa: Addiction Research Foundation, 1969).

⁵⁴George Birdwood, The Willing Victim: A Parent's Guide to Drug Abuse (Great Britain: Martin Seeker and Waeburg Ltd., 1969), p. 8.

⁵⁵Report of an Inquiry in the Summer of 1969 on Transient Youth, The Canadian Welfare Council (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969), p. 87.

⁵⁶D.W. Maurer and V.H. Vogel, Narcotics and Narcotic Addiction (Springfield, Ill: Chas. C. Thomas, 1954), p. 148.

not only has definite and important influence on an adolescent's development but also can predispose an individual to a deviant pattern of behaviour, the manifestation of which can display itself in a variety of ways - the avenue of drug use being one of many. As our research topic mainly centered around drug use and its relationship to the nature of parent-child interaction, it is to this focus which we addressed ourselves. The literature and research cited indicate that controversy and confusion accompany this subject, justifying further exploration of this increasing phenomenon. At the same time, most of the researchers agreed that the interactions between parent and child, the amount of hostility or warmth that was generated, and the degree of control exercised were contributing factors to the onset and perpetuation of drug use.

Chapter III

Methodology

The focus of our study, as previously stated in Chapter I, was to examine the nature of the parent-child relationships of those girls who had admitted to using illusinogenic drugs prior to their admission to Marymount School as opposed to those who had not used drugs. The researchers limited the sample to those girls who had come into the School during the period between May 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970, inclusive. A structured questionnaire with some open-ended questions was the main instrument employed. Further elaboration of the sample and the tools used will be discussed later.

A review of the literature revealed that the two basic dimensions of the parent-child relationships were control and nurturance. It was our intention to examine these two factors, both in the drug-user and non-user, and see if there were any significant differences.

Because of the scarcity of knowledge and the lack of statistically significant research in the area of adolescent drug use, an exploratory design was chosen, as this enabled us to develop, clarify, and modify concepts and ideas with the intention of providing researchable hypotheses for further study. While an exploratory study limits the generalizability, it allows for flexibility and ease of exploration.

In attempting to seek the answers to the questions posed, as outlined in Chapter I, one of the difficulties encountered was operationally defining "drug use." Although the researchers felt that using a drug once or twice might be mere experimentation, for the purpose of clarity, we defined a drug

user as anyone who had ever used a drug.

Having decided the research topic and design, the researchers considered the question of the population to be studied. In this connection, it was important to obtain:

1. a group of adolescents containing some drug-users to ensure a comparison in our analysis.
2. a group of adolescents randomly selected from a large populous to enable us to limit the variables and increase the generality of the study.
3. a group of accessible and willing participants.

The most desirable sample to study seemed to be one drawn from a high school population. However, access to this group was impeded by administrative limitations on the number of studies allowed on this grouping. A second choice was a group of young people from a community center such as the "Y." It was discovered, however, that very few groups of the age range we desired were existent or so few in number to be statistically significant.

Consequently, a decision was made to choose our sample from the population at Marymound School, a residential treatment center for adolescent girls. Marymound is a private institution operated by a religious order, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Marymound presently receives girls by referral from various social agencies, and prior to changes in the summer of 1970 in Child Welfare legislation, by court committal as well. The institution provides for two different types of settings, with 41 girls on the closed side and 19 girls on the open. Most of the girls are admitted because of incorrigibility or "acting out" behaviour and the average stay is approximately one year.

There were several advantages to choosing this sample:

1. They were an accessible group.
2. The group contained both drug-users and non-users.
3. The co-operation of the institutional staff was assured.
4. It was valuable to have a female population, in that the majority of previous studies have concentrated on the male user.

The nature of the institution from which this sample was drawn posed certain limitations. Girls were placed there because of a delinquent act and/or unmanageability; and doubtless, had all experienced some problems with family relationships. Recognizing this limitation, it still seemed useful to compare the differences (if any) between drug-users and non-users in regard to their relationships with their parents.

We realized, too, that many of the girls might have come from a variety of home situations where one or both natural parents were absent. Having defined "parent" as a parental figure with whom the child identified, would hopefully curb this limitation and allow the respondent to answer in an appropriate manner.

In order to ensure accurate statements about drug usage and parent-child relationships prior to admission, we limited our sampling to girls who had been in Marymount for six months or less. It was anticipated that a girl's perception of her home life would become increasingly distorted the longer she was away from home. Twenty-eight girls met this criteria, of which twenty-four completed the questionnaire. The four respondents of uncompleted questionnaires were unable to finish due to perceptual and reading difficulties.

Before discussing the questionnaire per se, it will be relevant to discuss some of the problems we anticipated in dealing with this particular sample.

Regardless of the instrument or sample used, there would be obvious problems with self-reporting, particularly in regard to drug use. Although we would ensure the respondents of complete anonymity and confidentiality, the fear of repercussions from the authorities would still exist in the minds of many. We hoped to overcome this by impressing upon them the purpose and nature of our study, stressing the importance of their contribution to our learning experience. At the same time we recognized the possibility that there would be some untruthful reporting (either under-reporting or over-reporting) but recognized this as a limitation in dealing with this topic in particular.

Another problem we anticipated was that of motivation. The length of the questionnaire was a critical factor, as we estimated that it would take approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to complete. To maintain their interest and motivation, we elicited the co-operation of the school teachers to allow us to administer the questionnaire during school hours, and also provided them with beverages, food, and cigarettes. For those girls who attend outside schools, it was important that the test be given on an evening with no conflicting activities. Despite taking these precautions to maintain motivation, four girls, because of severe behavioural problems and/or low intellectual capacity were ill-motivated and thus had to be eliminated from the sample.

The decision to employ a structured questionnaire with some open-ended questions as a viable tool of measurement was based on the fact that it afforded standardization and uniformity. Being a permanent and objective piece of data, it would allow repeated examination by various researchers; at the same time it prevented subjective bias of the interviewer to skew the

results. For our particular sample, a questionnaire offered anonymity and confidentiality, thus relieving some of the anxiety the girls felt. While it was recognized that there were certain methodological flaws in the questionnaire that the use of a taped interview could overcome, we attempted to incorporate some of the values an interview offers by encouraging the girls to raise questions, by having small numbers of testing units to provide personalization, and by including some open-ended questions.

In constructing our questionnaire, we attempted to word the questions in a precise, objective, and non-leading fashion. The identifying information was asked first, for it was mainly of an unthreatening nature and helped to establish rapport.

Basically the questionnaire consisted of four parts:

1. identifying information, eg. age, religion, ethnic origin, etc.
2. family constellation, eg. parental occupation, income, education.
3. drugs, type, frequency of use, how, why, and when.
4. parent-child relationships

This last section comprised the largest part of the total questionnaire, and was intended to examine the parent-child relationships in terms of control and nurturance for both father and mother. To achieve this task, two standardized scales were used: The Parent Attitude Research Inventory (PARI) developed by Schaefer and Bell, and the Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scales developed by Heilbrun.

The PARI scale is composed of 23 child-rearing attitude scales, each containing 5 items, resulting in a total of 115 questions to measure maternal control as well as 115 questions to measure paternal control. Factor analysis

developed by Schaefer and Bell (1959) and Zuckerman, Ribback, Monoshkin, and Norton (1958) have revealed a major factor of authoritarian control which included 16 of the 23 PARI scales for maternal control and 4 of the 23 for paternal control. These child-rearing attitudes making up control were listed in Chapter I.

In administering the PARI scale, the girl was instructed to respond to each statement as she felt her mother (father) would answer it. Four responses were open to her: "strongly agree," "mildly agree," "mildly disagree," and "strongly disagree." These were scored 4,3,2,1 respectively. Thus cumulative scores ranged from 320 (high) to 80 (low) for maternal control and from 80 (high) to 20 (low) for paternal control.

Attributed parental nurturance was assessed on the Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scales developed by Heilbrun. Each girl was instructed to rate her mother and father on each of 8 scales (affection, physical affection, approval, acceptance, concrete giving, encouragement, trust, and security). The 8 nurturant modes are assessed by a 5-point (1-5) descriptively anchored scale. Cumulative scores ranged from 8 (low nurturance) to 40 (high nurturance).

Prior to the actual administration of the test, a pre-test was done for the purpose of discovering any unforeseen problems. Ten girls in Marymount who had been there over six months formed the pre-test sample. They were given the test together as a group by one member of the research team who was familiar with them, thus increasing the rapport.

Several pertinent findings emerged from the pre-test. The groups were

too large to successfully administer the questionnaire. The time required to finish the test (approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 hours) bored the girls and there was no provision for the girls to have a break and a guarantee that each girl would return to her own unfinished questionnaire. The size of the group prevented explanations of instructions to individuals or control over several girls who conferred on answers.

We realized the need to limit the size of the group to one, two or three girls, depending on their behaviour and intellectual capacity. This would allow queries to be answered, breaks to be given, and prevent individual behaviour from disrupting other respondents. We recognized that there had to be a special effort to explain adequately the instructions given as so often the girls misinterpreted or ignored the directions.

Since four of the five researchers were unknown to the girls, it was thought necessary to meet informally with the girls before the actual testing, for the purposes of getting acquainted, gaining rapport, and ensuring confidentiality. At this informal gathering in the gym of the school, four of the five researchers were introduced to the sample grouping. The purpose and nature of our study was explained, confidentiality was ensured, and questions were answered; after which, the researchers mingled freely with the girls.

The questionnaire was presented in the first week in January, 1971, first to the girls in school at Marymount then later in the evening to those who go to school outside. The five researchers had developed some uniformity in their responses to potential questions as well as a clear statement of purpose. To encourage positive attitudes, the respondents were given beverages, food,

and cigarettes during a break between the administration of the Maternal Control and Nurturance Scales as well as at the end.

In analyzing the data, we first divided the questionnaires into "users" and "non-users." To determine the pattern of drug use, the replies to the questions on length of drug use, what drugs were used, the type of drug used most often, were set down on a bar graph. By cross-tabulating the length of use with the kind of drugs used, it was possible to obtain a pertinent perspective on the drug-user. The same procedure was followed for the length of use and the rate of use. We then compared the user and the non-user in terms of identifying information and family background.

The total scores for maternal control, maternal nurturance, paternal nurturance, and paternal control were tabulated. The cumulative totals on these as well as the score on the individual child-rearing attitudes comprising control were arranged from low to high. By removing the middle 15% of the distribution of scores, we obtained a range of low scores (those below the 15% mark) and high scores (those above the 15% mark). Medium scores fell within the 15%. The same procedure was done for the nurturance scales.

Finally, we compared the user to the non-user in terms of parental control and nurturance.

Chapter IV

Presentation of Data

ANALYSIS OF THE NATURE OF THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS IN TERMS OF CONTROL AND NURTURANCE AS RELATED TO DRUG USE

In this chapter data will be presented in relation to four areas:

1. the pattern of drug use
2. identifying characteristics of the user and non-user
3. family background of the user and non-user
4. the degree and pattern of parental control and nurturance of the user as opposed to the non-user

Out of a possible population sample of twenty-eight girls, four were unable to complete the questionnaire, leaving us with a working population of twenty-four.

I. PATTERN OF DRUG USE

Having defined a drug user as one who had taken an illusinogenic drug one or more times, from our population of twenty-four, eighteen of the girls were classified as users and six as non-users.

1. Length of Drug Use

Of the 18 who were classified as drug users, 8 (45.5%) had used drugs for less than six months, 6 (33.3%) had used them for six months to one year inclusive, while 4 (22.2%) had taken drugs for over one year. In the first category, that is, less than six months, the length of use ranged from one day to four months with one girl having used drugs for only one week and three girls having used them just once. For the six girls falling in the middle category

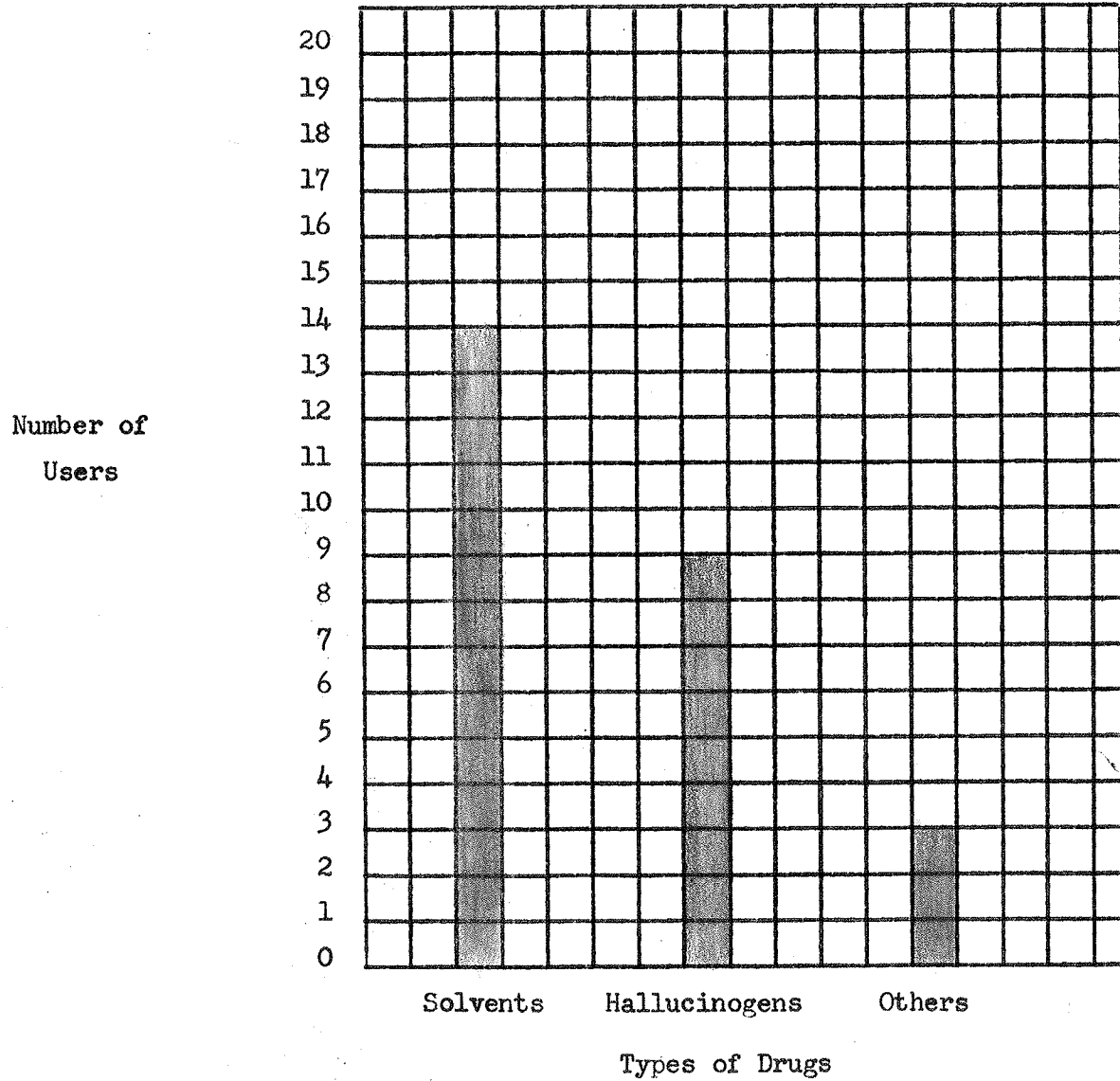
the range extended from nine months to one year. Of the four who fell into the last category, one had used drugs "for little over a year," two for over two years, and one for over three years.

From these results it can be seen that very few of our group of drug users had indulged in drug activity for any great length of time.

2. Kinds of Drugs

CHART I

THE NUMBER OF USERS AND THE TYPE OF DRUGS USED



Due to the easy accessibility of solvents, it is not surprising to note that the vast majority of our sample, 77.7%, had used solvents at one time or another. Nor is it surprising to find that 50% listed solvents as the drug used most often. The solvents mentioned most frequently were nail polish remover and glue.

It is interesting to note that out of the nine girls who had taken hallucinogens, five listed these as the drug used most often, and yet not one had mentioned marijuana. This is possibly due to the difficulty in obtaining this drug. Also other studies have shown it to be used by older, more sophisticated populations.

Only three of the girls had ever used other drugs - amphetamines and cocaine - and these same three girls reported using these drugs most often.

3. Frequency of Use

Frequency of use was divided into three categories: those who had used drugs once, those who had used them three-five times, and those who had used them six or more times. Three (16.7%) fell into the first category, one (5.5%) in the second, while by far the largest majority, fourteen (77.8%), reported using drugs six or more times.

Data obtained from the responses of girls who had used drugs six or more times was further analyzed in relation to the following variables:

4. Length of Use Related to Kinds of Drugs Used

The results of previous research suggest that there is a tendency for users to turn to "harder" drugs as length of usage increases.

Employing the same time periods, that is, less than six months, six months

to one year inclusive, over one year; it was found that 50% in each category used solvents, one user in each category used barbiturates and amphetamines, while there was only a slight tendency for the percentage of hallucinogen users to decrease over time. Owing to the fact that we cannot infer a progression as each group is a different group of subjects, we can only tentatively suggest that there is a slight tendency for this sample of drug users to turn to harder drugs.

5. Rate of Usage

Rate of usage ranged from once a month to once per day or more. Of the fourteen who had used drugs six or more times, one (7.1%) had reported using drugs at the rate of once per month, six (42.9%) at the rate of one to six times per week, while seven (50%) reported using drugs at least once per day.

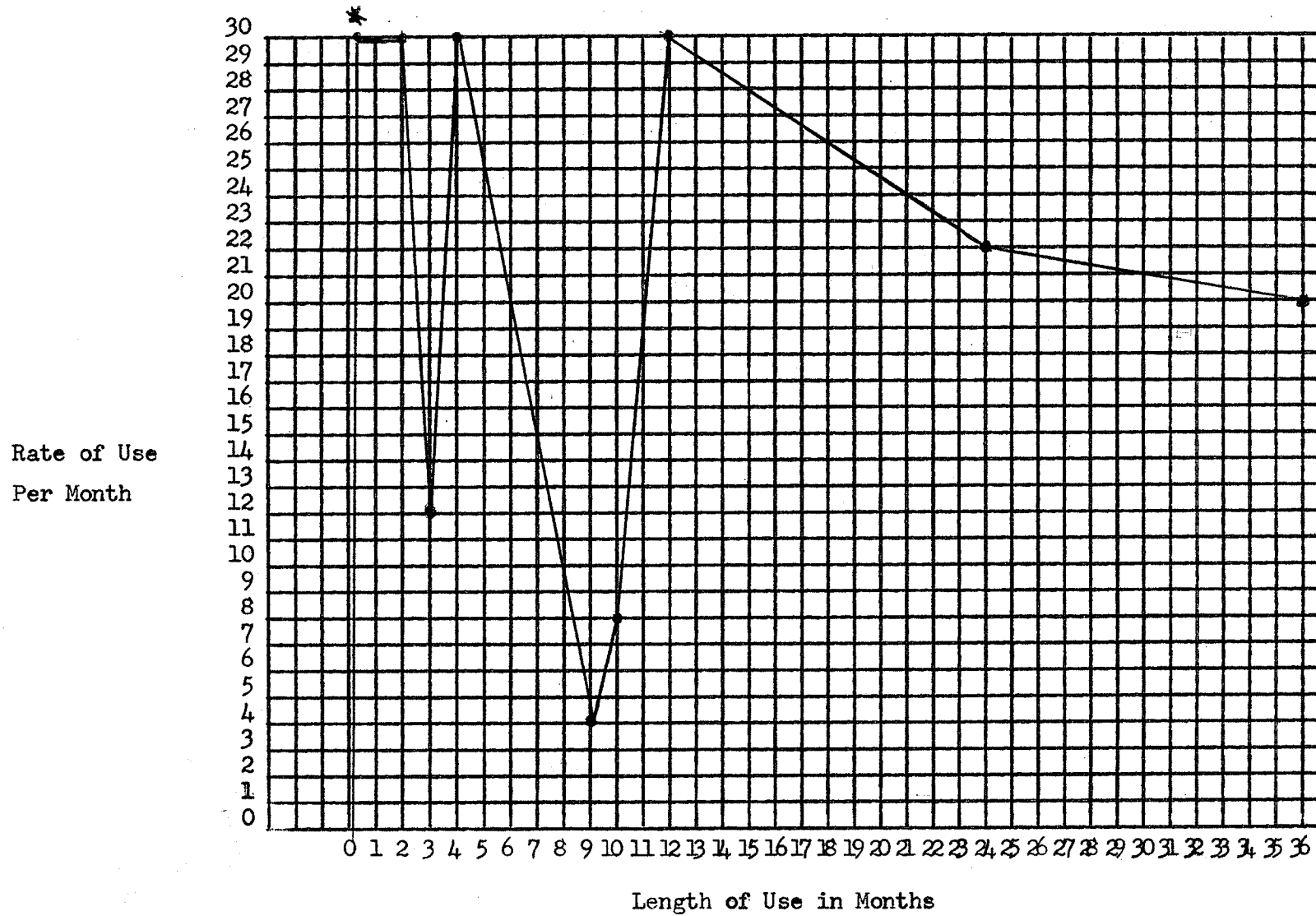
Although research on drug use suggests that there is a direct correlation between length and rate of usage, the chart on page 52 illustrates that in our particular sample, no such direct relationship existed. However, interpretation is difficult as we did not control for size of dosage, purity of drug taken, type of drug used, nor progression of usage for each girl over time.

6. Method

The manner in which drugs are taken is naturally related to the type of drug used. Therefore, in view of the fact that the majority of the users listed solvents and hallucinogens as the drugs most often used, as might be expected, sniffing (50.1%) and swallowing (22.2%) were the most common methods used.

CHART 2

RATE OF USAGE COMPARED WITH LENGTH OF USAGE



* Used Drugs for Only One Week at Rate of Once Per Day

7. Dosage

Of those who used drugs six or more times, three (21.4%) did not tend to increase the dosage over time while eleven (78.6%) reported taking larger amounts of the drug over time. This is consistent with studies which suggest that there is a direct relationship between length of usage and amount used.

8. Used Alone or With Peers

Thirteen out of eighteen users (72.7%) reported using drugs only in the company of their peers; three (16.7%) used drugs only by themselves, while two (11.1%) reported that they used drugs both when they were alone and when they were with peers.

The tendency of most of our sample to use drugs with their peers reflects the importance of the peer group and its possible pressures in the etiology of drug use.

9. Reasons for Drug Use

So as to prevent stereotyped answers, the girls were given the opportunity to respond freely through the use of open-ended questions as to why they began and why they continued to use drugs. The reasons given for beginning to take drugs fell into three classifications: curiosity, peer pressure, and escape. No one category predominated to any degree although peer pressure was slightly lower at 27% as opposed to 35.3% for curiosity and 37.7% for escape. The reasons for continuing to take drugs were grouped into four categories: enjoyment, escape, peer pressure, and addiction. The majority of the girls, ten out of fourteen (71.4%), continued to take drugs for enjoyment. Escape constituted the second largest category with twelve (14.3%) of the girls giving

this as a reason for continuing. Addiction and peer pressure were stated as a reason by only one girl each.

A possible explanation of why there was a fairly even distribution of reasons for starting on drugs could be due to our definition of drug user. Having defined "drug user" as anyone who had ever used a drug, it is not surprising that curiosity comprised one-third of the responses. It was anticipated that escape would be the major reason for continuing to use drugs as it was expected that dysfunctioning in the parent-child relationship would induce the individual to use drugs as an avenue of escape. It is significant to note the number who used drugs for enjoyment.

In summary, of the eighteen girls who were classified as drug users the majority used drugs six or more times, for a period of less than one year. Solvents were used most often and there was little tendency to turn to harder drugs. While the dosage tended to increase over time, no direct correlation existed between rate and length of usage. Most used drugs in the company of their peers yet, peer pressure was not a major factor in either beginning or continuing to use drugs, as escape and curiosity were cited as reasons for turning to drugs while enjoyment accounted for their continuing usage.

II. IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS

The following analysis represents data covering identifying characteristics for the twenty-four girls in the sample.

1. Age

The six non-users ranged in age from 13 years to 16 years, the eighteen users from 12 years to 17 years. In the former group the average age was 14 years while in the latter the average age was 13.7 years. In the absence of any appreciable difference between the two groups, in this sample, age cannot be considered a factor in drug use.

2. Religion

TABLE 1
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Religion	Non-users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Protestant	3	50.0	10	55.6
Catholic	2	33.3	8	44.4
Other	* 1	16.7	-	-
TOTAL	6	100%	18	100%

* Mormon

While Protestants were more predominant than Catholics in both groups, in proportion to the number in the sample, a slightly larger proportion of Catholics were users.

3. Ethnicity

Girls of Indian origin constituted the largest ethnic group among both users (44.4%) and non-users (33.3%). However, it is interesting to note that in proportion to the numbers in the sample, a slightly greater proportion of girls of English origin were users.

TABLE 2
ETHNICITY

Origin	Non-Users	Users
French	1	1
English	1	6
Indian	2	8
Ukrainian	-	1
Other	-	-
TOTAL	6	18

4. Country of Parent's Origin

This particular question was posed in order to ascertain the existence of possible conflicts over values resulting from adherence to "old country" standards.

83.3% of the parents of the user group and 94.4% of the parents of the non-user group were Canadian-born. This would appear to be consistent with the results on ethnicity which revealed that close to 50% of our sample was of Indian origin, and raises the possibility that cultural problems faced by young Indians may be more significant than those of immigrant groups in relation to drug use among this particular group.

TABLE 3
PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Place	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City	4	66.7	14	77.8
Town	1	16.65	2	11.1
Reservation	1	16.65	2	11.1
TOTAL	6	100%	18	100%

As was expected, the majority in both groups resided in the city of Winnipeg prior to being admitted to Marymount School. It is interesting to note that only three out of ten girls of Indian origin resided on a reservation. In spite of the fact that a slightly greater percentage of users as opposed to non-users resided in the city, place of residence does not appear to be a factor in drug use among the girls at Marymount.

For the most part the identifying characteristics selected for study failed to differentiate between the group of non-users and the group of users.

III. FAMILY BACKGROUND

In order to obtain a more complete picture of family background data was obtained pertaining to family constellation and social class.

1. Spouse Relationship

Of the six non-users, one (16.7%) was living with both natural parents while five (83.3%) were not. Of the eighteen users, seven (38.9%) were living

with both natural parents while eleven (61.1%) were not.

Of those who did not reside with both of their natural parents, one non-user (20%) and six users (54.4%) were living with one natural parent whereas four non-users (80%) and four users (45.5%) were living with neither natural parent.

It is interesting to note that the predominant reason for the absence of the parent among users was absence by choice, that is, divorce, separation, or desertion. In contrast among the non-users, death is given as the primary reason for the parent's absence from the home.

TABLE 4
REASON FOR ABSENCE OF EITHER PARENT

Reason	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Natural Causes	2	66.7	1	10.0
Voluntary Choice	1	33.3	9	90.0
TOTAL	3	100%	10	100%

The fact that among the users, bereavements appear less frequently than breaks occasioned by separation or divorce suggests that discord between parents may be more closely associated with drug use than actual loss of parent.

2. Family Income

Response to the question related to family income was limited as seven girls lacked sufficient knowledge to complete this question. Data obtained did indi-

cate that the majority in both user and non-user groups reported a combined family income of less than \$5,000 with only four out of twelve users reporting an income of over \$5,000 per year.

3. Employment

The majority of the fathers of both users and non-users were gainfully employed with only one in each group not working. The occupational level of the majority of the fathers showed them to be primarily skilled and semi-skilled blue collar workers.

In relation to mothers, a different situation existed as two-thirds of the mothers of non-users were employed as opposed to only one-third of the mothers of the users. Of the mothers who were working, all of the mothers of non-users were employed full-time in comparison with only 50% of the mothers of users. This suggests that employment of the mother is not, in itself, a crucial factor and that it cannot be viewed in isolation from the total family situation.

4. Education

TABLE 5
EDUCATION OF MOTHER AND FATHER

	Mother				Father			
	Primary & Below		Secondary & Over		Primary & Below		Secondary & Over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Non-User	2	40	3	60	2	50	2	50
User	8	50	8	50	7	58.3	5	41.7

These findings indicate that mothers generally had a higher level of education. There was also a slight indication that both the mothers and fathers of the non-users had a higher level of education than the parents of the users. These findings cannot be considered conclusive owing to the size of the sample and the lack of information from some respondents.

5. Siblings

TABLE 6

NUMBERS OF SIBLINGS IN ASCENDING ORDER EXCLUDING SUBJECT

Non-User Group		User Group	
No. of Siblings	No. of Non-users	No. of Siblings	No. of Users
1	1	1	2
4	1	2	3
5	1	3	1
6	1	4	2
8	2	5	5
		7	1
		8	1
		9	2
		13	1

The number of siblings for the non-users ranged from 1 to 8 and from 1 to 13 for the user group. As the table reveals, girls in both user and non-users groups came from families where the largest majority had five or more children.

6. Other Relatives

Our purpose in asking for information pertaining to the presence of other relatives in the home was to determine whether a common-law union existed in

the cases where one parent was absent. However, only one non-user reported the existence of such a relationship. The data collected indicated that four out of six non-users (66.7%) as opposed to only four out of eighteen users (22.2%) had other relatives in the home.

7. Placement

The entire group of non-users and fourteen of the eighteen users (77.8%) had lived away from home at some point in their lives. While the largest proportion in both groups had been placed because of acting out behaviour on their part, this appeared to be more prevalent among the non-users as 50% of the users had been placed because of circumstances more or less beyond their control. The fact that a greater proportion of users than non-users were placed due to circumstances more or less beyond their control suggests that among this particular group, the non-aggressive were more likely to turn to drugs.

TABLE 7

REASONS FOR CHILD'S PLACEMENT AWAY FROM HOME

Reason	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unmanageability	5	83.3	6	50.0
Neglect	1	16.7	4	33.3
Death of Parent(s)	-	-	2	16.7
TOTAL	6	100%	12	100%

Even though the above table indicates that 83.3% of the non-users and

50% of the drug users fall under the category of unmanageability, this is not to assume that unmanageability, neglect, and death of parent(s) are mutually exclusive as the data obtained is the girls' interpretation of why she was placed away from home and does not necessarily indicate the reality of the situation.

Of those who had lived away from home, the majority in each group had been placed in a foster home through various social agencies. Thus the fact of placement and the type of placement cannot be considered a major factor in the use of drugs among this particular group.

In summary both groups present a general picture of family instability; large, broken, low income families appear to be the norm. What did emerge of importance was the fact that in the non-user group homes were broken because of death of one or both parents whereas those of the users were broken as a result of desertion, separation or death.

IV. ANALYSIS OF DEGREES OF PARENTAL CONTROL AND NURTURANCE

The remainder of the questionnaire measuring the degree and pattern of parental control and parental nurturance required the girls to answer the questions as they thought their parents would. In view of the fact that the majority of the girls had been placed away from home immediately prior to their admission and that most of them had been away from home for close to six months, not counting the time spent at Marymound School, their recall may have been distorted to a certain extent.

A profile of overall parental nurturance and control appears as Appendix B.

PARENTAL CONTROL

1. Maternal Control

Attributed maternal control scores were obtained by administering the maternal form of the Parental Attitude Research Instrument (PARI). Cumulative scores over the sixteen scales comprising the authoritarian-control factor defined the attributed maternal control variable with the possible range of scores extending from 80 (low control) to 320 (high control).

Cumulative scores for the non-users ranged from 200 to 283 while those for the user ranged from 198 to 264 suggesting that there was a slight tendency for the users to be less controlled than the non-users. Scores ranging from 198 to 229 were considered to be indicative of low control, those between 230 and 240 inclusive were considered to be indicative of medium control, while high control ranged from 241 to 283. Half of the users fell into the low control category while two-thirds of the non-users fell into the high control category thereby substantiating the slight tendency noted above.

TABLE 8

DEGREE OF MATERNAL CONTROL

	Non-Users		*Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (198-229)	1	16.7	8	50.0
Medium Control (230-240)	1	16.7	3	28.8
High Control (241-283)	4	66.6	5	31.2
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

* 2 girls did not have mothers

2. Paternal Control

Attributed paternal control history was assessed by the father's form of the PARI. Cumulative scores over the four child-rearing attitude scales defined attributed paternal control with the range of possible scores extending from 20 (low) to 80 (high).

Cumulative scores ranged from 52 to 69 for non-users in our sample. A far wider range was noted for users as scores extended from a low of 34 to a high of 75. Low control ranged from 34 to 56, medium control ranged from 57 to 60, while high control ranged from 61 to 75. Again there appeared to be a slight tendency for the user to be less controlled.

TABLE 9
DEGREE OF PATERNAL CONTROL

	*Non-Users		*Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (34-56)	1	25.0	7	43.8
Medium Control (57-60)	1	25.0	3	18.7
High Control (61-75)	2	50.0	6	37.5
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

* 2 girls in each group did not have fathers

PARENTAL NURTURANCE

Attributed parental nurturance was assessed by subjects' ratings on the Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scales developed by Heilbrun. Cumulative scores over all eight scales for each parent defined attributed nurturance with the possible range of scores extending from 8 (low nurturance) to 40 (high nurturance).

3. Maternal Nurturance

The range in the maternal nurturance scale for the non-user extended from 17 to 31 and from 8 to 35 for the users. Those scores ranging from 8 to 20 defined the low nurturance category, those from 21 to 27 fell in the medium nurturance category, and those ranging from 28 to 35 were considered to be indicative of high nurturance. As the table indicates there is a tendency for the mother of the user to be more nurturing than the mother of the non-user.

TABLE 10

DEGREE OF MATERNAL NURTURANCE

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (8-20)	3	50.0	4	25.0
Medium Nurturance (21-27)	1	16.7	5	31.2
High Nurturance (28-35)	2	33.3	7	43.8
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

4. Paternal Nurturance

The total scores for the non-users ranged from 17 to 32 and from 12 to 32 for the users. Low nurturance scores fell between 12 and 21 inclusive, medium scores ranged from 22 to 24, while high scores ranged from 25 to 32. The non-users fell within both extremes while no definite trend appeared for the users.

TABLE 11
DEGREE OF PATERNAL NURTURANCE

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (12-21)	2	50.0	6	37.5
Medium Nurturance (22-24)	-	-	4	25.0
High Nurturance (25-33)	2	50.0	6	37.5
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

PATTERN OF PARENTAL CONTROL

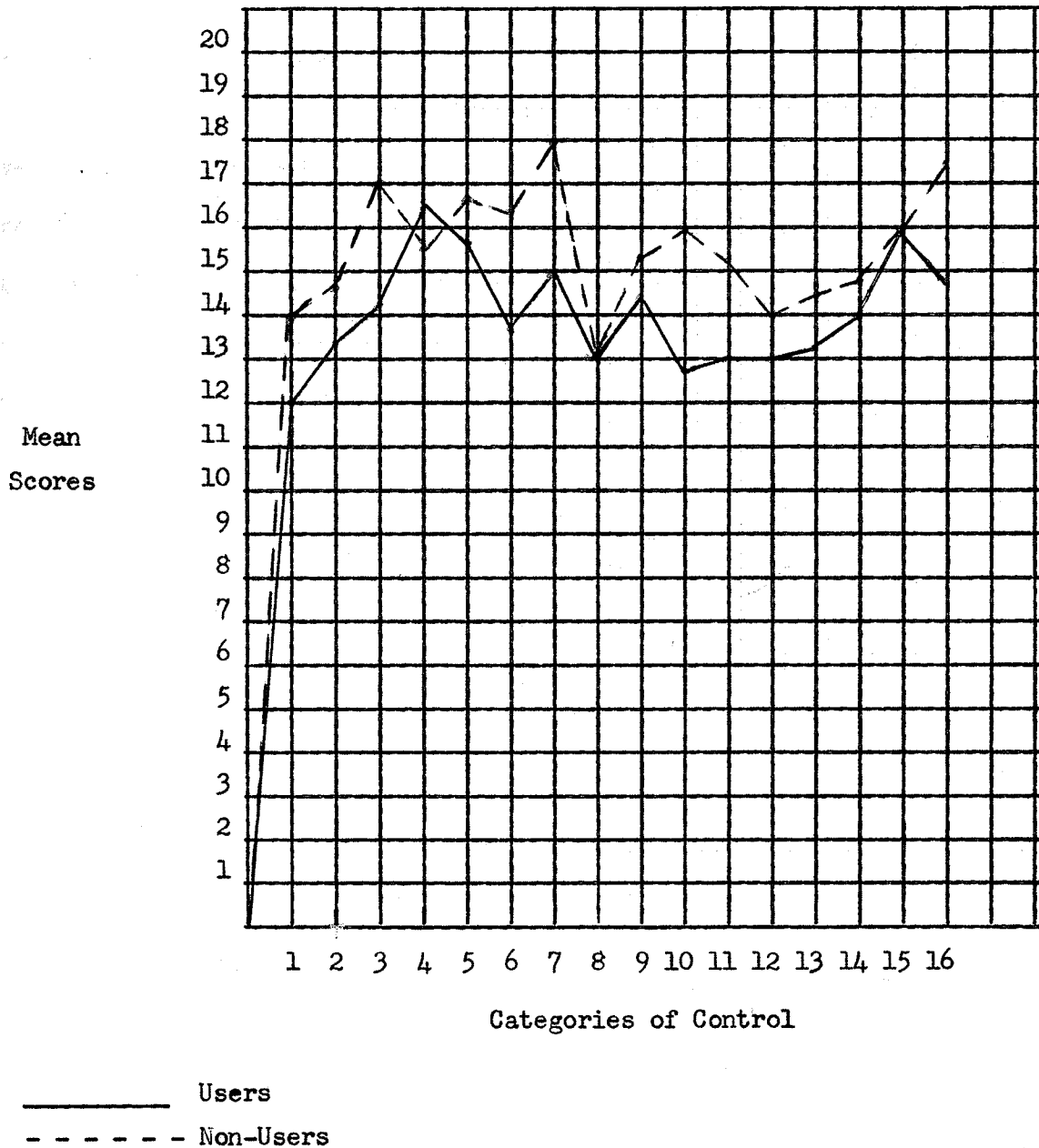
Having determined the degree of parental control and nurturance for both users and non-users, each of the sub-scales was then analyzed so as to obtain a more complete picture of the parent-child relationships of both groups.

Pattern of Maternal Control

A profile of maternal control appears as Appendix C.

CHART 3

COMPARISON OF MEANS OF THE NON-USER GROUP AND USER GROUP IN THE SIXTEEN CATEGORIES MEASURING DEGREE OF MATERNAL CONTROL



The means for non-users on each of the dimensions of maternal control ranged from 13 to 18 while the means for the users ranged from 12.1 to 16.4, suggesting that users perceived their mothers as being less controlling than the non-users.

1. Fostering Dependency

This particular child-rearing attitude reflects the degree of maternal over-protectiveness and over-possessiveness. Scores for non-users ranged from 8 to 19 while the scores for users ranged from 7 to 17, the means being 14.0 and 12.1 respectively. While there is little difference between the ranges, the table illustrates that the mother of the user tends to foster dependency to a lesser degree than the mother of the non-user.

TABLE 12
DEGREE OF FOSTERING DEPENDENCY

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (7-12)	2	33.3	7	43.7
Medium Control (13-14)	-	-	7	43.7
High Control (15-19)	4	66.7	2	12.6
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

2. Seclusion of Mother

This particular sub-scale measures the social adjustment of the mother as a possible effect on the socialization of the child. Scores ranged from 12 to 18 for the non-user and from 10 to 18 for the user. The table suggests that

the home and family was more the sole focal point for the mother of the non-user and that she was more seclusive than the mother of the user.

TABLE 13
DEGREE OF SECLUSION OF MOTHER

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (10-11)	-	-	4	25.0
Medium Control (12-14)	3	50.0	7	43.7
High Control (15-20)	3	50.0	5	31.3
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

3. Breaking the Will

TABLE 14
DEGREE OF BREAKING THE WILL

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (10-14)	2	33.3	7	43.7
Medium Control (15)	-	-	5	31.3
High Control (16-20)	4	66.7	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

The non-users' scores ranged from 14 to 20 while the users' scores ranged from 10 to 20. There appears to be a tendency for the mother of the non-user

to be more controlling in this dimension than the mother of the user. She feels that children must be taught to fear adults and have their "natural meanness" taken from them to a greater extent than the mother of the user.

4. Martyrdom

TABLE 15

DEGREE OF MARTYRDOM

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (10-16)	3	50.0	6	37.5
Medium Control (17)	2	33.3	3	18.8
High Control (18-20)	1	16.7	7	43.7
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

Scores on this sub-scale ranged from 10 to 19 for non-users and from 12 to 20 for users. The differences between the ranges and the table reveal that the mother of the user, believing that children should realize how much parents have to sacrifice for them, tends to assume the martyr role to a greater degree than the mother of the non-user.

5. Harming Baby

TABLE 16

DEGREE OF FEAR OF HARMING BABY

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (11-15)	2	33.3	7	43.7
Medium Control (16)	1	16.7	3	18.8
High Control (17-20)	3	50.0	6	37.5
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

This question is designed to measure the existence of hostile feelings on the part of mothers towards infants. While the mother of the user appears to have less fear of harming her baby than the mother of the non-user, the differences between the two cannot be considered significant.

6. Exclusion of Outside Influence

TABLE 17

DEGREE OF EXCLUSION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (9-13)	-	-	8	50.0
Medium Control (14-16)	3	50.0	4	25.0
High Control (17-20)	3	50.0	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

Exclusion of outside influence is designed to determine the degree of family ethnocentrism as related to parental control and authoritarian attitudes. The scores of the non-users ranged from 14 to 19 with a mean of 16.5 while the users' scores ranged from 10 to 19 with a mean of 13.7. The mother of the user would seem to set herself up as the final authority and to exclude outside influence in the rearing of her children to a somewhat lesser degree than the mother of the non-user.

7. Deification

TABLE 18
DEGREE OF DEIFICATION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (12-14)	1	16.7	8	50.0
Medium Control (15-16)	-	-	4	25.0
High Control (17-20)	5	83.3	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

The means for the non-user and user groups differ, being 18.0 and 15.0 respectively. This difference is substantiated by the table which reveals that the mother of the user demands loyalty, reverence, esteem, and respect to a much lesser extent than the mother of the non-user.

8. Suppression of Aggression

TABLE 19

DEGREE OF SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (5-12)	3	50.0	6	37.5
Medium Control (13)	-	-	4	25.0
High Control (14-20)	3	50.0	6	37.5
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

Owing to the fairly even distribution among the users and the clustering of the non-users at the two extremes of the continuum, the slight differences noted in the table cannot be considered significant.

9. Approval of Activity

TABLE 20

DEGREE OF APPROVAL OF ACTIVITY

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (11-13)	1	16.7	6	37.5
Medium Control (14-16)	3	50.0	6	37.5
High Control (17-20)	2	33.3	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

No real difference is apparent in the degree to which mothers of users and non-users set expectations for achievement and success through diligence.

10. Avoidance of Communication

TABLE 21

DEGREE OF AVOIDANCE OF COMMUNICATION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (7-12)	1	16.7	5	31.2
Medium Control (13-14)	-	-	8	50.0
High Control (15-20)	5	83.3	3	18.8
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

The non-users' scores in this sub-scale ranged from 11 to 18 while the users' scores ranged from 7 to 20, the means being 16.0 and 12.8 respectively. This difference is consistent with the table which shows a stronger tendency for the mother-child relationship of the non-user to be characterized by avoidance of communication than that of the user. That is, the mother of the user permits and encourages her daughter to talk about her anxieties, conflicts, hostilities, and disagreements with parental policies.

11. Inconsiderateness of Husband

TABLE 22

DEGREE OF INCONSIDERATENESS

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (5-12)	2	33.3	6	37.5
Medium Control (13-15)	1	16.7	5	31.3
High Control (16-20)	3	50.0	5	31.3
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

This child-rearing attitude measuring the degree of selfishness and lack of understanding on the part of the husband did not reveal any marked differences between the users and non-users.

12. Suppression of Sex

TABLE 23

DEGREE OF SUPPRESSION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (5-12)	2	33.3	7	43.7
Medium Control (13-14)	-	-	4	25.0
High Control (15-20)	4	66.7	5	31.3
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

While the ranges do not differ in this sub-scale, the table indicates that the mother of the user is less concerned with the suppression of sexual activity and sexual curiosity in her relationship with her child than is the mother of the non-user.

13. Ascendency of Mother

TABLE 24

DEGREE OF ASCENDENCY OF MOTHER

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (6-12)	1	16.7	6	37.5
Medium Control (13-16)	2	33.3	7	43.7
High Control (17-20)	3	50.0	3	18.8
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

This sub-scale measures the extent to which the mother attempts to dominate the family. The mother of the user appears to be less controlling in this dimension than the mother of the non-user as she apparently plays a more subordinate role in the family constellation.

14. Intrusiveness

In terms of respecting their daughter's privacy no real difference between the mothers of users and the mothers of non-users is observable as both are fairly evenly distributed among the various degrees of control.

TABLE 25

DEGREE OF INTRUSIVENESS

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (9-13)	2	33.3	7	43.7
Medium Control (14-15)	2	33.3	4	25.0
High Control (16-20)	2	33.3	5	31.3
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

15. Acceleration of Development

TABLE 26

DEGREE OF ACCELERATION OF DEVELOPMENT

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (10-15)	2	33.3	7	43.7
Medium Control (16-18)	2	33.3	4	25.0
High Control (19-20)	2	33.3	5	31.3
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

This child-rearing attitude failed to differentiate between the two groups as both users and non-users were fairly evenly distributed in terms of degrees of control.

16. Dependency of Mother

TABLE 27

DEGREE OF DEPENDENCY OF MOTHER

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (10-14)	1	16.7	1	50.0
Medium Control (15-16)	1	16.7	4	25.0
High Control (17-20)	4	66.6	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

This table suggest that the mother of the non-user looked to others for security and support to a greater degree than the mother of the user.

In attempting to gain a more complete perspective on the parent-child relationship of the user as opposed to the non-user, the results of the sixteen child-rearing attitudes comprising control have been presented. As stated previously the mothers of non-users were perceived as being more controlling than the mothers of the users. More specifically, those attitudes when there was a difference between the users and non-users were: fostering dependency, seclusion of mother, breaking the will, fear of harming the baby, exclusion of outside influence, deification, avoidance of communication, suppression of sex, ascendancy of mother, dependency of mother. Of the remaining six dimensions there was little or no difference in five of these: suppression of aggression, approval of activity, inconsiderateness of husband, intrusiveness, and acceleration of development. Martyrdom was the only child rearing attitude whereby the mother of the user employed this dimension to a

greater extent than the mother of the non-user, stressing to her child the sacrifices she was making.

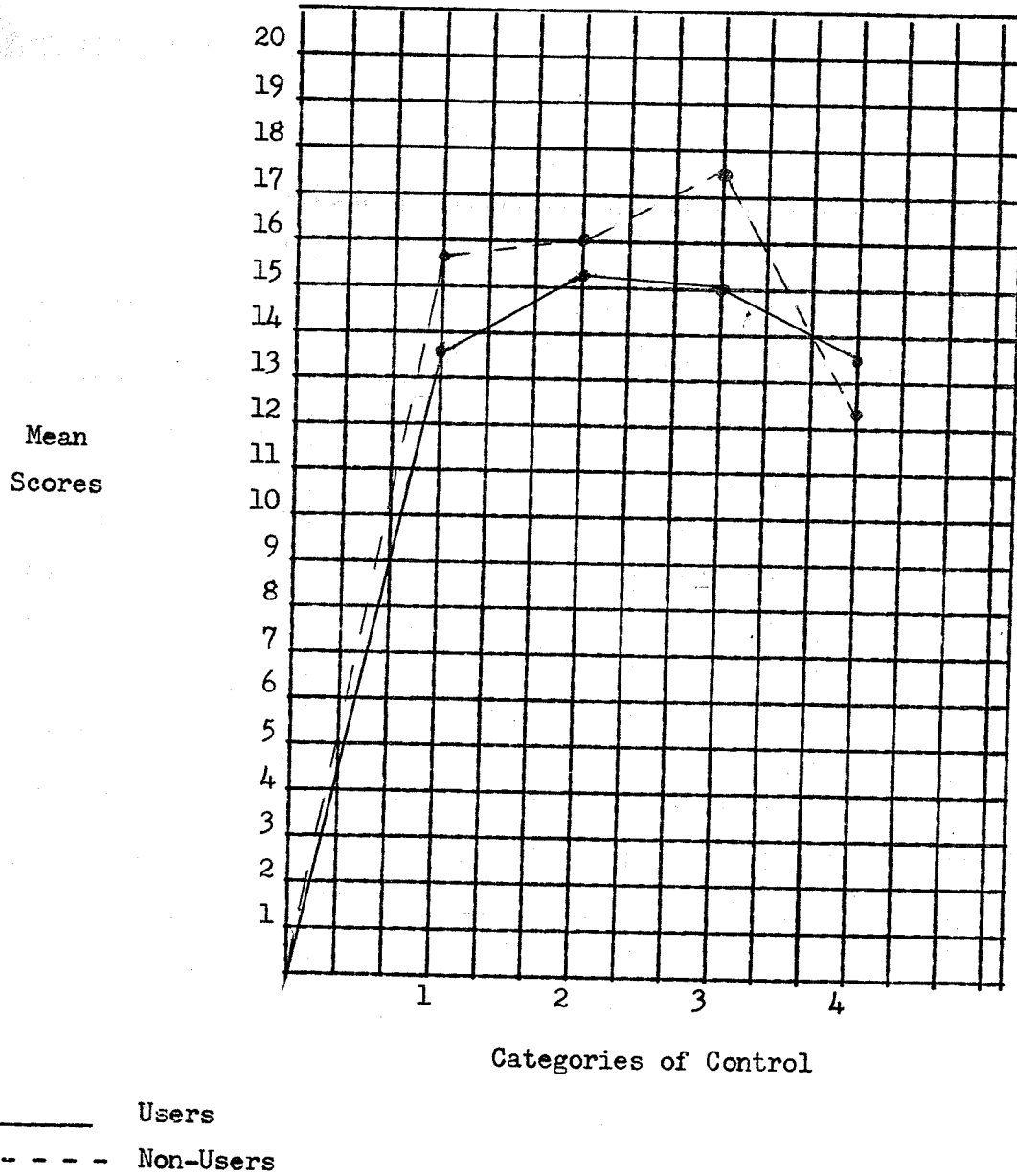
Although the users were consistently less controlled on all but one dimension of the maternal form of the PARI scale, the degree and pattern of control failed to differentiate significantly between the two groups.

PATTERN OF PATERNAL CONTROL

A profile of paternal control appears as Appendix D.

CHART 4

COMPARISON OF MEANS OF THE NON-USER GROUP AND USER GROUP IN THE FOUR CATEGORIES MEASURING DEGREES OF PATERNAL CONTROL



The means for non-users on each of the dimensions of paternal control ranged from 12.2 to 17.5 while those of users ranged from 13.3 to 15.4, suggesting that the former perceived their fathers as being somewhat more controlling.

1. Fostering Dependency

TABLE 28

DEGREE OF FOSTERING DEPENDENCY

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (7-13)	1	25.0	6	37.5
Medium Control (14-16)	1	25.0	6	37.5
High Control (17-20)	2	50.0	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

Scores ranged from 13 to 17 for non-users and from 7 to 20 for users, the means for both groups falling within the medium control range. The frequency distribution table suggests that fathers of the users tend toward the low to medium extreme while fathers of non-users tend toward the high control extreme.

2. Deification

TABLE 29
DEGREE OF DEIFICATION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (9-13)	1	25.0	5	31.3
Medium Control (14-17)	1	25.0	6	37.4
High Control (18-20)	2	50.0	5	31.3
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

A greater percentage of non-users fall into the high control category in terms of this particular child-rearing attitude and idealize or feel compelled to idealize their fathers to a greater extent than the user, although, there is no definite trend in this direction owing to the fact that users appear to be equally distributed over the three degrees of control.

3. Exclusion of Outside Influence

Scores for non-users ranged from 14 to 20 while those for users ranged from 8 to 20. A comparison of means, 17.5 and 15.0 respectively, indicates a higher degree of control on this child-rearing attitude for non-users as opposed to the users. This difference in the ranges and medium as well as the data in Table 30 suggests that the user perceives father as being the final authority to a lesser extent than the non-user.

TABLE 30
DEGREE OF EXCLUSION OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (8-14)	1	25.0	7	43.7
Medium Control (15-16)	1	25.0	3	18.8
High Control (17-20)	2	50.0	6	37.5
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

4. Deception

TABLE 31
DEGREE OF DECEPTION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Control (7-13)	3	75.0	7	43.7
Medium Control (14-16)	-	-	4	25.0
High Control (17-20)	1	25.0	5	31.3
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

Although the differences in the above table are not marked, owing to the even distribution of scores for the users, it is interesting to note that the previous pattern of the user falling into the low category is reversed and that there is a slight tendency for the user to perceive her

father as being more deceptive in his relationship with her.

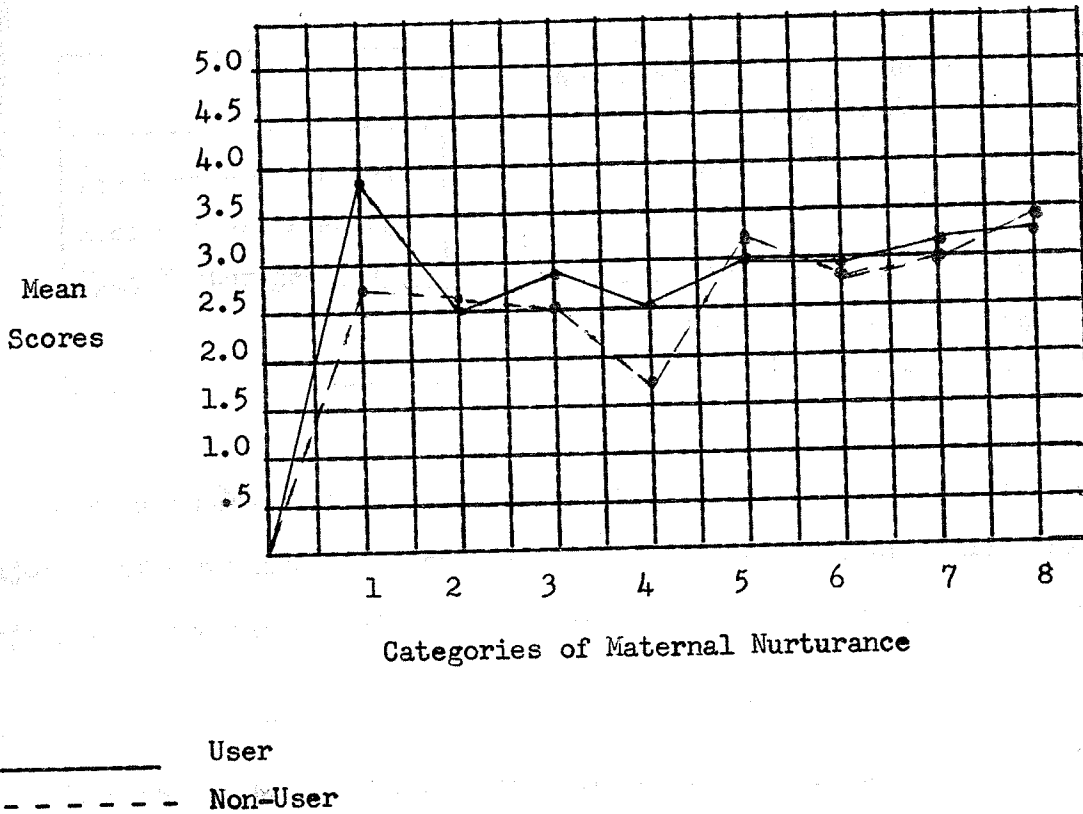
The differences between users and non-users in each of the four paternal control sub-scales cannot be considered significant owing to the small size of the non-user population which did not allow for a true comparison to be made. It is also difficult to delineate a distinct overall pattern for the two groups. However, on three of the sub-scales - fostering dependency, deification, and exclusion of outside influences - non-users generally perceived their fathers as falling within the high control category while the users were fairly evenly distributed among all three categories of control. On one child-rearing attitude, deception, non-users perceived their fathers as falling overwhelmingly into the low control category, in marked contrast to the other findings. On the basis of these findings it can only be stated tentatively that in terms of father-daughter relationships, users, in comparison with non-users, feel less controlled.

PATTERN OF MATERNAL NURTURANCE

A profile of maternal nurturance appears as Appendix E.

CHART 5

COMPARISON OF MEANS OF THE NON-USER GROUP AND USER GROUP ON THE EIGHT NURTURANCE CATEGORIES MEASURING DEGREES OF MATERNAL NURTURANCE



The mean scores for non-users ranged from 1.8 to 3.5 while the range of mean scores for the user group extended from 2.5 to 3.9. In general there appears to be a slight tendency for the users to feel more nurtured in their relationships with their mothers.

1. Affection

TABLE 32
DEGREE OF AFFECTION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-3)	4	66.6	5	31.2
Medium Nurturance (4)	1	16.7	2	12.6
High Nurturance (5)	1	16.7	9	56.2
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

A rather marked difference is apparent in the table above as the majority of non-users fall into the low nurturance category while the majority of the users fall into the high nurturance category.

2. Physical Affection

In view of the fact that users felt their mothers were much more affectionate than did non-users, it is interesting to note that both perceived their mothers as being generally reluctant to express affection physically.

TABLE 33
DEGREE OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1)	2	33.3	4	25.0
Medium Nurturance (2-3)	2	33.3	8	50.0
High Nurturance (4-5)	2	33.3	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

3. Approval

TABLE 34
DEGREE OF APPROVAL

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	3	50.0	6	37.5
Medium Nurturance (3)	2	33.3	4	25.0
High Nurturance (4-5)	1	16.7	6	37.5
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

Although there is no apparent trend among the users, the fact that one-half of the non-users perceived their mothers as showing little approval of them or their behaviour suggests that perhaps the mothers of users were generally more approving. However, on the whole, the mothers of both users and non-users did not approve of their daughters.

4. Sharing Experience

TABLE 35

DEGREE OF SHARING OF EXPERIENCE

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	4	66.6	7	43.7
Medium Nurturance (3)	1	16.7	5	31.3
High Nurturance (4-5)	1	16.7	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

In spite of the slight tendency for the mother-child relationship of the user to be characterized by a greater sharing of experience both relationships appear to involve little discussion of personal feelings and experiences.

5. Concrete Giving

TABLE 36

DEGREE OF CONCRETE GIVING

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	2	33.3	5	31.2
Medium Nurturance (3)	1	16.7	4	25.0
High Nurturance (4-5)	3	50.0	7	43.8
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

Both users and non-users perceived their mothers as being fairly generous in the provision of things beyond the necessary requirements of life although often denying them many of the extras they felt they should have.

6. Encouragement

TABLE 37

DEGREE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1)	1	16.7	4	25.0
Medium Nurturance (2-3)	3	50.0	6	37.5
High Nurturance (4-5)	2	33.3	6	37.5
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

This particular child-rearing attitude did not clearly differentiate between the two groups as mothers of both users and non-users were perceived as offering a moderate to high degree of encouragement.

7. Trust

TABLE 38
DEGREE OF TRUST

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	3	50.0	5	31.2
Medium Nurturance (3-4)	1	16.7	9	56.2
High Nurturance (5)	2	33.3	2	12.6
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

The fact that one-half of the non-users fall within the low nurturance category more or less negates the fact that a slightly higher percentage of the non-users as opposed to the users fall within the high nurturance category. The high percentage of users as opposed to non-users in the medium category hints at the possibility that users perceive their mothers as being more trusting than do the non-users.

8. Security

TABLE 39
DEGREE OF SECURITY

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-3)	2	33.3	6	37.5
Medium Nurturance (4)	3	50.0	6	37.5
High Nurturance (5)	1	16.7	4	25.0
TOTAL	6	100%	16	100%

The distributions in this particular dimension of maternal nurturance did not clearly differentiate between the users and non-users.

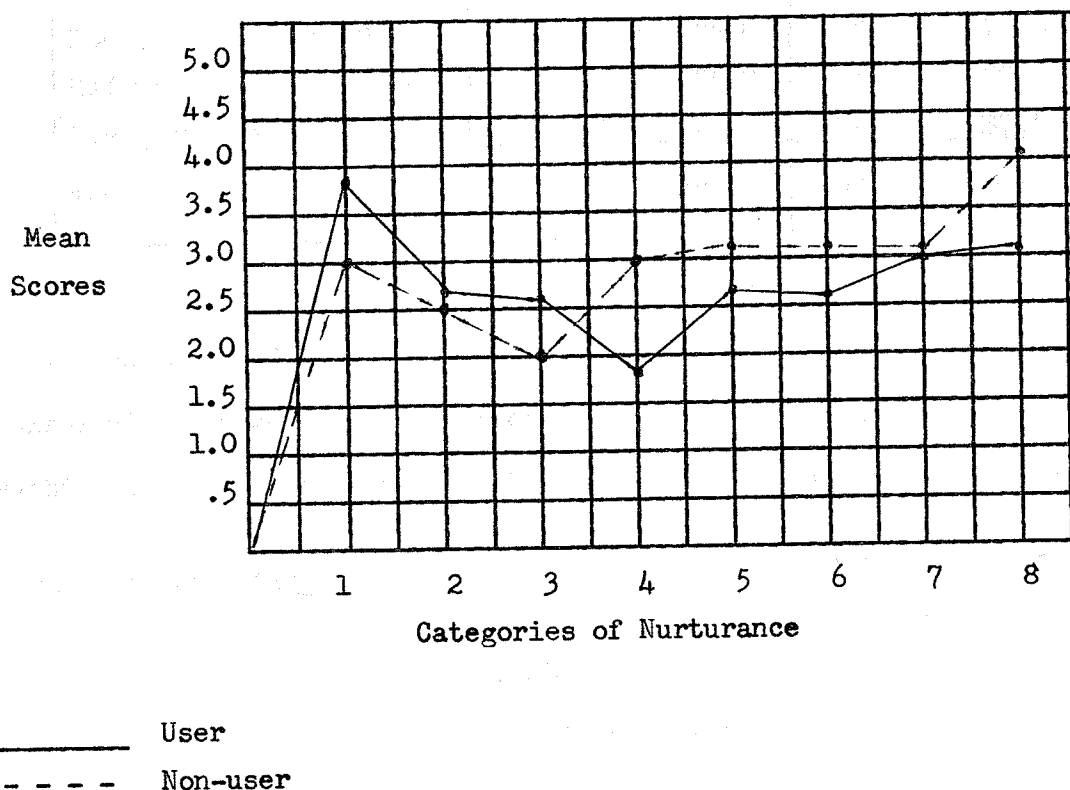
In summary, there is little appreciable difference between the users and non-users in terms of perceived maternal nurturance. The chart indicating the comparison of mean scores revealed that while the mean scores for the user group were slightly higher than those for the non-user group, the differences were not notable and both groups generally perceived their mothers as providing a low to medium degree of nurturance. The frequency distribution tables constructed and analyzed for each dimension of maternal nurturance were consistent with these findings. On only one dimension - the degree of affection - was there an identifiable difference, with users perceiving their mothers as being much more affectionate.

PATTERN OF PATERNAL NURTURANCE

A profile of paternal nurturance appears as Appendix F.

CHART 6

COMPARISON OF MEANS OF THE NON-USER GROUP AND USER GROUP ON THE EIGHT NURTURANCE CATEGORIES MEASURING DEGREES OF PATERNAL NURTURANCE



Means for the non-user group ranged from 2.0 to 4.0 while the range of mean scores for the user group extended from 1.9 to 3.8. Although the ranges are similar, the graph reveals that the non-users were more nurtured in five dimensions of the scale whereas users were more nurtured in terms of only three dimensions.

1. Affection

TABLE 40

DEGREE OF AFFECTION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	1	25.0	2	12.5
Medium Nurturance (3-4)	3	75.0	8	50.0
High Nurturance (5)	-	-	6	37.5
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

It should be noted that not one of the non-users perceived their fathers as displaying a high degree of affection toward them whereas slightly over one-third of the users perceived their fathers as being highly affectionate.

2. Physical Affection

TABLE 41

DEGREE OF PHYSICAL AFFECTION

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1)	1	25.0	5	31.2
Medium Nurturance (2-3)	2	50.0	6	37.6
High Nurturance (4-5)	1	25.0	5	31.2
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

Consistent with the previous finding is the fact that fathers of users appear to be slightly more physically affectionate than their non-user counterparts.

3. Approval

TABLE 42
DEGREE OF APPROVAL

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1)	2	50.0	4	25.0
Medium Nurturance (2-3)	1	25.0	7	43.7
High Nurturance (4-5)	1	25.0	5	31.3
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

Although the table indicates a slightly greater percentage of users felt their fathers approved of them and their activities, for the most part, the perceived degree of approval was low.

4. Sharing of Experience

TABLE 43
DEGREE OF SHARING OF EXPERIENCES

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1)	1	25.0	9	56.2
Medium Nurturance (2)	1	25.0	4	25.0
High Nurturance (3-5)	2	50.0	3	18.8
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

The table reveals that users perceived their fathers as sharing fewer experiences with them than did the non-users.

5. Concrete Giving

In contrast to the mother-daughter relationship wherein the mothers of users were perceived as being quite generous, the fathers of the users were perceived as being less generous than the fathers of non-users.

TABLE 44
DEGREE OF CONCRETE GIVING

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	1	25.0	7	43.8
Medium Nurturance (3)	1	25.0	3	18.8
High Nurturance (4-5)	2	50.0	6	37.4
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

6. Encouragement

TABLE 45
DEGREE OF ENCOURAGEMENT

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1)	-	-	3	18.8
Medium Nurturance (2-3)	2	50.0	9	56.2
High Nurturance (4-5)	2	50.0	4	25.0
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

These findings tend to suggest that the fathers of non-users were more encouraging than the fathers of users.

7. Trust

TABLE 46
DEGREE OF TRUST

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	2	50.0	5	31.2
Medium Nurturance (3)	-	-	6	37.5
High Nurturance (4-5)	2	50.0	5	31.2
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

The small size of the non-user sample makes interpretation virtually impossible owing to the 50-50 split among the non-users and the equal distribution among the user population.

8. Security

TABLE 47

DEGREE OF SECURITY

	Non-Users		Users	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low Nurturance (1-2)	-	-	5	31.2
Medium Nurturance (3-4)	3	75.0	7	43.8
High Nurturance (5)	1	25.0	4	25.0
TOTAL	4	100%	16	100%

Although the same percentage of users and non-users fell within the high nurturance category the fact that not one of the non-users fell within the low category implies that the non-users experienced more security in their relationships with their fathers than did the users.

In summary, there is little difference between users and non-users in terms of perceived paternal nurturance owing to the extremely small size of the non-user sample. The chart indicating the comparison of mean scores and the frequency tables revealed that users felt slightly more nurtured in terms of affection, physical affection, and approval, and less nurtured in terms of sharing of experiences, concrete giving, encouragement, trust, and security.

PATTERN OF MATERNAL AND PATERNAL NURTURANCE AND CONTROL WITHIN
THE NON-USER AND USER GROUPS

It was difficult to compare the pattern of maternal and paternal control within the user group as opposed to that of the non-user group because the factor analysis for the maternal and paternal control scales were different. However, the degree of nurturance as illustrated in the following two graphs indicates that the father of the user tends to be more nurturing than his spouse while the mother of the non-user tended to be more nurturing than the father.

CHART 7

COMPARISON OF MEANS OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS WITHIN NON-USER
GROUP IN THE EIGHT CATEGORIES MEASURING DEGREE OF NURTURANCE

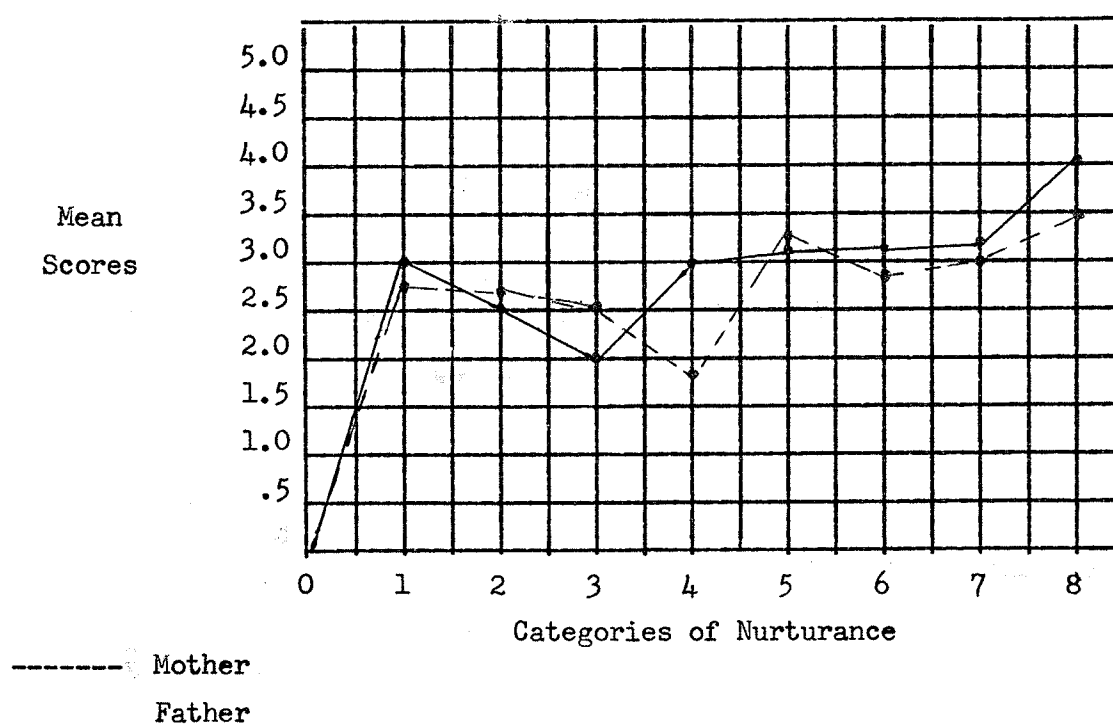
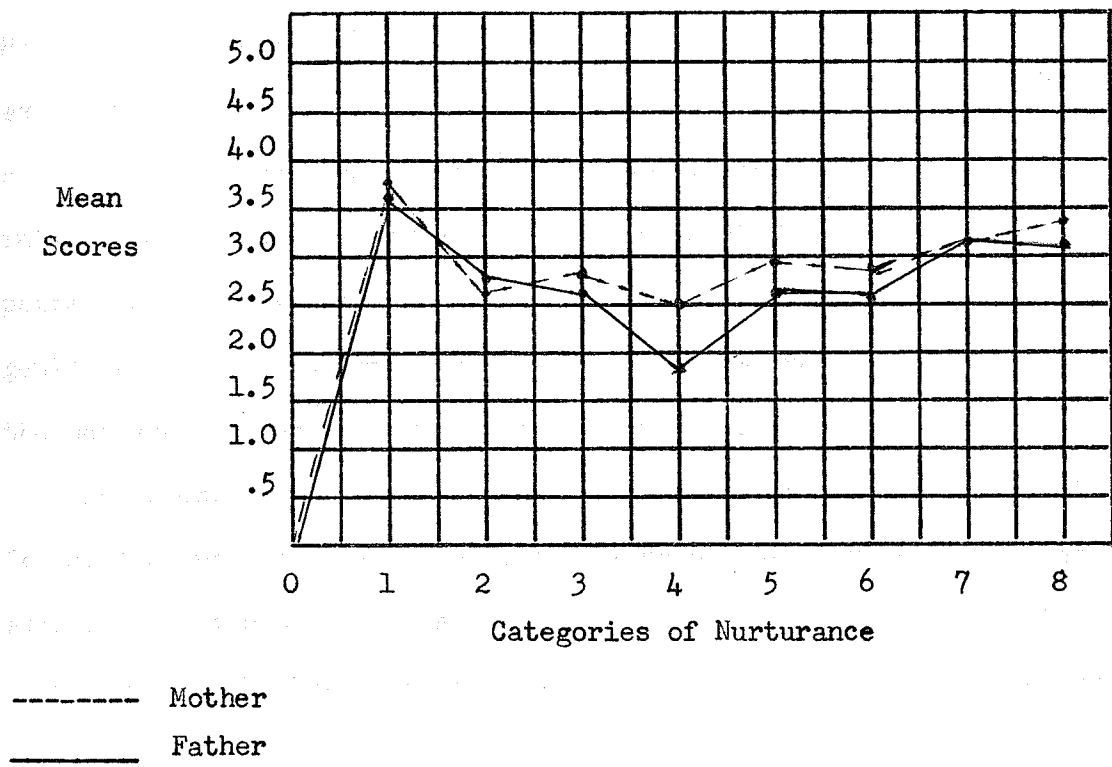


CHART 8

COMPARISON OF MEANS OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS WITHIN USER GROUP
IN THE EIGHT CATEGORIES MEASURING DEGREE OF NURTURANCE



The administration of the Parental Attitude Research Instrument and the Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scales failed to clearly differentiate between the user and the non-user groups in terms of the degree and pattern of perceived parental control and nurturance. In general the users tend to be less controlled by both parents, whereas both groups perceived their parents as providing a low degree of nurturance.

Chapter V

Conclusion

Those girls who were admitted to Marymount School between the period of May 1, 1970 - December 31, 1970 inclusive were studied for the purpose of examining the nature of the parent-child relationships in terms of perceived parental nurturance and control. More specifically, the researchers were interested in determining whether there were differences in the degree and pattern of perceived control and nurturance in those who had used illusogenic drugs prior to admission and those who had not used drugs. In addition, the pattern of drug usage was also a primary concern.

In selecting the sample from Marymount, a residential treatment centre for adolescent girls, an assumption was made that there would already exist some dysfunctioning in the parent-child relationships of most of the girls, regardless of whether they had used drugs. However, it still remained relevant to determine if there were any differences in the parent-child relationships between the two groups.

A structured questionnaire, as the main tool of research, was administered individually and in small groups of two to three, depending on the girl's intellectual capacity and/or behavioural problem. Four basic areas were covered in the questionnaire: pattern of drug usage, identifying information, family constellation, and parent-child relationships. The completed questionnaires were analyzed and the data were presented and discussed in Chapter IV.

In general, the analysis of the data revealed very little differences in the parent-child relationships between the user group and the non-user group. This was not surprising in light of the initial assumption made. However.

there is a slight tendency for the drug user to perceive her parents as being less controlling and more nurturing than did the non-user. As well, the data gathered on identifying information and family constellation for the most part did not differentiate significantly between the two groups. In addition, there was little consistency in the pattern of drug use.

More specifically, in the analysis of our data on the pattern of drug use, it was found that the majority of girls had used drugs six or more times for a period of less than one year. Solvents were used most often, followed by hallucinogens, and although there was a general tendency for the girls to increase the dosage over time, there was little tendency to turn to harder drugs or to increase the rate of usage. Drugs were used primarily in the company of others; yet actual peer pressure did not appear to be the major factor in either beginning or continuing to use drugs as escape and curiosity were cited as reasons for turning to drugs while enjoyment accounted for their continuing usage. These findings suggest that where drugs were readily available, as in the case of solvents, and where the norms of one's peer group supported such behaviour, drug use for this group became an acceptable activity.

In an attempt to obtain a more complete picture of our general population, data pertaining to general identifying characteristics and family background were analyzed for differences and similarities. The analysis of our data revealed that variables such as age, religion, ethnicity, country of parents' origin, place of residence, and the like told us virtually nothing of importance as the majority in both groups were found to be in their early teens, Protestant, of mixed ethnic origin, and residents of Metropolitan Winnipeg.

Analysis of the data on family background suggested an overall pattern of instability as large single parent low income families appeared to be the norm

for both the user and non-user groups.

On the assumption that the majority of our sample had experienced some form of family dysfunctioning culminating in their placement at Marymount, it was not surprising to find that the majority of both users and non-users were not living with both natural parents. The fact that most non-users were living with neither of their natural parents while the largest proportion of drug users continued to reside with one or both natural parents, raises the possibility that placement away from home in a foster home or private placement relieved the non-user of much of the emotional strain she was experiencing while pressures remained on the user who might have turned to drugs as a means of coping. This is mere conjecture, however, as research amply documents the harmful consequences of frequent placements outside the home.

It was significant to note that the predominant reason for absence of the parent among users was divorce, separation or desertion. In contrast, among non-users death was given as the primary reason for the parents' absence from the home, suggesting that for this group breaks occasioned by separation or divorce were more closely associated with drug use than actual loss of a parent. It is possible that the strain emanating from the marital conflict may have pervaded the entire family system over a relatively long period of time, subjecting the child to economic hardships, loss of affectional relationships, and inadequate socialization. Unable to cope with these numerous stresses, and supported by their peers, the adolescents in our sample may have come to rely on drugs as a means of coping.

Inadequate incomes, absence of a parent through either desertion or death, with the added complication of the child's placement outside the home, necessarily had an impact on the nature of the parent-child relationships. To

reiterate, the findings failed to clearly differentiate between the user and the non-user groups in terms of the degree and pattern of perceived parental control and nurturance. In general, there was a tendency for the users to be consistently less controlled by both parents. On only two dimensions were there identifiable differences; mothers of users were much more likely to assume the martyr role while fathers of users were more likely to resort to deception in their relationships with their daughters. Both groups perceived their mothers and fathers as providing a low to medium degree of nurturance. On only one dimension - the degree of maternal affection - was there an identifiable difference with users perceiving their mothers as being much more affectionate. Within each group, the fathers of users were perceived as being more nurturing than the mothers while among the non-users, mothers were perceived as providing a higher level of nurturance.

The parent-child interaction classification developed by Schaefer and Bell delineated four basic patterns based on the degree of parental control and nurturance - the overprotective pattern characterized by high control and high nurturance; the ignoring pattern characterized by low control and low nurturance; the accepting pattern marked by low control and high nurturance; the rejecting pattern based on high control and low nurturance.

Although the parent-child interaction patterns noted in the user and non-user groups do not directly coincide with the four patterns outlined, the non-user group tends toward the rejecting pattern; the user group tends toward the ignoring pattern. The former is characterized by an unwillingness on the part of the parents to respect the adolescent's increasing need for autonomy. The latter does not provide for feelings of high self-esteem. In the absence of any conclusive findings in terms of parental control and nurturance, it is

not possible to account for why one group of girls at Marymount had turned to drugs other than to speculate that this particular group of non-users might have been reacting primarily to authority and the symbols of authority while the users in our sample may have been reacting primarily to feelings of worthlessness.

From the preceding summary of findings, it can be seen that no specific conclusions can be drawn from the data. A variety of reasons account for this, the first of which is related to the sample. The nature of the institution is such that girls are referred there for a delinquent and/or behavioural problem. Therefore, these girls are not representative of the total adolescent population and the results obtained cannot be generalized beyond the institutional setting.

In addition, the small size of the sample which was comprised of twenty-four girls, including six non-users and eighteen users, rendered it nearly impossible to identify similarities and differences between the two groups.

An additional factor affecting the significance of our data concerned our questionnaire. During the pre-test it became apparent that the girls were experiencing difficulty in answering many of the questions, especially those comprising the PARI Scale and the Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scales. This was attributed to the fact that the questions were of a fairly sophisticated nature. In order to offset this difficulty, it was decided to administer the questionnaire on a more individualized basis which would allow the interviewer to clarify and interpret questions which the girls were unable to comprehend. However, even with this added change, the intellectual capacity of many of the girls prevented them from responding to a number of questions which were meaningless and irrelevant to their own particular situation.

The difficulty in obtaining a consistent pattern of drug use was related to the definition of "drug user" which was employed and also ambiguity in classifying what constituted a hard or soft drug. Much of the literature on drugs indicates that solvents do not fall easily into any one category, thereby obscuring our results since solvents made up the largest portion of drugs used.

An added limitation of our study was the varying length of time some of the parents were out of the home; some being absent for several years prior to their daughter's admission to Marymount School. This would obviously distort the girl's memory of the parent-child relationships. As well, a large number of the girls were frequently absent from the home.

In scoring the nurturance and control scales, no attempt was made to determine what constituted a "normal" score in terms of high, medium, or low. Scores were ranged according to what was obtained and not compared to a norm. For example, even though the drug user scored higher on "physical affection" than did the non-user and in comparison she was more nurtured, it was erroneous to say that she was highly nurtured.

In our study we chose to explore only the parent-child relationships as a factor in adolescent drug use. Some further consideration should be given to exploration of total family interaction, including not only parent and child but also the spouse system and sibling relationship as well.

Because of our particular interest as social workers in the parent-child relationships, we did not consider other variables such as the influence of peer group pressures, societal pressures, and the emergence of a "new youth culture" as determinants in drug usage. A study focusing on these dimensions could possibly provide added value to the understanding of the drug phenomenon.

Although we recognize that our study lacked statistically significant information, this does not negate the value of further research in this area. In this regard, some recommendations might be to employ a more detailed method of data collection. Perhaps questionnaires could be administered to both child and parent, then a comparison made of the similarities and differences. Some form of personal interviewing might add to the reliability of the responses.

For the purposes of further research, a more representative sample would have to be considered. A larger population containing both an experimental group as well as a controlled group would be more meaningful. Caution should be taken in using a sample within an institution as it severely limits any generalizations to the total population.

The importance of further research into the adolescent drug problem cannot be overstated. It is becoming increasingly apparent that a large portion of the young people are turning to drugs as a means of escaping reality and that untold damage, both physically and mentally, can be done.

Knowledge and understanding of the problem has to precede early case finding and prevention and this can only be achieved through further study in this area. Social Workers, psychiatrists, and educators, as primary agents in helping people in need, must be made more aware of the milieu in which the individual interacts and the dynamic forces acting upon him that precipitate deviant behaviour.

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APPENDIX A

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please read the questions carefully and answer them as accurately as possible, according to your situation BEFORE coming to Marymount. It is very important that you try to answer ALL the questions.

1. How long have you been in Marymount? _____ months.
2. How old are you? _____ years.
3. What is your religion? Check the appropriate space.
Protestant _____
Catholic _____
Other (please specify) _____
4. What is your Ethnic origin? Check the appropriate space.
English _____
French _____
Indian _____
Ukrainian _____
Other (please specify) _____
5. Were your parents born in Canada?
Yes _____ No _____
6. At the time you came to Marymount, did your parents live in:
a city _____
a town _____
a farm _____
a reservation _____
7. My parents total income was:
under \$3500 _____
\$3500-\$5000 _____
\$5000-\$7500 _____
over \$10,000 _____
8. My mother was usually employed:
full time _____
part time _____
not at all _____
9. My father was usually employed?
Yes _____ No _____
10. If he was employed what was his occupation? _____

11. What education has your father completed?
none _____
elementary school _____
high school _____
higher education _____
12. What education has your mother completed?
none _____
elementary school _____
high school _____
higher education _____
13. Before coming into Marymound, were you living with both of your natural parents?
Yes _____ No _____
14. If the above answer was NO, were you living with your:
mother _____
father _____
mother and stepfather _____
father and stepmother _____
neither of my natural parents _____
15. If you were living with only one of your natural parents, why was the other absent?
death _____
desertion _____
divorce _____
other (please specify) _____
16. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
brothers _____
sisters _____
17. Besides your parents and your brothers and sisters, is there any other relative living in your house?
Yes _____ No _____
18. If the above answer is YES, who is living with you?

19. Have you ever lived away from home?
Yes _____ No _____
20. If YES, with whom?
relatives _____
foster parents _____
other institution _____
other (please specify) _____

21. For how long did you live away from home? _____ months.

22. What were the circumstances?

23. Was this just before coming into Marymount?

Yes _____ No _____

24. If NO, when was it? _____

25. Have you ever used drugs, before coming into Marymount?

Yes _____ No _____

26. If NO, do not answer any of the following questions.

If YES, for how long were you using drugs before coming to Marymount?

_____ weeks
_____ months
_____ years

27. Which of the following drugs have you used?

_____ Sedatives and Hypnotics (eg. barbiturates, tranquilizers, bromides)
_____ Stimulants (eg. Amphetamines, Benzedrine, Methedrine, cocaine)
_____ Psychedelics and Hallucinogens (eg. LSD, Marijuana, Mescaline, STP, DMT, DET, MDA)
_____ Opiate Narcotics (eg. Opium, Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, Demerol)
_____ Volatile Solvents (eg. glue, gasoline, nail polish, spray cans, cleaning fluid)

28. Which did you use the most often? _____

29. How often did you use this drug?

_____ once
_____ 3-5 times
_____ 6 or more times

30. Did you take it regularly? How many times per:

_____ days
_____ weeks
_____ months

31. Did you tend to take more each time?

Yes _____ No _____

32. Did you tend to take drugs by yourself _____ and/or in the company of others? _____

33. How did you take the drug?

_____ swallow
_____ smoke
_____ pop
_____ mainline
_____ sniff

34. Why did you start taking drugs?

35. Why did you continue taking them?

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|-----|--|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | It's best for the child if he never gets started wondering whether his mother's views are right. | A | a | d | D |
| 11. | More parents should teach their children to have unquestioning loyalty to them. | A | a | d | D |
| 12. | A child should be taught to avoid fighting no matter what happens. | A | a | d | D |
| 13. | One of the worst things about taking care of a home is a woman feels that she can't get out. | A | a | d | D |
| 14. | Parents should adjust to the children some rather than always expecting the children to adjust to the parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 15. | There are so many things a child has to learn in life there is no excuse for him sitting around with time on his hands. | A | a | d | D |
| 16. | If you let children talk about their troubles they end up complaining even more. | A | a | d | D |
| 17. | Mothers would do their job better with the children if fathers were more kind. | A | a | d | D |
| 18. | A young child should be protected from hearing about sex. | A | a | d | D |
| 19. | If a mother doesn't go ahead and make rules for the home the children and husband will get into troubles they don't need to. | A | a | d | D |
| 20. | A mother should make it her business to know everything her children are thinking. | A | a | d | D |
| 21. | Children would be happier and better behaved if parents would show an interest in their affairs. | A | a | d | D |
| 22. | Most children are toilet-trained by 15 months of age. | A | a | d | D |
| 23. | There is nothing worse for a young mother than being alone while going through her first experience with a baby. | A | a | d | D |
| 24. | Children should be encouraged to tell their parents about it whenever they feel family rules are unreasonable. | A | a | d | D |

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| 25. | A mother should do her best to avoid any disappointment for her child. | A | a | d | D |
| 26. | The woman who wants lots of parties seldom makes a good mother. | A | a | d | D |
| 27. | It is frequently necessary to drive the mischief out of a child before he will behave. | A | a | d | D |
| 28. | A mother must expect to give up her own happiness for that of her child. | A | a | d | D |
| 29. | All young mothers are afraid of their awkwardness in handling and holding the baby. | A | a | d | D |
| 30. | Sometimes it's necessary for a wife to tell off her husband in order to get her rights. | A | a | d | D |
| 31. | Strict discipline develops a fine strong character. | A | a | d | D |
| 32. | Mothers very often feel that they can't stand their children a moment longer. | A | a | d | D |
| 33. | A parent should never be made to look wrong in a child's eyes. | A | a | d | D |
| 34. | The child should be taught to revere his parents above all other grown-ups. | A | a | d | D |
| 35. | A child should be taught to always come to his parents or teachers rather than fight when he is in trouble. | A | a | d | D |
| 36. | Having to be with children all the time gives a woman the feeling her wings have been clipped. | A | a | d | D |
| 37. | Parents must earn the respect of their children by the way they act. | A | a | d | D |
| 38. | Children who don't try hard for success will feel they have missed out on things later on. | A | a | d | D |
| 39. | Parents who start a child talking about his worries don't realize that sometimes it's better to just leave well enough alone. | A | a | d | D |
| 40. | Husbands could do their part if they were less selfish. | A | a | d | D |

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| 41. | It is very important that young boys and girls not be allowed to see each other completely undressed. | A | a | d | D |
| 42. | Children and husbands do better when the mother is strong enough to settle most of the problems. | A | a | d | D |
| 43. | A child should never keep a secret from his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 44. | Laughing at children's jokes and telling children jokes makes things go more smoothly. | A | a | d | D |
| 45. | The sooner a child learns to walk the better he's trained. | A | a | d | D |
| 46. | It isn't fair that a woman has to bear just about all the burden of raising children by herself. | A | a | d | D |
| 47. | A child has a right to his own point of view and ought to be allowed to express it. | A | a | d | D |
| 48. | A child should be protected from jobs which might be too tiring or hard for him. | A | a | d | D |
| 49. | A woman has to choose between having a well run home and hobnobbing around with neighbors and friends. | A | a | d | D |
| 50. | A wise parent will teach a child early just who is boss. | A | a | d | D |
| 51. | Few women get the gratitude they deserve for all they have done for their children. | A | a | d | D |
| 52. | Mothers never stop blaming themselves if their babies are injured in accidents. | A | a | d | D |
| 53. | No matter how well a married couple love one another, there are always differences which cause irritation and lead to argument. | A | a | d | D |
| 54. | Children who are held to firm rules grow up to be the best adults. | A | a | d | D |
| 55. | It's a rare mother who can be sweet and even-tempered with her children all day. | A | a | d | D |
| 56. | Children should never learn things outside the home which make them doubt their parents' ideas. | A | a | d | D |

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| 57. | A child soon learns that there is no greater wisdom than that of his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 58. | There is no good excuse for a child hitting another child. | A | a | d | D |
| 59. | Most young mothers are bothered more by the feeling of being shut up in the home than by anything else. | A | a | d | D |
| 60. | Children are too often asked to do all the compromising and adjustment and that is not fair. | A | a | d | D |
| 61. | Parents should teach their children that the best way to get ahead is to keep busy and not waste time. | A | a | d | D |
| 62. | Children pester you with all their little upsets if you aren't careful from the first. | A | a | d | D |
| 63. | When a mother doesn't do a good job with the children it's probably because the father doesn't do his part around the home. | A | a | d | D |
| 64. | Children who take part in sex play become sex criminals when they grow up. | A | a | d | D |
| 65. | A mother had to do the planning because she is the one who knows what's going on in the home. | A | a | d | D |
| 66. | An alert parent should try to learn all her child's thoughts | A | a | d | D |
| 67. | Parents who are interested in hearing about their children's parties, dates, and fun help them grow up right. | A | a | d | D |
| 68. | The earlier a child is weaned from its emotional ties to its parents the better it will handle its own problems. | A | a | d | D |
| 69. | A wise woman will do anything to avoid being by herself before and after a baby. | A | a | d | D |
| 70. | A child's ideas should be seriously considered in making family decisions. | A | a | d | D |
| 71. | Parents should know better than to allow their children to be exposed to difficult situations. | A | a | d | D |

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| 72. | Too many women forget that a mother's place is in the home. | A | a | d | D |
| 73. | Children need some of the natural meanness taken out of them. | A | a | d | D |
| 74. | Children should be more considerate of their mothers since their mothers suffer so much for them. | A | a | d | D |
| 75. | Most mothers are fearful that they may hurt their babies in handling them. | A | a | d | D |
| 76. | There are some things which just can't be settled by a mild discussion. | A | a | d | D |
| 77. | Most children should have more discipline than they get. | A | a | d | D |
| 78. | Raising children is a nerve wracking job. | A | a | d | D |
| 79. | The child should not question the thinking of his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 80. | Parents deserve the highest esteem and regard of their children. | A | a | d | D |
| 81. | Children should not be encouraged to box or wrestle because it often leads to trouble or injury. | A | a | d | D |
| 82. | One of the bad things about raising children is that you aren't free enough of the time to do just as you like. | A | a | d | D |
| 83. | As much as is reasonable a parent should try to treat a child as an equal. | A | a | d | D |
| 84. | A child who is "on the go" all the time will most likely be happy. | A | a | d | D |
| 85. | If a child has upset feelings it is best to leave him alone and not make it look serious. | A | a | d | D |
| 86. | If mothers could get their wishes they would most often ask that the husband be more understanding. | A | a | d | D |
| 87. | Sex is one of the greatest problems to be contended with in children. | A | a | d | D |

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| 88. | The whole family does fine if the mother puts her shoulders to the wheel and takes charge of things. | A | a | d | D |
| 89. | A mother has the right to know everything going on in her child's life because her child is part of her. | A | a | d | D |
| 90. | If parents would have fun with their children, the children would be more apt to take their advice. | A | a | d | D |
| 91. | A mother should make an effort to get her child toilet-trained at the earliest possible time. | A | a | d | D |
| 92. | Most women need more time than they are given to rest up in the home after going through childbirth. | A | a | d | D |
| 93. | When a child is in trouble he ought to know he won't be punished for talking about it with his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 94. | Children should be kept away from all hard jobs which might be discouraging. | A | a | d | D |
| 95. | A good mother will find enough social life within the family. | A | a | d | D |
| 96. | It is sometimes necessary for the parents to break the child's will. | A | a | d | D |
| 97. | Mothers sacrifice almost all their own fun for their children. | A | a | d | D |
| 98. | A mother's greatest fear is that in a forgetful moment she might let something bad happen to the baby. | A | a | d | D |
| 99. | It's natural to have quarrels when two people who both have minds of their own get married. | A | a | d | D |
| 100. | Children are actually happier under strict training. | A | a | d | D |
| 101. | It's natural for a mother to "blow her top" when children are selfish and demanding. | A | a | d | D |
| 102. | There is nothing worse than letting a child hear criticisms of his mother. | A | a | d | D |
| 103. | Loyalty to parents comes before anything else. | A | a | d | D |

104. Most parents prefer a quiet child to a "scrappy" one. A a d D
105. A young mother feels "held down" because there are lots of things she wants to do while she is young. A a d D
106. There is no reason parents should have their own way all the time, any more than that children should have their own way all the time. A a d D
107. The sooner a child learns that a wasted minute is lost forever the better off he will be. A a d D
108. The trouble with giving attention to children's problems is they usually just make up a lot of stories to keep you interested. A a d D
109. Few men realize that a mother needs some fun in life too. A a d D
110. There is usually something wrong with a child who asks a lot of questions about sex. A a d D
111. A married woman knows that she will have to take the lead in family matters. A a d D
112. It is a mother's duty to make sure she knows her child's innermost thoughts. A a d D
113. When you do things together children feel close to you and can talk easier. A a d D
114. A child should be weaned away from the bottle or breast as soon as possible. A a d D
115. Taking care of a small baby is something no woman should be expected to do by herself. A a d D

1. AFFECTION I

Please place an X in the space which best represents the degree of affection which your father and your mother felt for you.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
This parent felt little affection for me. Raising me was a social requirement only.	1. _____	1. _____
This parent probably felt some affection for me but I often was uncertain of it.	2. _____	2. _____
This parent definitely felt some affection for me but it was not strong nor often expressed.	3. _____	3. _____
This parent felt a fairly strong affection for me which I was certain of most of the time. There were times though when I wished to be reassured.	4. _____	4. _____
This parent felt a strong affection for me, and rarely did I feel uncertain of it.	5. _____	5. _____

2. AFFECTION II

Please place an X in the space which best represents the degree of affection which was physically expressed toward you by your father and your mother. Physically-expressed affection would include kissing, hugging, holding hands, holding on his (her) lap, stroking, etc.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
This parent rarely showed any physical signs of affection.	1. _____	1. _____
This parent occasionally expressed affection physically but, generally speaking, was reluctant to do so.	2. _____	2. _____
This parent fairly often expressed physical affection.	3. _____	3. _____
This parent quite often expressed physical affection.	4. _____	4. _____
This parent was highly affectionate physically.	5. _____	5. _____

3. APPROVAL

Please place an X in the space which best represents the degree of approval of you which your father and your mother felt.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
This parent rarely seemed to approve of me or the things I did.	1. _____	1. _____
This parent occasionally seemed to approve of me or the things I did, but in general, there was clear disapproval.	2. _____	2. _____
This parent sometimes approved of me or the things I did, but at times there was clear disapproval.	3. _____	3. _____
This parent usually showed approval of me or the things I did, and only rarely was there clear disapproval.	4. _____	4. _____
This parent almost always seemed to approve of me or the things I did; it is difficult to recall any clear disapproval.	5. _____	5. _____

4. SHARING OF EXPERIENCE

Please place an X in the space which best represents the degree to which you and your father and your mother discussed personal feelings and experiences with each other.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
There was little discussion of personal feelings and experiences between this parent and me.	1. _____	1. _____
Occasionally there were discussions of personal feelings and experiences between this parent and me, but mostly we kept these matters to ourselves.	2. _____	2. _____
Personal feelings and experiences were often discussed between this parent and me but just as often we kept these matters to ourselves.	3. _____	3. _____
Personal feelings and experiences were usually discussed between this parent and me and only occasionally did it seem necessary to keep matters to ourselves.	4. _____	4. _____
There was an almost complete freedom of discussion of personal feelings and experiences between this parent and me; I rarely felt that a matter could not be discussed.	5. _____	5. _____

5. CONCRETE GIVING

Please place an X in the space which best represents the amount of concrete giving (eg. gifts, money, clothing) done by your father and your mother.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
This parent rarely gave me things beyond the minimum necessary to meet everyday requirements of living.	1. _____	1. _____
This parent occasionally gave me things beyond the necessary requirements of living only on special occasions like birthdays.	2. _____	2. _____
This parent was fairly generous in giving me things beyond the necessary requirements of living, but many times I was denied extra things I felt I should have.	3. _____	3. _____
This parent was quite generous in giving me things beyond the necessary requirements of living and only occasionally was I denied extra things I felt I should have.	4. _____	4. _____
This parent was extremely generous in giving me things beyond the necessary requirements of living and only rarely was I denied things I felt I should have.	5. _____	5. _____

6. ENCOURAGEMENT

Please place an X in the space which best represents the amount of positive encouragement which your father and your mother expressed in your attempts to meet responsibilities in school, around the home, in social relationships, etc., or in pursuing personal interests such as sports, hobbies, clubs, etc.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
This parent rarely expressed any positive encouragement in my attempts to meet responsibilities or in my pursuits of personal interests.	1. _____	1. _____
This parent occasionally expressed positive encouragement in my attempts to meet responsibilities or in my pursuit of personal interests, but I was usually left too much on my own.	2. _____	2. _____
This parent fairly often expressed positive encouragement in my responsibilities or in my pursuit of personal interests, but occasionally I was left too much on my own.	3. _____	3. _____
This parent quite often expressed positive encouragement to meet responsibilities or in my pursuit of personal interests, and I was seldom left too much on my own.	4. _____	4. _____
This parent was almost positively encouraging in my attempts to meet responsibilities or in my pursuit of personal interests and I have difficulty remembering when I ever was left too much on my own.	5. _____	5. _____

7. TRUST

Please place an X in the space which best represents the degree of trust which your father and your mother placed in you. Examples suggesting a lack of trust would be an undue number of reminders to do (or not do) something, doing things for you which children of a given age should do for themselves, or obvious concern and worry over your success in most ventures.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
This parent rarely seemed to trust me to do what was expected.	1. _____	1. _____
This parent occasionally seemed to trust me to do what was expected, but most of the time there was a lack of trust.	2. _____	2. _____
This parent often seemed to trust me to do what was expected, but many times there was a lack of trust.	3. _____	3. _____
This parent usually trusted me to do what was expected, and there was seldom a lack of trust.	4. _____	4. _____
This parent almost always seemed to trust me to do what was expected.	5. _____	5. _____

8. SECURITY

Please place an X in the space which best represents the degree of security you experienced with your father and with your mother. Security refers to a feeling of being loved, wanted, and protected by the parent in question.

	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
I rarely experienced a feeling of security in my relationship with this parent and I usually was quite insecure.	1. _____	1. _____
I occasionally experienced a feeling of security in my relationship with this parent but I usually was somewhat insecure.	2. _____	2. _____
I usually experienced a feeling of security in my relationship with this parent, but at times I was somewhat insecure.	3. _____	3. _____
I almost always experienced a feeling of security in my relationship with this parent, and only occasionally was I somewhat insecure.	4. _____	4. _____
It is difficult for me to remember any time when I was not secure in my relationship with this parent.	5. _____	5. _____

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| 10. | More parents should teach their children to have unquestionable loyalty to them | A | a | d | D |
| 11. | There is no excuse for someone who upsets the confidence a child has in his parents' way of doing things. | A | a | d | D |
| 12. | The things wives and children ask of a man after a hard day's work are enough to make anyone lose his temper at times. | A | a | d | D |
| 13. | It isn't going to hurt children to see each other or their parents undressed. | A | a | d | D |
| 14. | A parent should always treat a child as an equal because the child is helpless. | A | a | d | D |
| 15. | A father's duty is to see to it that the whole family does what he knows is best. | A | a | d | D |
| 16. | Few wives realize that husbands are part of the family too and need some looking after. | A | a | d | D |
| 17. | Kissing and tender treatment of children should be kept within limits if children are to develop properly. | A | a | d | D |
| 18. | Parents should keep out of children's activities as much as possible so that children can learn to do things on their own. | A | a | d | D |
| 19. | The main thing wrong with today's home is the wife tries too much to run everything. | A | a | d | D |
| 20. | A child who can keep calm on the surface no matter what happens will do well in life. | A | a | d | D |
| 21. | The best attitude for a child to learn is to take things as they are. | A | a | d | D |
| 22. | A man should be careful that his marriage doesn't result in his losing interest and close contact with his own mother and father. | A | a | d | D |
| 23. | It's best to trick a child into doing something he doesn't want to instead of having to argue with him. | A | a | d | D |
| 24. | Parents should ask for and take into account the opinions of children on all questions of how the family should be run. | A | a | d | D |

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| 25. | A child should be protected from jobs which might be too tiring or hard on him. | A | a | d | D |
| 26. | Too many men forget that a father's place is with his family when he is not working. | A | a | d | D |
| 27. | Many children, like horses, must be broken in order to be trained. | A | a | d | D |
| 28. | Spanking a child immediately when he is cross and nagging is better than letting him get into the habit of acting like that. | A | a | d | D |
| 29. | The child who grows up with the idea he will have to do almost everything for himself gets much further in life. | A | a | d | D |
| 30. | It's natural to have quarrels when two people who both have minds of their own get married. | A | a | d | D |
| 31. | Most young fathers are bothered more by the feeling of being tied to the home than by anything else. | A | a | d | D |
| 32. | A boy has to be taught to use his fists when someone else is asking for it. | A | a | d | D |
| 33. | A child soon learns that there is no greater wisdom than that of his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 34. | It's best for a child if he never gets started wondering whether his father's views are right. | A | a | d | D |
| 35. | There are times when any husband or father gets to the point where he feels he can't stand his marriage or family a moment longer. | A | a | d | D |
| 36. | You have to give children sexual freedom or they will not develop properly. | A | a | d | D |
| 37. | In a well-run home children should have things their own way as often as the parents do. | A | a | d | D |
| 38. | There always has to be a boss, and in the family that person should be the father. | A | a | d | D |
| 39. | Spending a lot of time with her parents is a good way for a wife to lose out with her husband. | A | a | d | D |
| 40. | It's quite possible for a parent to overdo love and affection for children. | A | a | d | D |

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| 41. | If children plan their own work and do it without the direction of parents they are more willing to help and they do more. | A | a | d | D |
| 42. | The trouble with wives nowadays is they don't have any respect for a man's right to have his say so. | A | a | d | D |
| 43. | Parents who teach their children to think at least twice before expressing how they feel help them to get along better in life. | A | a | d | D |
| 44. | One important thing for a child to learn is that about all you can expect to do is make the best of what you can. | A | a | d | D |
| 45. | The responsibility of taking care of his wife and children should not keep a husband from spending plenty of time with his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 46. | Often you have to fool children to get them to do what they should do without big fuss. | A | a | d | D |
| 47. | A child has a right to have his own point of view and should never be kept from expressing it. | A | a | d | D |
| 48. | Parents should know better than to allow their children to be exposed to difficult situations. | A | a | d | D |
| 49. | A man can't do a father's job and have an active social life too. | A | a | d | D |
| 50. | A child is better off if he has a healthy fear of adults. | A | a | d | D |
| 51. | The wise parent will not hesitate to whip a child to teach him to change his ways. | A | a | d | D |
| 52. | A child should be taught never to depend on others for anything he can do for himself. | A | a | d | D |
| 53. | Even in marriage a person must fight for his rights at times. | A | a | d | D |
| 54. | Men don't have any idea when they get married about the obligations and problems they are taking on. | A | a | d | D |
| 55. | A father should never tolerate his son's running from a fight. | A | a | d | D |

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| 56. | Loyalty to parents comes before anything else. | A | a | d | D |
| 57. | A child should not question the thinking of his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 58. | A man may need to "blow his top" once in awhile around the home just to clear the air a bit. | A | a | d | D |
| 59. | A child who isn't curious about sex is the one you should worry about. | A | a | d | D |
| 60. | Grown-ups should treat their children the same way they treat other grown-ups. | A | a | d | D |
| 61. | The old-fashioned family in which the father is in charge is the best for everyone. | A | a | d | D |
| 62. | Wives too often use the children as an excuse for ignoring the father. | A | a | d | D |
| 63. | Giving children love and affection can be carried too far just like anything else. | A | a | d | D |
| 64. | Managing their own affairs without interference develops responsible children. | A | a | d | D |
| 65. | Most wives would be better if they would quit trying to act smarter than their husbands. | A | a | d | D |
| 66. | A parent can be very helpful to a child by teaching how to keep from showing it when he is boiling inside. | A | a | d | D |
| 67. | Children should know that happiness is a result of being satisfied with life as it is and not in always trying to change it. | A | a | d | D |
| 68. | There is no excuse for a wife who tries to come between a man and his parents. | A | a | d | D |
| 69. | You have to fool children into doing many things because they wouldn't understand anyway. | A | a | d | D |
| 70. | A family is at its best when the children say what they think about things no matter what the subject is. | A | a | d | D |
| 71. | A child is most lovable when he is small and helpless. | A | a | d | D |
| 72. | Most fathers shouldn't have much time left for anything else by the time they take care of their jobs and families. | A | a | d | D |

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| 73. | A stubborn child has to have some punishment or he may not learn anything. | A | a | d | D |
| 74. | Children who are always breaking their parents' rules will remember them after a good whipping. | A | a | d | D |
| 75. | A child will take care of himself much better later on if he never gets started in the first place expecting help from others. | A | a | d | D |
| 76. | A woman will just take advantage of a man if he doesn't let her know very firmly what he will and will not stand for around the house. | A | a | d | D |
| 77. | A father has enough to do just supporting a family without being held to blame for everything his children might do. | A | a | d | D |
| 78. | If a child doesn't learn to strike back good and hard when hit he will end up being the one the others pick on. | A | a | d | D |
| 79. | A child should always love his parents above everyone else. | A | a | d | D |
| 80. | A child's trust in his parents should be safeguarded better by not having so many people around with different ideas. | A | a | d | D |
| 81. | Raising children is a nerve-wracking job. | A | a | d | D |
| 82. | There is no need for a parent to spend a lot of time explaining sex to children except to tell them what kinds of sex play are prohibited. | A | a | d | D |
| 83. | When a parent asks a child to do something the child should always be told why. | A | a | d | D |
| 84. | The ideal home is one in which it is clear to all that the father is head of the household. | A | a | d | D |
| 85. | Too many wives are so busy with friends, relatives, or the children that they forget all about the man they married. | A | a | d | D |
| 86. | A proper child does not like a lot of kissing and hugging. | A | a | d | D |
| 87. | Most of the time when parents try to supervise what children are doing they just keep the children from developing independence. | A | a | d | D |

88. Women too often get the idea from books and magazines that they don't have to respect what their husbands say. A a d D
89. A child who always looks calm and cool no matter how upset he feels inside gets along best. A a d D
90. The main thing in growing up is to learn there isn't too much you can do except take things as they are. A a d D
91. A man must consider his own parents' view just as much as those of his wife when making family plans. A a d D
92. There's no excuse wasting a lot of time explaining when you can get kids doing what you want by being a little clever. A a d D
93. If a child has been trained properly, he will speak right up and disagree with his parents when he feels they are wrong on some matter. A a d D
94. Parents should try to prevent all difficulties which might make a child unhappy. A a d D
95. A man should get his happiness out of his wife and children and not out of stag parties and vacation trips with other men. A a d D
96. If you are soft-hearted with children, they will just find out they can push you around. A a d D
97. A child deserves to be slapped when he talks back to his parents. A a d D
98. Sooner or later a child must learn if he doesn't look out for himself no one else will. A a d D
99. A marriage in which there are no arguments is usually one which is pretty dull. A a d D
100. A man should not get married until he really knows what it means to take care of a family and is ready for it. A a d D
101. If you teach a child to always be friendly he won't be able to handle himself when there is a quarrel on the playground. A a d D
102. A child should grow up convinced his parents always know what is the right thing to do. A a d D

103. Children should never learn things outside the home which make them doubt their parents' ideas. A a d D
104. It's natural for a father to "blow his top" when the wife or children are selfish and demanding. A a d D
105. Children are going to find out anyway so you might just as well tell them what grown-up sex life is like. A a d D
106. Parents have to respect the wishes of children even more than the child respects their wishes. A a d D
107. The happiest homes are those in which the father has the final word on all important decisions. A a d D
108. The biggest trouble with most wives is they forget they belong to their husband and not to their parents or other people. A a d D
109. A parent has to learn to keep his affection under control or he sets a bad example for the children. A a d D
110. A child can only become self-confident if allowed to do things his own way. A a d D
111. Modern education has taught many women to think they are not only equal to men but even brighter and more capable. A a d D
112. Parents should teach a child to control his feelings as soon as he can understand. A a d D
113. Children should be taught to be content with just what they happen to have and not expect to get much more. A a d D
114. No matter what his wife may think, a man has to see to it that his own mother's requests and wishes are carried out as much as is possible. A a d D
115. When a child is doing something he shouldn't one of the best ways of handling it is just to get him interested in something else. A a d D

APPENDIX B

PROFILE OF OVERALL PARENTAL CONTROL AND NURTURANCE

	<u>Maternal Control</u>	<u>Parental Control</u>	<u>Maternal Nurturance</u>	<u>Paternal Nurturance</u>
<u>Non-Users</u>				
Child 1	254	69	21	31
Child 2	270	60	17	17
Child 3	283	--	17	--
Child 4	251	65	31	27
Child 5	234	--	18	--
Child 6	200	52	29	20
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Mean	249	61	22	24
<u>User</u>				
Child 1	246	65	15	22
Child 2	264	63	30	31
Child 3	218	56	21	20
Child 4	199	--	26	--
Child 5	198	52	32	18
Child 6	210	61	35	26
Child 7	202	52	32	30
Child 8	211	75	28	12
Child 9	238	34	14	26
Child 10	241	73	11	21
Child 11	---	60	--	13
Child 12	252	71	29	23
Child 13	209	38	32	32
Child 14	230	--	21	21
Child 15	245	51	23	--
Child 16	---	58	--	24
Child 17	230	47	8	22
Child 18	220	57	26	22
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Mean	225	57	24	21

APPENDIX C

PROFILE OF MATERNAL CONTROL

	1 <u>Fostering Dependency</u>	2 <u>Seclusion of Mother</u>	3 <u>Breaking the Will</u>	4 <u>Martyrdom</u>	5 <u>Fear of Harming Baby</u>
<u>Non-Users</u>					
Child 1	10	17	14	19	16
Child 2	17	12	17	17	17
Child 3	19	15	20	17	18
Child 4	15	14	20	15	11
Child 5	8	18	17	14	20
Child 6	15	12	14	10	13
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Mean	14	14.7	17	15.3	16.8
<u>Users</u>					
Child 1	14	12	15	19	15
Child 2	17	12	15	14	16
Child 3	14	10	12	18	12
Child 4	13	13	10	12	13
Child 5	13	11	12	14	12
Child 6	10	14	17	13	17
Child 7	14	16	12	11	16
Child 8	14	18	10	18	15
Child 9	11	14	20	19	20
Child 10	8	12	15	17	12
Child 11	—	—	—	—	—
Child 12	16	17	19	17	15
Child 13	8	12	15	20	17
Child 14	7	18	14	17	17
Child 15	14	15	15	20	17
Child 16	—	—	—	—	—
Child 17	10	11	13	18	16
Child 18	11	11	16	15	19
	—	—	—	—	—
Mean	12.1	13.5	14.4	16.4	15.6

CONTROL

3
Breaking
the Will

4
Martyrdom

5
Fear of
Harming
Baby

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Exclusion of
Outside
Influence

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Deification

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Suppression
of Aggression

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6
Exclusion of
Outside
Influence

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Deification

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Suppression
of Aggression

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Approval of
Activity

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Avoidance of
Communication

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9 Approval of Activity	10 Avoidance of Communication	11 Inconsider- ateness of Husband	12 Suppression of Sexual Activity	13 Ascenden- of Mothe	14 Ascenden- of Mothe	15 Ascenden- of Mothe
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17	18	17	20	15	15	15
16	16	17	16	17	17	17
14	17	20	5	17	17	17
15	18	12	17	8	17	17
13	11	12	12	13	17	17
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16	14	16	14	19	19	19
17	16	15	19	15	15	15
12	14	14	15	15	15	15
13	15	12	12	15	15	15
12	13	12	9	13	13	13
16	7	13	13	9	13	13
11	13	10	10	12	12	12
19	10	13	10	12	12	12
17	11	5	20	6	12	12
12	20	17	8	18	18	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	10	18	17	17	17	17
14	13	8	10	12	12	12
20	14	7	15	10	10	10
12	8	20	13	13	13	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	14	16	13	14	14	14
14	13	13	11	13	13	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.3

APPENDIX D

PROFILE OF PATERNAL CONTROL

	1 Fostering	2 Deification	3 Exclusion of Outside Influence	4 Deception
<u>Non-Users</u>				
Child 1	17	18	16	18
Child 2	17	14	20	9
Child 3	--	--	--	--
Child 4	16	20	20	9
Child 5	--	--	--	--
Child 6	13	12	14	13
Mean	15.7	16.0	17.5	12.2
<u>Users</u>				
Child 1	14	15	17	19
Child 2	20	17	20	6
Child 3	11	14	17	14
Child 4	--	--	--	--
Child 5	14	12	13	13
Child 6	16	11	17	17
Child 7	11	14	13	14
Child 8	16	20	20	19
Child 9	9	9	8	8
Child 10	19	17	18	19
Child 11	17	19	15	14
Child 12	17	19	16	19
Child 13	7	11	13	7
Child 14	8	19	16	8
Child 15	--	--	--	--
Child 16	14	18	13	13
Child 17	11	19	10	7
Child 18	14	13	14	16
Mean	13.6	15.4	15.0	13.3

APPENDIX E

PROFILE OF MATERNAL NURTURANCE

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Non-Users</u>								
Child 1	2	4	1	3	4	5	1	1
Child 2	2	1	3	1	4	2	2	4
Child 3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	4
Child 4	4	3	2	4	5	4	5	4
Child 5	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	3
Child 6	5	5	4	1	2	2	5	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.5
<u>Users</u>								
Child 1	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
Child 2	5	5	3	1	2	5	4	5
Child 3	1	2	1	4	3	2	4	4
Child 4	4	1	4	1	4	3	5	4
Child 5	5	4	5	3	5	1	4	5
Child 6	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	3
Child 7	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5
Child 8	5	3	4	1	3	5	3	4
Child 9	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
Child 10	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Child 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child 12	5	4	3	3	4	3	3	4
Child 13	5	2	3	5	3	5	4	5
Child 14	5	3	1	1	5	2	1	4
Child 15	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	2
Child 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child 17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Child 18	5	2	5	3	2	4	4	4
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	3.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.5

- Legend:
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1: Affection | 5: Concrete Giving |
| 2: Physical Affection | 6: Encouragement |
| 3: Approval | 7: Trust |
| 4: Sharing Experience | 8: Security |

APPENDIX F

PROFILE OF PATERNAL NURTURANCE

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Non-Users</u>								
Child 1	3	1	4	5	5	3	5	5
Child 2	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	4
Child 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child 4	4	4	1	4	1	4	5	4
Child 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child 6	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	3.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.0
<u>Users</u>								
Child 1	2	1	5	5	1	2	5	1
Child 2	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5
Child 3	4	5	1	2	1	1	2	5
Child 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child 5	3	1	1	1	3	4	2	3
Child 6	5	3	3	1	4	2	3	4
Child 7	3	5	5	3	3	3	5	4
Child 8	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Child 9	4	3	3	1	5	4	3	3
Child 10	3	5	5	1	5	2	3	1
Child 11	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	1
Child 12	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	3
Child 13	5	3	3	5	3	5	4	5
Child 14	5	1	1	1	4	2	1	4
Child 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child 16	4	2	2	2	4	2	3	5
Child 17	5	5	5	1	1	2	5	1
Child 18	5	1	1	2	1	3	1	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	3.8	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1

Legend: 1: Affection
 2: Physical Affection
 3: Approval
 4: Sharing Experience
 5: Concrete Giving
 6: Encouragement
 7: Trust
 8: Security