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A COMPARISON OF THE DRINKING BEHAVIOR OF DELINQUENT YOUTH VERSUS
NON-DELINQUENT YOUTH IN THE STATES OF IDAHO AND UTAH

by

Henry Dean Garrett

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Health Education

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1969

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- Mr. Thomas A. Strah, director of secondary education, Pocatello School District, Pocatello, Idaho.
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- Mr. Robert Gould, Highland Senior High School.
- Mr. Ronald Reed, Alameda Junior High School.
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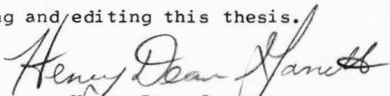

Henry Dean Garrett

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
III. METHODS AND PROCEDURES	15
IV. RESULTS	20
V. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS	44
VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	70
BIBLIOGRAPHY	73
APPENDIX	75
VITA	79

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Present age of selected sample of delinquents and non-delinquents	21
2. Descriptive background of a selected group of delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles	22
3. With whom the students lived at home	25
4. Frequency of parents' drinking	26
5. Age of first drink	28
6. Factors concerning first drink of delinquents and non-delinquents	30
7. Present drinking behavior of delinquents and non-delinquents	35
8. Influence of alcohol on behavior of delinquents and non-delinquents	39
9. Opinions of delinquents and non-delinquents on questions concerning the drinking of alcoholic beverages	41
10. Frequency of drinking compared with present age of delinquents	49
11. Frequency of drinking compared with present age of non-delinquents	50
12. Frequency of drinking compared with sex	52
13. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with race	54
14. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with race	55
15. Frequency of drinking compared with family income	57
16. Frequency of drinking compared with area lived in	59
17. Frequency of drinking compared with whom the students lived	61

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

Table	Page
18. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with father's drinking behavior	63
19. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with father's drinking behavior	64
20. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with mother's drinking behavior	66
21. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with mother's drinking behavior	67
22. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with attitude toward drinking	68
23. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with attitude toward drinking	69

ABSTRACT

A Comparison of the Drinking Behavior of Delinquent
Youth versus Non-delinquent Youth in the
States of Idaho and Utah

by

Henry Dean Garrett, Master of Science

Major Professor: Janice Pearce
Department: Health Education

A questionnaire on drinking behavior and attitudes was administered to 292 delinquent youth confined in youth detention homes in St. Anthony, Idaho, and Ogden, Utah, and to 466 students in the secondary schools of the Pocatello School District, Pocatello, Idaho.

Using a Chi Square analysis, comparisons were made of responses between the delinquent and non-delinquent groups to questions regarding first drinking experience, present drinking behavior, attitudes toward drinking, criminal acts while drinking alcoholic beverages, age, race, sex, family income, population of area lived in, with whom the students lived, and parents' drinking behavior. Significant differences at the .001 per cent level were found between the responses of delinquents and non-delinquents in all areas compared with the exception of the father's drinking behavior where a difference at the .05 per cent level was found.

In summary, the results showed that the delinquent population of this study (1) began drinking sooner and more

frequently than the non-delinquent population, (2) drank for different reasons than the non-delinquents, and (3) drank without their parents' permission more frequently than the non-delinquents. In addition, a higher percentage of the non-delinquents did not drink in comparison with the delinquents who did.

This study also indicated that the older the delinquent and non-delinquent students were, the more frequently they drank. The frequency of drinking of both the delinquent and the non-delinquent students was related to the frequency of their parents' drinking. As the parents drank more frequently, the more frequently the delinquent and non-delinquent students drank.

(87 pages)

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Origin and nature of problem

The drinking of alcoholic beverages has become an acceptable social custom in this society. Mulford, in a 1963 national study, found that 71 per cent of Americans 21 years of age or over drank alcoholic beverages (15, p. 1). However, not only do adults drink alcoholic beverages, but teenagers also drink alcoholic beverages. Maddox estimated that the probability is high that every adolescent in our society will have used an alcoholic beverage at least once before graduating from high school (10, p. 35).

What are the drinking behavior and drinking habits of the youth today? How extensive is the use of alcohol? Is there a difference existing between the drinking habits of delinquent youth and non-delinquent youth? Are alcoholic beverages a contributing factor to juvenile delinquency?

Relatively little research has been done, or at least published, in the area of the drinking behavior of delinquent and non-delinquent youth. The purpose of this study was to examine the drinking behavior of adolescents in the states of Idaho and Utah--specifically, to make a comparison of the drinking behavior of delinquent versus non-delinquent youth. Uncertainty seems to exist as to what the drinking behavior

of youth is, and whether a significant difference exists between the drinking habits of delinquent and non-delinquent youth. There is also uncertainty as to whether the drinking of alcoholic beverages is a contributing factor to juvenile delinquency.

Objectives

Specifically the objectives of this study were:

1. To determine the drinking behavior of delinquent youth and non-delinquent youth.
2. To determine if there is a significant difference in the drinking behavior of delinquent youth and non-delinquent youth.
3. To determine if there is a significant relationship between the drinking habits of delinquent juveniles and their delinquent acts.
4. To investigate the relationship of selected socio-economic factors to the drinking behavior of delinquent and non-delinquent youth.

Limitations

1. This study will deal only with junior and senior high school students in the Pocatello, Idaho, School District, as the non-delinquent sample. The youth confined in detention homes in St. Anthony, Idaho, and Ogden, Utah, were the delinquent sample. It is realized that some students attending public high schools could be classified as delinquents.

2. There is a possibility of confusion by the students in defining what was meant by a "drink" of an alcoholic beverage.

3. This study did not take into consideration the use of wine in the home and church in connection with religious ceremonies and services.

4. This study is valid only in relation to the degree of honesty with which the students responded to the questionnaire. There is a realization that, due to the number of times some of the delinquents have been tested, a conditioning to such testing might have occurred whereby answers may be given which the delinquents feel the tester wants or which they consider to be the "correct" response.

5. The sample from the Pocatello secondary schools were not randomly selected, but were selected by school personnel with the belief that a cross section of each school's population was represented.

6. As a result of the program used by the computer, there is no break down of responses by sex. The responses to some questions would have been more meaningful had this information been available.

Definitions

1. Delinquent. The term delinquent for the purposes of this study will be defined as a youth being confined in a State Detention Home at the time of this study.

2. Drinking behavior or drinking habits. The terms drinking behavior and drinking habits will be used inter-changeably to mean the customary drinking practices or acts of the individual.

3. Youth, adolescent, and juvenile. The terms youth, adolescent, and juvenile, as used in this study, would include anyone between the ages of twelve and eighteen years of age.

4. Alcoholic beverage. An alcoholic beverage is defined as any intoxicating liquor which contains ethyl alcohol, including 3.2 per cent beer.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

In pursuing information concerning the drinking habits of delinquents and non-delinquents, the following questions were asked: How many juveniles consume alcoholic beverages, and do any serious problems arise from this consumption? Kleiner stated, "Drinking among teen-agers today is as serious a problem as drinking along Skid Row." (6, p. 31)

In this review of literature, an attempt has been made to present the extent of the use of alcohol by juveniles and whether or not there is a relationship between the use of alcohol by juveniles and juvenile lawlessness.

Use of alcohol by juveniles

Use of alcohol by non-delinquent juveniles. In summarizing five studies made of the drinking behavior and attitudes of more than 8,000 high school students from 1948 to 1963, Maddox noted that the probability is high that every adolescent in our society will have used an alcoholic beverage at least once before graduating from high school (10, p. 35). In another study by Maddox and McCall of 1,962 eleventh- and twelfth-grade high school students in a middle-sized, mid-western city, they found that 92 per cent of the students had been exposed to the use of alcoholic beverages, 23 per cent had established patterns of use, and 9 per cent identified themselves as drinkers (12, p. 669).

McCarthy's article reported that since 1952, three

comprehensive surveys of adolescent drinking have been conducted (13). One was conducted in Nassau County, New York, another in Racine County, Wisconsin, and a third in Kansas. In Nassau County, a highly urbanized area near New York City, a sample of 1,000 students was drawn from 29 public and private high schools by a group of researchers from Hofstra College. It was found that 12 per cent had never used alcohol, 2 per cent used alcoholic beverages in conjunction with a religious observation only, 22 per cent drank both socially and in connection with a religious ritual, and 64 per cent drank socially. Eighty-four per cent reported they were not total abstainers. A significant increase was found in the use of alcoholic beverages from lower age levels to higher age levels. Seventy-nine per cent of the 14 year olds were users, 82 per cent of the 17 year olds, and 89 per cent of the 18 year olds and older. The rate of use was found to be lower in Wisconsin than in Nassau County, New York; and the rate of use was lower in Kansas than in Wisconsin. The rate of use was found to vary with age, sex, parental drinking practices and attitudes, size of community, and religion.

A study was made of the use of alcoholic beverages among 1,177 high school students in Utah by Slater (17). Tenth- and twelfth-grade students were studied. An unexpected finding of this study was that a higher percentage of both boys and girls in grade ten drank than boys and girls in grade twelve. Sixty-eight per cent of the students studied reported they had never drunk, with 65 per cent of the tenth-grade students, and 70 per cent of the twelfth-grade students reporting they had never drunk alcoholic beverages.

Another study of the use of alcohol by young people in Utah was made by Nelson (16). His sample of approximately 1,325 high school seniors was selected from nine selected high schools along the Wasatch Front from Smithfield on the north to Provo on the south. Only senior students were surveyed because it was felt that it would be at this age where the heaviest drinking would take place. He found that 66 per cent of the high school senior surveyed had drunk an alcoholic beverage, with an average age of first drinking being 14.56 (14.38 for boys and 15.22 for girls).

In a study of 3,388 male students attending seven junior and senior high schools in three metropolitan Boston communities, Demone found that most male teenagers in his study drank increasingly so as they progressed through adolescence (3). By 17 more than 90 per cent reported at least one experience with alcohol; however, drinking was seldom found to be excessive.

A study of more than 2,000 junior and senior high school students from three communities in Michigan found that about one student in ten classified himself as a person who drinks (18).

What reasons did the teenagers give for drinking? In the study by Maddox and McCall, the reasons given by the teenagers studied emphasized sociability and self-expression (12). Sower believed that teenage drinking was culturally patterned, socially controlled, and almost entirely a group act (18). Demone also believed that male adolescent drinking reflected group practices (3). The majority of the students surveyed by Slater gave "to follow the crowd" as their reason for drinking (17).

When did the teenagers studied take their first drink?

Maddox stated that the first personal use tends to occur about the thirteenth or fourteenth year (10, p. 35). Slater supports this finding also (17). He found that the mean age for male teenagers was 14.4; and for female teenagers, it was 14.5 years of age.

Use of alcohol by delinquent juveniles. McKay, with the help of several associates, made several studies of delinquency and drinking. In one of his studies, he interviewed 122 delinquent males ranging from age 8 to age 17 (8). He tried to discover the existence and the extent of problem drinking and also the boys' attitudes about the drinking and non-drinking done by adults and by other adolescents. From this study, it was found that 16 per cent of the boys were problem drinkers. The average age of the problem drinker was sixteen.

In an earlier study by MacKay and his associates, 500 male delinquents in Massachusetts were surveyed (7). They were characterized according to drinking behavior. They were classified as being abstainers, single drinking episode, mild drinkers, moderate drinkers, heavy drinkers, or problem drinkers. The delinquents studied ranged in ages from seven to twenty, with an average of fifteen years of age. Ten per cent of the 500 delinquents were classified as problem drinkers. Thirty-eight delinquents took their first drink at age thirteen or fourteen, and curiosity seemed to be given most frequently as the reason for drinking.

Blacker et al. studied 500 delinquent boys in the Youth Reception Center of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (1). A

questionnaire was administered on drinking behavior, effects, attitudes toward drinking, parental drinking behavior, and social characteristics. They found that 28 per cent of the delinquents were abstainers, 9 per cent had used alcohol once, and 63 per cent had had two or more drinking experiences. Eighty-three per cent of the delinquents over seventeen years of age and 21 per cent of the delinquents under twelve years of age were drinkers. The type of drinker correlated significantly with age and with the older boys being in what Blacker et al. defined as "relief" and "pathological" groups.

Nelson questioned approximately 130 students confined in the Utah State Industrial School in Ogden, Utah. This group represented all four grades of high school. He found that the delinquent students questioned drank more and started earlier than the high school non-delinquent students he questioned (16).

Comparison of use by delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles.

Few studies were found comparing the use of alcohol by delinquents and non-delinquents. In a study by MacKay et al., information on drinking behavior was collected from institutionalized youth in New Hampshire, and from junior and senior high school students in rural, urban, small towns near industrial complex, and small towns far removed from urban areas (9). They found that 14 per cent of the delinquents and 28.5 per cent of the junior and senior high school non-delinquent students had not had a drink of any kind of alcoholic beverage. The average age for taking the first drink was 13 for the delinquents and 12 for the non-delinquent students. More than one-half of the

non-delinquent students had their first drink at home under adult supervision; but only 20 per cent of the delinquents had their first drink in the presence of adults, and they had it without adult sanction. The results of this study also showed that fewer non-delinquents than delinquents were likely to have continued drinking after their first experience with alcohol, and more evidence of "serious" drinking behavior was detected among the delinquents than among the non-delinquent students. They also found that the delinquents drank for tension relief more frequently than did the non-delinquent students.

In comparing the findings in the three studies by MacKay and his associates (8), and the summary of the studies made by Maddox (12), MacKay believed there was a marked difference in his findings and in those outlined in the Maddox summary of the studies of "normal" juvenile drinkers. The "normal" juveniles took their first drink within the home in the presence of their parents or other relatives. They also had a tendency to look at drinking as an adult function involving comradeship or good fellowship and celebration. They had a tendency to drink in terms of what alcohol does "for" rather than "to" a person. This is in sharp contrast to the delinquent boys MacKay and his associates studied who drank "to get high or tight." The delinquent boys' first drinking experiences were radically different from those of the "normal" juveniles. The delinquent boys had their first drink away from home and away from adult supervision. In most cases, their first drink was taken before they reached 13 years of age.

The problem of juvenile lawlessness

In trying to determine the extent of juvenile lawlessness, statistics show that there has been an increase in juvenile delinquency over the past few years. Therefore, juvenile lawlessness does seem to be increasing. However, there is a problem in the interpretation and in the reliability of the statistics because of the gathering procedures used, changes in state and local laws, and the varying definitions of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, one must be careful in the use of statistics regarding juvenile lawlessness.

The relationship of alcohol to juvenile lawlessness. Jackson wrote regarding juvenile lawlessness:

As yet there is no one accepted theory of the cause of criminal behavior. As a result, the literature presents a confusing picture of the relationships between alcohol and crime. (5, p. 167)

On one hand, some researchers claim there is no relationship; while on the other hand, it is claimed there is a definite relationship. Maddox reported that most teenagers view drinking as a means of demonstrating adulthood and that there was little evidence that teenagers drank as an expression of rebellion or hostility (11). Demone noted in his study that "a relatively small group of subjects were [sic] significantly involved in excessive drinking, crime, and delinquency...." (3, p. 3525)

In a study by Wattenberg and Moir, "History Sheets," prepared for juvenile offenders by the Youth Bureau of the Detroit Police Department were used (19). A comparison was made involving 141 white boys with records of arrest for being drunk with 9,555 white boys contacted by the police on other complaints.

Only white boys were compared because of the total Negro group contacted by the police, only a few were in the drunk group. Also, 73 girls whose arrest records indicated involvement in drinking were compared with 1,081 girls whose records lacked this notation. Aside from strong differences linked to age and some indication of weak inner resources, boys charged with drunkenness and girls involved in drinking were very similar to delinquents in general. A follow-up study was made of 96 boys whose records included a "drunk" notation. As young adults, approximately 10 per cent had police records including arrests for being drunk or committing crimes while drunk. Another 50 per cent had police records as adults which did not include a notation of drinking.

MacKay et al. found that 16 per cent of the delinquents studied were problem drinkers (8). They also found that all 20 problem drinkers had participated in fights while drinking. All but two of the boys reported some type of deviant behavior while under the influence of alcohol. However, only five had appeared in court on drunkenness charges. They also noted that the loss of impulse control after drinking may have led to the commission of delinquent acts, but there was insufficient evidence to establish a significant relationship between the state of intoxication and the commission of delinquent acts.

In the study by MacKay et al., the following statement was made concerning the attitudes of the problem drinkers:

Although more than half of the 50 problem drinkers had been arrested for offenses committed after drinking, the majority of the group felt that their drinking had nothing to do with their presence at the Youth Service Board's Reception Center; neither did they consider themselves to be problem drinkers or express any concern about their drinking practices. (7, p. 278)

Blacker et al. found that the type of drinker correlated significantly with race and previous court involvement, but was not significantly related to social class. Boys without previous formal offenses were least likely to be found in the heavy, "relief," or "pathological" drinker categories (1)

Summary

It is probable that a large majority of teenagers will have used an alcoholic beverage at least once before graduating from high school. Studies show that 84 to 92 per cent of the teenagers tested reported that they have used an alcoholic beverage.

The reasons given for using alcoholic beverages emphasized sociability and self-expression. Most of the teenagers gave "to follow the crowd" as their reason for drinking, and most students began to drink some time during their fourteenth year.

The results of the studies comparing delinquents with non-delinquents showed that delinquents were more likely to continue drinking after their first experience with alcohol, and much more evidence of serious drinking behavior was detected among the delinquents than among the students. They also found that the delinquents drank for tension relief more frequently than did the non-delinquents.

The place of drinking was also different. The non-delinquents had their first drink in their homes with parental approval, while the delinquents drank outside their homes without parental approval.

There seems to be some relationship between drinking and

juvenile lawlessness. Most studies in this area showed that those arrested, or those who had arrest records, also drank; however, there was insufficient evidence to establish a significant relationship between the state of intoxication and the commission of delinquent acts.

In conclusion, the literature suggests that delinquents drank sooner and more frequently than non-delinquents. They also drank for different reasons than the non-delinquents.

CHAPTER III
METHODS AND PROCEDURES

In reviewing literature concerning the use of alcohol by adolescents, it became evident that little research had been published in reference to the drinking behavior of delinquent and non-delinquent youth. The writer, therefore, decided to investigate the behavior and attitudes of delinquent and non-delinquent youth and make a comparison between the two.

Questionnaire

A thorough review of literature was made in which questionnaires concerning drinking behavior had been used in a research project. Particularly useful were the projects of Blacker (1), Nelson (16), and MacKay (8).

A questionnaire was then constructed by the writer. It consisted of questions that covered four areas: (1) Family situation, (2) first experience with alcohol, (3) present drinking habits, and (4) attitudes toward drinking.

Pre-test

The questionnaire was administered to five classes of ninth-grade students at the Blackfoot L. D. S. Seminary, Blackfoot, Idaho. In discussion with the students, and after analysis of the results, it was decided that the questionnaire was too long and some questions were redundant. The redundant questions were eliminated and other were modified.

The questionnaire was then administered to five classes

in the Brigham City West Seminary, Brigham City, Utah, for the purpose of testing the questionnaire for simplicity and clarity. The students were asked to comment on the questions they did not understand or could not answer with clarity. The results showed that some questions were ambiguous. Most students had marked more than one answer on some questions. The questions were again modified, and the questionnaire was finalized and printed.

Population

The population for the delinquents in this study was the entire enrollment of the Youth Detention Homes in the states of Idaho and Utah. The non-delinquent population included students from selected secondary schools in Idaho. The schools selected were Pocatello Senior High School, Highland Senior High School, Alameda Junior High School, and Franklin Junior High School, all in Idaho.

Administration of questionnaire

Delinquent population. Through the cooperation of the superintendant of the Youth Training School (State Reform School) at St. Anthony, Idaho, the questionnaire was administered to the entire population of that institution. The questionnaires were administered on December 31, 1968. Approximately twenty students were home on leave. A total of 163 students was tested. The test was administered in the school's cafeteria. The students had just finished their noon meal and were still sitting at their assigned tables. The questionnaires were passed out by the writer with the assistance of the staff of the school. The staff acted as monitors for the testing period. The students

were instructed to not put their names on the questionnaire. They were also told that their questionnaire would be confidential and would in no way be made known or available to those in authority. They were informed that they could, therefore, be completely honest in their answers. These instructions were read to them from a typewritten page. (See Appendix B.) The students filled out the questionnaires. No questions were asked, nor was discussion allowed.

On January 6, 1969, the questionnaires were administered to the students of the Utah State Industrial School (State Reform School), Ogden, Utah. There were approximately 45 students who were off campus and did not participate in this study, making a total of 185 students answering the questionnaire. Of this total, 22 were not useable because of incomplete or inaccurate marking by the students. The questionnaire was administered immediately after the evening meal. The students remained at their assigned tables. The writer was again assisted by the institution's staff in passing out the materials and acting as monitors. The same instructions were read to them. The students filled out the questionnaires with no questions or discussion.

Non-delinquent population. After obtaining permission from Mr. Thomas Strah, Director of Secondary Education, Pocatello, Idaho, School District No. 25, the questionnaire was administered to 466 students in the senior and junior high schools in Pocatello. At the Pocatello Senior High School, the writer administered the questionnaire to sophomores in a Biology class. One of the school counselors administered the questionnaire to junior and

senior students in two history classes. Instructions were read to the students. The classes tested were selected by the counselor who stated a belief that the sample represented the total population of the school in attendance that day. The questionnaires were administered at 8:30 a.m.

Next, the questionnaires were administered to sophomores, juniors, and seniors at the Highland High School located on the outskirts of Pocatello. The students were selected from history, government, and English classes by the counselor with the objective of gaining a representative sample of the population of the school. The questionnaires were administered to all the students at the same time. The students met in the cafeteria. The writer administered the questionnaire with the assistance of the counseling staff of the school. The questionnaire was administered at 10:30 a.m.

At the Alameda Junior High School located in a suburb of Pocatella, the questionnaires were administered prior to lunch in the school cafeteria to a sample group of seventh-, eighth-, and ninth-grade students from classes selected by the principal.

The questionnaires were administered at the Franklin Junior High School located on the outskirts of Pocatello with the aid of the boys' counselor. The students came from classes selected by the counselor. The questionnaires were administered by the writer in the school cafeteria at 1:45 p.m. to all students at same time.

Statistical analysis

After administration of the questionnaires, the data were

transferred to data processing cards, and the information on the cards was verified. This information was then processed by an IBM 360-44 Computer System. A Chi Square analysis was used in interpreting the data in an effort to find whether significant differences existed between the responses of the delinquents and the non-delinquents regarding their first drinking experience, their present drinking behavior, and their attitudes toward drinking. The Chi Square analysis was used because:

Chi square is a test of significance. This statistic is a very useful one in research because no particular assumptions have to be made about the shape of the distributions of the frequencies being tested. It is most commonly used when data are in frequencies such as in the number of responses in different categories. It can be used with any data that can be reduced to proportions and percentages. The social psychologist involved in research upon the attitudes of people finds this statistic a very useful one. (4, p. 147)

It was felt that one of the most relevant items in this study was the determination of the frequency with which the respondents drank and whether the frequency of drinking was related to personal factors such as age and sex and social factors such as family structure and income. Therefore, the percentage of responses to the question concerning frequency of drinking was computed for the delinquent and non-delinquent groups by (1) age, (2) sex, (3) race, (4) family income, (5) area lived in, (6) with whom the students lived, (7) father's drinking behavior, and (8) mother's drinking behavior.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Of the 758 students studied, 292, or 38.5 per cent, were detained in reform schools in the states of Idaho and Utah; 466, or 61.4 per cent, were secondary school students in the Pocatello School District, Pocatello, Idaho. From this sample of delinquent and non-delinquent students, the following results were obtained:

Age of students tested

There were four students, or 0.5 per cent, who were 11 years of age at the time of this study; 64, or 8.4 per cent, who were 12 years of age; 73, or 9.6 per cent, who were 13 years of age; 106, or 13.9 per cent, who were 14 years of age; 115, or 15.1 per cent, who were 15 years of age; 161, or 21.2 per cent, who were 16 years of age; 157, or 20.7 per cent, who were 17 years of age; 70, or 9.2 per cent who were 18 years of age; and 8, or 1.0 per cent, who were 19 years of age or older. In comparing the differences between the delinquents and the non-delinquents, it should be noted that the majority of the delinquents (58.8 per cent) was between the ages of 16 and 17 at the time of this study, while the non-delinquents were distributed fairly evenly between the ages of 12 to 18. (See Table 1)

Sex of students tested

Of the 758 students tested, 424, or 55.9 per cent, were male; and 334, or 44.0 per cent, were female. Ninety, or 30.8 per cent,

Table 1. Present age of selected sample of delinquents and non-delinquents

Present Age	Delinquents		Non-delinquents		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
11	4	1.3	0	0.0	4	0.5
12	6	2.0	58	12.4	64	8.4
13	5	1.7	68	14.5	73	9.6
14	27	9.2	79	16.9	106	13.9
15	43	14.7	72	15.4	115	15.1
16	89	30.4	72	15.4	161	21.2
17	83	28.4	75	16.0	157	20.7
18	31	10.6	39	8.3	70	9.2
19	4	1.3	4	0.8	8	1.0

of the delinquents tested were female; and 202, or 69.1 per cent, were male. Of the 466 non-delinquents, 222, or 47.6 per cent, were males; and 244, or 52.3 per cent, were females. (See Table 2)

Race of students tested

There were 662, or 87.3 per cent, who were Caucasian; 39, or 5.1 per cent, were Indian; 12, or 1.5 per cent, were Negro; and 41, or 5.4 per cent, were Mexican. Two hundred and thirteen, or 72.9 per cent, of the 292 delinquents were Caucasian; 35, or 11.9 per cent, were Indian; 8 or 2.7 per cent, were Negro; and 35, or 11.9 per cent, were Mexican. In the non-delinquent group, 449, or 96.3 per cent, of the students were Caucasian; 4, or 0.8 per cent, were Indian; 4, or 0.8 per cent, were Negro; and 6, or 1.2 per cent were Mexican. (See Table 2)

Table 2. Descriptive background of a selected group of delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles

	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Non-delinquents</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	202	69.1	222	47.6	424	55.9
Female	90	30.8	244	52.3	334	44.0
	Degrees of freedom = 4		Chi square = 33.78 (P < .001)			
<u>Race</u>						
White	213	72.9	449	96.3	662	87.3
Indian	35	11.9	4	0.8	39	5.1
Negro	8	2.7	4	0.8	12	1.5
Mexican	35	11.9	6	1.2	41	5.4
	Degrees of freedom = 8		Chi square = 96.61 (P < .001)			
<u>Education completed at time of testing</u>						
Grades 1-6	11	3.5	0	0.0	11	1.2
Seventh Grade	7	2.3	83	17.8	90	11.8
Eighth Grade	32	10.9	65	13.9	97	12.7
Ninth Grade	48	16.4	81	17.3	129	17.0
Tenth Grade	77	26.3	83	17.8	160	21.1
Eleventh Grade	66	11.6	78	16.7	144	18.9
Twelfth Grade	46	15.7	75	16.3	122	16.0
No answer	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	0.6
	Degrees of freedom = 14		Chi square = 38.55 (P < .001)			
<u>Family income</u>						
Under \$3,000	54	18.4	31	6.6	85	11.2
\$3,000-5,999	84	28.7	88	18.8	172	22.6
\$6,000-10,000	80	27.3	224	48.0	304	40.1
Above \$10,000	45	15.4	101	21.6	146	19.2
No answer	29	9.9	22	4.7	51	6.7
	Degrees of freedom = 8		Chi square = 60.19 (P < .001)			
<u>Area lived in</u>						
Under 8,000	110	37.6	41	8.7	151	19.9
8,000-20,000	62	21.2	76	16.3	138	18.2
Above 20,000	109	37.3	349	74.8	458	60.4
No answer	11	3.7	0	0.0	11	1.4
	Degrees of freedom = 6		Chi square = 136.99 (P < .001)			

Education of students tested

Of the total number tested, 11, or 1.2 per cent, had a sixth-grade education or less; 90, or 11.8 per cent, were in the seventh grade; 97, or 12.7 per cent, were in the eighth grade; 129, or 17.0 per cent, were in the ninth grade; 160, or 21.1 per cent were in the tenth grade; 144, or 18.9 per cent, were in the eleventh grade; and 122, or 16.0 per cent, were in the twelfth grade. There were 5, or 0.6 per cent, who did not answer this question. There was a significant difference at the .001 per cent level between levels of education of the delinquent and non-delinquent groups. The non-delinquent group was equally divided among the seventh through twelfth grade, with only a 4 per cent difference in the lowest per cent and the highest per cent which occurred in the eighth grade and tenth grade respectively. On the other hand, the education of the delinquents was clustered in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades, with 3.5 per cent of the delinquents completing only six grades or less of formal education. Only 2.3 per cent were in the seventh grade at the time of testing. (See Table 2)

Family income of students tested

As to the question of family income, 85, or 11.2 per cent, ranked their family income as under \$3,000 for the year; 172, or 22.6 per cent ranked their family as having a yearly income of between \$3,000 and \$5,999; 304, or 40.1 per cent, ranked their yearly family income as between \$6,000 and \$10,000; and 146, or 19.2 per cent ranked their yearly family income as over \$10,000. There were 51, or 6.7 per cent, who gave no answer to this

question. In the delinquent group, 56.0 per cent stated that their family income ranged between \$3,000 and \$10,000. Forty-eight per cent of the non-delinquents stated that their family income ranged between \$6,000 and \$10,000, with 15.4 per cent of the delinquents stating their family income was above \$10,000 in comparison with 21.6 per cent of the non-delinquents. In the area of family income, there was a significant difference at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 2)

Area lived in

As to the type of area in which the family lived, 11, or 1.4 per cent failed to answer this question; 151, or 19.9 per cent, stated they lived in an area with a population of under 8,000; 138, or 18.2 per cent, lived in an area with a population between 8,000 and 20,000 people; and 458, or 60.4 per cent stated they lived in an area with a population of over 20,000 people. The majority of non-delinquents, 74.8 per cent, lived in areas above 20,000 people in population; and 37.6 per cent of the delinquents lived in areas under 8,000 in population, and 37.3 per cent lived in areas above 20,000 in population. The difference found was significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 2)

With whom the students lived

Five hundred and fifty-seven, or 73.4 per cent, of the students stated they lived with both parents; 26, or 3.4 per cent, lived with their fathers only; 121, or 15.9 per cent, lived with their mother only; and 53, or 6.9 per cent, stated they lived with neither their father nor their mother. There was only one

student who failed to answer this question. The majority of the delinquents, 53.7 per cent, and the majority of the non-delinquents, 85.8 per cent, lived with both parents. Twenty-five per cent of the delinquents lived with their mothers only in comparison with 10.3 per cent of the non-delinquents who lived with their mother only. There was also a higher percentage of delinquents living with neither their father nor their mother, 14.3 per cent, in comparison with only 2.3 per cent of the non-delinquents. The differences in this area were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 3)

Table 3. With whom the students lived at home.

	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Non-delinquents</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both parents	157	53.7	400	85.8	557	73.4
Father only	19	6.5	7	1.5	26	3.4
Mother only	73	25.0	48	10.3	121	15.9
Neither	42	14.3	11	2.3	53	6.9
No answer	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Degrees of Freedom = 8			Chi square = 101.24 (P < .001)			

Drinking habits of father

As to the question concerning the frequency with which the father drinks, there were 237, or 31.2 per cent who stated their fathers never drink; 95, or 12.5 per cent said their fathers drink once or twice a year; 61, or 8.0 per cent, stated once every 2 to 5 months; 49, or 6.4 per cent, stated once every month; 58, or 7.6 per cent, stated 2 or 3 times a month; 64, or

Table 4. Frequency of parents' drinking

	Delinquents		Non-delinquents		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Father</u>						
Never	72	24.6	165	35.4	237	31.2
Once or twice a yr.	33	11.3	62	13.3	95	12.5
Once every 2-5 mos.	16	5.4	45	9.6	61	8.0
Once every month	21	7.1	28	6.0	49	6.4
2-3 times a month	28	9.5	30	6.4	58	7.6
Once a week	28	9.5	36	7.7	64	8.4
Several times a wk.	33	11.3	47	10.0	80	10.5
Every day	29	9.9	31	6.6	60	7.9
No answer	32	10.9	22	4.7	54	7.1
Degrees of freedom = 16		Chi square = 27.05 (P < .05)				
<u>Mother</u>						
Never	109	37.3	217	46.5	326	43.0
Once or twice a yr.	42	14.3	82	17.5	124	16.3
Once every 2-5 mos.	15	5.1	38	8.1	53	6.9
Once every month	18	6.1	24	5.1	42	5.5
2-3 times a month	23	7.8	33	7.0	56	7.3
Once a week	15	5.1	29	6.2	44	5.8
Several times a wk.	18	6.1	31	6.6	49	6.4
Every day	18	6.1	9	1.9	27	3.5
No answer	34	11.6	3	0.6	37	4.8
Degrees of freedom = 16		Chi square = 61.48 (P < .001)				

8.4 per cent, stated once a week; 80, or 10.5 per cent, stated several times a week; and 60, or 7.9 per cent, stated that their fathers drank every day. There were 54, or 7.1 per cent, who did not answer this question. There was a difference at the .05 per cent level of significance in the drinking habits of the fathers of the delinquents and the drinking habits of the fathers of the non-delinquents. A higher percentage of the non-delinquents' fathers never drank, 35.4 per cent, in comparison with 24.6 per cent of the delinquents' fathers. The delinquents' fathers drank most frequently several times a week, 11.3 per cent, or once or twice a year, 13.3 per cent. The rest of the percentages were scattered quite evenly among the other categories. (See Table 4)

Drinking habits of mother

Regarding the frequency with which the mother drinks, 326, or 43.0 per cent, stated their mothers never drank; 124, or 16.3 per cent stated they drank once or twice a year; 53, or 6.9 per cent stated once every 2 to 5 months; 42, or 5.5 per cent stated once every month; 56, or 7.3 per cent stated 2 or 3 times a month; 44, or 5.8 per cent, stated once a week; 49, or 6.4 per cent stated several times a week; and 27, or 3.5 per cent stated their mothers drank every day. There were 37, or 4.8 per cent, who did not answer this question. A difference between the delinquents and non-delinquents at the .001 per cent level was found in the drinking habits of the mothers. The delinquents stated that 37.3 per cent of their mothers never drank in comparison with 46.5 per cent of the non-delinquents' mothers who never drank; 14.3 per cent of the delinquents' mothers drank only once or twice a year, with 6.1 per cent stating their mothers drank several times a week and 6.1 per cent stating their mothers drank every day. In comparison, 17.5 per cent of the non-delinquents' mothers drank once or twice a year, and 6.6 per cent drank several times a week. Only 1.9 per cent drank every day. The other percentages were scattered quite evenly among the remainder of the categories. (See Table 4)

Factors concerning first drink

Age of first drink. As to the age of first drink, there were 221, or 29.1 per cent, of the students tested who had never taken their first drink; 45, or 5.9 per cent, took their first

Table 5. Age of first drink

Age	Delinquents		Non-delinquents		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	18	6.1	203	43.4	221	29.1
1-5	29	9.9	16	3.4	45	5.9
6-10	111	38.0	76	16.2	187	24.6
11-12	59	20.2	49	10.4	108	14.2
13-14	57	19.5	68	14.5	125	16.4
15-16	17	5.8	51	10.9	67	8.8
Degrees of Freedom = 10			Chi square = 146.40 (P<.001)			

drink between the ages of 1 and 5; 187, or 24.6 per cent took their first drink between the ages of 6 and 10; 108, or 14.2 per cent took their first drink between the ages of 11 and 12; 125, or 16.4 per cent took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14; and between the ages of 15 and 16, 67, or 8.8 per cent, took their first drink. The majority of the delinquents, 38.0 per cent, took their first drink between the ages of 6 and 10; and the majority of the non-delinquents, 16.2 per cent, took their first drink between the ages of 6 and 10. There were 19.5 per cent of the delinquents who took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, compared to 14.5 per cent of the non-delinquents who took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14; 20.2 per cent of the delinquents took their first drink between the ages of 11 and 12, compared with 10.4 per cent of the delinquents who took their first drink between the ages of 11 and 12. There was a significant difference at the .001 per cent level between these two groups. (See Table 5)

Type of first drink. Concerning the type of alcoholic beverage first drank by the students, 324, or 42.7 per cent, stated their first drink was beer; 81, or 10.6 per cent, stated their first drink was wine; 132, or 17.4 per cent, said their first drink was whiskey; 218, or 28.8 per cent, stated they had not yet had their first drink. Two, or 0.2 per cent, failed to answer this question. Beer was the first alcoholic beverage drank by 55.8 per cent of the delinquents in comparison with 34.5 per cent of the non-delinquents who drank beer. The next most popular drink for the delinquents was whiskey (28.0 per cent), but the next most popular beverage for the non-delinquents was wine. Only 5.1 per cent of the delinquents stated they never drank in comparison with 43.5 per cent of the non-delinquents who stated they never drank. A significant difference was found at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 6)

Parents' permission. Two hundred and sixteen students, or 28.4 per cent, of the students stated they did have their parents' permission to take their first drink, while 319, or 42.0 per cent, did not have their parents' permission. Five students, or 0.6 per cent failed to answer this question. The majority of the delinquents did not have their parents' permission to take their first drink (68.8 per cent), compared with 25.4 per cent of the non-delinquents who did not have their parents' permission. On the other hand, the majority of the non-delinquents did have their parents' permission (31.1 per cent), compared with 24.3 per cent of the delinquents. The differences found were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 6)

Table 6. Factors concerning first drink of delinquents and non-delinquents

	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Non-delinquents</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>What was first drink</u>						
Beer	162	55.8	162	34.5	324	42.7
Wine	29	9.9	52	11.1	81	10.6
Whiskey	82	28.0	50	10.7	132	17.4
Other	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
I don't drink	15	5.1	203	43.5	218	28.7
No answer	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.2
Degrees of freedom = 14			Chi square = 145.75 (P < .001)			
<u>Parents' permission</u>						
Yes	71	24.3	145	31.1	216	28.4
No	201	68.8	119	25.4	319	42.0
I don't drink	15	5.1	203	43.4	218	28.7
No answer	5	1.7	0	0.0	5	0.6
Degrees of freedom = 6			Chi square = 183.82 (P < .001)			
<u>Where did you have first drink</u>						
Own home	83	28.4	138	29.5	220	29.0
Home of friend	92	31.5	57	12.2	149	19.6
Restaurant, tavern, or bar	9	3.0	7	1.4	16	2.1
Night club	6	2.0	0	0.0	6	0.7
Automobile	66	22.6	41	8.7	107	14.1
Private club or high school dance	12	4.0	6	1.2	18	2.2
Relative's home	9	3.0	14	2.9	23	3.0
I don't drink	15	5.1	203	43.4	218	28.7
No answer	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Degrees of freedom = 18			Chi square = 162.10 (P < .001)			
<u>Whom were you with</u>						
Parents	48	16.4	122	26.1	170	22.4
Relative	30	10.2	28	5.9	58	7.6
Boyfriend(s)	110	37.6	70	14.9	180	23.7
Girlfriend(s)	44	15.0	25	5.3	68	8.9
Boys and girls	25	8.5	10	2.1	35	4.6
Alone	19	6.5	8	1.7	27	3.5
I don't drink	15	5.1	203	43.4	218	28.7
No answer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Degrees of freedom = 14			Chi square = 151.76 (P < .001)			

Table 6. Continued

	Delinquents		Non-delinquents		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>How was first drink obtained</u>						
Bought it myself	18	6.1	9	1.9	27	3.5
Stole it	42	14.3	13	2.7	55	7.2
Friend gave it to me	81	27.7	67	14.3	147	19.3
Parent gave it to me	44	15.0	115	24.6	159	20.9
Relative gave it to me	26	8.9	32	6.8	58	7.6
Older person bought it	62	21.2	27	5.7	89	11.7
I don't drink	15	5.1	203	43.4	218	28.7
No answer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Degrees of freedom = 14			Chi square = 173.06 (P < .001)			
<u>Reason for taking first drink</u>						
To feel grown up	13	4.4	4	0.8	17	2.2
Just for "kicks"	111	38.0	42	8.9	153	20.1
To "show off"	5	1.7	3	0.6	8	1.0
Special occasion	19	6.5	53	11.3	72	9.4
For courage	3	1.0	1	0.2	4	0.5
Because friends did	18	6.1	5	1.0	23	3.0
Depression	9	3.0	7	1.4	16	2.1
Others expected them to	4	1.3	2	0.4	6	0.7
Family custom	17	5.8	11	2.3	28	3.6
To get up nerve	4	1.3	0	0.0	4	0.5
Curiosity	63	21.5	132	28.2	194	25.5
Other	10	3.4	3	0.6	13	1.7
I don't drink	15	5.1	203	43.4	218	28.7
No answer	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2
Degrees of freedom = 26			Chi square = 228.83 (P < .001)			
<u>How soon after first drink did you drink again</u>						
Less than one week	132	45.2	28	5.9	160	21.1
One week	31	10.6	15	3.2	46	6.0
Two weeks	25	8.5	14	2.9	39	5.1
One month	28	9.5	56	11.9	83	10.9
Six months	23	7.8	41	8.7	64	8.4
One year	27	9.2	68	14.5	95	12.5
Never	7	2.3	36	7.7	43	5.6
I don't drink	17	5.8	207	44.3	224	29.5
No answer	2	0.6	2	0.4	4	0.5
Degrees of freedom = 16			Chi square = 262.41 (P < .001)			

Where first drink was taken. Concerning the question of where the first drink was taken, 220, or 29.0 per cent had their first drink in their own home; 149, or 19.6 per cent had it at the home of a friend; 16, or 2.1 per cent, had it in a restaurant, tavern, or bar; 6, or 0.7 per cent, had it in a night club; 107, or 14.1 per cent, had it in an automobile; 18, or 2.2 per cent had it in a private club or at a high school dance; 23, or 3.0 per cent, had it at a relative's home; and only 1, or 0.1 per cent, failed to answer the question. A significant difference was found at the .001 per cent level between the delinquents and the non-delinquents as to the place they partook of their first drink. At their own home is where 28.4 per cent of the delinquents took their first drink compared with 29.5 per cent of the non-delinquents who took their first drink at their own home; 31.5 per cent of the delinquents took their first drink at the home of a friend; and 22.6 per cent of the delinquents took their first drink in an automobile. On the other hand, 12.2 per cent of the non-delinquents took their first drink at the home of a friend, and 8.7 per cent took their first drink in an automobile.

Whom they were with. To the question with whom were they with when they had their first drink, 170, or 22.4 per cent, were with their parents; 58, or 7.6 per cent, were with a relative; 180, or 23.7 per cent, were with boyfriends; 68, or 8.9 per cent, were with girlfriends; 35, or 4.6 per cent, were with both boys and girls; and 27, or 3.5 per cent, were alone. The majority of the non-delinquents (26.1 per cent) took their first drink with their parents, while 37.6 per cent

of the delinquents took their first drink with boyfriends, and 15.0 per cent of the delinquents took their first drink with girlfriends. This compares with 14.9 per cent of the non-delinquents who took their first drink with boyfriends and 5.9 per cent who took their first drink with girlfriends. Only 16.4 per cent of the delinquents took their first drink with their parents. There is a significant difference at the .001 per cent level between the delinquent and the non-delinquent groups as to whom they were with when they had their first drink. (See Table 6)

How first drink was obtained. Twenty-seven, or 3.5 per cent, bought their first drink themselves; 55, or 7.2 per cent, stole it; 147, or 19.3 per cent stated a friend gave it to them; 159, or 20.9 per cent, said their parents gave it to them; 58, or 7.6 per cent, stated a relative gave it to them; and 89, or 11.7 per cent, said an older person bought their first drink for them. There were 24.6 per cent of the non-delinquents who stated they received their first drink from their parents, and 15.0 per cent of the delinquents received their first drink from their parents. There were 14.3 per cent of the delinquents who stole their first drink in comparison to 2.7 per cent of the non-delinquents who stole their first drink. The highest percentage of delinquents, 27.7 per cent, said a friend gave them their first drink. These differences were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 6)

Reason for taking first drink. Seventeen, or 2.2 per cent, took their first drink to feel grown up; 153, or 20.1 per cent, took it just for "kicks"; 8, or 1.0 per cent, took their first drink to "show off"; 72, or 9.4 per cent, took it for special

occasions; 4, or 0.5 per cent, took it for courage; 23, or 3.0 per cent took it because their friends did; 16, or 2.1 per cent, took it for depression; 6, or 0.7 per cent, took it because others expected them to; 28, or 3.6 per cent, took it because it was a family custom; 4, or 0.5 per cent, took it to "get up nerve"; 194, or 25.5 per cent, took their first drink because of curiosity; 13, or 1.7 per cent, stated other reasons for taking their first drink. The majority of the delinquents (38.0 per cent) took their first drink just for "kicks," while the majority of the non-delinquents (28.2 per cent) took their first drink out of curiosity. Again, there was a significant difference at the .001 per cent level between the delinquents and the non-delinquents. (See Table 6)

Factors concerning present drinking behavior

Present frequency of drinking. To the question how frequently they presently drank alcoholic beverages on the average, 109, or 14.3 per cent, stated they drank several times a week; 71, or 9.3 per cent drank two or three times a month; 90, or 11.8 per cent, drank once a week; 47, or 6.2 per cent, drank once a month; 63, or 8.3 per cent drank about every two to five months; 65, or 8.5 per cent, drank once or twice a year; 30, or 3.9 per cent, drank over one year; and 282, or 37.2 per cent, stated they presently didn't drink. One person did not respond to this question. The differences found were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 7)

There were 45.2 per cent of the delinquents who stated they took a second drink in less than one week after their first

Table 7. Present drinking behavior of delinquents and non-delinquents

Present Drinking Behavior	Delinquents		Non-delinquents		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Frequency of present drinking</u>						
Several times a wk.	94	32.1	15	3.2	109	14.3
2 or 3 times a mo.	40	13.6	31	6.6	71	9.3
Once a week	67	22.9	23	4.9	90	11.8
Once a month	23	7.8	24	5.1	47	6.2
Once every 2-5 mos.	16	5.4	48	10.2	63	8.3
Once or twice a yr.	20	6.8	45	9.6	65	8.5
Over one year	7	2.3	23	4.9	30	3.9
Never	25	8.5	257	55.0	282	37.2
No answer	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Degrees of freedom = 16			Chi square = 280.01 (P < .001)			
<u>What do you drink</u>						
Beer	118	40.4	100	21.4	217	28.6
Vodka	57	19.5	24	5.1	81	10.6
Wine	20	6.8	42	8.9	62	8.1
Whiskey	41	14.0	19	4.0	60	7.9
Bourbon	23	7.8	15	3.2	38	5.0
Gin	7	2.3	3	0.6	10	1.3
I don't drink	25	8.5	260	55.6	285	37.5
No answer	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2
Degrees of freedom = 14			Chi square = 200.65 (P < .001)			
<u>With whom do you drink</u>						
Parents	13	4.4	63	13.4	76	10.0
Relative	16	5.4	14	2.9	30	3.9
Boyfriend(s)	125	42.8	77	16.4	202	26.6
Girlfriend(s)	44	15.0	25	5.3	68	8.9
Boys and girls	56	19.1	19	4.0	75	9.8
Alone	8	2.7	7	1.4	15	1.9
I don't drink	26	8.9	260	55.6	286	37.7
No answer	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2
Degrees of freedom = 14			Chi square = 209.45 (P < .001)			
<u>How drink is obtained</u>						
Parents or relatives	21	7.1	91	19.4	112	14.7
Older person	80	27.3	43	9.2	123	16.2
Friends	88	30.1	56	11.9	143	18.8
Buy it myself	67	22.9	21	4.4	88	11.6
Steal it	13	4.4	4	0.8	17	2.2
I don't drink	23	7.8	252	53.9	275	36.2
No answer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Degrees of freedom = 12			Chi square = 255.52 (P < .001)			

drink of alcohol, with only 5.9 per cent of the non-delinquents taking a second drink within one week. The majority of the non-delinquents (14.5 per cent) stated they took their second drink at least one year after their first drink. There were 7.7 per cent of the non-delinquents who stated they never drank again after their first drink of alcohol. In comparison, 2.3 per cent of the delinquents stated they never drank again after their initial drink of alcohol; 11.9 per cent of the non-delinquents took a second drink one month after their initial drink, and 10.6 per cent of the delinquents took their second drink one week after their initial drink of alcohol. The differences found were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 6)

Type of drink presently used most frequently. Beer was the alcoholic beverage used most frequently by 217, or 28.6 per cent, of the students tested; 81, or 10.6 per cent, drank vodka most frequently; 62, or 8.1 per cent, drank wine; 60, or 7.9 per cent, drank whiskey; 38, or 5.0 per cent drank bourbon; 10, or 1.3 per cent, drank gin; and 2 students failed to respond to this question. The majority of both the delinquents (40.4 per cent) and the non-delinquents (21.4 per cent) drank beer most frequently; 19.5 per cent of the delinquents stated they drank vodka compared with only 5.1 per cent of the non-delinquents. Whereas 8.9 per cent of the non-delinquents stated they drank wine compared with 6.8 per cent of the delinquents, 14.0 per cent of the delinquents stated they drank whiskey most frequently. Again, there was a significant difference at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 7)

Present drinking companion. Seventy-six, or 10.0 per cent, of the students tested usually drank with their parents; 30, or 3.9 per cent, usually drank with their relatives; 202, or 26.6 per cent drank with their boyfriends; 68, or 8.9 per cent, drank with their girlfriends; 75, or 9.8 per cent, drank with both boys and girls; 15, or 1.9 per cent, usually drank alone; and 4, or 0.5 per cent, drank with others not specifically listed on the questionnaire. Two, or .02 per cent, failed to answer this question. The most popular companion for drinking for both the delinquents and the non-delinquents was boyfriends--42.8 per cent of the delinquents and 16.4 per cent of the non-delinquents. The second highest group for the non-delinquents was parents (13.4 per cent). On the other hand, 15.0 per cent of the delinquents drank with girlfriends, and 19.1 per cent drank with both boyfriends and girlfriends. Only 4.4 per cent of the delinquents drank with their parents most often. (See Table 7)

How drink is presently obtained. One hundred and twelve, or 14.7 per cent, got their alcoholic beverages from parents or relatives; 123, or 16.2 per cent, had an older person get it for them; 143, or 18.8 per cent had friends give it to them; 88, or 11.6 per cent, bought it themselves; and 17, or 2.2 per cent, stole it. Friends gave alcoholic beverages to 30.1 per cent of the delinquents, and 27.3 per cent of the delinquents received their alcoholic beverages from older persons; 19.4 per cent of the non-delinquents stated their parents gave them the alcoholic beverages they drank. Only 9.2 per cent of the

non-delinquents received their drinks from older persons, and 11.9 per cent received them from friends. The differences were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 7)

Influence of alcohol on behavior

Have you ever passed out? One hundred and seventy-six, or 23.2 per cent, stated they had passed out while drinking; and 321, or 42.3 per cent, said they had not passed out while drinking. In comparing delinquents and non-delinquents, 45.5 per cent of the delinquents stated they had passed out, while only 9.2 per cent of the non-delinquents stated they had passed out while drinking. The differences found were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 8)

Were you ever unable to remember? To the question were they ever unable to remember where they were or what they were doing while drinking, 195, or 25.7 per cent of the students tested said "yes"; and 298, or 39.3 per cent, said "no." Two students did not answer this question. In comparing the delinquents and non-delinquents, 44.8 per cent of the delinquents stated they were unable to remember where they were or what they were doing while under the influence of alcohol, compared with 13.7 per cent of the non-delinquents answering "yes" to this question. The difference found was significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 8)

Arrested for drinking. One hundred and twenty-six, or 16.6 per cent, stated "yes" they had been arrested for drinking; and 369, or 48.6 per cent, said "no" they had not been arrested for drinking. Crimes were committed by 43.1 per cent of the delinquents who had been drinking alcoholic beverages in

Table 8. Influence of alcohol on behavior of delinquents and non-delinquents

	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Non-delinquents</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Did you ever pass out</u>						
Yes	133	45.5	43	9.2	176	23.2
No	140	47.9	182	38.9	321	42.3
I don't drink	19	6.5	242	51.8	261	34.4
No answer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Degrees of freedom = 6		Chi square = 213.30 (P < .001)			
<u>Ever unable to remember</u>						
Yes	131	44.8	64	13.7	195	25.7
No	139	47.6	160	34.2	298	39.3
I don't drink	20	6.8	243	52.0	263	34.6
No answer	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.2
	Degrees of freedom = 6		Chi square = 185.26 (P < .001)			
<u>Ever arrested for drinking</u>						
Yes	113	38.6	13	2.7	126	16.6
No	159	54.4	211	45.1	369	48.6
I don't drink	20	6.8	243	52.0	263	34.6
No answer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Degrees of freedom = 6		Chi square = 248.65 (P < .001)			
<u>Ever committed crimes while drinking</u>						
Yes	126	43.1	9	1.9	135	17.8
No	146	50.0	215	46.0	360	47.4
I don't drink	20	6.8	243	52.0	263	34.6
No answer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Degrees of freedom = 6		Chi square = 278.03 (P < .001)			
<u>If yes, would you have committed the crime if not drinking</u>						
Yes	70	23.9	3	0.6	73	9.6
No	51	17.4	6	1.2	57	7.5
No answer	171	58.5	458	98.0	628	82.8
	Degrees of freedom = 4		Chi square = 197.74 (P < .001)			

comparison with only 1.9 per cent of the non-delinquents. Of the total number answering "yes" they had committed crimes, 73, or 9.6 per cent, said they would have committed the crimes had they not been drinking; and 57, or 7.5 per cent, said they would not have committed the crimes had they not been drinking. Of the delinquents who said they had committed a crime while drinking alcohol, 23.9 per cent of the delinquents stated they felt they would have committed the crime even if they had not been drinking alcohol. This is in comparison to only 0.6 per cent of the non-delinquents who felt they would have committed the crime anyway, with 1.2 per cent stating they would not have committed the crime had they not been drinking alcohol. These differences were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 8)

Opinions concerning drinking of alcoholic beverages

Opinion toward drinking. To the question how they felt about drinking alcoholic beverages, 186, or 24.5 per cent, felt there was nothing wrong with it; 309, or 40.7 per cent felt it was all right if not in excess; 131, or 17.2 per cent, felt it was physically harmful; 122, or 16.0 per cent, felt it was morally wrong. Ten students, or 1.3 per cent, failed to state their opinion. In comparing the delinquents and the non-delinquents, 49.3 per cent of the delinquents stated there was nothing wrong with drinking, 35.9 per cent felt it was all right if not in excess; 43.8 per cent of the non-delinquents stated that it was all right if not in excess; 23.7 per cent felt it was physically harmful; and 22.2 per cent felt it was morally wrong for people to drink. The differences were significant at the .001 per cent level. (See Table 9)

Table 9. Opinions of delinquents and non-delinquents on questions concerning the drinking of alcoholic beverages

Opinion	Delinquents		Non-delinquents		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>How do you consider drinking alcoholic beverages</u>						
Nothing wrong with it	144	49.3	42	8.9	186	24.5
All right if not excessive	105	35.9	205	43.8	309	40.7
Physically harmful	20	6.8	111	23.7	131	17.2
Morally wrong	18	6.1	104	22.2	122	16.0
No answer	5	1.7	5	1.0	10	1.3
Degrees of freedom = 8			Chi square = 181.09 (P < .001)			
<u>How does drinking affect popularity</u>						
Favorably	68	23.2	68	14.5	136	17.9
Unfavorably	70	23.9	231	49.4	300	39.5
No affect	149	51.0	163	34.9	312	41.1
No answer	5	1.7	5	1.0	10	1.3
Degrees of freedom = 6			Chi square = 48.57 (P < .001)			
<u>Why do you feel young people drink</u>						
To feel grown up	35	11.9	73	15.6	108	14.2
It's fun to get high	98	33.5	101	21.6	198	26.1
To show off	29	9.9	112	23.9	141	18.6
Because friends do	39	13.3	71	15.2	110	14.5
Others expect them to	2	0.6	15	3.2	17	2.2
Depression	10	3.4	12	2.5	22	2.9
Like the taste	43	14.7	41	8.7	84	11.0
Special occasions	20	6.8	25	5.3	45	5.9
Other	9	3.0	4	0.8	13	1.7
No answer	4	1.3	11	2.3	15	1.9
Degrees of freedom = 18			Chi square = 49.40 (P < .001)			

How drinking affects popularity. To the question how they felt drinking affected popularity, 136, or 17.9 per cent, stated they felt it affected popularity favorably; 300, or 39.9 per cent, stated they felt it affected popularity unfavorably; and 312, or 41 per cent, stated that drinking had no affect on popularity. There were 49.3 per cent of the non-delinquents who felt that drinking affected popularity unfavorably, while 51.0 per cent of the delinquents felt drinking had no affect on a persons popularity; 23.9 per cent of the delinquents felt drinking affected popularity unfavorably, and 23.2 per cent felt drinking affected popularity favorably. There were 14.5 per cent of the non-delinquents who stated that it affected it favorably, and 34.9 per cent felt it had no affect on a persons popularity. (See Table 9)

Why young people drink. To the question why they felt young people drank, 108, or 14.2 per cent, felt young people drank to feel grown up; 198, or 26.1 per cent, said they drank because it is fun to get "high"; 141, or 18.6 per cent, said they drank to "show off"; 13, or 1.7 per cent, said they drank for other reasons not specifically listed in the questionnaire; 110, or 14.5 per cent, said they felt young people drank because their friends did; 17, or 2.2 per cent, said they drank because others expected them to; 22, or 2.9 per cent said they drank because of depression; 84, or 11.0 per cent, said they drank because they liked the taste; and 45, or 5.9 per cent, said they drank for special occasions. There were 33.5 per cent of the delinquents who stated they felt young people drank because it is fun to get "high." On the other hand,

23.9 per cent of the non-delinquents felt that young people drank to show off; 21.6 per cent felt they drank because it is fun to get "high"; 15.6 per cent felt they drank to feel grown up; and 15.2 per cent felt they drank because their friends did. There were 11.9 per cent of the delinquents who stated they felt young people drank to feel grown up and 13.3 per cent who felt they drank because friends did. A significant difference was found at the .001 per cent level.

(See Table 9.)

CHAPTER V
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

In analyzing the foregoing results, profiles of the typical delinquent and non-delinquent drinker became evident.

Profile of the typical delinquent juvenile drinker

The typical delinquent drinker as revealed by the responses of the delinquent population of this study is one who lives with both parents, has a family income of between \$6,000 and \$10,000, and lives in an area with a population of less than 20,000 people. He is 16 years of age, and his father and mother both drink at least once a week.

The typical delinquent drinker took his first drink between the ages of six and ten, the beverage was beer, and he did not have his parents' permission to do so. His first drink was taken at the home of a friend, and he was with one or more of his friends. His friend furnished the drink which he took "just for kicks."

He drank again in less than a week from the time of his first drink, and he usually drinks several times a week. He drinks beer which he either buys himself or which is purchased by his friends, and he generally drinks with his boyfriends. He does, at times, drink to the point of "passing out," and there are times when he cannot remember where he has been or what he has been doing while under the influence of alcohol. The typical juvenile delinquent drinker has not been arrested for drinking nor has he committed crimes while drinking alcohol.

However, a high percentage (34 per cent) of his fellow delinquent drinkers has been arrested for drinking and has committed crimes while drinking alcohol.

The delinquent drinker feels there is nothing wrong with drinking alcoholic beverages and that drinking has no affect on his popularity. He believes that the young people he knows who drink, do so because they feel it is fun to get "high."

Profile of a typical non-delinquent juvenile drinker

The typical non-delinquent user of alcohol as indicated by the responses of the population studied is one who lives with both parents. He comes from a family whose income is between \$6,000 and \$10,000, he is a high school students, and his father and mother drink once every two to five months.

He took his first drink between the ages of six and ten out of curiosity. The beverage he selected was beer which he drank with parental permission, at his own home, and in the company of parents or relatives.

He drank again within one year from the time of his first drink. He usually drinks once every two to five months, and his heaviest drinking occurs at the age of 16. He drinks beer with either his boyfriends or his parents, but he never drinks to the point of "passing out" or not being able to remember his activities. He has never been arrested for drinking nor has he ever committed crimes while drinking alcoholic beverages.

The typical non-delinquent drinker considers drinking acceptable if not in excess, but he feels that drinking affects popularity unfavorably. He feels that young people drink to "show off" or because it is fun to get "high."

The salient differences, therefore, in the profiles of the delinquent and non-delinquent population used in this study are: (1) the frequency with which the parents drink, (2) parental permission for drinking, (3) the place of the first drink, (4) the frequency of drinking, and (5) what would appear to be the quantity of alcohol drunk. Also, a difference in attitude of the groups is shown in the opinions as to how drinking affects popularity and possibly value structure.

Frequency of drinking comparisons

In an effort to determine reasons for the differences found in the drinking patterns of the delinquents and the non-delinquents, the frequency of drinking was compared with selected personal and socio-economic factors.

Present age. In breaking the data down into the present age of the students tested versus the frequency the students drank, some interesting results were obtained. A higher percentage of the non-delinquents at all age groups stated they never drank in comparison to the number of delinquents who stated they never drank. As an example of this, there were 66.75 per cent of the non-delinquent twelve-year-olds who stated they never drank; 33.3 per cent of the delinquent twelve-year-olds stated they never drank. In the fifteen-year-old group, 55.5 per cent of the non-delinquents stated they never drank in comparison with only 9.3 per cent of the delinquents who never drank. In the seventeen-year-old group, 44 per cent of the non-delinquents stated they never drank; and 7.25 per cent of the delinquents stated they never drank. These differences

are comparable at all ages. The age at which the heaviest drinking takes place among the delinquents and non-delinquents is among the sixteen-year-old students. Thirty-two per cent of the delinquents stated they drank several times a week, 15.9 per cent of the delinquents stated they drank several times a month, and 28.10 per cent of the delinquents stated they drank at least once a week. In comparison, 5.45 per cent of the sixteen-year-old non-delinquents stated they drank several times a week, 18.10 per cent drank two or three times a month, and only 2.7 per cent stated they drank once a month. There were 19.5 per cent of the sixteen-year-old non-delinquents who stated they drank once every two to five months. Over 71 per cent of the eighteen-year-old delinquents stated they drank at least once a week. In comparison, less than 23 per cent of the non-delinquents stated they drank at least once a week. Only 6.5 per cent of the delinquent eighteen-year-olds stated they never drank compared with 38.5 per cent of the non-delinquents who stated they never drank.

In the age range of fifteen-year-olds, there is a considerable difference between the delinquents and the non-delinquents. There were only 9.3 per cent of the delinquent fifteen-year-olds who stated they did not drink in comparison with 55.5 per cent of the fifteen-year-old non-delinquents; 55.5 per cent of the delinquents stated they drank at least once a week in comparison with slightly more than 10 per cent of the non-delinquent fifteen-year-olds who stated they drank at least once a week and 10 per cent who stated they drank every two to five months which is the most frequent amount of drinking in the fifteen-year-old non-delinquent group.

There were too few delinquents who were eleven and twelve years of age to make a comparison of their drinking behavior. It was interesting to note that in the non-delinquent group as high as 77 per cent of the thirteen-year-olds stated they did not drink; whereas, only 66.75 per cent of the non-delinquent twelve-year-olds stated they did not drink.

At least half of the delinquent seventeen-year-olds drank at least once a week. There were only 7.25 per cent of the delinquent seventeen-year-olds who stated they did not drink. On the other hand, 44 per cent of the non-delinquent seventeen-year-olds stated they did not drink, and only 13 per cent stated they drank at least once a week. There were 5 per cent of the non-delinquents, however, who stated they drank two or three times a month and another 2 per cent who stated they drank once every two to five months. The non-delinquent seventeen-year-olds drank less often than the delinquents seventeen-year-olds. (See Tables 10 and 11)

Sex. In comparing the frequency of drinking with the sex of the delinquent and the non-delinquent groups, some revealing results were obtained. One unexpected finding was that the female delinquents drank as frequently as the male delinquents. There were 31.1 per cent of the female delinquents who stated they drank several times a week in comparison to 32.72 per cent of the male delinquents who stated they drank several times a week. There were 22.35 per cent of the delinquent females who stated they drank at least once a week, compared to 23.37 per cent of the delinquent males who stated they drank at least once a week. Comparing the non-delinquent males and

Table 10. Frequency of drinking compared with present age of delinquent

Frequency of drinking	Present Age								
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Several times a week									
Number	1	0	1	12	10	29	25	15	1
Percent	25.00	0.0	20.00	44.40	23.25	32.50	30.25	48.50	25.00
Once a week									
Number	0	2	1	1	13	25	17	7	1
Percent	0.0	33.33	20.00	3.70	30.25	28.10	20.50	22.55	25.00
Two or three times a month									
Number	0	1	0	6	4	15	10	3	1
Percent	0.0	16.25	0.0	22.20	9.30	16.90	12.00	9.70	25.00
Once a month									
Number	1	0	1	4	2	6	8	1	0
Percent	25.00	0.0	20.00	14.80	4.66	6.75	10.50	3.22	0.0
Once every 2-5 months									
Number	0	1	1	0	3	5	4	2	0
Percent	0.0	16.75	20.00	0.0	7.00	5.62	4.50	6.45	0.0
Once or twice a year									
Number	0	0	0	0	6	3	10	1	0
Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.90	3.37	12.10	3.22	0.0
Over one year									
Number	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1
Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.10	2.33	1.12	3.62	0.0	25.00
Never									
Number	2	2	1	3	4	5	6	2	0
Percent	50.00	33.33	20.00	11.10	9.30	5.62	7.25	6.45	0.0

Table 11. Frequency of drinking compared with present age of non-delinquent

Frequency of drinking	Present Age								
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Several times a week									
Number	0	1	1	2	1	4	3	3	0
Percent	0.0	1.75	1.44	2.55	1.34	5.45	5.00	7.70	0.0
Once a week									
Number	0	0	0	3	6	2	6	6	0
Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.80	8.50	2.77	8.00	15.40	0.0
Two or three times a month									
Number	0	1	0	3	2	13	7	4	1
Percent	0.0	1.75	0.0	3.80	3.00	18.10	9.00	10.25	25.00
Once a month									
Number	0	1	1	1	6	4	9	2	0
Percent	0.0	1.75	1.44	1.25	8.50	5.45	12.00	5.15	0.0
Once every 2-5 months									
Number	0	6	3	6	8	14	7	3	1
Percent	0.0	10.50	4.40	7.60	10.00	19.50	9.00	7.70	25.00
Once or twice a year									
Number	0	7	6	10	5	4	6	6	1
Percent	0.0	12.25	8.83	12.70	6.95	5.45	8.00	15.40	25.00
Over one year									
Number	0	3	5	3	4	4	4	0	0
Percent	0.0	5.25	7.40	3.80	5.50	5.45	5.00	0.0	0.0
Never									
Number	0	38	52	51	40	27	33	15	1
Percent	0.0	66.75	77.25	64.54	55.50	37.50	44.00	38.50	25.00

females, there was a difference in the percentage of the number of males (4.95 per cent) who drank several times a week and the number of females (1.67 per cent) who drank several times a week. There were 8.10 per cent of the males who stated they drank once a week, compared with 2.06 per cent of the females who stated they drank once a week. There were 14.41 per cent of the non-delinquent males who stated they drank once every two to five months. There were 45.2 per cent of the non-delinquent males who stated they did not drink compared to 64.8 per cent of the non-delinquent females who stated they did not drink. In comparison, only 8.8 per cent of the delinquent males stated they did not drink; and 7.8 per cent of the delinquent females stated they did not drink.

In comparing the male delinquents with the male non-delinquents, a difference was found in their drinking behavior. As already stated, over 50 per cent of the delinquent males drank at least once a week in comparison to only 13.5 per cent of the non-delinquent males who stated they drank at least once a week. The same differences exist between the female delinquents and the female non-delinquents. Over 50 per cent of the female delinquents drank once a week or more often, while less than 4 per cent of the non-delinquent females stated they drank once a week or more often. There is a difference also in the female non-delinquents (64.8 per cent) who stated they did not drink in comparison with 7.8 per cent of the female delinquents who stated they did not drink. (See Table 12)

Race. In comparing the frequency of drinking with the race of the students tested, it was found that there were too few

Table 12. Frequency of drinking compared with sex

Frequency of drinking	Delinquents		Non-delinquents	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Several times a week				
Number	66	28	11	4
Percent	32.72	31.10	4.95	1.64
Once a week				
Number	47	20	18	5
Percent	23.37	22.35	8.10	2.06
Two or three times a month				
Number	27	13	14	17
Percent	13.49	14.50	6.31	7.00
Once a month				
Number	20	3	17	7
Percent	9.86	3.34	7.70	2.87
Once every 2-5 months				
Number	11	5	32	16
Percent	5.45	5.56	14.41	6.60
Once or twice a year				
Number	9	11	21	24
Percent	4.47	12.40	9.49	9.90
Over one year				
Number	4	3	9	14
Percent	1.98	3.34	4.05	5.78
Never				
Number	18	7	100	157
Percent	8.98	7.80	45.20	64.80

Negroes and Orientals in the delinquent and non-delinquent groups to make a comparison. There were also too few Indians and Mexicans in the non-delinquent group to make a comparison. Of the 213 delinquent Caucasians tested, 31.52 per cent of them stated they drank several times a week. Another 23.55 per cent stated they drank at least once a week. Only 8.48 per cent stated they did not drink. In comparison, 56 per cent of the 450 non-delinquent Caucasians tested stated they did not drink. Only 3.11 per cent stated they drank several times a week, and only 4.9 per cent stated they drank once a week.

Of the 35 Indians in the delinquent group, 25.7 per cent stated they drank several times a week, with 20 per cent stating they drank at least once a week and another 20 per cent stating they drank two or three times a month. Only 5.72 per cent stated they did not drink. (See Tables 13 and 14)

Family income. Very little difference was found among the delinquents as far as income versus frequency of drinking; but there was a difference in the non-delinquent group regarding income and frequency of drinking. Of the delinquents who stated their family income was under \$3,000, 29.6 per cent stated they drank several times a week, 20.4 per cent drank two or three times a month, and 22.3 per cent drank at least once a week. In comparing the under \$3,000 income group with the \$3,000-\$5,999 income group, 27.45 per cent stated they drank several times a week, 28.55 per cent stated they drank at least once a week, and 14.3 per cent stated they drank two or three times a month. In the \$6,000-\$10,000 income group, 32.5 per cent stated they drank several times a

Table 13. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with race

Frequency of drinking	White	Indian	Negro	Mexican	Oriental
Several times a wk.					
Number	67	9	4	14	0
Percent	31.52	25.70	50.00	40.00	0.0
Once a week					
Number	50	7	3	7	0
Percent	23.55	20.00	37.50	20.00	0.0
Two or three times a month					
Number	25	7	1	7	0
Percent	11.90	20.00	12.50	20.00	0.0
Once a month					
Number	17	6	0	0	0
Percent	8.00	17.15	0.0	0.0	0.0
Once every 2-5 mos.					
Number	13	2	0	1	0
Percent	6.12	5.72	0.0	2.86	0.0
Once or twice a yr.					
Number	17	2	0	1	0
Percent	8.00	5.72	0.0	2.86	0.0
Over one year					
Number	6	0	0	0	1
Percent	2.84	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Never					
Number	18	2	0	5	0
Percent	8.48	5.72	0.0	14.30	0.0

Table 14. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with race

Frequency of drinking	White	Indian	Negro	Mexican	Oriental
Several times a wk.					
Number	14	0	1	0	0
Percent	3.11	0.0	2.50	0.0	0.0
Once a week					
Number	22	0	0	1	0
Percent	4.90	0.0	0.0	16.70	0.0
Two or three times a week					
Number	31	0	0	0	0
Percent	6.90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Once a month					
Number	23	0	1	0	0
Percent	5.10	0.0	25.00	0.0	0.0
Once every 2-5 mos.					
Number	44	1	1	2	0
Percent	9.80	33.33	25.00	33.00	0.0
Once or twice a yr.					
Number	43	1	1	0	0
Percent	9.50	33.33	25.00	0.0	0.0
Over one year					
Number	22	1	0	0	0
Percent	4.90	33.33	0.0	0.0	0.0
Never					
Number	250	0	0	3	3
Percent	56.00	0.0	0.0	50.00	100.0

week, 15 per cent drank two or three times a month, and 21.25 per cent drank once a week. Of the students stating their family income was over \$10,000, 37.5 per cent stated they drank several times a week, 20 per cent drank once a week, and only 8.9 per cent drank two or three times a month. There was little variation in the number of students in each of these groups who stated they never drink. The percentage of delinquents reporting they did not drink was 11.10 per cent in the under \$3,000 income group, 7.15 per cent in the \$3,000-\$5,999 income group, 10.10 per cent in the \$6,000-\$10,000 income group, and 6.6 per cent in the over \$10,000 income group.

Little variation was found among the income groups as far as the frequency of drinking of the non-delinquents. Eleven per cent of the non-delinquents in the \$6,000-\$10,000 income group drank every two to five months. This was the highest percentage in any of the groups for any of the frequencies. There were 70.10 per cent of the non-delinquents in the under \$3,000 income group who stated they never drink, 58 per cent in the \$3,000-\$5,999 income group never drink, 55.8 per cent in the \$6,000-\$10,000 income group never drink, and 45.9 per cent in the over \$10,000 income group never drink. There were only 6.46 per cent of those in the under \$3,000 income group who drank once or more times a week in comparison to 14.8 per cent of those with family incomes of above \$10,000 who stated they drank at least once a week. (See Table 15)

Area lived in. The frequency of drinking was compared with the population of the area in which the delinquents and non-delinquents lived. There was little variation among the

Table 15. Frequency of drinking compared with family income

Frequency of drinking	Delinquents				Non-delinquents			
	Under \$3,000	\$3,000- 5,999	\$6,000- 10,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	\$3,000- 5,999	\$6,000- 10,000	Over \$10,000
Several times a week								
Number	16	23	26	17	1	3	4	6
Percent	29.60	27.45	32.50	37.50	3.23	3.40	1.80	5.90
Once a week								
Number	12	24	17	9	1	3	10	9
Percent	22.30	28.55	21.25	20.00	3.23	3.40	4.50	8.90
Two or three times a month								
Number	11	12	12	4	0	5	17	8
Percent	20.40	14.30	15.00	8.90	0.0	5.70	7.60	7.90
Once a month								
Number	1	10	5	3	2	2	17	2
Percent	1.86	11.90	6.25	6.66	6.45	2.38	7.60	1.90
Once every 2-5 months								
Number	4	4	4	2	1	8	25	11
Percent	7.44	4.76	5.00	4.45	3.23	9.10	11.20	10.90
Once or twice a year								
Number	3	3	7	5	3	13	18	11
Percent	5.55	3.58	8.75	11.05	9.70	14.80	8.10	10.90
Over one year								
Number	1	2	1	2	1	3	9	8
Percent	1.86	2.38	1.25	4.45	3.23	3.40	4.05	7.90
Never								
Number	6	6	8	3	22	51	124	46
Percent	11.10	7.15	10.00	6.66	70.10	58.00	55.80	45.90

delinquents who lived in an area of 8,000 in population, those who lived in an area of 20,000 in population, and those who lived in an area of over 20,000 in population. The same applies to the non-delinquent groups. There was a variation between the delinquents who lived in an area under 8,000 in population and the non-delinquents who lived in an area under 8,000 in population. Thirty per cent of the delinquents who lived in an area under 8,000 in population stated they drank several times a week, while only 2.45 per cent of the non-delinquents who lived in an area under 8,000 in population stated they drank several times a week. The same ratio applies to delinquents living in areas of 8,000 to 20,000 in population and the non-delinquents who also lived in areas of 8,000 to 20,000 people. It also applies to those delinquents who lived in areas above 20,000 in population in comparison to the non-delinquents who lived in areas above 20,000 in population. There was a difference in the percentage of non-delinquents living in areas under 8,000 who did not drink (61 per cent) in comparison to 7.23 per cent of the delinquents living in areas under 8,000 in population who stated they did not drink. The same ratio again applies to the delinquents and the non-delinquents in the other groupings. (See Table 16)

With whom the students lived. In comparing the question with whom the students lived with the frequency of drinking, there were too few non-delinquents living with their father only or living with neither their father nor their mother to make a comparison of the two groups. Of those living with their father only, 47.5 per cent stated they drank several times

Table 16. Frequency of drinking compared with population of area lived in

Frequency of drinking	Delinquents			Non-delinquents		
	Under 8,000	8,000- 20,000	Above 20,000	Under 8,000	8,000- 20,000	Above 20,000
Several times a week						
Number	33	19	37	1	4	10
Percent	30.00	30.50	34.00	2.45	5.20	2.90
Once a week						
Number	26	12	25	2	3	18
Percent	23.75	19.40	23.00	4.85	3.80	5.20
Two or three times a month						
Number	20	7	13	1	7	23
Percent	18.15	11.30	11.95	2.45	9.10	6.61
Once a month						
Number	12	5	6	2	5	17
Percent	10.09	8.10	5.50	4.85	6.50	4.90
Once every 2-5 months						
Number	4	4	8	3	7	38
Percent	3.63	6.45	7.31	7.31	9.10	10.62
Once or twice a year						
Number	6	6	7	5	7	33
Percent	5.45	9.70	6.41	12.20	9.10	9.50
Over one year						
Number	1	2	4	2	4	17
Percent	0.91	3.27	3.68	4.85	5.20	4.90
Never						
Number	8	7	9	25	40	192
Percent	7.30	11.30	8.25	61.00	52.00	55.50

a week, another 21 per cent stated they drank once a week, and 10 per cent drank two or three times a month. No students living with their father only reported they did not drink. Of the delinquent students reporting they lived with their mother only, 30.25 per cent drank several times a week, 16.25 per cent drank two or three times a month, and 28.75 per cent drank once a week. In comparing this group with the non-delinquent group who lived with their mother only, 10.5 per cent stated they drank several times a week, 4.18 per cent drank once a week, and only 6.25 per cent drank two or three times a month. There were 54.25 per cent of the non-delinquents who lived with their mother only who stated they did not drink, in comparison to only 8.25 per cent of the delinquents who stated they lived with their mother only. There were over 50 per cent of the delinquents who lived with both parents who drank at least once a week, in comparison to only 6.75 per cent of the non-delinquents who lived with both parents who drank that often. There were 55.75 per cent of the non-delinquents who stated they did not drink in comparison to only 10.20 per cent of the delinquents who did not drink who lived with both parents. (See Table 17)

Father's drinking behavior. In regards to the drinking behavior of the father versus the frequency of the delinquent student's drinking, 45.42 per cent reporting their fathers never drank stated they drank at least once a week. In comparison, of those delinquent students reporting their fathers drank once a week, 71.75 per cent stated they drank at least once a week. Of the delinquent students stating their

Table 17. Frequency of drinking compared with whom the students lived

Frequency of drinking	Delinquents				Non-Delinquents			
	Both Parents	Father Only	Mother Only	Neither	Both Parents	Father Only	Mother Only	Neither
Several times a week								
Number	48	9	22	15	7	1	5	2
Percent	30.50	47.50	30.25	35.75	1.75	14.15	10.50	18.20
Once a week								
Number	31	4	21	11	20	0	2	1
Percent	19.70	21.00	28.75	26.25	5.00	0.0	4.18	9.10
Two or three times a month								
Number	22	2	12	4	27	0	3	1
Percent	14.00	10.50	16.25	9.90	6.75	0.0	6.25	9.10
Once a month								
Number	15	2	5	1	19	0	3	2
Percent	9.55	10.50	6.85	2.40	4.75	0.0	6.25	18.20
Once every 2-5 months								
Number	11	0	3	1	40	1	6	1
Percent	7.00	0.0	4.10	2.40	10.00	14.15	12.50	9.10
Once or twice a year								
Number	12	2	4	2	42	0	3	0
Percent	7.65	10.50	5.50	4.75	10.50	0.0	6.25	0.0
Over one year								
Number	2	0	0	5	23	0	0	0
Percent	1.27	0.0	0.0	11.95	5.75	0.0	0.0	0.0
Never								
Number	16	0	6	3	222	5	26	4
Percent	10.20	0.0	8.25	7.15	55.75	71.50	54.25	36.25

fathers drank every day, 69 per cent stated they drank at least once a week or more often. There were too few non-delinquent students reporting in each of the categories to make a comparison. There were enough to make a comparison with those students who never drank and the drinking behavior of their parents. There were 82 per cent of the non-delinquent students who stated their fathers never drank who did not drink themselves, with 30.5 per cent of those who stated their fathers drank once a week who did not drink. There were 31.25 per cent whose fathers drank several times a week who did not drink, and 25.75 per cent whose fathers drank every day who did not drink. In comparing this with the delinquent group who stated they did not drink, 15.3 per cent of the delinquents whose fathers did not drink, did not drink; 3.4 per cent whose fathers drank several times a week did not drink; and 6.9 per cent of whose fathers drank every day did not drink. There were no students whose fathers drank once a week reporting that they did not drink. (See Tables 18 and 19)

Mother's drinking behavior. In comparing the drinking behavior of the mothers with the frequency of drinking of the students tested, it was found that there were too few non-delinquents in the various categories to warrant reporting the results. Of the delinquents reporting their mothers never drank, 32 per cent stated they drank several times a week, 21.5 per cent reported they drank once a week, and 11 per cent reported they drank two or three times a month. Of those reporting their mothers drank at least once a week, 46.75 per cent stated they drank several times a week; and 26.75 per cent drank once a week. There were 33.3 per cent of the delinquents

Table 18. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with father's drinking behavior

Frequency of drinking	Never	Once or twice a year	Once every 2-5 mos.	Once a month	2-3 times a mo.	Once a week	Several times a week	Every day
Several times a week								
Number	22	9	6	6	6	12	13	12
Percent	30.10	27.25	37.50	28.50	21.50	43.00	39.50	41.50
Once a week								
Number	11	9	1	5	8	8	8	8
Percent	15.30	27.25	6.25	23.75	28.75	28.75	24.25	27.50
Two or three times a month								
Number	9	5	2	4	5	2	4	2
Percent	12.50	15.20	12.50	19.00	17.80	7.15	12.15	6.90
Once a month								
Number	5	1	2	2	4	2	2	2
Percent	6.95	3.40	12.50	9.50	14.25	6.15	6.80	6.90
Once every 2-5 months								
Number	6	1	0	1	2	2	1	2
Percent	8.35	3.40	0.0	4.75	7.15	6.15	3.40	6.90
Once or twice a year								
Number	6	4	1	0	3	1	3	1
Percent	8.35	12.15	6.25	0.0	10.75	3.60	9.10	3.45
Over one year								
Number	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Percent	2.80	3.40	6.25	0.0	0.0	3.60	3.40	0.0
Never								
Number	11	3	3	3	0	0	1	2
Percent	15.30	9.10	18.75	14.25	0.0	0.0	3.40	6.90

Table 19. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with father's drinking behavior

Frequency of drinking	Never	Once or twice a year	Once every 2-5 mos.	Once a month	2-3 times a mo.	Once a week	Several times a week	Every day
Several times a week								
Number	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	3
Percent	1.25	3.25	0.0	0.0	3.35	2.75	6.66	9.70
Once a week								
Number	4	1	2	2	2	3	7	1
Percent	2.42	1.62	4.35	7.15	6.70	8.35	15.50	3.25
Two or three times a month								
Number	3	3	4	3	1	3	6	6
Percent	2.00	4.85	8.70	10.75	3.35	8.55	13.30	19.40
Once a month								
Number	1	6	3	2	0	3	2	6
Percent	0.61	9.70	6.50	7.15	0.0	8.35	4.45	19.40
Once every 2-5 months								
Number	9	7	2	5	3	8	8	2
Percent	6.00	11.20	4.35	17.90	10.00	22.25	17.75	6.45
Once or twice a year								
Number	4	13	10	2	4	4	3	5
Percent	2.42	21.00	21.75	7.15	13.25	11.10	6.66	16.15
Over one year								
Number	7	1	3	2	4	3	3	0
Percent	4.25	1.62	6.50	7.15	13.25	8.35	6.66	0.0
Never								
Number	135	29	22	12	15	11	14	8
Percent	82.00	47.00	47.75	43.00	50.00	30.50	31.25	25.75

who reported their mothers drank several times a week who also drank several times a week; 22.25 per cent drank once a week; and 16.6 per cent drank two or three times a month. Of those reporting their mothers drank every day, 44.5 per cent reported they drank several times a week, 11.15 per cent drank two or three times a month, and 38 per cent drank once a week. In the non-delinquent group, 75.5 per cent of those who stated their mothers did not drink, did not drink themselves; and 45.5 per cent of those whose mothers drank two or three times a month reported they did not drink. Of those whose mothers drank once a week, 27.5 per cent reported they did not drink; and of those whose mothers drank several times a week, 19.4 per cent did not drink. Twenty-two per cent of those whose mothers drank every day did not drink. In comparison, only 11.9 per cent of the delinquents who stated their mothers did not drink reported that they did not drink; 6.68 per cent of those whose mothers drank once a week reported they did not drink; and 5.55 per cent of those whose mothers drank every day reported they did not drink. (See Tables 20 and 21)

Attitudes toward drinking. The attitudes of both the delinquents and the non-delinquents seemed to correlate directly with the frequency of the students' drinking habits. A high percentage of the delinquents and non-delinquents who drank frequently felt there was nothing wrong with it or that it was all right to drink if not in excess. Of the delinquents and non-delinquents who did not drink, a high percentage felt it was physically harmful or morally wrong to drink. (See Tables 22 and 23)

Table 20. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with mother's drinking behavior

Frequency of drinking	Never	Once or twice a year	Once every 2-5 mos.	Once a month	2-3 times a mo.	Once a week	Several times a week	Every day
Several times a week								
Number	35	17	3	2	6	7	6	8
Percent	32.00	40.50	20.00	11.10	26.00	46.75	33.33	44.50
Once a week								
Number	23	9	4	3	6	4	4	7
Percent	21.1	21.50	26.66	16.61	26.00	26.75	22.25	38.00
Two or three times a month								
Number	12	5	2	8	2	0	3	2
Percent	11.00	11.95	13.25	44.50	8.70	0.0	16.60	11.15
Once a month								
Number	10	1	2	3	4	2	1	0
Percent	9.25	2.38	13.25	16.61	17.40	13.25	5.55	0.0
Once every 2-5 months								
Number	7	2	2	1	1	0	1	0
Percent	6.45	4.75	13.25	5.55	4.35	0.0	5.55	0.0
Once or twice a year								
Number	9	1	0	0	4	1	3	0
Percent	8.25	2.38	0.0	0.0	17.40	6.68	16.60	0.0
Over one year								
Number	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Percent	0.0	4.75	6.65	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Never								
Number	13	5	1	1	0	1	0	1
Percent	11.90	11.95	6.65	5.55	0.0	6.68	0.0	4.0

Table 21. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with mother's drinking behavior

Frequency of drinking	Never	Once or twice a year	Once Every 2-5 mos.	Once a month	2-3 times a mo.	Once a week	Several times a week	Every day
Several times a week								
Number	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1
Percent	1.37	3.65	2.65	4.35	3.50	6.90	9.70	11.10
Once a week								
Number	7	4	2	3	0	4	3	0
Percent	3.21	4.88	5.25	13.00	0.0	13.90	9.70	0.0
Two or three times a month								
Number	5	8	2	1	4	0	9	2
Percent	2.30	9.75	5.25	4.35	12.10	0.0	29.00	22.25
Once a month								
Number	6	6	3	3	2	2	0	2
Percent	2.75	7.31	7.90	13.00	6.10	6.90	0.0	22.25
Once every 2-5 months								
Number	16	9	4	4	2	7	4	1
Percent	7.40	11.00	10.50	17.40	6.10	23.25	12.90	11.10
Once or twice a year								
Number	10	15	5	0	6	4	3	1
Percent	4.60	18.25	13.15	0.0	18.20	13.90	9.70	11.10
Over one year								
Number	9	4	1	1	3	2	3	0
Percent	4.13	4.87	2.65	4.35	9.10	6.90	9.70	0.0
Never								
Number	162	33	20	10	15	8	6	2
Percent	74.50	40.25	52.75	43.50	45.50	27.50	19.40	22.25

Table 22. Frequency of delinquent's drinking compared with attitude toward drinking

Frequency of drinking	Nothing wrong	All right if not excessive	Physically Harmful	Morally wrong
Several times a week				
Number	60	27	3	4
Percent	41.50	25.75	15.00	22.25
Once a week				
Number	42	19	5	0
Percent	29.25	18.00	25.00	0.0
Two or three times a month				
Number	19	17	1	2
Percent	13.20	16.20	5.00	11.25
Once a month				
Number	7	14	1	1
Percent	4.80	13.30	5.00	5.55
Once every 2-5 months				
Number	7	5	2	2
Percent	4.80	4.75	10.00	1.25
Once or twice a year				
Number	2	17	0	1
Percent	1.90	16.20	0.0	5.55
Over one year				
Number	4	1	1	1
Percent	2.70	0.95	5.00	5.55
Never				
Number	3	5	7	7
Percent	2.75	4.75	35.00	38.00

Table 23. Frequency of non-delinquent's drinking compared with attitude toward drinking

Frequency of drinking	Nothing wrong	All right if not excessive	Physically harmful	Morally wrong
Several times a week				
Number	7	8	0	0
Percent	16.75	3.95	0.0	0.0
Once a week				
Number	8	14	1	0
Percent	19.00	6.90	0.90	0.0
Two or three times a month				
Number	4	26	1	0
Percent	9.50	12.90	0.90	0.0
Once a month				
Number	5	16	1	2
Percent	11.90	7.90	0.90	1.92
Once every 2-5 months				
Number	8	27	8	5
Percent	19.00	13.80	7.25	4.80
Once or twice a year				
Number	3	33	1	7
Percent	7.15	16.10	0.90	6.60
Over one year				
Number	1	18	2	2
Percent	2.37	8.85	1.80	1.92
Never				
Number	6	62	97	88
Percent	14.30	30.50	88.00	84.50

CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

After a thorough review of available literature in the areas of delinquent and non-delinquent drinking behavior, a questionnaire was devised, pre-tested, and administered to delinquent students in the states of Idaho and Utah and to non-delinquent students in the state of Idaho.

The results were compiled, and a Chi square analysis was used to determine the difference in drinking behavior of delinquent and non-delinquent youth. Eight questions were then broken down for a more detailed examination of the relationship between the frequency of drinking and selected socio-economic and family influences. The percentages of the responses to these questions were computed with the delinquent and non-delinquent groups segregated by (1) sex, (2) age, (3) family income, (4) population of area lived in, (5) with whom the students lived, and (6) parents' drinking behavior.

The analyses of the results showed that delinquents began drinking sooner and more frequently than non-delinquents. In addition, the delinquents drank for different reasons than the non-delinquents. Delinquents drank without their parents' permission more often than the non-delinquents. A higher percentage of the non-delinquents claimed abstention in comparison with the delinquents.

This study also indicated that the older the delinquent

and non-delinquent students were, the more frequently they drank. The frequency of drinking of both the delinquent and the non-delinquent students was related to the frequency of their parents' drinking. As the parents drank more frequently, the more frequently the delinquent and non-delinquent students drank.

Conclusions

The conclusions drawn from the responses of this sample of students were:

1. Delinquent students began drinking at an earlier age than non-delinquent students.
2. Delinquent students generally took their first drink with someone other than a parent or relative, while the majority of non-delinquents took their first drink with parents or relatives.
3. Delinquents drank more frequently than non-delinquents, and a higher percentage of delinquents drank than non-delinquents.
4. A higher percentage of delinquents drank hard liquor than non-delinquents. Non-delinquents drank beer most frequently.
5. A higher percentage of non-delinquents drank with their parents and received the alcohol they drank from them. The delinquents usually bought the alcohol they drank themselves or had a friend or older person buy it for them.
6. More delinquents "passed out" or could not remember activities while under the influence of alcohol than non-delinquents.
7. A higher percentage of delinquents had been arrested for drinking than non-delinquents.

8. Both delinquent and non-delinquent students indicated a belief that drinking had some affect on the crimes committed by them.

9. The attitudes of the delinquents favored drinking. The non-delinquents' attitudes were against drinking.

10. Sixteen was the age of heaviest drinking for both the delinquents and non-delinquents.

11. The delinquents at all ages drank more frequently than the non-delinquents.

12. Delinquent females drank as frequently as the delinquent males, while non-delinquent males drank more frequently than non-delinquent females.

13. Family income had no influence on the frequency of drinking of either the delinquents or the non-delinquents.

14. The size of the community had no influence on the drinking frequency of either the delinquent or the non-delinquent group.

15. With whom the students lived had no influence on frequency of drinking, although students who lived with their "father only" drank more frequently than those living with both parents or with their "mother only."

16. A relationship was indicated between parents' drinking behavior and students' drinking behavior in both the delinquent and the non-delinquent groups.

17. The more frequently the delinquent and non-delinquent students drank, the more favorable were their attitudes toward drinking.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE

STUDY OF DRINKING HABITS OF SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
IN THE STATES OF IDAHO AND UTAH

This questionnaire is part of a study to determine the drinking habits of teenagers. Since no one will be required to sign his name to this questionnaire, the person answering the questionnaire will remain anonymous. Therefore, please answer each of the following questions as accurately and as honestly as you possibly can.

1. At what age did you have your first high ball, can of beer, or alcohol cocktail? Never
2. Sex: M F Race _____ Age _____ In what city or town have you resided most of your life? _____ Were you born there? Yes No
3. What grade of school are you in now? 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Fr. Soph. Jr. Sr.
4. How do you feel your family ranks as far as yearly income is concerned? Under \$3,000 \$3,000-\$5,999 \$6,000-\$10,000
 Above \$10,000 If you do not know your family's yearly income, what is the weekly (\$) or monthly (\$) income?
5. What type of area do you live in? Under 8,000 people
8,000-20,000 Above 20,000
6. Whom do you live with at home?
 Both Parents Mother only
 Father only Neither
7. How often do your parents drink?
Father: Never 2 or 3 times a month
 Once or twice a yr. Once a week
 Once every 2 to 5 mos. Several times a week
 Once every month Every day
Mother: Never 2 or 3 times a month
 Once or twice a yr. Once a week
 Once every 2 to 5 mos. Several times a week
 Once every month Every day
8. What was the first kind of alcoholic beverage you drank?
Beer Wine Whiskey Other(specify) I don't drink
9. Did you have either of your parent's permission? Yes
No I don't drink

19. Were you ever unable to remember where you were or what you were doing while drinking? Yes__ No__ I don't drink__
20. Have you ever been arrested for drinking? Yes__ No__
I don't drink__
21. Have you ever committed any crimes (other than traffic) while under the influence of alcohol? Yes__ No__ I don't drink__
22. If answer to question 21 is "yes," do you feel that you would have committed the crime had you not been under the influence of alcohol? Yes__ No__
23. Where do you get the alcoholic beverages you drink?
 Parents or relatives Older person gives it to me
 Friends give it to me Buy it myself
 Other(specify)_____ I don't drink
24. How do you consider drinking alcoholic beverages? (Mark only one answer)
 Nothing wrong with it Physically harmful
 All right if not in excess Morally wrong
25. How do you think drinking affects popularity?
 Favorably Unfavorably No effect
26. If you know any young people who drink, why do you think they drink?
 To feel grown up For courage Depression
 It's fun to get high Because friends do Like the taste
 To "show off" to Others expect them Special occasions
 Other(specify)_____

APPENDIX B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADMINISTERING QUESTIONNAIRE

To the Administrator of the Questionnaire: Read word for word the following instructions to the students:

1. Do not put your names on the test; and upon receiving it, wait for further instructions.
2. (Pass out test.)
3. Read each question carefully and answer each question as honestly as possible. Do not ask any questions or make any comments while taking this test.
4. Mark one, and only one, answer on each question except question #2. This is very important that you mark one, and only one, answer for each question.
5. This information will be confidential. There is no way of knowing which paper belongs to which student. The staff of this institution will not see individual papers. Therefore, you may be completely honest without fear of detection.
6. You may now read the instructions and start answering the questions.

VITA

Henry Dean Garrett

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: A Comparison of the Drinking Behavior of Delinquent versus Non-delinquent Juveniles in the States of Idaho and Utah.

Major Field: Health Education

Biographical Information:

Personal Data: Born at Wellsville, Utah, January 10, 1940, son of Henry W. and Iola Bird Garrett; married Patsy May Pehrson, August 18, 1967; one child--Rosalie.

Education: Attended elementary school and junior high school in Wellsville, Utah; graduated from South Cache High School, Hyrum, Utah, in 1957; received Bachelors of Science Degree from Utah State University, with a major in Audiology and Speech Pathology, in 1967; completed requirements for the Master of Science degree, specializing in Health Education, at Utah State University in 1969.

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