DRUG AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
AMONG ISRAELI YOUTH

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I. DIFFERENTIAL PATTERNS OF DRUG INVOLVEMENT

The aim of Part 1 is to describe the population of youth who are involved with drugs, compare them to those who are not so involved with them and construe some initial profiles of drug involved youth. By linking drug involved youth to demographic, attitudinal and socioeconomic variables, it is hoped to provide an initial diagnostic pattern of the youth who are ready to be involved with drugs, and youth who are not so inclined.

The Research Sample and Some of its Demographic Parameters

The research sample consisted of 776 boys and girls studying in the 9th–12th grades (age groups 14–18) drawn from eight schools. The schools were chosen so that they represented a wide range of types of school, of socioeconomic levels, familial background, ethnic origin of parents and geographical distribution within the country. Three schools were vocational: two were comprehensive which had both vocational training and humanistic studies; two schools were humanistic only; and there was one religious school. The sample represents large urban centres (4 schools) and developing towns (2 schools). One school was a boarding school. Because of the sampling method of the schools we may regard the sample of students as representing in a proper manner the various populations of boys and girls in the secondary schools of Israel.

The interview was conducted by administering a questionnaire to each class as a group. The students were told that the study was being carried out by Tel Aviv University and that its aim was to find out what the students know about drugs and their use. The administrator of the questionnaire stayed in the classroom until the last of the students finished answering the questionnaire in order to explain any items that were not clear to them. The administration of the questionnaire lasted for an hour and a half in each class. The majority of the students reacted seriously to the study and collaborated willingly.

The following are some distributions of the population which represent the main descriptive parameters of the research population. (All figures are in percentages.)

1. Sex

Boys:	61.2
Girls:	38.8

2. Age

14:	9.5
15:	32.2
16:	28.7
17:	18.3
18:	5.2
Not reported	6.1

3. Country of Birth

Israel	82.7
East Europe	2.8
West Europe	1.7
Asia	3.1
North Africa	6.1
Other	3.6

4. Origin of Parents

	Father	Mother
Israel	13.0	18.7
East Europe	26.4	20.4
West Europe	7.0	7.1
Asia	21.6	22.2
North Africa	27.3	26.5
Others	4.7	5.1

5. Educational Level of Parents

Elementary or less	21.9	23.1
Secondary (but not complete)	18.7	20.6
Secondary	23.8	26.5
Technical or commercial	5.9	4.4
Academic	11.0	6.6
Not reported or unknown	18.9	18.8

6. Profession of Father

Executive, contractor etc.	14.4
Merchants and retailers	6.8
Teachers and technicians	4.3

Civil servants	6.8
Salesmen	1.7
Transportation worker	10.7
Professional worker	6.8
M anual worker	10.4
Agricultural worker	5.7
Not working or not reported	32.4

7. Parental Relationship

Married to each other	90.6
Divorced or separated	3.1
Only one parent alive	4.5
Nor reported	1.8

8. Employment of Parents	Father	Mother
Full employment	83.0	29.3
Part time employment	3.4	13.0
Retired	2.1	0.5
Unemployed	1.4	0.6
Housewife	–	51.5
Not reported	10.1	5.1

Involvement with Cannabis (Dependent Variables)

The index for involvement with cannabis was achieved by a weighted aggregate of the following five binary items of information (the weight appears in parentheses after the item):

a) The subject(s) used cannabis once or more (5) or never used cannabis (0).

b) Subject procured cannabis for the first time by purchasing or through a friend (4) or never bought or received cannabis (0).

c) If subject would have wanted to buy cannabis he would have known where to look for it (3) or he would not have known where to look for it (0).

d) Subject knew the price and the quantity unit by which cannabis is sold (2) or he did not know it (0).

e) Subject knew various names of narcotics (1) or could not specify their names (0).

The point-biserial part-whole correlations of these five items ranged between .18 (knowledge of price) to .60 (actual use of cannabis). The possible range of values in this scale is from 0-15. The mean which was computed in this scale across all subjects was 3.23 and the standard deviation was 2.75.

It should be pointed out that the scale of drug involvement was deemed by us to be more reliable than direct questions about drug use, which, presumably, are highly effected by social desirability tendencies. For instance, in our sample, 3.5 percent reacted positively to the question: "Where did you get hold of hashish?"[1] The questions relating to direct knowledge of drugs revealed that 2.7 percent had this knowledge. These percentages are therefore less reliable than our scale of involvement with hashish which signifies the gradual contact with cannabis, so that the high involvement would also indicate higher probabilities of its actual use although not stated openly in answer to direct questions. This scale of involvement is in line with the various theories of association with patterns of deviant behaviour (Sutherland and Cressey, 1970) as well as identification with deviant roles (Glaser, 1956).

Involvement with Narcotic Pills, Alcohol and Cigarettes

The other dependent variables were the rates of involvement with narcotic pills based on five items, with part-whole correlations ranging from 0.10 to 0.65; involvement with alcohol (6 items, alpha reliability = 0.83); and cigarettes (a single item). The interrelationship between the various dependent variables measures by product-moment correlations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Correlation Coefficients between Various Measures of Addictions

Involvement with:	Hashish	Pills	Cigarettes	Alcohol
Hashish		.85	.30	.17
Pills			.25	.12
Cigarettes				.31

The figures above relate to the sample of subjects who reported that they have no friends involved with hashish (n = 618). The correlations for forty five subjects who reported friends involved in hashish were higher, ranging between .36 to .68. Presumably, as can be seen from Table 1, there is a certain overlapping between the dependent variables.

This important finding shows that those youths who were found to be highly involved with drugs tended to be involved in alcohol and cigarettes as well. This upholds the general view, expressed by us in our previous report (Shoham, Geva, Kliger and Chai, 1974) that the most conspicuous group of factors seems to be the openness to involvement with experimentation with narcotics so that the barrier between legality and illegality is not so crucial in the motivation of the youth as is the general willingness to be involved with narcotics as such coupled by the non-normativeness of the behaviour. It should be stressed that our population ranged from 14-18, and in Israel drinking and smoking for this

age group is still considered to be non-normative. Consequently, the non-legitimization of the norms relating to drinking and smoking have a similar effect to the non-legitimization of norms relating to drug use. This should have a wide application both to the understanding of the etiology of drug involvement as well as for the measures taken to prevent it. The law as such does not seem to be the crucial dividing line between the normative and non-normative behaviour of the youth in relation to narcotics. The more important aspect is how the youth regard non-normative behaviour as defined by themselves vis-à-vis the proscription of their elders and the normative system at large.

However, in spite of the overlap, it is obvious that we are dealing here with different indices which signify different types of involvement with drugs which presumably share a common underlying factor.

Factors Associated with Cannabis Involvement (Independent and Mediating Variables)

In order to investigate the factors associated with involvement with cannabis and to estimate the assumption that there exist differential patterns of drug involvement, resulting from different underlying dynamics, we have constructed five scales, based on the information obtained from the questionnaire. These scales relate to the following subjects: personal problems, attitudes towards drugs, delinquency, involvement in typical youth activities and parental control. Item analyses pertaining to these scales are presented in Tables 2-5.

As can be seen, internal consistency reliabilities were quite satisfactory and ranged between .63-86. None of the items have a negative item total correlation and it was thus decided not to remove any of the items. The items were scored in such a way that the higher the score in the scale, the higher the personal problems, the liberal attitudes towards drugs, the number of delinquent acts, the involvement in youth activities and the parental control.

Table 2: Parental Control Scale

Some parents have rules for their teenage children, while others do not: (check each item for which your parents have definite rules)	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
Time for being in at night	.36
Homework	.33
Time spent watching television	.23
Against associating with certain boys	.43
Against associating with certain girls	.41
Eating dinner with the family	.22
Helping around the house	.29
Against smoking	.48
Against drinking alcohol (brandy, whisky, arak or vodka)	.41
Against using drugs	.38
Dress and hair rules	.15
Alpha Reliability	.68
Mean	4.00
Standard Deviation	2.49
Scale Range	0-11

Table 3: Involvement with Youth Activities Scale

How frequently do you?	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
Watch television	.35
Listen to records with friends	.53
Attend parties	.52
Associate with friends	.48
Read for pleasure	.35
Alpha Reliability	.69
Mean	13.62
Standard Deviation	3.62
Scale Range	5-20

Table 4: Delinquency Scale

Have you ever done any of the following?	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
Been sent out of a classroom by a teacher	.33
Stolen things of little value	.36
Stolen things of some value	.24
Been drunk	.27
Cheated in a class test	.28
Run away from home or stayed out at night without your parents permission	.30
Driven without a driver's license	.31
Taken a car for a run without the owner's permission	.29
Damaged intentionally something that did not belong to you	.35
Stolen things of large value	.24
Held up or robbed a person	.20
Given yourself a drug injection	.21
Caused a disturbance in a cinema, even after having been asked to stop	.22
Beaten up another child	.35
Alpha Reliability	.63
Mean	2.49
Standard Deviation	1.78
Scale Range	1–13

Table 5: Attitudes towards Drugs

	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
Do you think hashish should be legalized?	.37
Do you think heroin should be legalized?	.26
One should use drugs at least once in order to know something about them	.34
It is the right of the individual with personal problems to use drugs in order to make things easier for himself	.35
There should be a strong reaction against people using hashish	.51
Drugs lead to moral deterioration	.52
Drug use shows irresponsibility	.46
Alpha Reliability	.68
Mean	12.12
Standard Deviation	4.63
Scale Range	7–38

Findings

One broad category of factors related to drug involvement are those linked with the home and relationships within the family. The second broad category is anchored on peer relationships. The conceptualization related to these two categories is presented in Table 6 which incorporates the various relevant topics of our findings.

Table 6: Categories of Factors Associated with Drug Involvement

Family anchored factors	Peer anchored factors
Supervision by parents (high; low)	Friends involved with cannabis (nobody; several)
Education of father (elementary; secondary; tertiary)	Membership of youth movements (yes; no)
Parental attitudes towards drug use (agreement; opposition)	Involvement in youth activities (high; low)
Predominant socialization agent (father, mother, both parents equal)	

In addition to these two categories we tried to ascertain the influence of demographic factors on drug involvement. These were sex, age, country of origin of the father, country of origin of the mother.

The ranking of two levels of high and low in the factors of "level of involvement with youth activities" and "the supervision by parents" was done according to the median value in the respective scales. The factors in Table 6, as well as the demographic factors, were analyzed by a series of one-way, two-way and three-way analyses of variance, the dependent variable always being the involvement in cannabis. Analyses of variance with four factors have not been carried out because of the resultant empty cells in the analyses, and also because of the difficulties of interpreting a fourth order interaction effect.

Factors which did not Contribute Significantly to Cannabis Involvement

Our main focus in Part I is on the way in which the family/home factors, peer factors and demographic factors, differentiate between high and low involvement with cannabis. As an exclusionary introduction to the presentation of our findings, we shall present first of all the factors which did not contribute significantly to the variation of involvement with cannabis, neither by themselves nor by interaction with other factors.

Parental Attitude Towards Drug Use

The mean involvement with cannabis scores of subjects who reported that their parents agreed to the laws against drugs was 3.31 (N = 390), whereas the mean of the subjects who reported that their parents opposed the laws against drugs was 2.88 (N = 40). The rest of the subjects did not react to the question regarding parental attitude, or did not know. The difference between the two group means is not significant. However, it is interesting to note that the direction of the response is contrary to the (presumably) expected one. The subjects who perceived their parents as more conservative in their attitudes towards drugs were those whose involvement with cannabis was greater than those who perceived their parents to be more liberal. This initially might be related to the former's rebellious attitude towards their more conservative parents.

Predominant Socialization Agent

This factor was not found to be significant. The means for the group which had a more dominant father was 3.34 (N = 291); a more predominant mother 3.13 (N = 228); and equally predominant parents 3.20 (N = 232). The differences between these three means were not significant.

Age

The four age groups in the research population, as measured by the grades at school, were not found to be significantly different in their involvement with cannabis. Consequently, a claim that involvement with cannabis is positively related to the age of the subject is not upheld by the present findings.

The mean involvement with cannabis of grades 9, 10, 11 and 12, were 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, and 3.1 respectively.

Country of Parents' Origin

The country of origin of the parents was clustered into four groups: native born Israelis, Europeans, Asia and Africa and the United States and Australia.

Involvement with cannabis was not found to be related to the ethnic background of the youngster as measured by the ethnic origin of father and mother. This shows that the drug involvement phenomena, which is a relatively new one in its widespread form in Israel, goes beyond the ethnic parameters which have been relevant in other studies concerning crime and deviance. (Shoham, 1968; Shoham, N., Shoham, A. Abd-el-Razek, 1970).

Table 7: Mean Involvement with Cannabis
         According to Country of Origin of Parents

	Israel	Europe	America and Australia	Asia and Africa
Father	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1
Mother	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.2

It should be pointed out that the largest segments of the dropouts do not reach secondary school, so that our research population would not include the hard core dropouts and failures who have left elementary school many years before they were even eligible for secondary school. These would more probably contribute a higher percentage of the deviant and actual criminal groups which would not, naturally be included in the present research populations. These, also would have more of the lower socioeconomic strata which at this time would coincide with the second generation local born of immigrant parents from Oriental and Middle Eastern origin. This would partially explain the fact that in secondary school, the origin of the parents did not contribute greatly to the variability of drug involvement.

The overall findings of the factors that have been found to be significantly related to drug involvement were as follows:

1. The subjects who had friends who were involved with cannabis were themselves more involved in cannabis than subjects who had no friends who were thus involved.

2. Subjects who were more severely supervised by parents were less involved with cannabis than those whose parents supervised them more slackly.

3. Males were more involved than females.

4. Subjects who were members of youth movements were more involved with cannabis than those who were not members.

5. Four two-way interactions of the factors were found to be significant and in all of these, the factor of "friends involved with cannabis" was one of the interacting factors. This factor was found to be in significant interaction with sex, the supervision by parents, education of father and involvement in youth activities. With the factor of membership in youth movements, the interaction of this factor was insignificant.

6. Two three-way interactions were found to be significant: friends involved in cannabis by the education of the father; sex and the interaction of friends involved in cannabis by education of the father; supervision by parents[2].

Significant Factors Associated with Drug Involvement

Parental Supervision and Friends Involved in Cannabis

The mean scores relating to the 2 x 2 analysis of variance are presented in Table 9. The least involvement in cannabis was found in subjects with high parental supervision who have no friends involved with cannabis; while a combination of low parental control and friends involved with cannabis is characterized by a considerable rise in the measure of cannabis involvement. However, the two factors are not often cumulative in their effects, as can be seen by the significant interaction effect and accompanying mean differences. Parental supervision is more effective when the subjects have friends who use hashish (mean difference = 3.00), and scarcely effective when subjects have no friends who use hashish (mean difference = 0.16, not significant).

Table 8: Mean "Involvement in Cannabis" scores and Anova Results:
Parental Supervision and Friends Involved with Cannabis

| Friends involved | Parental supervision | | | |
	Low	High	Low-High difference	Total
Several	7.20 (N=25)	4.10 (N=20)	3.00	5.87
None	3.01 (N=292)	2.85 (N=326)	0.16	2.92
Diff: Several-none	4.19	1.45	2.74[++]	2.95[++]
Total	3.35	2.92	0.43[+]	3.13

+) $F = 3.24$, df = 1/659 $p < .10$
++) F (Friends involved) = 54.48, F (interaction) = 12.77, df = 1/659 $p < .001$

The findings divide the population into two: those whose drug involvement is related to association with peers; and those who are involved with hashish but whose peers are not. This, in a sense supports the classic theory concerning drug involvement and delinquency which has already been supported by a previous study (Shoham et al., 1974) that drug involvement is a social phenomena of differential identification and association and learning, within the context of a group. An important finding of the present study is that the normative control of parents seems to be one of the most forceful barriers against drug involvement, even with those subjects who were associated with peers who were involved with drugs. This means that the primary socialization within the nuclear family provides a barrier against drug involvement even if the youth's peers were normally involved in drugs and related activities. This partially supports Shoham's contention in his study on conflict situations and delinquents solutions (Shoham, 1966). This study anchors on the socialization within the

family and the provision of normative barriers against association with deviant peers by parental attitude which have been internalized by the child.

The prominent profile of a non-drug involved youth is one who professes to have strong parental control. Even if he is tempted to be associated with peers who are involved with drugs, parental control against involvement seems to be an effective barrier.

Sex Differentiation in Drug Involvement

Table 9: Mean Involvement with Cannabis Scores, and Anova Results: Sex and Friends Involved

Friends involved	boys	girls
Several	6.77 (N=26)	4.63 (N=19)
None	3.03 (N=370)	2.80 (N=239)

F sex = 2.98 df = 1/650, p < .10
F interaction = 8.52, df = 1/650, p < .011

Table 9 displays the fact that boys tend to be slightly more involved with cannabis than girls. But the main difference lies in the differentiation of involvement with peers. Boys whose peers are involved with hashish are themselves more involved with drugs than girls. This could be related to the greater exposure in Israeli society of boys to their peer culture than of girls. Girls in Israel are still more controlled by their families than boys. This might be related both to the Oriental Jewish and East European Jewish tradition of protecting a girl from outside influences more than boys.

Education of Father

By itself this factor was not significant, but it did interact with the factor of friends involved with cannabis (f = 4.15, df = 2/532, p < .05). Table 10 shows that for the small group of subjects who have friends involved with cannabis, the trend is clear - the higher the educational level, the lower the involvement.

However, for the larger group of subjects, who have no friends involved with cannabis, the finding relating to the education of the father has shown that the highest control, and a consequent lower involvement in drug use, is with the middle-range education of the father. This indeed is the profile of the conforming middle-class who would display the image of the so-called "silent majority" trying to conform as much as they can to prevailing rules and mores. They are of course, strongly against the drug culture which to them is equivalent to deviance and a predisposition to crime.

Table 10: Mean Involvement with Cannabis
Mean Scores According to Father's Education and Number of Sub-
jects' Friends Involved with Cannabis

| Friends Involved | Father's Education | | |
	Elementary	Secondary	Tertiary
Several	6.67	5.94	4.18
	(N=9)	(N=17)	(N=11)
None	3.02	2.67	3.16
	(N=134)	(N=268)	(N=105)
Diff: Several-None	3.65	3.27	1.02

The preceding significant factors indicate a bi-modal curve of drug involve-
ment of youth. One high involvement type comes from a higher social status,
as judged by the education of the father. His parental control is low so that he
tends to seek involvement with peers, who in a way provide him with an outlet
to his personal problems. The second high involvement type comes from the
lower social strata, as judged by the lower education of the father. The low
parental control of this type would signify the dropouts who associate them-
selves with outside peer groups as an alternative to their shaky and diffuse
families and lack of involvement in school life. A summary hypothesis, which
we would like to test further, is that the higher social group is involved with
drugs as a sequel to their personal problems, whereas the lower social group
is involved with drugs as a corollary of the slight and diffuse institutional
hold on their leisure time, and lack of control in the family. Drug involve-
ment is one alternative receptacle to their expulsion from the major social
institution (i.e. school) which occupies most of the time, attention and energy
of those who regularly attend, and who are more or less adjusted to it.

Youth Movements and Drug Involvement

As one overall result we may point out the striking finding that youngsters who
are members of a youth movement are more involved with cannabis than those
who are not. The mean score of subjects who were members of youth move-
ments was 3.42 (N= 330), the mean of subjects who were in the past members
of youth movements was 3.23 (N= 240) and the mean of subjects who never
belonged to youth movements was 2.84 (N= 177). One-way analysis of variance
revealed a non-significant overall effect ($F = 2.68$, df = 2/746, $p < .07$). How-
ever, when the two most extreme groups were contrasted, namely members
and non-members of youth movements, the mean difference was significant
($D = 0.58$, $t = 2.31$, df = 744, $p < .05$). The data was further analyzed by a series
of two and three-way analyses of variance, in each of which the factor of
youth movements was presented by two groups - members and non-members.
The analysis revealed a rather important finding: the youth movement factor

Table 11: Mean Involvement with Cannabis Scores: Youth Movement, Home, Peer and Demographic Factors (N in brackets)

| Factors | Youth Movement | | | F values | |
	Members	Non-members	Members - non-members: difference	youth	inter-action
Father's Education					
Elementary	3.06(63)	3.58(50)	-0.52		
Secondary	3.52(158)	2.61(70)	0.91	2.47	2.58
Tertiary	3.57(49)	2.92(26)	0.65		
Country of Origin: Father					
Israel	3.66(50)	2.40(15)	1.26		
Europe	3.54(108)	2.98(56)	0.56		
Asia and Africa	3.31(160)	2.86(99)	0.45	5.07^+	0.3
America and Australia	3.67(3)	2.75(4)	0.92		
Country of Origin: Mother					
Israel	3.34(65)	3.56(25)	-0.22		
Europe	3.39(92)	2.71(49)	0.78	4.57^+	1.7
Asia and Africa	3.49(160)	2.68(96)	0.81		
America and Australia	3.00(7)	5.67(3)	-2.67		
Age					
9th grade	3.23(132)	2.33(48)	0.90		
10th grade	3.47(116)	3.00(49)	0.47	6.40^+	0.4
11th grade	3.80(65)	2.98(55)	0.82		
12th grade	3.12(17)	3.16(25)	-0.04		
Sex: Boys	3.54(210)	2.92(114)	0.62		
Girls	3.23(114)	2.59(59)	0.64	6.08^+	..00
Parental Supervision: Low	3.55(56)	2.89(101)	0.66		
High	3.30(174)	2.76(76)	0.54	5.70^+	.06
Friends involved Cannabis					
None	3.11(276)	2.56(138)	0.55		
Several	5.75(20)	5.11(9)	0.64	4.75^+	.00
Involvement in Youth Activities					
Low	3.40(134)	2.64(105)	0.76		
High	3.43(196)	3.12(72)	0.30	4.87^+	0.5

$^+p < .05$

did not interact with any of the other factors. The implication of this finding presented in Table 11, is clear: the effect of youth movements upon their members in the direction of higher involvement with cannabis is independent of a series of home, peer and demographic factors. One exception to the general trend should be pointed out: subjects who were members of youth movements and had a poorly educated father, were less involved with cannabis than their non-member counterparts.

The results presented so far tie up with the undercurrents in Israeli society which have been in operation since the establishment of the State of Israel. Before 1948 youth movements were basically attended by the elite of the Jewish Yishuv. They were fiercely ideological and a youngster who attended this youth movement was supposed, eventually, to fulfill his ideologies by joining one of the kibbutzim or by fulfilling the ideological aims of the Jewish community in other ways. The parents of the youngsters of today who attend youth movements, presumably belong to the strata of the Jewish community who at the end of the British Mandate were either themselves members of youth movements or at least subscribed to the ideas professed by these movements. The metamorphosis in the ideological structure of the sociocultural elites in Israel is also indicated by the present findings. The parents of higher education, and presumably of higher socioeconomic status, who "made good" during the years and became the managerial power and economic leaders of the country, desire their children, at least formally, to follow their footsteps. However, the contents of the activities within the youth movement change, in line with the changing ideology and the contents of the values of their parents. The hedonistic atmosphere and the cult of immediacy have become part of the youth culture, as is blatantly apparent within the youth movement. The ideological contents of the youth movements have waned, they have become shallow and less intensive. Drug involvement has to become one of the contents of the youth movement activities, enhanced by the fact that the peer groups as a whole (i.e. the youth movement) is subject to the same social change as the normative system of their elders. Consequently, while lip service is paid to old values and ideologies, contents wise the framework of the youth movement serves as a receptacle only for peer group alliances and a habitat which is a convenient location for all kinds of deviant activities, including drug involvement.

Involvement with Youth Activities

Table 12 indicates that involvement with youth activities was not found to have a significant main effect upon involvement with cannabis, but together with the factor of friends involved with cannabis, a significant interaction is apparent. The combination of non-involvement in youth activities and having friends involved with cannabis seems to result in a very high degree of involvement with cannabis.

In its inhibiting effect, this factor is similar to the home-anchored factor of parental supervision. The youth who is exposed to friends using drugs is less

liable to be tempted to use drugs by himself to the extent that he is more in-volved with youth activities such as watching television, listening to records with friends, attending parties, associating with friends and reading for pleasure.

Table 12: Mean Involvement with Cannabis Scores: Youth Activities by Friends Involved

| Friends involved | Involvement with youth activities | |
	Low	High
Several	7.60 (N=10)	5.37 (N=35)
None	2.90 (N=296)	2.95 (N=322)

F (interaction) = 5.40, df = 1/659, p $<$ .05

Delinquency, Attitudes towards Drugs and Drug Involvement

Delinquency and attitudes towards drugs cannot be classified as home-anchored or peer-anchored variables. In addition, these variables, unlike the other factors investigated in the present study, might be conceptualized not only as mediating variables but also as consequences of drug involvement. Since the kind of relation between delinquency, attitudes towards drugs and drug involve-ment, is rather obscure and controversial, it was preferred to present their intercorrelations instead of adopting the ANOVA statistical technique.

Table 13: Intercorrelations Between Delinquency Scale[+]: Attitudes Towards Drug Scale and Involvement with Cannabis

| Variable | Group | | | |
	Friends involved with Cannabis (N = 45)		Friends not involved with Cannabis (N = 618)	
1. Involvement with cannabis	–	–	–	–
2. Delinquency	.20	–	.1[+++]	–
3. Attitudes towards drugs	.20	.45[+++]	.12	.07

+) see table 4   +++) p $<$.001

The data presented in the previous sections support the distinction between two groups – subjects who have friends involved with drugs and subjects who do not

have such friends. These two groups differ from each other not only in the degree of drug involvement but also in the impact of home-peer and demographic factors upon drug involvement. The intercorrelations presented in Table 13 further support this distinction. Permissive attitudes towards drugs and reported deviancy are positively related, inasmuch as the subjects have friends involved with drugs, while no such relation was found in the other group. In both groups, involvement with cannabis is slightly related with delinquency, but in the smaller group the correlation did not reach any significance.

Summary

We found that the more a youth is involved in a drug-involved peer group, the more will he advocate the liberalization of drug use. Overt guilt feelings for their involvement in drugs did not seem to be displayed by the drug involved subjects. On the contrary, they advocated the legitimization of their own and their peers' illicit drug involvement.

II. POLAR PERSONALITY TYPES RELATED TO DRUG INVOLVEMENT

While Part I gave a description of the population of drug involved groups among secondary school pupils, Part II tries to describe some types of youth who are highly involved in drugs, and the various parameters which differentiate between them.

It is suggested that the predisposing factors linked to drug involvement might be different in the various types, although the outcome (i.e. drug involvement) is the same. In other words we are trying to describe some predisposing factors which constitute different clusters of independent variables which are linked to the dependent variable of drug involvement.

The research sample, and the indices of involvement with cannabis are the same as in Part I, see section: Involvement with Cannabis (Dependent Variable).

Methodology

In order to distinguish between the various types of cannabis involvement we used the statistical technique of cluster-analysis. It was hypothesized that at least two homogeneous drug involved non-overlapping groups would be found.

For the purpose of cluster-analysis, a sub-sample of 100 subjects was selected out of the original sample used in Part I. The 65 subjects who were the most

involved with cannabis were selected for the sub-sample. These included all the subjects whose scores were 5 or more according to the index of cannabis involvement.

The remaining 35 subjects were randomly selected from the group of subjects whose scores were 0 or 1 in the index of involvement: The reason for the inclusion of non-drug involved subjects in this cluster-analysis was to find out whether a clustering of subjects into homogeneous sub-groups is a function of drug involvement.

The sample of 100 subjects was subjected to a hierarchical cluster analysis scheme using the diameter method of Johnson (1967). This method was applied to a matrix of Euclidian distances between pairs of subjects, each distance based on the following eight standarized scores which measured:

Cannabis involvement
Attitudes towards drug use
Delinquency
Involvement with youth activities
Parental control
Number of friends involved with cannabis
Membership in youth movements
Father's education
(see part I for detailed description of these variables)

Findings

The cluster analysis divided 73 subjects into four clusters of size 10 or more and the remaining 27 subjects were divided into 9 clusters of size 5 or less. Table 14 presents some frequency distributions of the major four homogeneous sub-classes yielded by the analysis as compared to the total sample distribution, according to sex, involvement with cannabis and membership in youth movements.

The figures in Table 14 signify the identification of two distinct clusters of drug involved subjects (clusters 2 and 3), one mixed cluster (cluster 1) composed of high involved (56.5 percent) and non-involved subjects (43.5 percent). The fourth cluster includes only non-drug involved subjects (cluster 4).

The distribution by sex within clusters is almost identical to the overall distribution and it can be concluded that sex of the subject is not a particular characteristic of any cluster.

Membership in youth movements did differentiate between clusters: three out of the four clusters are totally composed of members while cluster 3 is composed of almost equal members and non-members.

Out of this analysis two clusters of special interest emerged which revealed the following differences:

Table 14: Frequency Distributions of the Clusters and Analyzed Sample, and
of the 4 Major Clusters

Cluster		1	2	3	4	Total Sample
Size		23	20	20	10	100
Sex: boys		13	16	11	6	65
girls		10	4	9	4	35
Involvement with cannabis:	High	13	20	20	0	65
	Low	10	0	0	10	35
Membership in youth	members	23	20	11	10	74
movement	non-members	0	0	9	0	23

Cluster 2: This comprises the "Bnai Tovim" which is the Hebrew denotation of youth coming from middle and upper socioeconomic echelons. The subjects in this cluster are members of youth movements with parents of middle and higher education. These youths were not involved in the ordinary street culture. Their supervision by their parents was found to be rather high. This would explain their more negative attitudes towards drug use although being actually quite deeply involved in it. This in a sense is quite similar to Albert Cohen's contention that members of deviant youth gangs have at a certain stage internalized the middle class norms proscribing deviant behaviour so that membership in a delinquent gang would be coupled by a covert legitimization of the very same norms which they infringed (Cohen, 1955).

Cluster 3: This seems to contain the lower socioeconomic youth. Their parents were less educated and tended to eschew the youth movements, although their involvement with the street culture was higher. Parental control here was found to be very low indeed. This portrays youth from the so-called "distressed areas" in Israel where the youth culture in the streets becomes a substitute for the lack of normative containment by the families and the other socializing agencies. The youth in this cluster legitimize the use of drugs because they have not been exposed to the middle-class norms proscribing it. It is interesting to note that when an analysis of variance has been carried out with the other clusters it was reconfirmed that the variables differentiating between Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 did not change very much in their variance.

Discussion

The two clusters represent a bi-modal high involvement with cannabis types of secondary school youth, one being the low socioeconomic type and the other the higher socioeconomic type. The first constitutes the low income problem families with poor control of parents over the numerous children in the family. The members of this group are predisposed to associate themselves with their

peer group culture as an alternative to the poor supervision of the family unit. This group also includes the rather considerable number of dropouts who associated themselves with deviant peer groups as an alternative to their non-attachment to the institutionalized socializing agencies.

The second polar type belongs to the higher socioeconomic classes as characterized by the higher education of the father and his higher income bracket. Drug involvement in this type is more a system of youth seeking "kicks" as a corollary of their "present orientation", and the rather hedonistic atmosphere of some segments of the higher echelons of Israeli society. In this sense the youth does not really deviate from the value structure of both his parents and his peers seeking exposures to new emotional and experiential thrills.

Finally, the strong normative barrier against drug involvement centered around strong supervision by parents which characterizes the majority of parents of medium/low educational attainment. Youth, whose parents are from "the silent majority-middle Israel", were the least exposed to drug involvement, and the least willing to partake in drug related activities.

III. THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH CANNABIS AND TOBACCO

Part III of this report focuses on the use of alcohol by the research population, the demographic parameters of which have already been described. A questionnaire was administered to the research sample under the same conditions as described in Part I. We shall describe the general trends of alcohol use, draw the socioeconomic profiles of alcohol drinkers and relate these profiles to involvement with cannabis and the use of cigarettes.

It should be stressed that this is an explorative study only, our findings will thus be in the form of an initial hypothesis to be verified in subsequent full-scale research. It should be noted that alcohol consumption has perenially not been associated with a Jewish population. This is why the various agencies in Israel did not, up to the present time, regard the use of alcohol to be a problem. However, this preconception is changing and from data supplied by the Unit for the Rehabilitation of Alcoholics set up by the Ministry of Labour and Welfare, alcoholic addiction in Israel during the last three years shows an increase from 3000 to 6000. In order to understand the marked difference in alcohol consumption between the perennial relative abstinence of Jews in general and Israeli Jews, it was deemed necessary to investigate the drinking habits of Israeli teenagers.

Involvement with Alcohol and Cigarettes

Drinking Scales: The drinking patterns of our research population were studied during the 30 days prior to the administration of the questionnaire. In this way a scale of their quantity of drinking in relation to a time sequence was constructed. We have also constructed measures for the drinking patterns of the subjects' families and friends.

The following six questions were asked in relation to the drinking habits of our subjects: the first three questions concerned the frequency of drinking of wine, beer and hard liquor, without specifying the time frequency of such drinking. The other three questions, relating to the frequency of drinking wine, beer and hard liquor, were specifically asked in relation to the 30 days prior to the administration of the questionnaire.

In an item analysis, these six questions yielded an alpha reliability of .83. However, because of the marked overlapping between the three questions relating to alcohol consumption without time specification, and the three questions relating to the 30 day period, we decided to use only the latter as our measurement instrument, considering this the more reliable. As the subjects were also asked to relate themselves to the drinking patterns of their parents, the set of the last three questions provides an instrument which to to measure them by. In addition, the subjects were asked how many of their friends consume wine, beer and hard liquor.

The questions relating to the drinking habits of subjects, parents, and the friends of the subjects were factor analyzed using the principle of components solution with orthogonal rotation. Three factors emerge and item loadings of these three factors are presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Factor Analysis of Items relating to Alcohol Use by Self, Family and Friends: Item Factor Loadings after Orthogonal rotation

Item / Factor:	I	II	III
Frequency of drinking wine	0.14	0.14	0.82
Frequency of drinking beer	0.29	0.17	0.46
Frequency of drinking hard liquor	0.04	0.19	0.60
No.of friends who drink wine	0.12	0.82	0.19
No.of friends who drink beer	0.20	0.76	0.13
No.of friends who drink hard liquor	0.07	0.76	0.23
Father drinks wine	0.63	0.13	0.03
Father drinks beer	0.59	0.07	0.02
Father drinks hard liquor	0.57	0.11	0.07
Mother drinks wine	0.54	0.11	0.19
Mother drinks beer	0.53	0.06	0.11
Mother drinks hard liquor	0.46	0.02	0.13
Percentage of total variance explained	30.8	15.6	10.6

The three factors which emerged related to the drinking patterns of the parents (6 items), friends (3 items), and the subjects themselves (3 items). The factor scores (the sum of the standardized scores with equal weights) served as the content of our study to which the independent variable in the questionnaire would be related. The use of cigarettes was measured by one item which reported the frequency and quantity of cigarette smoking by the subjects, by a six point scale as follows:

1. I have never smoked
2. I have smoked only once or twice
3. I once smoked but have since stopped
4. I sometimes smoke
5. I smoke about 20 cigarettes a week
6. I smoke 20 cigarettes or more a day

Other Measures and Scales

Other measures relating to the drinking patterns of our subjects are involvement with cannabis, parental control, involvement with youth activities, delinquency and psychosomatic problems, as outlined in part I.

Findings
Marginal Distribution of Alcohol Consumption

Table 16 presents the distribution of alcohol drinking by the subjects according to the type of drink. It is important to note that these findings relate to alcohol consumption which is not ritualistic or for sacral purposes on the Sabbath and Jewish holidays. The questions specifically asked the subjects about drinking outside these ritualistic and sacral instances.

Table 16: Distribution of Alcohol Drinking According to the Type of Drink

during last 30 days / type of drink	wine	beer	hard liquor
I never drank	77.1	67.0	91.1
I drank only once	10.8	13.1	4.8
I drank two or three times	7.2	9.7	2.4
I drank once a week	2.2	3.9	0.6
I drank several times a week	1.3	4.6	0.9
I drank almost every day	0.8	1.7	0.1

It appears that the frequency of use is arranged in the following decreasing order: beer, wine, hard liquor. The use of beer once a week or more during

the 30 day period, was 10.2 percent of the population (79 subjects). The percentage of those who consumed wine once a week or more was 4.3 percent (33 subjects), and of those who consumed hard liquor once a week or more 1.6 percent (13 subjects). Bearing in mind that we are dealing with the middle-age group of teenagers, the consumption of beer at least is quite considerable. This should be evaluated in the light of the fact that those who drank beer once a month or more constituted 33 percent of the population (256 subjects). Those who drank wine once a month or more were 22.9 percent of the population (178 subjects). Whereas those who drank hard liquor once a month or more constituted 8.9 percent of the population (69 subjects).

Relationship between the use of Alcohol and Involvement with Cannabis and Cigarettes

Table 17 presents the correlation between use of alcohol and involvement with cannabis and cigarettes. We found constant and steady correlations most of them ranging from .20-.40; the great majority of the correlations were beyond the .001 significance.

Table 17: The Correlation Between Use of Wine, Beer or Hard Liquor and Involvement with Cannabis and Cigarettes in Different Sub-Samples

Sub-Sample+	Correlation with	Involvement with Cannabis	Use of Cigarettes
Sex	Boys	n = 475 xxx 0.34	n = 475 xxx 0.33
	Girls	n = 286 xx 0.14	n = 286 xxx 0.29
Father's Birth Place	Israel	n = 101 xxx 0.32	n = 101 xx 0.25
	Europe	n = 259 xxx 0.30	n = 259 xxx 0.27
	Asia	n = 384 xxx 0.26	n = 384 xxx 0.40
Father's Education	Elementary	n = 170 xxx 0.27	n = 170 xxx 0.39
	Secondary	n = 330 xxx 0.22	n = 330 xxx 0.25
	Tertiary	n = 131 xx 0.24	n = 131 xxx 0.34
Youth Movement	Non Members	n = 177 xxx 0.23	n = 177 xxx 0.28
	Members	n = 330 xxx 0.23	n = 330 xxx 0.30
	Total Sample	n = 776 xxx 0.28	n = 776 xxx 0.33

xx = p < 0.005
xxx = p < 0.001

+) Sub-samples were groups obtained when population was divided by certain characteristic for example 2 sub-samples were obtained when population was divided by sex.

This points to the general conclusion that if a youth is predisposed to experiment with one kind of narcotic he is also predisposed to use other kinds of narcotics. The exposure to drugs seems to be an overall pattern of behaviour: the involvement with one narcotic is interchangeable with the exposure to another drug as well as to accepted mood-affecting substances such as tobacco. It is extraordinary that the correlation between the involvement of cannabis and use of alcohol and the reported use of cigarettes and alcohol, are similar to one another although the use of tobacco is legal and the use of cannabis is illegal. This overall finding supports our contention (Shoham, et al. 1974) that the underlying factor related to the involvement with cannabis, alcohol and cigarette smoking is readiness to experiment with mood-changing substances. Only when this readiness is there do the later processes of association (e.g. differential identification and differential association) come into operation. The socio-psychological overt processes of association take place on a predisposition of willingness to experiment and to be exposed to narcotics and mood-changing substances.

Table 18 presents the relationship between use of alcohol by the subjects and its use by their parents and their peers. All the correlations are consistently significant, which indicates that the subjects are influenced in their use of alcohol, by its use by their parents and peers. Apparently, there is a kind of imitation and role-playing in which alcohol takes a part, yet the correlations with the use of alcohol with their peers is consistently higher. This shows that the imitation of the role model of the peers who drink alcohol influence the subjects more than the alcohol habits of the parents.

Table 18: The Correlation between Use of Wine, Beer or Hard Liquor and 2 Other Factors in Different Sub-Sample

Sub-Sample	Factors	Frequency of friend's use of alcohol	Frequency of family's use of alcohol
Sex	Boys	n = 475 xxx 0.42	n = 475 xxx 0.29
	Girls	n = 286 xxx 0.29	n = 286 xxx 0.33
Father's Birth-Place	Israel	n = 101 xxx 0.41	n = 101 x 0.22
	Europe	n = 259 xxx 0.44	n = 259 xxx 0.42
	Asia	n = 384 xxx 0.32	n = 384 xxx 0.22
Father's Education	Elementary	n = 170 xxx 0.36	n = 170 xxx 0.28
	Secondary	n = 330 xxx 0.37	n = 330 xxx 0.29
	Tertiary	n = 131 xxx 0.35	n = 131 xx 0.25
Youth Movements	Non Members	n = 177 xxx 0.36	n = 177 xxx 0.25
	Members	n = 330 xxx 0.38	n = 330 xxx 0.37
Total Sample		n = 776 xxx 0.38	n = 776 0.30

x = $p < 0.50$ xx = $p < 0.005$ xxx = $p < 0.001$

Note that in both tables 18 and 19 results hold across different sub-samples indicating that the education of the father, the birth-place of the father as well as membership of a youth movement, does not influence our findings. Table 19 presents the link between the use of alcohol of the subjects, their delinquency, and the variables of sex, father's birth-place, father's education, and member-ship in youth movements. Out of the four measures relating to the psycho-somatic problems of the subjects (delinquency, involvement in youth activity, parental control), only delinquency was found to be significantly correlated to the use of alcohol.

Table 19: The Correlation Between Use of Wine, Beer, Hard Liquor and Delin-quency Scale: Different Sub-Samples

Sub-Sample	Correlation with			Delinquency
Sex	Male	n = 459	xxx	0.29
	Female	n = 275	xx	0.15
Father's Birth-Place	Israel	n = 98	x	0.21
	Europe	n = 254	xxx	0.31
	Asia	n = 366	xxx	0.30
Father's Education	Primary	n = 163	xxx	0.38
	Secondary	n = 318	xxx	0.24
	Tertiary	n = 127	x	0.18
Youth Movements	Non Members	n = 173	xxx	0.37
	Members	n = 324	xxx	0.22
Total Sample		n = 746	xxx	0.28

x = p < 0.05   xx = p < 0.005   xxx = p < 0.001

It is interesting to note, however, that the delinquent subjects involved with alcohol present a profile which tends to include, inter alia, boys of oriental origin whose father's education is lower and who are not members of youth movements. Apparently the lower socioeconomic class boys who are not mem-bers of youth movements and who have a history of delinquency would be more open to associate themselves with patterns of behaviour which involve exposure to mood-changing substances (cannabis, cigarettes and alcohol). This is related to the lower socioeconomic type of user who seems to be more involved with alcohol. In part I we have presented a bi-modal curve of involvement with can-nabis. One mode related to boys from a lower socioeconomic strata, whereas the other related to boys from an upper socioeconomic strata. It seems that the lower socioeconomic youth is more involved with alcohol than the other.

Multiple Regression Analysis of Various Factors
Contributing to the Drinking of Alcohol Among the
Research Population

Table 20 presents a multiple regression of the following factors with the drinking of alcohol by the research population. Dependent Variable Use of Wine, Beer and Hard Liquor.

Table 20

	Multiple R	R Square Change	Simple R	elasticity
Frequency of friend's use of alcohol	0.3910	0.1529	0.3910	0.2170
Frequency of family's use of alcohol	0.4750	0.0727	0.3537	0.2471
Involvement with cannabis	0.5024	0.0267	0.2649	0.1077
Use of cigarettes	0.5170	0.0149	0.2978	0.1167
Parental control	0.5173	0.0002	0.0695	-0.0100
Psycho-somatic problems	0.5174	0.0001	0.0887	-0.0230
Involvement in youth activities	0.5286	0.0118	0.2096	0.0990
Delinquency	0.5397	0.2913	0.3018	0.1203

Table 20 also serves as a kind of summary for the whole study. As we can see there is a rather marked and significant link between the use of alcohol, hashish and cigarettes. Our first conclusion is that the openness to be exposed to the use of mood-changing substances (cannabis, cigarettes and alcohol), is not only linked together but indicates predisposition to experiment with such substances. The underlying potential is that if the subject has this type of predisposition, he would then seek further exposure to these mood-changing substances. Our second overall conclusion is that those who tend to drink more alcohol are youngsters whose profiles indicate problems of delinquency, involvement with youth activities, personal problems (psychosomatic) and low parental control. This paints a picture of the low socioeconomic youth, or what is called in the current jargon in Israel, the distressed segments of the population. The family of the youth is characterized by lack of parental control due to the large size of the family; the parents themselves have problems which do not leave them much time or ability to exercise proper education and control over their children. The youth of these parents would tend to have delinquency problems and would be more likely, therefore, to associate with his peer group in the neighboorhood. In addition, his personal problems might distinguish him from his siblings or peers who would be less involved with mood-changing substances.

Notes:

1) The studies conducted previously by Shoham et al. (1974) found the self reported use of hashish to be 3 percent, and by Peled et al. as 5 percent (Shoham, Geva, Kliger and Chai, 1974).

2) However, since in a large portion of the cells of the analyses of item No. 6 there were very few cases (less than four), the discussion of these findings should be avoided, in order to minimize unreliable conclusions.

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Dieser epidemiologischen Studie über Alkohol-, Drogen- und Zigaretten-
konsum unter Schülern der Sekundarstufe in Israel gingen zwei Berichte über
die Epidemiologie von Cannabiskonsum, sozioökonomische Profile und Einstel-
lungen der Verbraucher voraus, ebenso über die Zusammenhänge zwischen
Cannabiskonsumenten und den verschiedenen Sozialisationsfaktoren und den
Ämtern. In der vorliegenden Abhandlung werden wir die allgemeinen Trends
des Alkoholkonsums von Schülern beschreiben, die sozioökonomischen Profile
von Alkoholkonsumenten zeichnen und diese Profile in Beziehung setzen zur
Beteiligung am Cannabiskonsum und zum Zigarettenrauchen.

Da es sich hier um eine Forschungsstudie handelt, werden unsere Feststellun-
gen zunächst in Form von Hypothesen dargestellt, die durch nachfolgende um-
fassende Forschungen bestätigt werden wollen. Alkoholismus ist bis jetzt noch
nicht über längere Zeit hinweg mit einer jüdischen Einwohnerschaft in Zusam-
menhang gebracht worden. Deshalb haben die verschiedenen israelischen Behör-
den den Alkoholkonsum noch nie als Problem betrachtet. Diese vorgefaßte Mei-
nung ist jedoch in Veränderung begriffen; die Einheit für die Rehabilitation von
Alkoholikern, die vom Ministerium für Arbeit und Wohlfahrt eingerichtet wor-
den ist, hat Daten zur Verfügung gestellt, aus denen ersichtlich wird, daß die
Alkoholabhängigkeit in Israel während der letzten drei Jahre von 3 000 auf 6 000
Abhängige angewachsen ist. Um den deutlichen Unterschied zu verstehen, der
zwischen dauernder relativer Abstinenz von Juden im allgemeinen und israeli-
schen Juden besteht, schien es nötig, die Trinkgewohnheiten israelischer Jugend-
licher zu erforschen.

Die Testgruppe bestand aus 776 Jungen und Mädchen im 9. bis 12.Schuljahr
(Altersgruppen 14 bis 18), ausgewählt aus acht Schulen, um eine weite Band-
breite von Schultypen und sozioökonomischen Schichten darzustellen.

Die Befragung wurde mittels Fragebogen durchgeführt, die jeder Klasse als
Gruppe ausgeteilt wurden. Den Schülern wurde gesagt, die Studie werde von
der Tel-Aviv Universität durchgeführt, mit dem Ziel herauszufinden, was die
Schüler über Drogen und ihre Anwendung wüßten.

Es scheint, daß die Häufigkeit von nicht-feierlichem Konsum von Alkohol nach
folgender abnehmender Reihenfolge geordnet ist: Bier, Wein, Schnaps. Der
Bierkonsum einmal wöchentlich oder häufiger während der letzten 30 Tage be-
lief sich auf 10.2 Prozent der Gruppe (79 Personen). Der Prozentsatz derer,
die einmal wöchentlich oder häufiger Wein konsumieren, war 4.3 Prozent
(33 Personen), und derer, die einmal oder häufiger pro Woche Schnaps konsu-
mieren 1.6 Prozent (13 Personen).

Tabelle 1: Verteilung des Alkoholkonsums nach Getränkearten

während der letzten 30 Tage	Wein	Bier	Schnaps
trank ich nie	77.1	67.0	91.1
trank ich einmal	10.8	13.1	4.8
trank ich zwei- oder dreimal	7.2	9.7	2.4
trank ich einmal wöchentlich	2.2	3.9	0.6
trank ich mehrmals wöchentlich	1.3	4.6	0.9
trank ich fast täglich	0.8	1.7	0.1

Verhältnis zwischen Alkoholkonsum und der Beteiligung an Cannabis- und Zigarettenkonsum

Wir deckten stetige und konstante Wechselbeziehungen zwischen Alkoholkonsum und der Beteiligung an Cannabis- und Zigarettenkonsum auf, sie beliefen sich auf 0.20-0.40; die große Mehrheit der Wechselbeziehungen war unterhalb der 0.0001 Bedeutungsschwelle. Dies legt den allgemeinen Schluß nahe, daß ein Jugendlicher, der empfänglich für das Experimentieren mit einer Art von Droge ist, auch empfänglich ist für die Einnahme anderer Arten von Drogen. Sich der Wirkung von Drogen auszusetzen, scheint ein gängiges Verhaltensmuster zu sein; die Teilnahme an einer Art von Drogenkonsum ist austauschbar mit der Bereitschaft, sich der Wirkung einer anderen Droge auszusetzen, ebenso den akzeptierten stimmungsbeeinflussenden Substanzen, wie z.B. Tabak. Es ist außergewöhnlich, daß die Wechselwirkung zwischen der Cannabiseinnahme und dem Alkoholkonsum einerseits und dem angegebenen Zigarettenkonsum und Alkohol andererseits sich gleichen, obwohl der Tabakkonsum legal, der Cannabiskonsum jedoch illegal ist. Dieses Gesamtergebnis stützt unsere Behauptung, daß der zugrundeliegende Faktor bezüglich Cannabiskonsum, Alkohol und Zigarettenrauchen die Bereitschaft ist, mit stimmungsbeeinflussenden Substanzen zu experimentieren. Nur wenn diese Bereitschaft vorhanden ist, setzen sich die späteren Assoziationsprozesse in Gang (zum Beispiel unterschiedliche Identifikation und unterschiedliche Assoziation). Die soziopsychologisch offenkundigen Assoziationsprozesse finden auf der Grundlage einer Neigung zur Experimentierbereitschaft mit Narkotika und anderen stimmungsbeeinflussenden Substanzen statt.

Die Wechselbeziehungen zwischen dem Alkoholkonsum der Testpersonen und deren Eltern und deren Altersgenossen sind durchweg von Bedeutung, was darauf hinweist, daß die Testpersonen in ihrem Alkoholkonsum von ihren Eltern und ihren Altersgenossen beeinflußt werden. Offenbar gibt es eine Art Imitation und Rollenspiel, in denen der Alkohol eine Rolle einnimmt; die gegenseitige Beeinflussung ihres Alkoholkonsums mit dem ihrer Altersgenossen ist jedoch durchweg stärker. Dies zeigt, daß die Imitation des Rollenvorbilds der Alkohol trinkenden Altersgenossen die Testpersonen mehr beeinflußt als die Alkohol-Gewohnheiten ihrer Eltern.

Es stellte sich heraus, daß von den vier Faktoren in bezug auf die Probleme der Testpersonen (Kriminalität, Beteiligung an Jugend-Unternehmungen, elterliche Kontrolle und psychosomatische Probleme) nur die Kriminalität in einem bedeutsamen Zusammenhang mit dem Alkoholkonsum steht.

Die Regressionsanalyse enthüllt, daß die Bereitschaft, sich dem Gebrauch von stimmungsbeeinflussenden Substanzen (Cannabis, Zigaretten und Alkohol) auszusetzen, mit solchen Substanzen verknüpft ist. Wenn die Testperson eine solche Neigung hat, würde sie weitere Möglichkeiten suchen, sich diesen stimulierenden Substanzen auszusetzen. Eine weitere allgemeine Schlußfolgerung ist, daß die, die dazu neigen, mehr Alkohol zu trinken, Jugendliche sind, deren Profile Probleme mit Kriminalität, Beteiligung an Jugend-Unternehmungen, persönliche (psychosomatische) Probleme und eine geringe elterliche Kontrolle aufzeigen.

RESUME

Cette étude épidémiologique sur l'usage de l'alcool, des cigarettes et des stupéfiants parmi des étudiants des écoles secondaires en Israël a été précédée de deux rapports sur l'épidémiologie de l'usage de cannabis, sur les profiles socio-économiques et les attitudes des consommateurs, mais aussi sur les relations entre les consommateurs de cannabis et les divers facteurs de socialisation et les divers facteurs et agents de socialisation. Dans cet exposé nous décrirons les tendances générales de l'usage de l'alcool des étudiants, nous ébaucherons les profiles socio-économiques des consommateurs d'alcool et nous mettrons ces profiles en rapport avec l'usage de cannabis et des cigarettes.

Comme ici il s'agit d'un travail de recherches, nos découvertes seront présentées en forme d'une hypothèse initiale qui sera à verifier par des recherches d'ensemble. L'alcoolisme n'a pas été associé à une population juive à long terme. C'est pour cette raison que, jusqu'à présent, les divers institutions en Israël n'ont jamais regardé comme problème l'usage d'alcool. Cette opinion préconçue est cependant en train de changer; l'unité pour la réhabilitation des alcooliques établie par le ministère du travail et de l'assistance publique (Ministry of Labour and Welfare) a mis à disposition des dates qui montrent que l'alcoolisme en Israël a augmenté de 3 000 à 6 000 alcooliques pendant les trois années passées. Pour pouvoir comprendre la différence nette qui se présente entre l'abstinence relative à long terme des Juifs en général et des Juifs en Isräel, il paraîssait nécessaire d'étudier les habitudes envers l'alcool des jeunes Israéliens.

La groupe examinée consistait en 776 garçons et filles de la 9ième jusqu'à la 12ième classe (groupes d'age 14-18), tirés de huit écoles, pour représenter une large gamme de divers types d'écoles et de divers niveaux socio-économiques.

L'enquête se faisat par l'administration des questionnaires, donnés à une classe

en tant que groupe. Les étudiants ont été informés qu'il s'agissait d'une étude de l'Université de Tel-Aviv et que le but envisagé était d'apprendre ce que les étudiants savaient sur les stupéfiants et leur usage.

Il paraît que la fréquence de l'usage non-cérémonial d'alcool est arrangé dans l'ordre diminuant suivant: bière, vin, eaux-de-vie. L'usage de la bière une fois par semaine ou plus pendant les 30 jours passés s'est chiffré à 10.2 pourcent des personnes sondées (79 sujets). Le pourcentage de ceux qui ont bu du vin une fois par semaine ou plus était 4.3 pourcent (33 sujets) et de ceux qui ont bu des eaux-de-vie une fois par semaine ou plus 1.6 pourcent (13 sujets).

Tableau 1: Distribution de l'usage de l'alcool selon le type de boisson

Pendant les 30 jours passés	Vin	Bière	Eaux-de-vie
je n'ai jamais bu	77.1	67.0	91.1
j'ai bu une fois seulement	10.8	13.1	4.8
j'ai bu deux ou trois fois	7.2	9.7	2.4
j'ai bu une fois par semaine	2.2	3.9	0.6
j'ai bu plusieurs fois par semaine	1.3	4.6	0.9
j'ai bu presque tous les jours	0.8	1.7	0.1

Relation de l'usage de l'alcool avec l'usage de cannabis et des cigarettes

Nous avons trouvé des corrélations constantes et continues entre l'usage de l'alcool et l'usage de cannabis et des cigarettes, elles se chiffrent à 0.20-0.40; la grande majorité des corrélations était en-dessous du niveau de signification de 0.0001. Cela suggère la conclusion générale qu'un jeune prédisposé à expérimenter une sorte de stupéfiant est aussi prédisposé à l'usage d'autres stupéfiants. S'exposer aux stupéfiants semble être une conduite courante; l'usage d'un stupéfiant est interchangeable avec l'usage d'un autre stupéfiant et aussi avec l'usage des substances stimulantes acceptées comme le tabac. Il est extraordinaire que les corrélations entre l'usage du cannabis et de l'alcool et l'usage rapporté des cigarettes et de l'alcool se ressemblent bien que l'usage du tabac soit légal et l'usage du cannabis soit illégal. Ce résultat global supporte notre allégation que le facteur sous-jacent relatif à l'usage du cannabis, de l'alcool et des cigarettes est la disposition à expérimenter des substances stimulantes. Seulement si on trouve cette disposition les procès d'association postérieurs se mettent en marche (p.e. identification différentielle et association différentielle). Les procès d'association socio-psychologiques manifestes ont lieu sur la base d'une prédisposition à expérimenter des narcotiques et d'autres substances stimulantes.

La corrélation entre l'usage de l'alcool des sujets et leurs parents et leurs peers est d'une signification consistante, ce qui indique que les sujets sont

influencés dans leur usage de l'alcool par leurs parents et leurs peers. Apparemment il y a une sorte d'imitation et de jeu de rôles où l'alcool tient un rôle ; la corrélation avec l'usage de l'alcool avec leurs peers est cependant nettement plus haute. Ceci montre que l'imitation du rôle-modèle des peers buvants de l'alcool influence les sujets plus que les habitudes alcooliques de leurs parents.

Il s'est montré que des quatre facteurs relatifs aux problèmes des sujets (délinquance, participation aux activités des jeunes, contrôle du côté des parents et des problèmes psychosomatiques), seulement la délinquance était corrélée avec l'usage de l'alcool dans une mesure significative.

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