CULTURAL INFLUENCES AND DRUG ABUSE

Psychological Vulnerabilities of Puerto Ricans in the United States

Institute of Comparative Social and Cultural Studies, Inc.

6935 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 500
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
(301) 656-7996

CULTURAL INFLUENCES AND DRUG ABUSE

Psychological Vulnerabilities of Puerto Ricans in the United States

Lorand B. Szalay, Ph.D. and Glorisa Canino, Ph.D.
Principal Investigators

Shelley Vilov, Jean Strohl, Andres Inn, Ph.D., Lawrence S. Ganslaw

March 1991

Institute of Comparative Social and Cultural Studies, Inc.

6935 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 500
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
(301) 656-7996

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to express their personal appreciation and gratitude for the funds received from the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Department of Justice (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention). Our special thanks go to the representatives of NIDA and OJJDP who were very helpful in facilitating the successful completion of our task.

With regard to the data collection we are most grateful to our colleagues who arranged and supervised the administration of the Associative Group Analysis at the different sites:

Dr. Vincent Biase, New York, New York
Dr. Gregory Bovasso, New York, New York
Renee Pinardo, Camden, New Jersey
Nilsa Cordona, San Juan, Puerto Rico

From our staff, we would especially like to thank Lita Wilson, Matthew Burke, and Cathia Campos for their contributions. We are also grateful to Sarah Helmstadter, Heather Bent, Francisca Flores, and Michele Marshall who assisted us with the data processing.

The work upon which this publication is based was performed pursuant to Grant No. 5 R01 DA04718-02 with NIDA and Grant No. 87-JN-CX-0005 with DOJ. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of either of these agencies.

CULTURAL INFLUENCES AND DRUG ABUSE: PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES OF PUERTO RICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Table of Contents

PART 3. ACCULTURATION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

PART 4. HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

APPENDICES

CULTURAL INFLUENCES AND DRUG ABUSE: PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES OF PUERTO RICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lorand B. Szalay, Ph.D. and Glorisa Canino, Ph.D.
Principal Investigators

Shelley Vilov, Jean Strohl, Andres Inn, Ph.D., Lawrence S. Ganslaw

The Investigations: Focus and Scope

The 1986 New York Statewide Household Survey of Substance Abuse shows that a much higher percentage of New York's Hispanic population, comprised largely of Puerto Ricans, uses drugs than non-Hispanics (Frank, Schmeidler, Marel & Maranda, 1988). Cocaine use was found at 25% and heroin use at 8% for Hispanics, compared to 17% cocaine use and 1% heroin use for non-Hispanics. The latest epidemiological surveys in Puerto Rico report drug abuse prevalence rates of 1.2%; lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use in Puerto Rico is approximately 8% (Canino, Freeman, Anthony, Strout, & Rubio-Stipec, in press). While the different drug use categories reported by various surveys do not allow direct comparison, even by rough estimates drug abuse in the United States is several times higher than on the island of Puerto Rico. Still, Puerto Ricans living in New York are two to three times more likely to use drugs than Americans. The psychological factors that may explain this startling upsurge are the prime targets of these investigations.

The investigations focused on differences in the psychological make-up of Puerto Rican youth, both substance abusers and non-users, living in New York and in Puerto Rico. We tested young Puerto Rican drug users (n=200) and non-users (n=100) in the United States (New York) and drug users (n=100) and non-users (n=100) in Puerto Rico. American drug users (n=100) and non-users (n=100) of comparable socio-demographic background were also tested in New York. The comparison of these adolescent samples was used to identify psychological factors and their role in three major problem areas on which contemporary research literature is scarce and inconclusive:

a. How do drug users and non-users compare in their perceptions and motivations related to drug use?

b. What perceptual and motivational differences exist between Americans and Puerto Ricans and where do Puerto Ricans living in the U.S. stand in relation to them?

c. How does the American environment affect psychological dispositions that have been shown to be related to drug use? In other words, what psychological differences among Puerto Ricans living in the U.S. may help explain their alarming rate of drug abuse?

The investigations relied on the Associative Group Analysis (AGA) method -- a tool of in-depth analysis of perceptions, motivations, and cognitive organization. Also included were more traditional batteries of questions and scales which are typically used in acculturation and drug abuse studies.

The research findings are presented in four separate sections of the report: Part 1, Substance Abuse, informs on psychological dispositions differentiating drug users from non-users; Part 2, Culture, informs on the psychological adaptation of Puerto Ricans in New York to American priorities, attitudes, and perceptions; Part 3, Acculturation and Substance Abuse, informs on cultural adaptation and changes in psychological dispositions relevant to drug abuse, which help to explain why Puerto Ricans in the U.S. exhibit such a high rate of drug use; and Part 4, Harmful Substances, informs on cultural differences in the perceptions of harmful substances and their cultural acceptability.

Main Findings

Identification of Psychological Variables Differentiating Drug Users from Non-Users

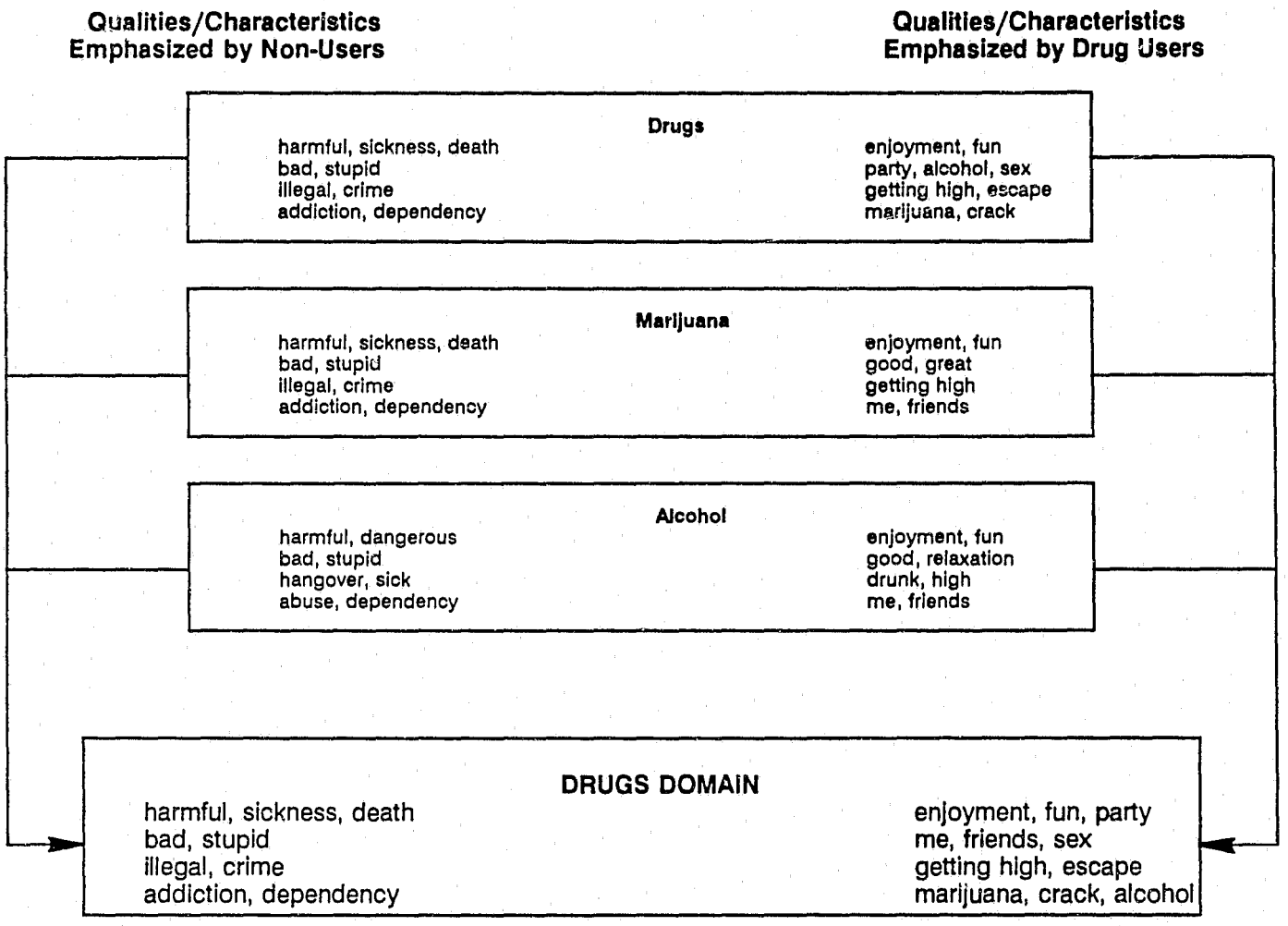
Amidst theoretical and research interests narrowly focused on the chemical and physiological dimensions of drug dependency, the scarcity and inconsistency of information on the psychological correlates of drug abuse are startling. As Shedler and Block (1990) recently observed: "these [epidemiological] studies have been unable to provide the kind of in-depth, psychologically rich, clinically oriented information needed to inform intervention efforts." Against this background our recent research efforts focusing on drug user and non-user samples have produced insights into the role of self-image, relationship to the social environment (family, friends), perceptions and evaluations of harmful substances, and other factors relevant to substance abuse (Szalay, Bovasso, Vilov & Williams, 1990).

The present investigations provide extensive new information on perceptions, motivations, and psychological dispositions associated with substance abuse. In Part 1 we present findings on consistent differences found between drug users and non-users across several related themes (e.g., marijuana, drugs, alcohol). The data reflect general trends of perceptions and motivations that reveal psychological factors and dispositions related to substance abuse. For example, non-users show an intensive preoccupation with the dangerous and harmful consequences of using drugs; drug users think more of fun, entertainment, and euphoric effects resulting from the drug experience.

The consistency of such perceptual and motivational trends indicates that the differences observed are not confined to specific isolated images but reflect broader trends characteristic of the frame of reference and cognitive organization of drug users and non-users. As illustrated in Figure 1, the analysis of selected images and subjective meanings within a particular domain informs on dominant trends of perceptions and evaluations that set drug users and non-users clearly apart. Further analyses can inform on perceptual trends across several domains and reveal important parameters of people's systems of mental representations. The domain-based comparisons and factor analytic results support such conclusions at higher levels of cognitive organization. The results of discriminant function analysis showed a rather unusual level of accuracy in differentiating users and non-users based on the perceptual/representational data obtained through this analysis.

Figure 1

Perceptions and Attitudes Differentiating
Non-Users and Drug Users in the Domain of Drugs



While evasive to direct questions and scaling methods, these perceptual/evaluative dispositions can be traced with clarity using the AGA-based measures. We also applied these AGA-based measures to identify psychological factors related to acculturation which may be involved in the high rate of substance abuse experienced by Puerto Ricans in the United States.

Measuring Acculturation by Tracing Adaptive Changes in Psychological Dispositions

The capability to measure psychological dispositions through AGA is unique in that it reveals changes in the psychological make-up of people in their adaptation to a new cultural environment along dimensions heretofore inaccessible to empirical assessment. The extensive results offer new insights into the psychological dispositions of Americans and Puerto Ricans and show how the psycho-cultural dispositions change in the case of Puerto Ricans who live for an extended period of time in the American environment.

Since most contemporary measures of acculturation do not cover variables related to drug use (e.g., perception of harmful substances, etc.), the research reported in Part 2 used psychological adaptation measures based on the AGA method which can cover these variables. For purposes of comparison we also included measures based on conventional acculturation questionnaires, batteries, and scales.

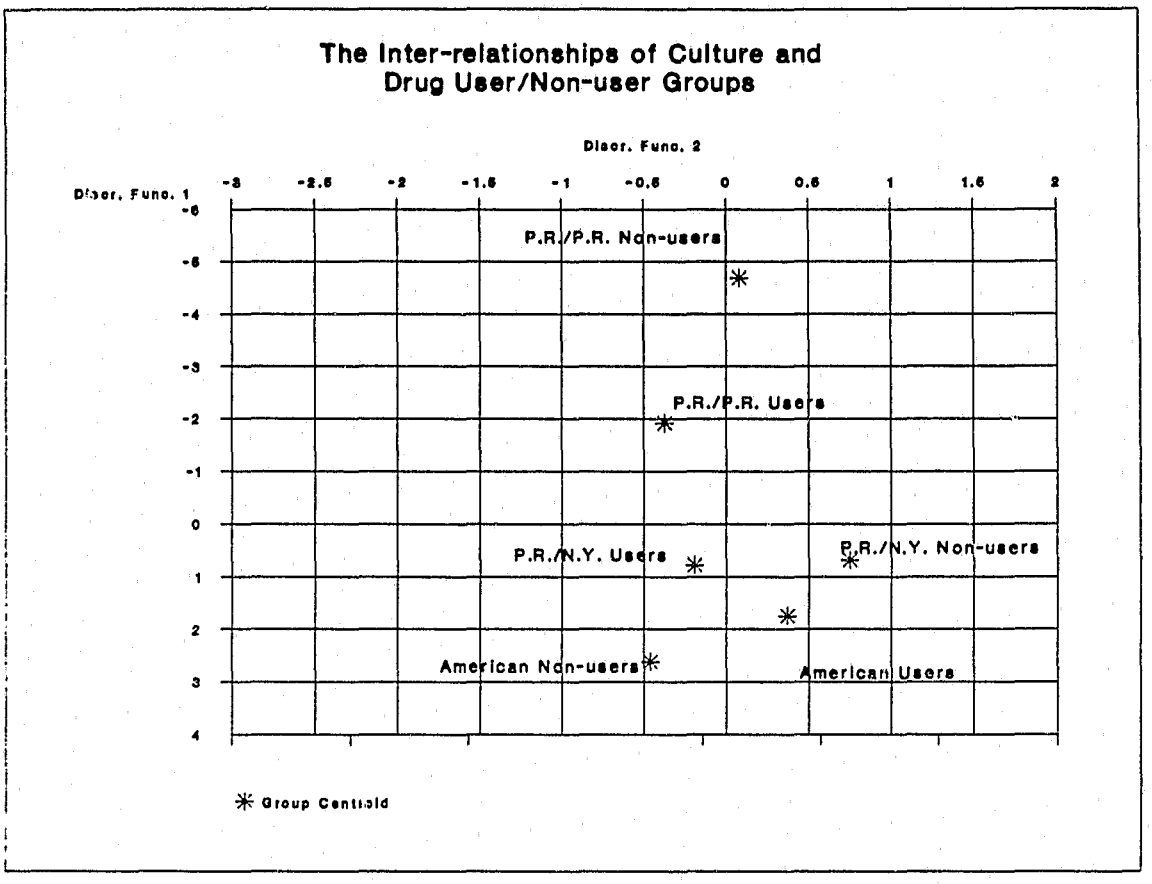
The findings offer insights at several levels. They show how Puerto Ricans living in the U.S. develop images and meanings (e.g., image of self, friends, etc.) in conformity with their U.S. environment. Further, they show how Puerto Ricans living in the U.S. adopt perspectives, motivations, and systems of mental representations similar to Americans.

The comparison of Puerto Ricans in New York with the native and host norms informs on the accumulative learning process of how native views change and approximate the views and images of the host environment. The results presented on cultural images and meanings of specific themes show how Puerto Ricans in New York assume an intermediary position between the native culture and host culture (Part 2).

Working across all the themes and domains covered in this investigation, the transition from Puerto Rican to American cultural perspectives was traced along three main dimensions of psychological adaptation. A measure of dominant priorities was used to assess the extent to which Puerto Ricans in New York approximate Americans in their dominant priorities. A measure of evaluation was used to assess how closely Puerto Ricans in New York approximate Americans in their attitudes/evaluations of what is positive or negative. This measure indicated changes from native attitudes to those characteristic of the host environment. Finally, a measure of perceptual similarity was used to trace changes in the perceptual/representational dimension, showing how Puerto Ricans in New York have adopted American images, meanings, and perspectives characteristic of their host environment.

The results of a discriminant function analysis based on the combined use of these measures offers new insights on the interrelationship of culture and drug use. In Figure 2 the distance between the American and Puerto Rican culture groups (showing drug users and non-users separately) are illustrated. The effects of acculturation on Puerto Ricans in New York are revealed in their sizable distance from the native culture and growing closeness to the host culture.

Figure 2



The AGA-based measures offer new insights into the scope and nature of American-Puerto Rican cultural differences and into the process of the Puerto Ricans' adaptation to the American environment.

1. Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico and Americans in New York were found to be markedly different and clearly distinguishable along all three dimensions.

2. The Puerto Ricans in New York were found to assume an intermediary position in their images and meanings, reflecting their transition from native to host norms.

3. The analytic measures proved to be effective in locating the position achieved by New York Puerto Ricans, individuals as well as groups, in the process of their psychological adaptation to the host environment. The findings show the progression of Puerto Ricans in New York in their approximation of Americans along all three dimensions: priorities, attitudes, and perceptions.

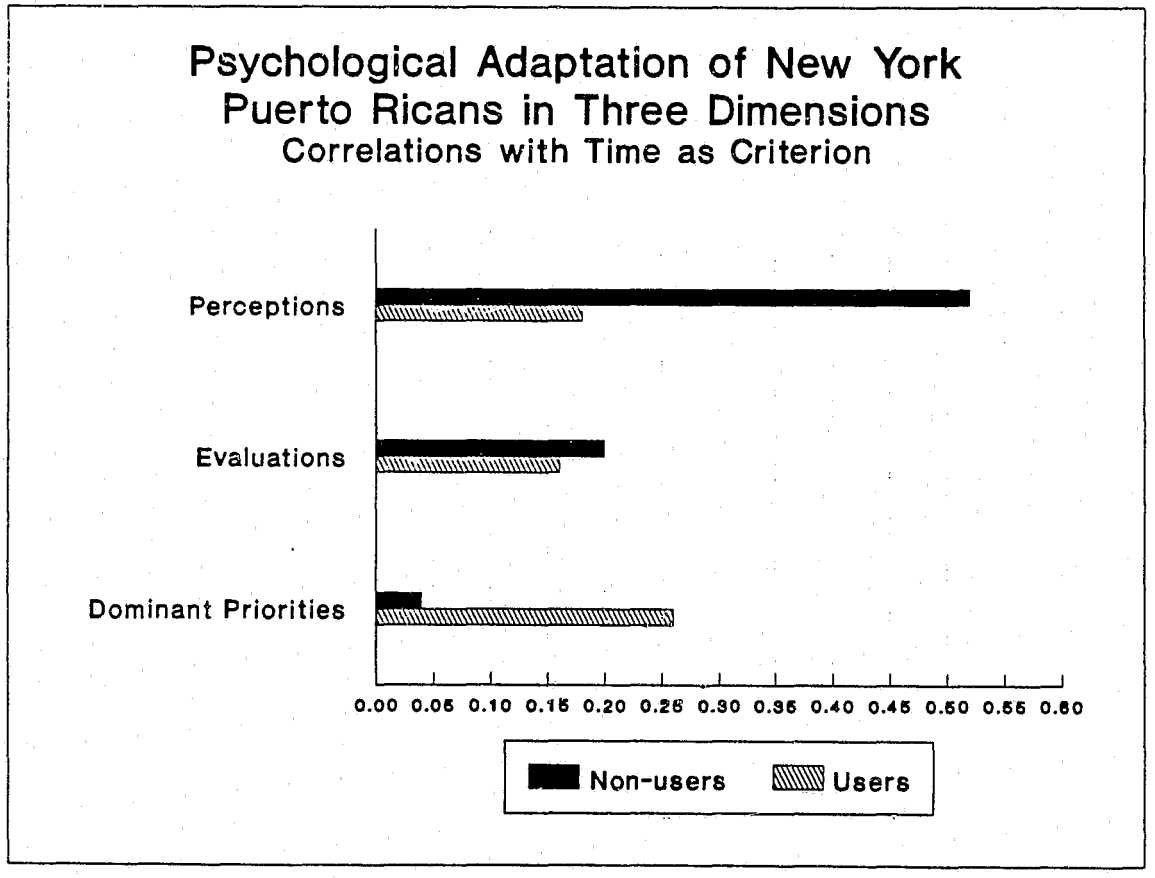
These analytic capabilities, developed and tested to measure psychological adaptation along several main dimensions, were then used to assess how these processes of adaptation may contribute to psychological vulnerabilities responsible for the observed increase in drug use.

Acculturation and Drug Abuse

The high rate of substance abuse observed among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. underscores the need to understand the sources of vulnerabilities and to trace their progress along various dimensions of psychological adaptation. Of equal importance is the identification of psychological factors responsible for the successful adaptation and coping exhibited by non-users. For example, is it possible to show that some Puerto Ricans develop psychological dispositions in the U.S. environment that promote drug abuse? Is it possible to identify changes in psychological dispositions which would help explain why Puerto Ricans, whose native culture is characterized by an extremely low prevalence of drug abuse, show an excessively high rate of drug abuse when they live in the United States? These are the central questions of our investigation and they are addressed in Parts 3 and 4 of our report.

The findings show consistent differences between the New York Puerto Rican drug users and non-users in their psychological make-up. As these findings indicate, the Puerto Ricans who use drugs and those who do not differ markedly in their psychological adaptation in three dimensions correlated with time spent in the U.S. (see Figure 3). Contrary to past assumptions that Puerto Rican drug users and non-users go through essentially the same process of "acculturation," the new findings show that this supposition does not hold.

Figure 3



Of particular importance here is perceptual adaptation. The results obtained with this measure show a particularly strong, significant relationship with time spent in the U.S. environment. Furthermore, the results indicate that Puerto Rican non-users make significant progress in adopting American views and perspectives, while drug users do not.

Adaptation to American attitudes and evaluations showed a weaker correlation with the criterion measure of time, and on this dimension there was no significant difference between the non-users and drug users.

Adaptation to American priorities showed moderate correlations with time as a criterion measure only for the users, indicating that the measure has less informative value to the long range social learning and adaptation process. Nonetheless, the results suggest that drug users more readily accept certain American priorities (e.g., emphasis on wealth, freedom and comfort), but they fail to learn deeper cultural views and perspectives.

In general, the findings show the special importance of perceptual similarity in the process of psychological adaptation. The other two dimensions, priorities and attitudes, are meaningful and informative but they are generally less informative on the central process of adaptation whereby Puerto Ricans learn to view the world through American cultural perspectives.

This finding of more successful adaptation among non-users compared to less progress by drug users is rather striking. It shows the need to distinguish between mere ad hoc cultural influences and genuine psychological adaptation. It is one thing to be attracted to American music, or the free lifestyle, or affluence, but it is quite another thing to internalize such key American ideas as personal autonomy, privacy, achievement motivation, or democracy. The findings make these differences apparent. They show that while Puerto Rican non-users progress in their adaptation to the new environment, the drug users are more affected by cultural and environmental influences which may interfere with genuine psychological adaptation to the U.S. cultural mainstream.

The findings have rather unexpected implications for contemporary theories, aiming to explain the paradoxical trends observed in the field of Puerto Rican drug abuse. The drastic upsurge of drug abuse among Puerto Ricans who have settled in the United States appears to support assumptions that acculturation to the American environment naturally results in a high rate of drug abuse. Our findings suggest, to the contrary, that those who successfully adopt American meanings and perspectives are most likely to be the non-users: those who become drug users do not deeply adopt American cultural views, but change merely along more superficial environmental influences.

It is of critical importance to distinguish from the diverse cultural influences exerted by the American environment, those which actually promote adaptation of American views and perspectives which will enable immigrants to cope and function successfully in their environment as normal and healthy Americans do.

These insights receive further support from findings based on the batteries of questions and scales we used in these investigations to compare the more traditional approach to acculturation with the AGA based assessment of psychological adaptation. Results obtained by asking Puerto Ricans point blank questions about their preferences for

American or Hispanic cultural alternatives or lifestyles have shown some differences between drug users and non-users (Part 3-1 through Part 3-3), although frequently contrary to expectations.

With regard to the use of Spanish, the results indicate that preference for the native language in various social settings, particularly at work, correlates negatively with psychological adaptation for both drug users and non-users. With regard to the use of English, the more the non-users reported to be at ease using English in various social settings, the more they have adapted to American perceptions and mental representations.

The popularity of various Hispanic and American sources of entertainment were examined. The present findings bring into question the broadly held view that mass media and American sources of entertainment are major factors in promoting American acculturation. American entertainment media may indeed be a potent source of cultural influences; however, the findings suggest that these influences should not be equated with those that promote successful psychological adaptation. Promoting the powerful attraction of modern cars and a life of affluence and leisure does nothing to encourage the adaptation of certain American core values.

The results show that the stated preferences for American versus Hispanic cultural alternatives and lifestyles, which represent the main thrust of past acculturation studies, tell us relatively little about the deeper process of perceptual adaptation. Questions about cultural preferences can tell a great deal about the popularity, or appeal, of American products and the expectations attached to the American way of life. However, as these findings show, there are essential differences between influences based on the growing appeal of American products (e.g., entertainment) and the inclination to learn and absorb American culture in a deeper sense.

From the angle of psychological adaptation, acculturation represents a transition from native cultural views and attitudes to those of the host culture. Our previous findings on the varying levels of acculturation of different domestic Hispanic populations (see Appendix II) suggest the possibility that certain groups may relinquish the native views and values which provide organization for behavior and provide capabilities to cope with new situations before they adopt a new cultural frame of reference. Consequently there appears to be a time in the acculturation process when these groups exist without the coping capabilities offered by either their traditional culture or by the inner-directed, autonomy based U.S. mainstream culture. This impairment of adaptive mechanisms may result in increased vulnerabilities to drug abuse and other problem behaviors.

Our findings suggest that the non-users demonstrate a deeper level of psychological adaptation to the American environment while the drug users appear to be less assimilated in their psychological adaptation. The drug users appear to be in a more vulnerable stage of acculturation where conflicting norms exist simultaneously. This is further supported by the results presented in Part 4 which show that the Puerto Rican drug users in New York maintain many of the traditional views of drugs that would appear to be antithetical to drug use, yet they continue to abuse drugs.

The Dramatic Increase of Puerto Rican Drug Abuse in the Clash of Cultural Perspectives

The unexpected scope and consistency of the psychological differences between drug users and non-users make it increasingly compelling to explain them. Cultural images and meanings offer a rich source of information in this respect. Since the results we have obtained on many domains of life are extensive, we are limiting our presentation to the differences found in the perceptions of drugs.

As shown consistently on all the drug related themes (Part 4), Puerto Ricans in the U.S. are immersed in a social environment characterized by a high level of familiarity with and tolerance for these harmful substances, in sharp contrast to native Puerto Rican cultural views and standards. In the American culture, illicit and harmful substances are viewed essentially as consumer items. Even the American youth who do not use drugs show a high level of familiarity with these substances: e.g., their brands and variations, slang, paraphernalia, and details of use and consumption. Furthermore, for the American non-users, the idea of drug use appears common and is viewed as a personal decision that is broadly tolerated.

The data show that in the native Puerto Rican culture, the status of these harmful substances is rather different. Most native Puerto Ricans show minimal familiarity with them; even the users have only a limited vocabulary to describe details, label paraphernalia, or convey sensations related to their use. Rather than treating marijuana or other drugs as consumer items, the Puerto Rican culture knows little about drugs and categorically rejects them.

The culture of contemporary Puerto Rico expresses a social condemnation of drugs supported by a keen awareness of their harmful, debilitating and morbid effects. There is a special emphasis on human and social harm, combined with a strong moralistic undertone as indicated by frequent references to vice and sin. These cultural views on drugs, prevalent on the island of Puerto Rico, largely explain the low level of drug abuse reported by the latest epidemiological studies (Canino et al., in press).

The differences between the modern American and Puerto Rican cultural views convey elements of the sharp contradictions that young Puerto Ricans in New York continually face. They regularly observe the free use of drugs in their environment. Drug use is considered a personal decision, accepted as such even by those who do not approve. Not to mention the ready acceptance by the drug users who popularize drug use as fun entertainment and as an important source of social ties.

In the final analysis, the findings on Puerto Rican drug users and non-users show two main alternative avenues that young Puerto Ricans living in New York follow in facing the immense contradictions which separate American and Puerto Rican cultural perspectives. We have, however, only touched upon differences relating to views and attitudes on drugs and their effects on drug use. There are many major differences in other domains of life as well, from self-image to social relations and values; however, their documentation and discussion would require a much larger report.

The results show a close relationship between people's drug behavior and their systems of mental representations, their perceptions and motivations. The Puerto Rican and American differences traced by this research offer detailed and internally consistent insights into psychological factors behind the remarkably low level of drug use in Puerto Rico and the epidemic proportions of drug use among Puerto Rican youth in the United States. The higher level of drug use by Puerto Rican youth in the U.S. appears readily explicable in light of the American environmental influences which reflect a high level of tolerance and broad acceptance of drugs. These influences gradually erode the originally strong protective mechanisms built in the traditional Puerto Rican cultural views reflecting vehement and rather universal rejection of drugs. The results of this process are clearly illustrated by the perceptions and attitudes of Puerto Rican drug users in New York who have lost the protective framework of their traditional culture and have not yet adopted the protective system operating in the American culture.

The analysis of the Puerto Rican non-users indicates that those youth who are able to make it through the stage characterized by the clash of two conflicting systems by adopting the protective system of American perceptions and motivations can remain drug-free. There is an important and real alternative for Puerto Rican adolescents, but it requires developing a new system of views and attitudes--those endemic to the host culture. How this happens and how such adaptation may be promoted present questions of considerable practical relevance to education and public policy.

Educational and Policy Applications

The extensive findings have broad implications in several fields beyond the task of reducing the psychological and environmental influences promoting drug abuse among Puerto Ricans living in the United States. The development of public information campaigns, educational planning and immigration-related public policies deserve special attention.

The new findings on several key issues related to drug use and prevention offer rich new opportunities to develop strategies of public information directed at Puerto Ricans. The value of this communication material lies in its potential to explain the risks Puerto Ricans are exposed to and to offer practical guidance on how to avoid these risks. By focusing on dominant Puerto Rican priorities and perceptions such messages have an enhanced potential to attract their attention and affect their actions.

In the particularly complex and demanding area of Hispanic education and drug prevention, educators and program managers must cope with the vagueness of concepts like culture and the lack of reliable feedback on program effects. The present data on Puerto Rican cultural dispositions, including their changes under the influences of the American environment, offer new opportunities to develop and implement effective education and prevention programs. The potential users of this information include teachers, counselors, officials and managers responsible for education planning and the development of institutional policies.

In dealing with Hispanic cultural dispositions and the psychological dimensions of drug abuse, educators and policy officials broadly complain about the lack of timely and valid information. The reported findings offer insights on the dominant contemporary psychological dispositions of Americans and Puerto Ricans as well as on those dispositions separating drug users and non-users. The new data bear on the specific needs of Hispanic education and institutional development to address and cope with Hispanic cultural vulnerabilities. Such information can be equally useful in tracing social influences and offering practical ways to develop programs designed to cope with them.

In the delicate domain of public policy related to immigration, the new insights may help officials recognize the effects of Puerto Rican immigrants settling in the impoverished and drug ridden urban centers of the northeastern seaboard. The results leave no doubt about the close relationship between growing Puerto Rican drug use and their socialization in these drug and crime infested urban areas. One possible policy implication could be to encourage settlement in smaller communities that would promote healthy socialization and help them avoid getting entangled in a lifelong cycle of dependency.

Two characteristics of this research support the practical application of the findings. First, the findings have solid empirical foundation offering new evidence previously not available on the psychological dimensions of acculturation and drug use and their effects on Puerto Ricans living in the United States. And secondly, the extensive information produced on Puerto Rican drug users and non-users can be incorporated into current drug prevention and education efforts, allowing the dominant psychological dispositions of these populations to be taken into consideration.

INTRODUCTION

The investigations reported in this volume address two major problem areas: 1) drug abuse and 2) acculturation. In addition, this research addresses the psychological correlates of acculturation and drug abuse which are broadly recognized for their practical importance, but generally considered to be too personal and subjective to measure.

The first problem area encompasses the psychological correlates of drug abuse. In contrast to the more obvious medical and neuro-psychological dimensions of chemical dependence, which attract the most research interest, the psychological dispositions of drug users receive incomparably less attention. Yet our capability to cope with the drug problem could be significantly improved if we had answers to such questions as: What are the psychological dispositions influencing whether certain adolescents start experimenting with drugs or stay away from them altogether? What differentiates people who stop experimenting from those who progressively develop debilitating dependencies? What are the main psychological characteristics of habitual drug users that differentiate them from non-users? Are such differences in psychological make-up empirically identifiable? Can they be used to differentiate users from non-users?

The second problem area encompasses the psychological and social implications of culture and the nature of culture change. What are the psychological predispositions which help culture groups like Koreans or Chinese to adapt with a relatively high degree of success and become respected members of our highly competitive society? In contrast, what are the deep psychological dispositions which inhibit successful adaptation despite decades of strenuous effort in the education of American Indians and Hispanic Americans or in the reduction of economic differences between the well-to-do strata and the poor "underclass" in our pluralistic society?

The investigations described below rely on an advanced analytic capability to assess psychological factors in both these previously inaccessible areas of drug abuse and culture change. They provide new, empirically based insights into the acculturation of Puerto Ricans living in the continental United States. By tapping the unexplored psychological dimensions of this acculturation process, the investigations seek answers helpful in coping with the disproportionately high rate and morbid consequences of drug abuse decimating Puerto Ricans in this country.

THE HUMAN PROBLEM: PUERTO RICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Substance Abuse, School Drop-Out, and Unemployment

Hispanic Americans represent the largest minority in the United States today which speaks a language different from English. According to the 1980 U.S. census reports, there are 18.8 million Spanish surnamed Americans, and the data show that they have low income levels (30% below the national average), a high unemployment rate (almost twice the national average), and a low educational level.

Survey results available through DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network) and CODAP (Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process) suggest that Hispanics, Blacks, and Native Americans are over-represented in drug treatment programs. The problem is not new. As early as 1970 Brenner and Meagher reported that nearly three out of every 4 addicts were non-white and over one-half of all the nation's addicts lived in New York City. In 1976, Martinez reported that there was a disproportionate number of Puerto Ricans reported in New York as narcotic addicts and drug abusers.

There is evidence that Hispanic Americans demonstrate a higher rate of substance abuse than Black and White Americans. According to the 1986 New York Statewide Household Survey of Substance Abuse (Frank, Schmeidler, Marel, & Maranda, 1988), Hispanic Americans have a higher rate of use of the most frequently used illegal drugs--marijuana, cocaine, and heroin--than non-Hispanics. There is also evidence that Hispanic drug users engage in riskier and more dangerous habits involving substance abuse: among Hispanic drug users 21 percent regularly inject drugs compared to 10 percent of Blacks and 2 percent of Whites.

New York City Board of Education's Annual Drop-out Report (1987-88) stated that among New York City high school students 39% of the drop-outs were Hispanic, compared to 5% Asian, 39% Black, and 17% White.* It is generally agreed that the sources of contemporary inequities do not involve innate differences in intelligence or academic aptitude; rather, they result from differences in background or culture. Velez and Ungemack (1989) report on the differences in background, socioeconomic conditions, and generational status as they approach the question of the relation between Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico and in New York, and drug abuse. Jesser's theory of problem behavior (1977, 1978) was used, which states that:

> *the more the perceived environment dimensions of the different generational status subgroups have characteristics theoretically conducive to drug use, the greater the drug use involvement of the groups will be.*

The New York Statewide Household Survey of Substance Abuse (Frank et al, 1988) concludes that the stronger the ties to Hispanic culture, the less likely the drug use; or, the stronger the ties to American culture, the more likely the drug use. These generalizations drawn from survey results converge on the conclusion that the more Puerto Ricans become

*Note: The breakdown of New York City's total high school population (1987-1988) is as follows: 30% Hispanic, 8% Asian, 40% Black, and 23% White.

accultured, the more they become drug users. As the results of our investigation indicate, however, such conclusions not only fail to make some critical distinctions, but they point in the wrong direction as well.

Coping with Cultural Differences

Based on common sense or science it is impossible to explain why such a large proportion of Hispanics drop out of high school in New York compared to Asian Americans. Unless the role of culture in coping and performance is sufficiently recognized, the economic and social consequences of minority status have little chance for improvement. The hidden and subconscious effects of cultural factors on thought processes and human performance make progress in this field slow and problematic.

As Edward T. Hall, author of The Silent Language and The Hidden Dimension, states: "people from different cultures not only speak different languages, they inhabit different sensory worlds." Culture influences what we think and do, controlling human behavior in "deep and persisting ways" without our awareness. "Like an iceberg, culture hides more than it reveals, and strangely enough, what it hides, it hides most effectively from its own participants" (Hall, 1959). Such cultural factors are frustratingly evasive to empirical assessment and consequently, there is a strong natural inclination to ignore them in contemporary research. As Hall (1966) cogently observes:

> *. . . we have constantly failed to accept the reality of different cultures within our national boundaries. Negroes, Indians, Spanish Americans, Puerto Ricans are treated as though they were recalcitrant, undereducated middle class Americans of Northern European heritage instead of what they really are: members of culturally differentiated enclaves with their own communication systems, institutions, and values.*

The foundation of psychological reality for minorities is shaky when their uniquely differentiated communication systems, institutions, and values do not conform with mainstream American systems, institutions, and values. In the United States, their traditional ways and approaches to problem solving are disrupted. The concomitant poverty, lack of marketable skills (including language), and discrimination function to loosen identification with native culture and force acculturation.

Indeed, most inequities and social problems plaguing our affluent and technologically advanced society built on the ideals of justice and equality involve minorities, typically Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians. Today, these and other disadvantaged segments of our society are frequently referred to as the "underclass" which is comprised of populations with their own psycho-cultural make-up, with an outlook on life and expectations different from the mainstream. Our work has been guided by the experience that unless our public policies and our social and educational programs are better prepared to recognize and cope with the psychological make-up of these populations and their subjective worlds, the human and financial resources invested will produce disappointment and meager results.

The identification of these hidden but powerful psychological dispositions is the natural prerequisite for avoiding the same mistakes over and over again. Our institute has worked intensively to develop sensitive analytic capabilities to assess perceptual and evaluative systems of subjective representation of culture groups, both domestic and foreign (see Appendix II). Of our seven major studies on Hispanic and Latin American populations, Puerto Rican Americans, Mexican Americans, and Cuban Americans were sampled from various regions in the United States; Mexican and Colombian populations were sampled from their respective countries. Among the important findings from this series of studies, our results suggest that Hispanic American samples show considerably broader diversity than Black and White groups. The data emphasize that a single, homogeneous Hispanic culture does not exist. While we may be inclined to identify Hispanic Americans by the complexion of the skin or by Spanish surname, there is an unacknowledged diversity among the Hispanic peoples in the United States and in their relationship to the American mainstream.

Similarly important is the finding that in several of the groups studied, the shifting away from the native cultural views and values was faster than their adoption of the views and norms of the U.S. mainstream (Szalay, Diaz-Royo, Miranda, Yudin, & Brena 1983; Szalay, Diaz-Royo, Brena, & Vilov, 1984; Szalay & Inn, 1987). These findings are important because they suggest that these groups may be relinquishing the native views and values which provide organization for behavior and provide capabilities to cope with new situations before they adopt a new cultural frame of reference. Consequently, there appears to be a time in the acculturation process when these groups exist without the coping capabilities offered by either their native culture or their host culture. This impairment of adaptive mechanisms may result in increased vulnerabilities to drug abuse and other problem behaviors.

The high rate of substance abuse observed among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. underscores the need to understand the sources of their vulnerabilities and to track their progress along various dimensions of psychological adaptation. Of equal importance is the identification of psychological factors responsible for successful adaptation and coping resulting in non-deviant behavior such as abstinence. To examine these areas, our research relied on sensitive analytic methods which explore the cultural underpinnings common to the variety of vulnerabilities evident in minority populations.

Specializing in research on cultural factors, our institute has developed analytic capabilities to assess psycho-cultural dispositions that influence people's behavior and performance. The Associative Group Analysis method (AGA), developed and extensively tested over the last two decades, has become a rich new source of information on psycho-cultural dispositions. The investigations reported here rely on the administration of the AGA method to seven samples varying in drug use and culture.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of the investigations is to identify psychological dispositions associated with drug abuse. The study examined the acculturation process of Puerto Rican adolescents in New York and assessed whether, and to what extent, acculturation affects psychological dispositions associated with drug use. The main psychological variables examined include self-image, perceptions of addictive substances, relationship to the social environment, family, and friends.

The investigations pursued three specific objectives:

A. To identify important psychological dispositions that correlate significantly with drug use and that offer sensitive indicators which can be used to identify high-risk sub-populations characterized by low resistance and high vulnerabilities.

B. To examine the relationship between acculturation and substance abuse in the context of Puerto Rican samples of addict and non-addict populations. The research was designed to perform an in-depth analysis of the processes of social learning and socialization through which Puerto Ricans adapt to the American cultural environment.

C. To obtain insights on the combined psychological effects of drug use and acculturation. Of special relevance are the differences between Puerto Rican users and non-users with regard to relevant background variables and various measures of acculturation and psychological adaptation.

THE METHOD

Approach: Reconstructing Perceptions and Systems of Subjective Representations

The research reported here relies on a theoretical model of cognitive organization in which the thinking and behavior of the individual are considered to be reflections of a system of subjective meanings or representations of reality. The system is comprised of subjective representations of self, others, and the world as the person has learned to see and understand them within the context of his own background and experiences. Individuals understand and act within their social environment on the basis of shared dimensions of meaning. These systems of subjective representations are rooted in common background, shared views, and shared experiences of a given social or cultural group and they determine how people approach others, how they cope with their world, how they construe problems and try to solve them.

By reconstructing people's subjective meanings or perceptions it is possible to assess the main parameters of their systems of subjective representations. These mosaic pieces of subjective images and meanings are obtained empirically from the distributions of thousands of spontaneous free associations. Although an approach based on free associations and designed to map subjective images and meanings may appear to be divorced from behavior, the results reported here show that it is possible to differentiate culture groups or drug user groups with a high degree of accuracy by charting systems of subjective representations. Cognitive theorists have long assumed an intimate relationship between mental representations and behavior, but an empirical demonstration of this relationship was hampered by the limitations of the more direct and structured methods of assessment.

Students of human behavior working along theories of cognitive representation assume that much of goal oriented human behavior is guided by cognitive maps or "systems of mental representation." Triandis and Vassiliou (1967) speak of a system of cognitions that constitutes a map of the ways people conceive their environment. Tolman (1948) describes the maps as guidance or control systems that exert continuous influences on choices and behavior. Models of mental representations include such diverse notions as cognitive map (Tolman, 1948), cognitive representation (Downs & Stea, 1973), internal representation (Posner & Keele, 1968; Shepard & Chipman, 1970), subjective lexicon (Miller, 1967), meaning system (Osgood, Suci, & Tannenbaum, 1957), and thought world, (Whorf, 1956). These converge in their fundamental assumptions that people's behavior is organized and guided by their subjective meanings, by the system of subjective views they develop in the representation of their subjective world.

We speak here purposefully of subjective representations rather than of attitudes or opinions. Attitudes involve positive or negative evaluations, and opinions involve views which people hold consciously in their awareness as personal choices or preferences. Our studies of people in various cultures have shown, however, the importance of subjective images and meanings, which people assume to be a simple, unadulterated representation of reality. This sense that they represent plain and simple reality is what makes subjective meanings so resistant to change and what turns them into such persistent barriers to mutual understanding.

Such considerations may also explain why, following the psychological tradition, the main thrust of empirical research designed to reconstruct systems of subjective representations is centered on the assessment of subjective images and meanings. Compared to lexical meanings based on linguistic use or convention, psychological meanings are subjective reactions (Osgood et al., 1957) that encompass affects, personal experiences and perspectives. They constitute elementary units or mosaic pieces of the global system of mental representations or world view. The system of subjective representation is not merely an aggregate of subjective images and meanings but a highly organized, coherent system. These representational units are highly interdependent; each unit has to fit and be adapted by the system. From the perspective of the organization and functioning of the system, the following three parameters of the representational system deserve special attention.

1. Perceptions, representations. Subjective images and meanings are composite reactions, what Osgood et al. (1957) called a "multicomponential affair." The subjective meaning of drug, for example, contains a number of components such as visual images (white powder, pill), contexts of use (headache, pain), varieties (chemical substances, herbs), and associated effects (relief, craving). The comparisons of Puerto Ricans and Americans and of drug users and non-users presented in the following show how subjective meanings are affected by variations in the salience of these perceptual and affective components.

2. Dominance, priorities. In a person's subjective representation of the world some subjects, issues, and ideas play more important roles than others. Drugs may be dominant in the lives of drug users but not of non-users. Our past research has shown that different groups and cultures do show considerable variation in their priorities; for some individual achievement and personal freedom have high dominance, and for others the pursuit of social and national goals are more important. The importance of dominant themes and thought categories has been widely recognized by scholars analyzing personality, cognitive organization, and belief systems (Miller, 1967; Rokeach, 1960; Harvey, Hunt, & Schroeder, 1961; Kelley, 1963; Noble, 1952).

3. Evaluations, affects. Perception of the environment is loaded with positive and negative evaluations and affects. Certain elements are seen as desirable and attractive and others as aversive and harmful. It is clear that evaluations and affect loading are closely related to the concept of attitude, the most widely researched subject area of psychology. Affects and evaluations account for most of the focusing, selectivity, and subjective dynamism in a person's representation system. Some people have a highly affect-laden and polarized view of the world, seeing things as good or bad and people as friends or foes, with little neutral ground between. Other people may have less polarized views. It should be pointed out that the other parameters of the representation system -- perceptions and dominance -- each encompass affects and evaluations.

The elements of the subjective representation system are organized in special ways, and the affinity structure creates strong dispositions to see the world in predetermined relationships. For the Christian Scientist, for instance, "drug" and "hell" may be seen in close relationship in view of common religious connotations. For the drug addict, "drug" and "heaven" may have greater affinity because these concepts share the salient component of pleasure. It is generally overlooked that the relationships we perceive between elements

of our subjective world are determined by the amount of shared psychological meaning or affinity. There are several concepts in the literature analogous to affinity: clustering (Miller, 1967; Bousfield, Whitmarsh, & Danick, 1958), relatedness (Asch, 1969), interrelatedness (Harvey et al., 1961), similarity (Osgood et al., 1957; Flavell & Flavell, 1959), and categorization (Triandis, 1964). Asch (1969) has argued that relational activity is a basic operational principle of human perception and learning.

The theoretical and practical value of the model elaborated here naturally depends on the validity of its fundamental assumptions and on its potential to provide direction for empirical methods aimed at mapping the representational system. In the Associative Group Analysis (AGA) method this model has been harnessed to explore the critical parameters of subjective culture and their relationship to substance abuse among Puerto Ricans.

The Associative Group Analysis Method

The Associative Group Analysis (AGA) Method relies on free verbal associations elicited from selected samples of respondents to reconstruct their subjective images and meanings. The method offers an inferential technique for assessing people's perceptions and attitudes toward various topics and ideas such as education or democracy. During the past 20 years, extensive data have been collected on scores of foreign and domestic samples. These findings show that the non-directive, open ended nature of the task offers new opportunities for assessing perceptual and motivational dispositions and the dominant parameters of meaning systems, or cognitive organizations, both for individuals and groups. AGA has been frequently characterized as a methodological breakthrough which offers extensive empirical information on evasive psychological dispositions.

The multiple response association task is administered usually in written form in group settings. No questions are asked, and respondents remain anonymous. The participants are merely instructed to write down those ideas that come to mind in the context of selected stimulus words or themes. Responses are recorded on randomly ordered cards like those depicted in Figure 1. In the numerous reactions elicited by a particular word theme, the high frequency responses indicate important mosaic elements of the group's subjective image; the less frequent responses indicate less important ones.

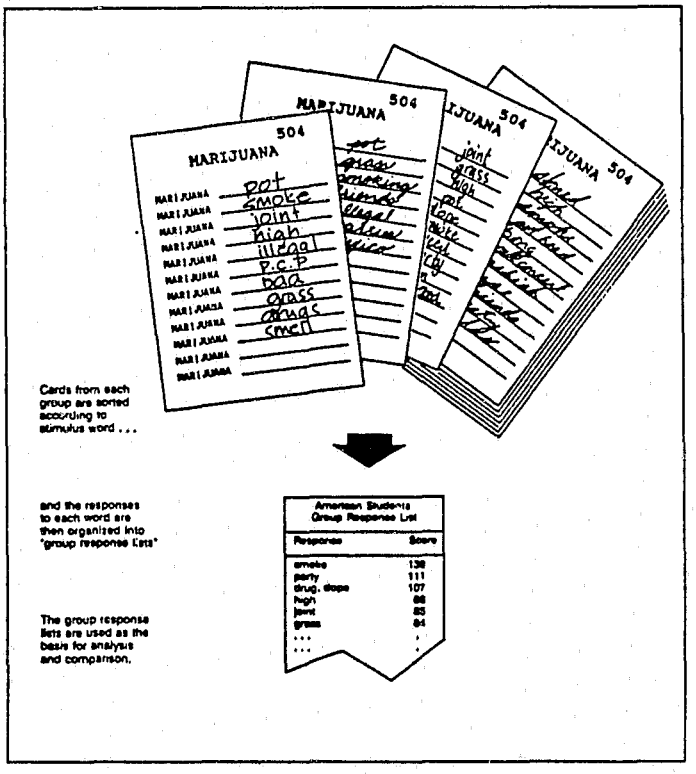


Figure 1. Response cards and group response lists

In Table 1, for example, the responses of American and Puerto Rican students to **MARIJUANA** inform about their perceptions of and attitudes toward marijuana. The Puerto Rican responses "addiction," "illness," "harmful," and "death" indicate a preoccupation with the risks and negative consequences of using marijuana. The U.S. responses "party" and "high" indicate that the American students view marijuana more as a source of enjoyment.

Table 1

Ten Most Frequent Associations to **MARIJUANA**

U.S. American Students		Puerto Rican Students	
Response	Score	Response	Score
smoke	135	drug, dope	189
party	111	addiction	54
drug, dope	107	cigarettes	46
high	86	illness	43
joint	85	problems	38
grass	84	vice	38
weed	51	harmful	37
stoned	40	youth	34
pipe	29	death	30
plant	26	jail	27

Whether the stimulus theme is "marijuana" or "getting high," or "police" or "therapist," the distribution of spontaneous responses provides an empirical basis for reconstructing each group's salient perceptions and attitudes. Since the number and diversity of responses make a quick identification of the dominant response trends difficult, several analytic procedures have been developed to extract the relevant information.

The high-frequency responses to **MARIJUANA** readily reveal that the Puerto Rican students perceive greater danger and risk in marijuana than do the U.S. students who perceive it more as a matter of entertainment. Nonetheless, a systematic content analysis, based on categorization of the responses, is required to identify all the salient perceptual and attitudinal trends. The summary results of this procedure are illustrated in Table 2. The percentage figures for the four categories -- "Illness, Death," "Bad, Vice," "Illegal, Jail," and "Drugs, Addiction" -- indicate negative evaluations which are more salient to the Puerto Ricans than to the Americans.

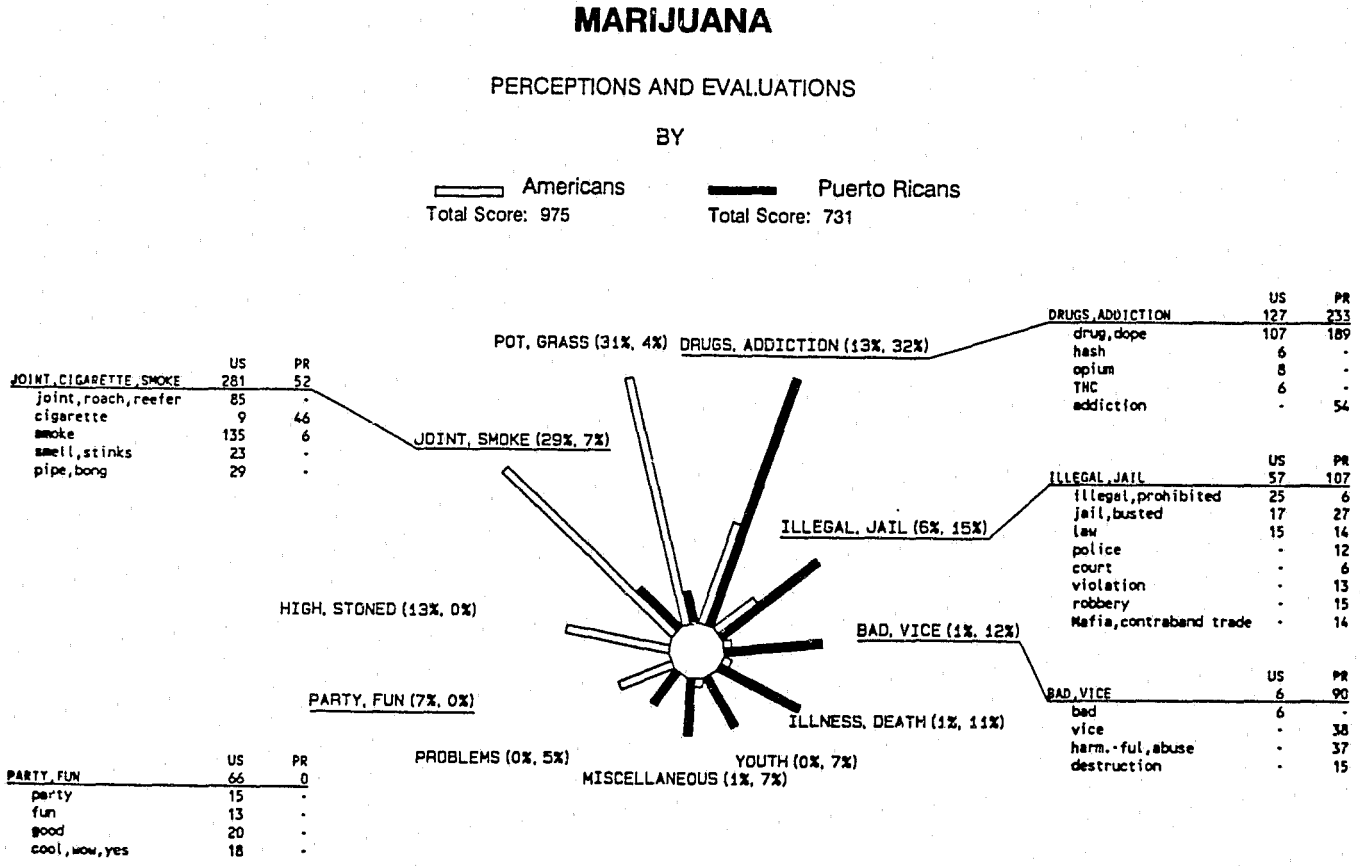
Table 2

Main Components of Perceptions and Evaluations by American and Puerto Rican Students

	Percentage of Total Scores	
Main Components	US	PR
Pot, Grass	31	4
Joint, Cigarette, Smoke	29	7
High, Stoned	13	-
Party, Fun	7	-
Problems	-	5
Youth	-	7
Illness, Death	1	11
Bad, Vice	1	12
Illegal, Jail	6	15
Drugs, Addiction	13	32
Miscellaneous	1	7
Total Scores	975	731

To convey the results of this analysis (as presented in Table 2) in a simple visual form, we use "semantographs" (Figure 2). The semantograph is a graphical presentation showing the differential salience of the main perceptual and evaluative components of the group's subjective images. The radially arranged bars represent the main categories of group meanings. The length of the bars reflects the relative salience of the identified component; additionally, the percentages from the tables are also included. Where the bars are similar in length, substantial agreement exists; where the bars are different in length, substantial differences exist between the groups. The semantographs are arranged so that the bars on the left side show meaning components especially salient for one group and those on the right show meaning components especially strong for the other group. In the following semantograph, the outlined bars represent the American interpretations and the solid dark bars show the Puerto Rican American interpretations. For categories that show interesting differences, we present the actual response clusters.

Figure 2



The AGA method has several characteristics which make it applicable to the study of psychological variables which are beyond the reach of more direct, more structured methods of assessment. As no specific questions are asked, it does not call for an overt expression of personal position or commitment. The respondents perceive associations as a language task instead of a probing of their personal beliefs or attitudes. Unlike conventional survey methods, AGA reveals the natural salience of perceptions and evaluations. It shows the strength of perceptual and motivational dispositions of which people are frequently unaware, despite the fact that these dispositions influence their behavior.

The distributions of hundreds of thousands of spontaneous responses, elicited by systematically selected key concepts or themes, offer insights into important psychological images and meanings. These response distributions are subjected to computerized evaluation to map and reconstruct the system of mental representations, or cognitive organization, of each group. The results obtained on scores of domestic and overseas groups show the effectiveness of the method to map the system of mental representations of people from different cultures, ages, genders, and educational levels.

Several analytic measures are applied to gauge the organization of the system of subjective representations of different groups along the three main parameters of perceptions, dominance, and evaluations.

Subjective perceptions, representations. The similarity of subjective views and perceptions of a particular theme for different groups can be measured by comparing the distributions of their free associations. Perceptual similarity can also be assessed for each individual with reference to the distributions of free associations given by selected groups.

Subjective priorities, importance. The importance or dominance of a particular stimulus theme to a particular person or group is inferred from the number of responses offered in the association task. The "dominance" scores calculated both on an individual and group basis are analogous to Noble's (1952) widely tested measure of "meaningfulness."

Subjective affects, evaluations. As extensive attitude research has demonstrated, affects, positive vs. negative evaluations, are important psychological variables. One of the ways to reconstruct how a person or group evaluates a particular stimulus theme is to calculate the predominance of positive vs. negative responses to particular stimulus themes.

In examining the overall system, affinity indices are used to trace how particular issues and themes are related in people's subjective representation of reality. From factor analysis of index matrices the main structural dimensions of their system of subjective representations can be reproduced. These indices show how dominant themes are inter-related for each group.

To compare the perceptions and systems of subjective representations characteristic of different groups, like Americans and Puerto Ricans or drug users and non-users, a psycho-cultural distance measure, or similarity coefficient, is used. This measure is based on Pearson's product-moment correlation as applied to the response distributions of the respective groups.

Charting the cognitive organization characteristic of American and Puerto Rican youth, drug users and non-users, requires a combined use of the measures described above. More technical details on the calculation of the scores for each measure and information on their validity and reliability can be found in the appendices. A technical description of the Associative Group Analysis (AGA), its main procedures of data collection and analysis, is presented in Appendix I. Appendix II offers some results of past research involving the much debated question of cultural similarity of Hispanic American groups in the United States.

THE INVESTIGATIONS

The investigations included two main phases: 1) adapting the methods of data collection to identify psychological factors involved in Puerto Rican drug use and acculturation, and 2) assessing similarities and differences between American and Puerto Rican drug users and non-users in different stages of acculturation.

Phase 1: Adapting the Research Method

Previous research using the Associative Group Analysis method over the last two decades has produced extensive comparative data on Anglo-American and Hispanic American psycho-cultural dispositions (see Appendix II). This information was considered in adapting the AGA method to the present application. The adaptation of the AGA instrument also required the inclusion of domains designed to identify variables that differentiate drug users and non-users and capable of measuring Puerto Rican acculturation.

Preliminary data were collected in New York using 50 Puerto Rican and 50 American substance abusers. Comparable data on Puerto Rican and American non-drug users were already available. The substance abusers were tested at various rehabilitation centers in New York City where they performed a three-step word association task, designed to identify high priority domains and representative themes characteristic of the frame of reference of young drug users. This association task served the purpose of developing a word association based instrument to be used together with other instruments in the main data collection. The rationale of this three-step data collection procedure has been explained in more detail in previous publications (Szalay and Maday 1973).

This preliminary data collection phase resulted in the production of a comprehensive AGA Stimulus List of 40 stimulus words (See Table 1) representing ten important reference domains (e.g., self, family, education, etc.). Previous research had already identified many of these important reference domains, but to extend our analysis to drug abusing sub-cultures, we added reference domains with the new themes that uniquely characterize the priorities of both Puerto Rican and American drug using youth.

Phase 2: Assessing Similarities and Differences Between American and Puerto Rican Drug Users and Non-Users in Different Stages of Acculturation

Phase 2 involved data collection and analyses on several samples used in the representation of key experimental variables. The data collection is described here by identifying the samples and describing the measures and instruments used.

The Samples

Following the original research design, the data collection was organized to cover seven population samples, each represented by 100 subjects. Two hundred American adolescents were tested, 100 representing non-users and 100 representing drug users. These subjects were reached through private and public schools and drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in the New York and Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Table 1

Stimulus List

SELF DOMAIN

me
I am
I like
I want

EDUCATION DOMAIN

education
school
teacher
respect

FAMILY DOMAIN

family
father
mother
trust

WORK DOMAIN

work
achievement
money
compete

FRIENDSHIP DOMAIN

boyfriend
girlfriend
love
friendship

ENTERTAINMENT DOMAIN

fun
party
happiness
entertainment

PEOPLE DOMAIN

people
society
community
trust

DRUGS DOMAIN

alcohol
marijuana
drugs
smoking

COUNTRY DOMAIN

United States
Americans
Puerto Rico
Puerto Ricans

GOALS DOMAIN

goals
hope
future
fear

Over four hundred Hispanic adolescents were tested at over twenty different sites in the New York metropolitan area. Several of those tested were of other Latin and South American origins because it was difficult to single out Puerto Ricans prior to the testing. Therefore, it was necessary to test many more subjects in order to reach the necessary sample size of Puerto Ricans, discarding data on those individuals that did not meet our background criteria. Of the hundreds sampled, one hundred were identified as adolescent Puerto Rican non-users. They were reached through a variety of after school programs, private schools, and youth organizations. Approximately 200 Puerto Rican drug users were identified; one group was formed of young drug users aged 15-18 (n=93) and a second group of drug users aged 18 and older (n=98). These drug user samples were tested through various treatment centers including therapeutic communities, outpatient treatment programs, and youth rehabilitation centers in the New York metropolitan area. In addition, Puerto Rican users were also obtained through test administration at the youth organizations and after school programs. These users were identified based on self-reported drug use on the background questionnaire.

Over two hundred Puerto Rican adolescents were tested in San Juan and the surrounding areas. They included 100 non-users, reached through public schools, and 100 adolescent drug users, tested through schools and local rehabilitation facilities.

In all instances the participation of the subjects was voluntary. The data collection used in the main phase of the research took about 2 hours and the subjects were each paid for their participation ($10). Participants were contacted by school principals and program directors of the respective schools or treatment organizations who explained the purpose of the research and elicited interest in participating in the study. The anonymity of participation was clearly stated as well as the option to withdraw from the voluntary participation if they so decided. Since the majority of subjects involved minors, parental permission was elicited.

Unfortunately, the data collection in New York was made very difficult because despite repeated efforts, it was impossible to secure cooperation from the public schools. Several school principals and staff members expressed great interest in the research and its importance and relevance with regard to coping with drug problems, high drop-out rate, and other psychological and educational problems involving Puerto Rican youth. However, it was impossible to pass the hurdles presented by the New York City school board and their administrative regulations and attitudes.

This lack of cooperation greatly complicated the task and produced delays in the scheduled performance. The solution was to operate through private schools, youth centers, and youth organizations. This caused serious complications and difficulties in obtaining the samples since it was impossible to know ahead of time which people were users or non-users and which were Puerto Ricans. Consequently, we had to test a much greater number of students (over 1,000) than the number originally scheduled (700). As a result of these difficulties it was not possible to maintain the age ranges within the original quotas, nor was it possible to maintain the same sex distribution within samples. Nonetheless, thanks to the cooperation and support of the various youth organizations and treatment centers, we finally succeeded in testing the necessary number of Puerto Rican and American adolescents, meeting the scheduled quotas and completing the data collection successfully.

The data collection in Puerto Rico, organized by Dr. Glorisa Canino, was relatively simple and effective. She had excellent rapport with the school system and was successful in eliciting their interest and cooperation. Well over 100 adolescent non-users were tested in Puerto Rico. The majority of adolescent non-users were tested at a middle class private school in the metropolitan area of San Juan. Several other non-user students were obtained from a public school in the urban metropolitan area of Carolina. Carolina is a relatively large town in the metropolitan area of San Juan which is composed largely of low and low middle class people. Some additional students came from a public school in a low income, rural area of San Sebastian. San Sebastian is a relatively small town in the interior of the island.

One hundred Puerto Rican adolescent drug users/addicts were also tested. This population, however, was much more difficult to locate. Samples were collected from all private clinics which treat adolescent drug addiction in Puerto Rico. Due to the low rate of prevalence among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, there was considerable difficulty in getting access to the addict population. This is consistent with prior epidemiological work by Canino in 1985 (see Bird, Canino, Rubio-Stipec, & Ribera, 1988) which showed that very few children and adolescents in Puerto Rico fit into this category.

Instruments and Measures

The data collection relied on three types of instruments:

1. Demographic Measures. Background data was elicited by a short questionnaire, which focused on important socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. All of the participants answered questions on variables such as age, gender, education, and lifestyle or behavioral questions. For the Puerto Ricans, additional questions were also asked to determine family migration. For example, questions were asked regarding years of residence in the U.S. and/or Puerto Rico, parents' birthplace, number of relatives in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, etc.

English speakers received the English version of this instrument and Spanish speakers received the Spanish version. If the respondents were bilingual, they were given the opportunity to decide which form they preferred.

2. Measures on Preferences and Behaviors Relevant to Acculturation. Based on scientific literature, a questionnaire was developed to assess cultural preferences and behaviors and how these influence psychological adaptation to the American environment. The questionnaire was administered to Puerto Ricans in New York and, in an adapted form, to Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico. This instrument included a battery of questions and scales covering such topics as the role of English and Spanish in their daily lives, the role of Hispanic vs. American cultural preferences, etc. These questions and scales were comparable to conventional survey and scaling tasks used in the field of measuring acculturation.

Beyond the more conventionally examined dimensions of acculturation, this instrument included additional questions involving drug use, drug preferences, lifestyle factors, and various categories of problem behaviors and variables related to substance abuse and its behavioral correlates. To obtain comparable data, this series of questions on behavior was also administered to the American adolescents. Naturally, the Americans did not receive the acculturation questionnaire.

3. Measures on the Psychological Dimensions of Cultural Adaptation. These measures relied on the adapted use of the Associative Group Analysis and its diverse analytic procedures. As previously discussed, the AGA method uses an unstructured open-ended approach rather than relying on direct questions or using structured scaling tasks. The AGA instrument was developed based on Phase 1 analyses and consisted of 40 stimulus themes chosen in the representation of 10 domains. Administration of this free association task to American and Puerto Rican cultural samples resulted in hundreds of thousands of responses. Based on the elicited responses of the population samples, this instrument can reconstruct the perceptions, evaluations, and systems of mental representation of the groups compared. Using computer assisted analyses, the instrument reveals the characteristics, similarities, and differences of the groups compared. It can also be used to measure the psycho-cultural distances between groups as well as changes in the distance resulting from the acculturation process.

Similarly, by comparing the response distributions obtained from drug user and non-user samples, this approach infers the characteristic differences in self-image, in their relationship to social environment, in their perceptions and evaluations of harmful substances, as well as in other dimensions of their mental representations related to drug abuse. By using this unstructured method of in-depth analysis, the investigations were organized to measure the internal processes involved in acculturation and drug abuse beyond the reach of the more structured methods of assessment.

The word association task was administered in conjunction with the background and the acculturation questionnaire. Considering the unstructured nature of the AGA approach, its administration preceded the administration of the structured acculturation measures since the structured questions could have interfered with the spontaneity of the unstructured word association tasks.

PART I. Psychological Dispositions Differentiating Drug Users from Non-users

Clinical observations as well as firsthand experiences suggest numerous characteristic differences in the psychological make-up of habitual drug users and non-users. However, the findings of the research literature on the relationship of personality traits (i.e., locus of control, introversion, extroversion, etc.) and drug abuse yield generally contradictory and inconclusive results.

The investigations reported in this section reflect an intensive research interest in the psycho-social correlates of habitual drug use. Rather than focusing on personality traits, the following approach centers on perceptions, evaluations, and systems of mental representations as variables of behavioral organization to be examined for their potential in differentiating habitual drug users from non-users. The investigations relied predominantly on the use of the Associative Group Analysis (AGA) method, an unstructured, open-ended analytical technique. Drug users and non-users of different cultural backgrounds (specifically, Americans and Puerto Ricans) were compared.

The research focused on various dimensions of behavioral organization; including the perceptions and evaluations of harmful substances, self-image, relationship to the social environment (e.g., family, friends), sources of stress, and other psychological factors related to substance abuse. The research was designed to examine the utility of the method, and its potential to produce information on user and non-user differences at three main levels:

1. Perceptual and evaluative dispositions of users and non-users on specific themes or issues (e.g., marijuana, smoking, etc.).

2. Consistent trends observed across related themes (e.g., marijuana, alcohol, drugs, and smoking) representing a select domain (e.g., Drugs).

3. Comparison of the cognitive organization--the system of subjective representations--of users and non-users (differences across various domains).

Data obtained at these three levels will be used to test the utility of the perceptual and evaluative information to identify people of different behavior (i.e., drug users or non-users). Based on discriminant function analysis, this testing serves as validation against criterion behavior.

Level I: Perceptions and Evaluations of Selected Themes by Drug Users and Non-users

The following findings are based on response distributions to the stimulus themes marijuana, drugs, alcohol, and smoking and illustrate the similarities and differences in the groups' subjective images of these substances. They show to what extent and in what ways drug users and non-users differ in their views and attitudes.

The responses elicited to the above stimulus themes were grouped using the content analysis approach. This approach is described in more detail in the discussion of the AGA

method in Appendix I. In the following graphs, the length of the bars represents the relative salience of a particular component or cluster in the group's overall image of that theme. The dark bar represents the non-user group and the outlined bar represents the user group. Selected clusters, where shown, reveal specific responses of the groups compared.

The first four graphs compare the views and images of the American users and non-users on the four drug themes. The next four graphs compare the views of the Puerto Rican users and non-users in Puerto Rico.

In viewing the findings, the following questions should be kept in mind: a) To what extent do users and non-users differ in their perceptions and evaluations of these harmful substances? b) Are the differences found between drug users and non-users accidental or do they reflect different outlooks and contrasting perspectives? c) How internally consistent are these perspectives across related themes? d) Do the results reveal trends and perspectives characteristic of the users' and non-users' outlook (i.e., more rejection or more acceptance of drugs, marijuana, alcohol, etc.)? e) Are their views of harmful substances part of their overall subjective representation of reality?

Figure 1.1

DRUGS

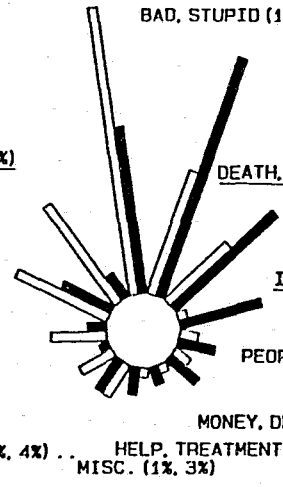
PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

AMERICANS IN NEW YORK

Drug Users — Total Score: 1772

Non-Users — Total Score: 1492



FUN, GOOD, LOVE	USR	NON
fun	62	-
good,ness	26	17
love	26	-
happy,ness	18	-
cool	11	-
party,s	11	15
excite,ment	9	-
sex,ual	30	-
great,est	9	-
pussy	9	-
fuck,ing	3	-
rock-n-roll	6	-
hang out	8	-
sleep,ing	-	7
ok	-	10

DEATH, HARMFUL, DESTROY	USR	NON
	168	231
death	29	48
dead,ly	13	12
kill,ing	40	67
danger,ous	20	28
destroy,ed	7	5
destructive	8	16
die,dying	20	6
harm,ful	12	12
hurt,ing	13	12
poison,ing	6	-
aids	-	4
violent,ce	-	16
perilous	-	5

ILLEGAL, CRIME, POLICE	USR	NON
	24	136
illegal	11	36
jail	5	19
gun,s	-	23
crime	-	17
police,men	-	2
fight,ing	-	6
steal,ing	8	-
murder,s	-	6
smuggle,ing	-	7
serious,ly	-	4
against the law	-	7
unlawful	-	5
prostitution	-	4

AMERICAN USERS naturally show more familiarity with specific types of drugs like cocaine, crack and marijuana, and have these types of drugs uppermost in their minds when responding to the word drugs. Users also have a more positive attitude towards drugs; thinking of them as being fun and good. Users relate alcohol to drugs more readily than non-users. They are also more aware of the narcotic effects of drug use (e.g., high, stoned).

AMERICAN NON-USERS have more negative attitudes towards drugs; thinking of them in terms of being bad and stupid. These attitudes may come from their greater sensitivity to the dangers inherent with drug use, such as death and harm. They also pay more attention to the illegality of drugs.

Figure 1.2

MARIJUANA

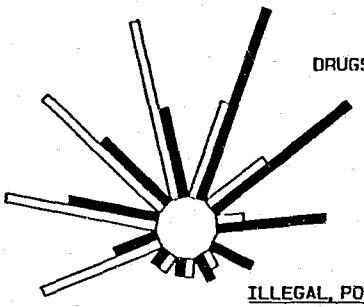
PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

AMERICANS IN NEW YORK

Drug Users — Total Score: 1657

Non-Users — Total Score: 1477



EFFECTS: HIGH, STONED	USR 283	NON 146
high	103	120
stone,d	22	-
getting high	26	19
escape,ing	15	-
feel,ing	10	-
tired,ness	20	-
sleep,ing	12	-
hunger,ry	13	-
eat,ing	15	-
food	8	-
cottonmouth	11	-
hallucinate	-	7
headache	8	-
euphoria	5	-
horny	9	-
red	6	-

DEATH, DANGER	USR 42	NON 175
death	-	38
dead,ly	-	15
kill,ing	28	36
danger,ous	-	26
health	7	5
sick,ness	7	7
cancer	-	11
harm,ful	-	5
die,dying	-	5
destructive	-	6
unhealthy	-	11
brain damage	-	5
destroy,ed	-	5

FUN, PARTIES, GOOD	USR 244	NON 74
fun	75	14
good,ness	24	36
love	27	-
laugh,ter	24	5
party,s	9	10
sex,ual	24	-
like, cool	14	-
yes	11	-
sweet	6	-
smells good	10	-
great,est	20	9

ILLEGAL, POLICE	USR 0	NON 74
illegal	-	43
jail	-	10
law,s	-	5
murder,s	-	5
gun,s	-	4
police,men	-	7

AMERICAN USERS show the most familiarity with marijuana; naming various types of paraphernalia, marijuana slang terms and types of marijuana. They also are more preoccupied with the narcotic effects of marijuana. They think of marijuana more as being good and fun.

AMERICAN NON-USERS have a much more negative attitude towards marijuana, thinking of it in terms of bad and stupid. This may be resultant of their higher level of awareness of the risks of marijuana use such as death and danger. Interestingly, the non-users identify marijuana with hard drugs like crack and cocaine, much more readily than do users. Non-users also show more interest in the illegal aspects of marijuana.

Figure 1.3

ALCOHOL

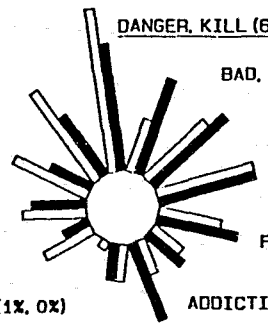
PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

AMERICANS IN NEW YORK

Drug Users — Total Score: 1659

Non-users — Total Score: 1396



VODKA, LIQUOR, RUM	USR 199	NON 115
vodka	47	36
liquor	24	16
rum	10	8
whiskey	16	7
bacardi	13	8
j.d.	19	-
jack daniels	16	-
scotch	12	5
brandy	8	-
tequila	9	-
southern comfort	17	7
hard	-	10
bourbon	-	11
absolute	8	-
gin	-	7

HANGOVER, SICK	USR 96	NON 37
hangover	17	16
sick,ness	19	11
throwing up	23	5
vomit,ing	11	-
puke,ing	17	5
headache	9	-

DANGEROUS, KILL, ACCIDENT	USR 116	NON 167
danger,ous	8	30
kill,ing	24	25
death	18	27
drive,ing	4	25
car,s	9	7
dwi	11	-
accident	-	14
car accident,s	6	-
crash,ing	-	6
hurt,ing	9	-
liver	7	-
health	-	8
dead,ly	-	12
pressure,d	-	8
drunk driving	-	5
die,dying	8	-
violent,ce	8	-
fight,ing	4	-

PARTY, BAR	USR 70	NON 136
party,s	26	85
bar,s	20	14
sex,ual	24	-
weekend,s	-	9
relax,ation	-	6
social	-	10
friday	-	7
saturday	-	5

AMERICAN USERS think first of various specific types and brands of alcohol, including beer, wine, vodka, etc. They are more concerned with family and friends who drink. Users also seem to be somewhat more aware of such ill effects of alcohol as hangover and sickness. Both groups show an equal familiarity with the euphoric effects of alcohol.

AMERICANS NON-USERS think more of such alcohol related dangers as death and accidents. They have a somewhat more negative opinion of alcohol, thinking of it as bad and stupid. In this respect, non-users display the most ambivalence by also describing alcohol as being fun and good. They relate alcohol more to parties, bars and social situations.

Figure 1.4

SMOKING

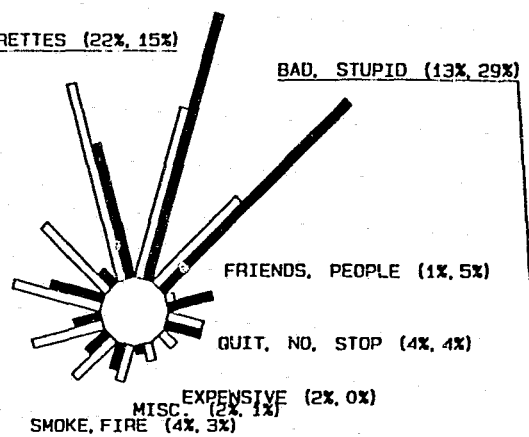
PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

AMERICANS IN NEW YORK

Drug Users — Total Score: 1532

Non-Users — Total Score: 1518



CIGARETTES, TOBACCO	USR	NON
	336	210
cigarette,s	169	89
cigar,s	6	16
nicotine	15	25
marlboro	78	25
newport	28	-
camel,s	14	29
pipe,s	7	-
tobacco	13	20
kool	-	6

POT, MARIJUANA	USR	NON
	160	37
pot	103	12
marijuana	-	11
reefer	24	7
joint,s	27	-
skunk	6	-
blunt	-	7

CANCER, DEATH, HARMFUL	USR	NON
	172	324
cancer	67	131
death	8	60
kill,ing	7	26
sick,ness	23	17
health	24	12
unhealthy	14	19
danger,ous	8	19
die,dying	7	4
dead,ly	-	10
disease,d	8	5
emphysema	6	-
hospital	-	4
lung disease	-	10
crazy	-	7

BAD, STUPID	USR	NON
	206	438
bad	76	165
stupid,ity, dumb	-	87
disgust,ing	23	21
hate,ful	37	9
no good, not good	16	-
smell,ing, gross	33	51
stink,ing	8	23
problems, rude	-	15
dirty, loser,s	13	-
idiot,ic, uncool	-	14
ugly,ness, obnoxious	-	13
taste,ing, tastes bad	-	13
waste,ful, smells bad	-	15
peer pressure, odor,s	-	12

AMERICAN USERS are more preoccupied with specific types of substances to be smoked: primarily cigarettes and tobacco products but also marijuana, drugs, crack, etc. A higher percentage of users think of smoking as good and fun but users also show more concern for smoking in terms of addiction and use.

AMERICAN NON-USERS are much more intensively aware of such dangers inherent in smoking as cancer and death. They think more negatively of smoking, describing it as being bad and stupid. They think more of friends and people who smoke.

Figure 1.5

DRUGS

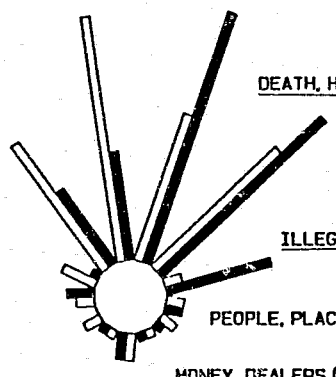
PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO

Drug Users — Total Score: 1563

Non-Users — Total Score: 1451



COCAINE, CRACK, HEROIN	USR	NON
coke	43	9
cocaine	137	82
crack	57	54
lsd	6	-
acid	23	-
heroin	66	21
tablet,s	35	5
stimulant,s	29	-
substance	10	-
valium,s	15	-
glue	5	-
syringe,s	-	5

MARIJUANA	USR	NON
marijuana	202	82
shrub	40	22
cigarette,s	31	27
roll,ing	-	7
hash,ish	-	5

COKE, CRACK (27%, 12%)

MARIJUANA (17%, 10%)

BAD, STUPID (17%, 29%)

DEATH, HARMFUL (19%, 25%)

ILLEGAL, CRIME (2%, 12%)

FUN, GOOD (4%, 1%)

ALCOHOL, LIQUOR (2%, 3%)

HIGH, STONED (2%, 0%)

HELP, TREATMENT (1%, 1%)

ADDICTION, ABUSE (3%, 3%)

MISC. (1%, 1%)

MONEY, DEALERS (2%, 1%)

PEOPLE, PLACES (2%, 2%)

DEATH, HARMFUL, DESTROY	USR	NON
death	53	62
kill,ing	26	13
danger,ous	33	-
destroy,ed	23	5
destructive	30	20
harm,ful	24	82
hurt,ing, perdition	-	15
damage,ing	21	58
injury	35	-
sick,ness	9	11
ill,ness	21	43
mind, arm,s	18	-
hopeless,ness, solitude	-	11
poison,ing, cancer	-	13
aids	11	12
brain,s, mental damage	-	10
emotionally unhealthy	-	2

ILLEGAL, CRIME, POLICE	USR	NON
illegal	-	12
jail	-	32
crime, criminality	-	20
police,men, law,s	-	10
fight,ing, theft,s	-	25
rob,ery	9	6
prisoner,s	18	-
corrupt,ion	-	5
criminal,s	-	5

PUERTO RICAN USERS: When responding to the word drugs, specific hard drugs come first to the mind of the drug user. They also show a greater awareness of various types of drugs, including coke, crack and marijuana. They are more familiar with drug slang terms and the euphoric effects of drugs. They have mroe positive attitudes towards drugs; thinking of them as fun and good.

PUERTO RICAN NON-USERS have extremely negative attitudes toward drugs thinking of them as bad and stupid. This attitude may be resultant of their preoccupation with the harmful effects of drugs, such as death and sickness. Non-users are also much more sensitive to crime as it relates to drugs.

Figure 1.6

MARIJUANA

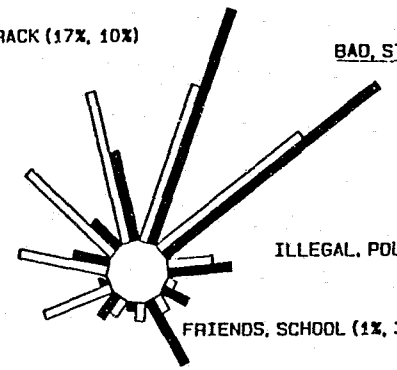
PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO

Drug Users — Total Score: 1361

Non-Users — Total Score: 1484



POT, WEED	USR	NON
	171	62
plant,s	25	8
shrub	102	24
grass	18	15
leave	15	-
brown, matita	-	10
blonde	11	-
colombia,n	-	5

BAD, STUPID	USR	NON
	277	442
bad	147	192
stupid,ity	-	18
hate,ful	-	15
no	30	9
filth,y	18	16
crazy	11	6
problem,s	28	30
shit,y	-	9
garbage	-	7
doesn't work	19	-
negative	24	7
disgust,ing, waste,ful	-	24
horrible	-	26
awful, unpleasant	-	12
ugly,ness	-	20
enmity, nothing	-	10
don't like	-	6
wicked,ness, mad	-	11
harass,ment, sad,ness	-	10
immature,ty, fool,s	-	14

FUN, PARTIES, GOOD	USR	NON
	109	21
good,ness	55	12
laughter	-	9
like	34	-
enjoy,ment	11	-
medicine	9	-

ADDICTION, USE	USR	NON
	27	119
addiction	-	21
habit,forming	11	-
habit	16	77
drug addict,s, addict,s	-	13
dependent,cy, hell	-	8

PUERTO RICAN USERS show a much greater awareness of and interest in various types of drugs, drug slang and paraphernalia. They also think in much more positive terms like good and fun, when thinking of marijuana.

PUERTO RICAN NON-USERS. Both users and non-users are very aware of the dangers involved in marijuana use and have very negative attitudes towards marijuana, thinking of it as bad and stupid. However, the non-users are much more steadfastly against marijuana and marijuana use. They are more concerned about friends and the people who use marijuana.

Figure 1.7

ALCOHOL

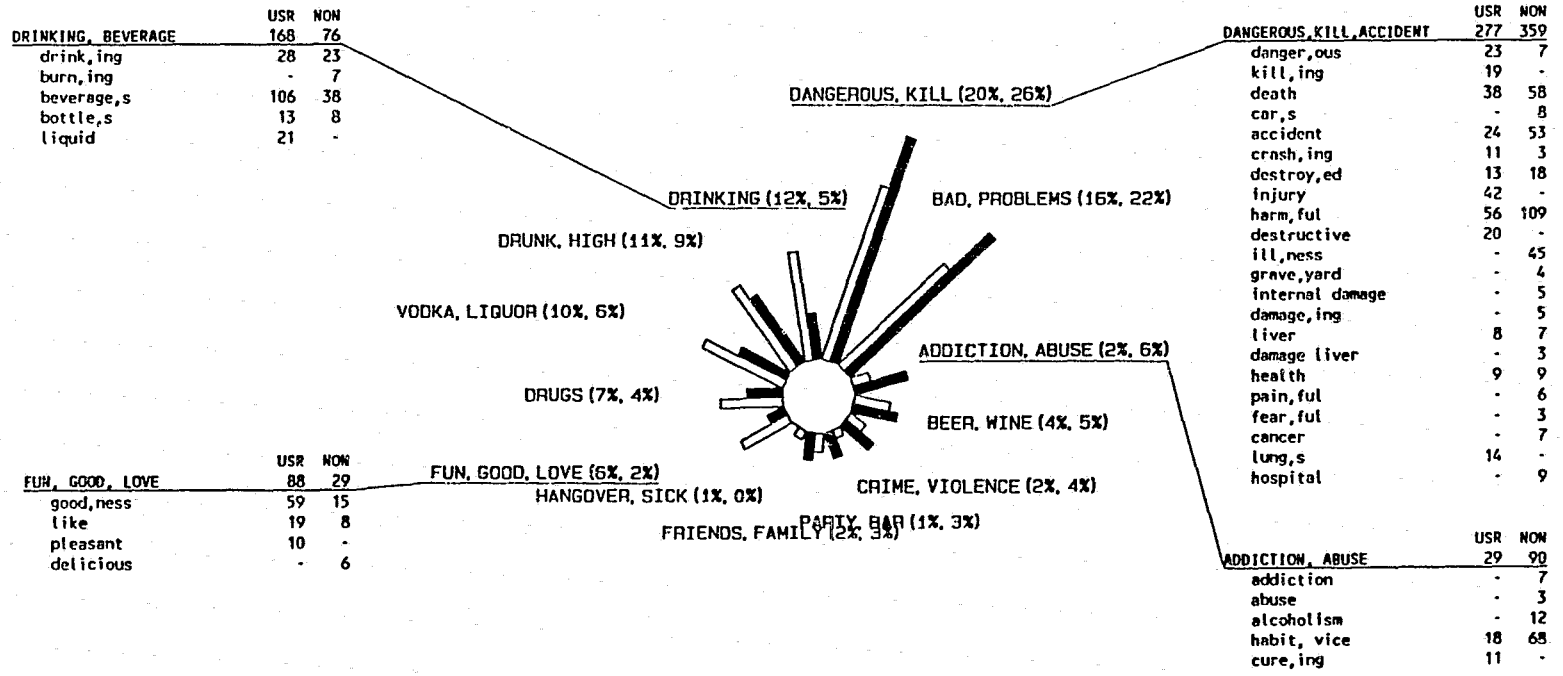
PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO

Drug Users — Total Score: 1367

Non-Users — Total Score: 1388



DRINKING, BEVERAGE	USR	NON
drink,ing	28	23
burn,ing	-	7
beverage,s	106	38
bottle,s	13	8
liquid	21	-

FUN, GOOD, LOVE	USR	NON
good,ness	59	15
like	19	8
pleasant	10	-
delicious	-	6

DANGEROUS,KILL,ACCIDENT	USR	NON
danger,ous	23	7
kill,ing	19	-
death	38	58
car,s	-	8
accident	24	53
crash,ing	11	3
destroy,ed	13	18
injury	42	-
harm,ful	56	109
destructive	20	-
ill,ness	-	45
grave,yard	-	4
internal damage	-	5
damage,ing	-	5
liver	8	7
damage liver	-	3
health	9	9
pain,ful	-	6
fear,ful	-	3
cancer	-	7
lung,s	14	-
hospital	-	9

ADDICTION, ABUSE	USR	NON
addiction	-	7
abuse	-	3
alcoholism	-	12
habit, vice	18	68
cure,ing	11	-

PUERTO RICAN USERS: Comparatively speaking, users seem to be more aware of pleasurable, as well as unpleasant effects of alcohol use such as being drunk, high, hungover and sick. They show a greater familiarity with brands and types of alcohol. They relate alcohol use more readily to drugs and drug use.

PUERTO RICAN NON-USERS: While both users and non-users show an intensive awareness of the dangers involved in alcohol use and the problems that result, non-users are much more expressive of their negative views. They are somewhat more preoccupied with addiction and abuse, as well as crime and violence, as they relate to alcohol.

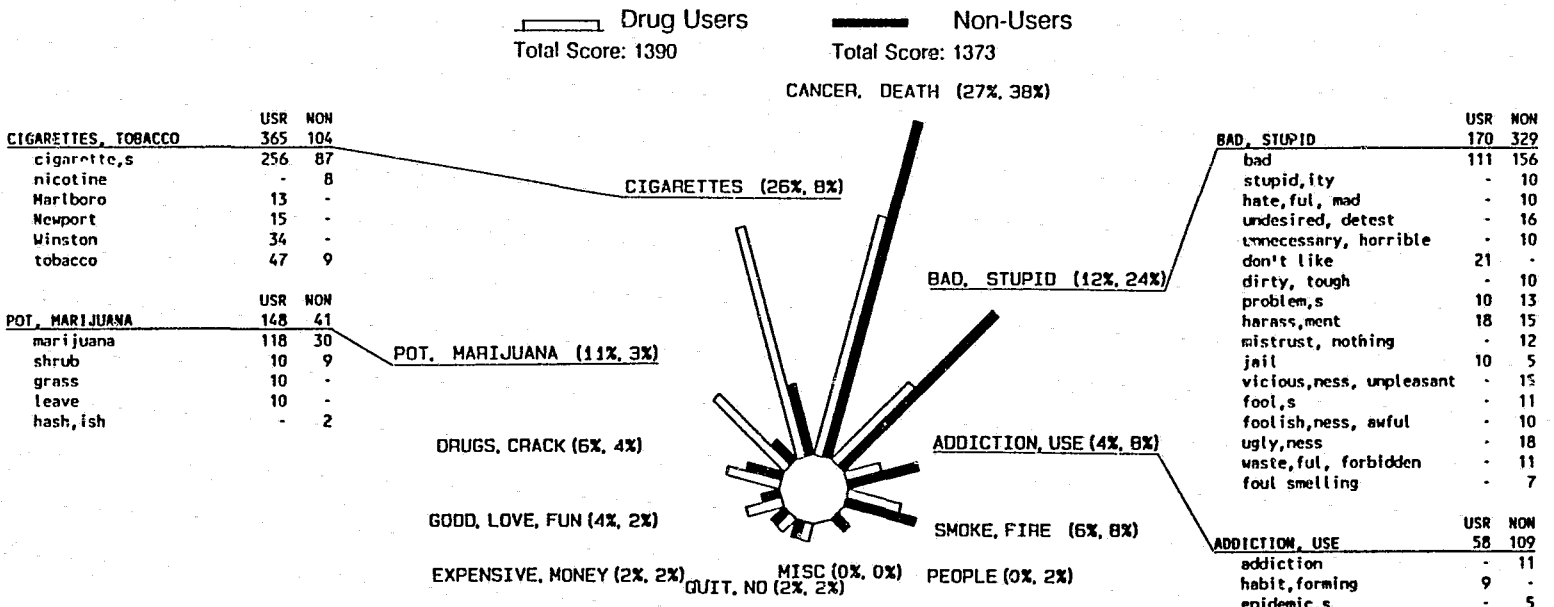
Figure 1.8

SMOKING

PERCEPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

BY

PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO



CIGARETTES, TOBACCO	USR	NON
cigarette,s	365	104
nicotine	256	87
Marlboro	-	8
Newport	13	-
Winston	15	-
tobacco	34	-
	47	9

POT, MARIJUANA	USR	NON
marijuana	148	41
shrub	118	30
grass	10	9
leave	10	-
hash,ish	10	-
	-	2

BAD, STUPID	USR	NON
bad	170	329
stupid,ity	111	156
hate,ful, mad	-	10
undesired, detest	-	10
unnecessary, horrible	-	16
don't like	-	10
dirty, tough	21	-
problem,s	-	10
harass,ment	10	13
mistrust, nothing	18	15
jail	-	12
vicious,ness, unpleasant	10	5
fool,s	-	15
foolish,ness, awful	-	11
ugly,ness	-	10
waste,ful, forbidden	-	18
foul smelling	-	11
	-	7

ADDICTION, USE	USR	NON
addiction	58	109
habit,forming	-	11
epidemic,s	9	-
uncontrolled	-	5
do,ing	-	5
absorb	-	6
habit	14	-
	35	82

PUERTO RICAN USERS: Although both users and non-users are well aware of such health dangers as cancer and death, the users do seem to be as concerned as the non-users. Foremost in the minds of users are the substances to be smoked: primarily cigarettes and tobacco products, followed by marijujana and other drugs like crack. Users have a more positive attitude towards smoking, considering it to be good and fun.

PUERTO RICAN NON-USERS: This group is most preoccupied with the health risks inherent in smoking such as cancer and death. Naturally, with these concerns in mind, they have the most negative attitudes towards smoking, thinking of it as bad and stupid. They are also more sensitive to the addictive qualities of smoking. They think more of friends and people who smoke.

Level II: Trends of Perceptions and Evaluations Differentiating Drug Users and Non-users in Select Domains

The following results summarize trends of perceptions and evaluations found across the four themes used in the representation of the drug domain. Figure 9 compares American users and non-users. Figure 10 compares Puerto Rican drug users and non-users in Puerto Rico. Figure 11, "Perceptions and Evaluations Differentiating Drug Users and Non-Users," offers a schematic presentation of results based on the comparison of American drug users and non-users across several domains. Beyond the drug domain, this includes findings on the domain of self and the domain of family.

Compared to the analysis performed on single themes (e.g., marijuana) which produced extensive details on specifics, the analysis performed on select domains is less redundant and more explicit. However, it does suffer from the same disadvantages as the content analysis performed on the individual themes; the identification of main perceptual and evaluative trends depends at least partially on subjective choices made by the analysts, which introduces a source of error, but which accounts for the flexibility and adaptability of the technique (see discussion of Content Analysis, Appendix I, p. 6).

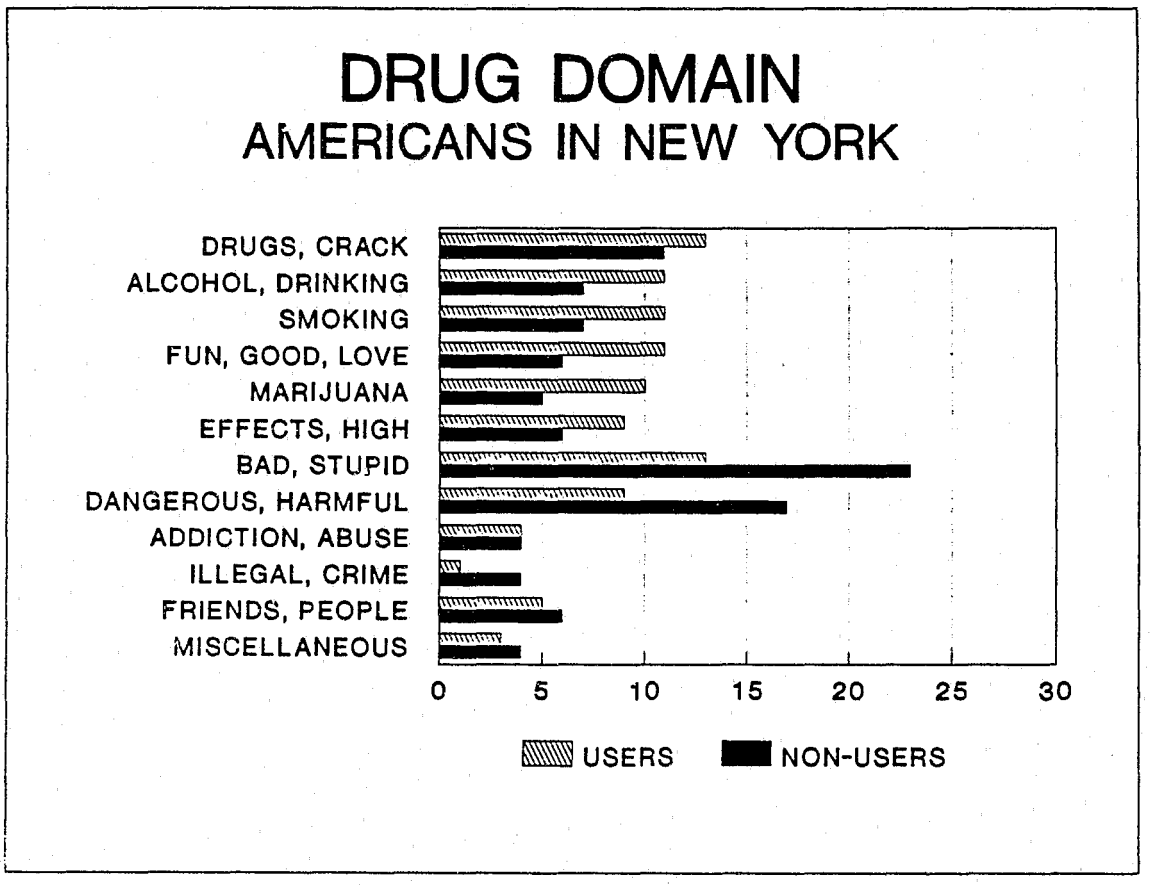
The results of the analysis performed at the level of domains support several observations:

1. The differences between drug users and non-users are not limited to single isolated themes, but they represent trends of perceptions and evaluations that apply to many related themes. They reveal dimensions of organizational perspectives that differentiate drug users and non-users and inform on the parameters of cognitive/behavioral organization built into their systems of mental representations.

2. The differences between drug users and non-users are not restricted to their views on drugs but they involve other domains of life as well, ranging from self-image to family, social relations to values, work to entertainment. Although the differences are the greatest in the domain of drugs, the differences found in other domains reflect several other psychological dimensions and correlates of drug use.

3. The findings support the assertion that drug use has numerous psycho-behavioral correlates measurable through AGA, although the role and level of influence of these related domains is likely to vary depending on such variables as type of drug abused, level of involvement, socio-cultural background, etc.

Figure 1.9

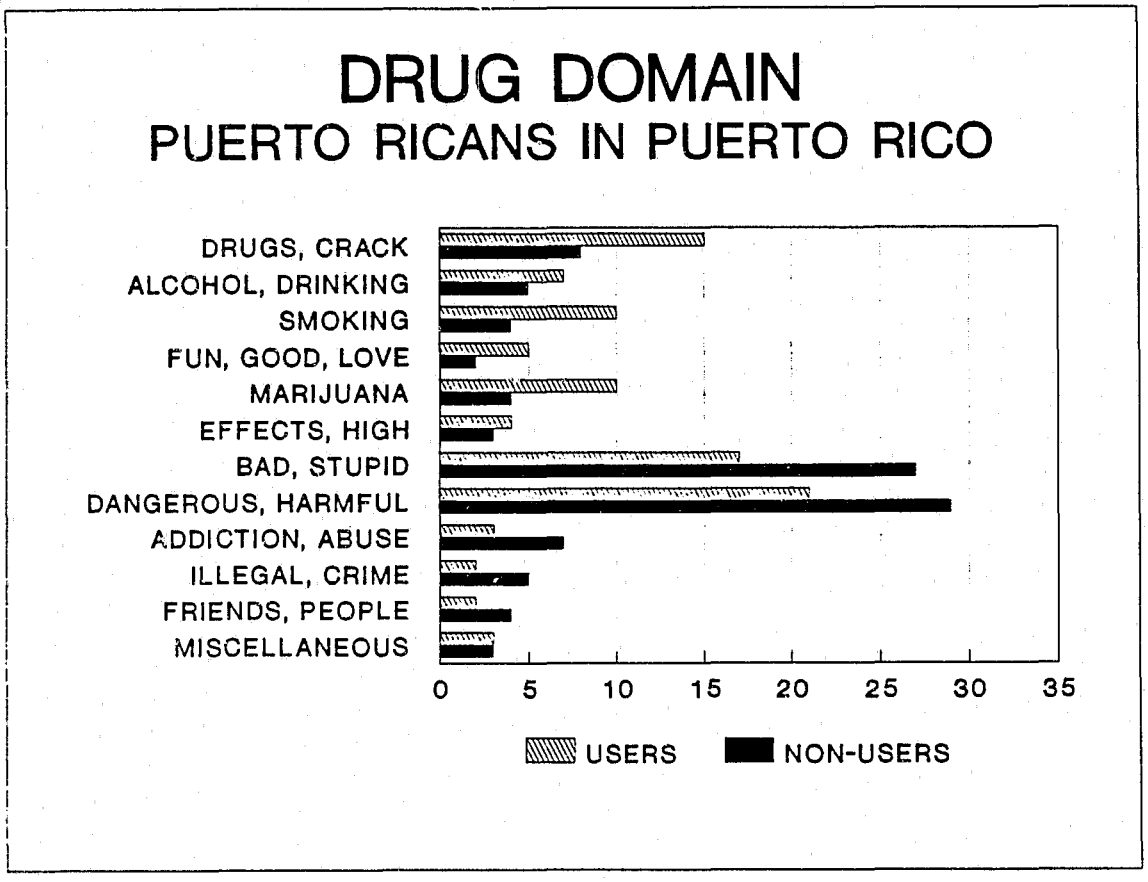


Trends of Perceptions and Evaluations for American Users and Non-Users in the Drug Domain

The American users differed from American non-users along trends of perceptions and evaluations that emerged with considerable consistency across the themes used in the representation of the drug domain (drugs, marijuana, alcohol, and smoking). Non-users were intensely negative in their attitudes and evaluations, characterizing drinking and taking drugs as stupid and self-destructive. They also focused on the dangers of using drugs and alcohol. Non-users were much more preoccupied with the possibility of death; in other words, the perception that drugs and alcohol kill. Consistent with their strong condemnation, they placed greater emphasis on crime and illegality. They thought of drugs and alcohol in general terms, indicating less familiarity with slang and paraphernalia.

The users tended to view marijuana, alcohol, and drugs as sources of entertainment and relaxation. They related drugs more to friends, parties, and social events. In contrast to the non-users, they did not pay much attention to issues of legality or crime. The users were naturally more familiar with the various types of drugs and brands of alcohol and with their effects in producing altered states of mind. The users were less worried about loss of control or the harmful effects of drug use on their health.

Figure 1.10



Trends of Perceptions and Evaluations for Native Puerto Rican Users and Non-Users in the Drug Domain

The Puerto Rican users differed from Puerto Rican non-users along trends of perceptions and evaluations that emerged with considerable consistency across the themes used in the representation of this domain (marijuana, drugs, alcohol, and smoking).

Non-users were extremely negative in their attitudes and evaluations, characterizing drinking and taking drugs as bad and stupid. They were very concerned about the harmfulness and dangers of using drugs, believing that they lead to addiction and abuse, destroy health, and even cause death. Consistent with their strong condemnation, they placed greater emphasis on crime and illegality. They showed much less familiarity with drug terms or paraphernalia.

The Puerto Rican users were naturally more familiar with various types of drugs and alcohol, but only slightly more interested in their effects in producing altered states of mind. While they were more positive than the non-users, the users also expressed a great deal of negative feelings toward drugs and alcohol, recognizing their potential danger. They did not pay much attention to issues of legality or crime.

Perceptions Differentiating Drug Users and Non-users in Other Domains of Life

The differences between users and non-users were fairly consistent across the themes used in the representation of the drug domain. Generally, non-users focused on the dangers of dependency, addiction, and death, and frequent users viewed drugs and alcohol as sources of entertainment, relaxation, and socializing.

Similarly consistent differences between users and non-users were also observed in the other domains of life included in the study. In the self and family domains the drug users' self-image was more narrow and self-centered than the non-users'. Users expressed greater emotional ambivalence toward self and family and had a more negative image of father. Non-users saw themselves more as intelligent and helpful, and spoke more of good family memories of togetherness and sharing activities. In their views of education and school, users were more interested in social life and less in academic performance compared to non-users. The users attitudes toward authority and discipline were much more negative than those of non-users, who recognized the need for discipline in learning, work, and sports. In the social domain of friends and community, drug users saw a greater relationship between drugs and crime, and expressed less trust and commitment toward others. In regard to goals and aspirations, drug users showed a greater desire for money and material possessions and greater insecurity about interpersonal relations. Drug users showed more preoccupation with drinking and drug problems and expressed greater distress over the lack of meaningful relationships and changing moods (e.g., loneliness, depression). Non-users showed more awareness of alternative choices and more active interest in solving problems.

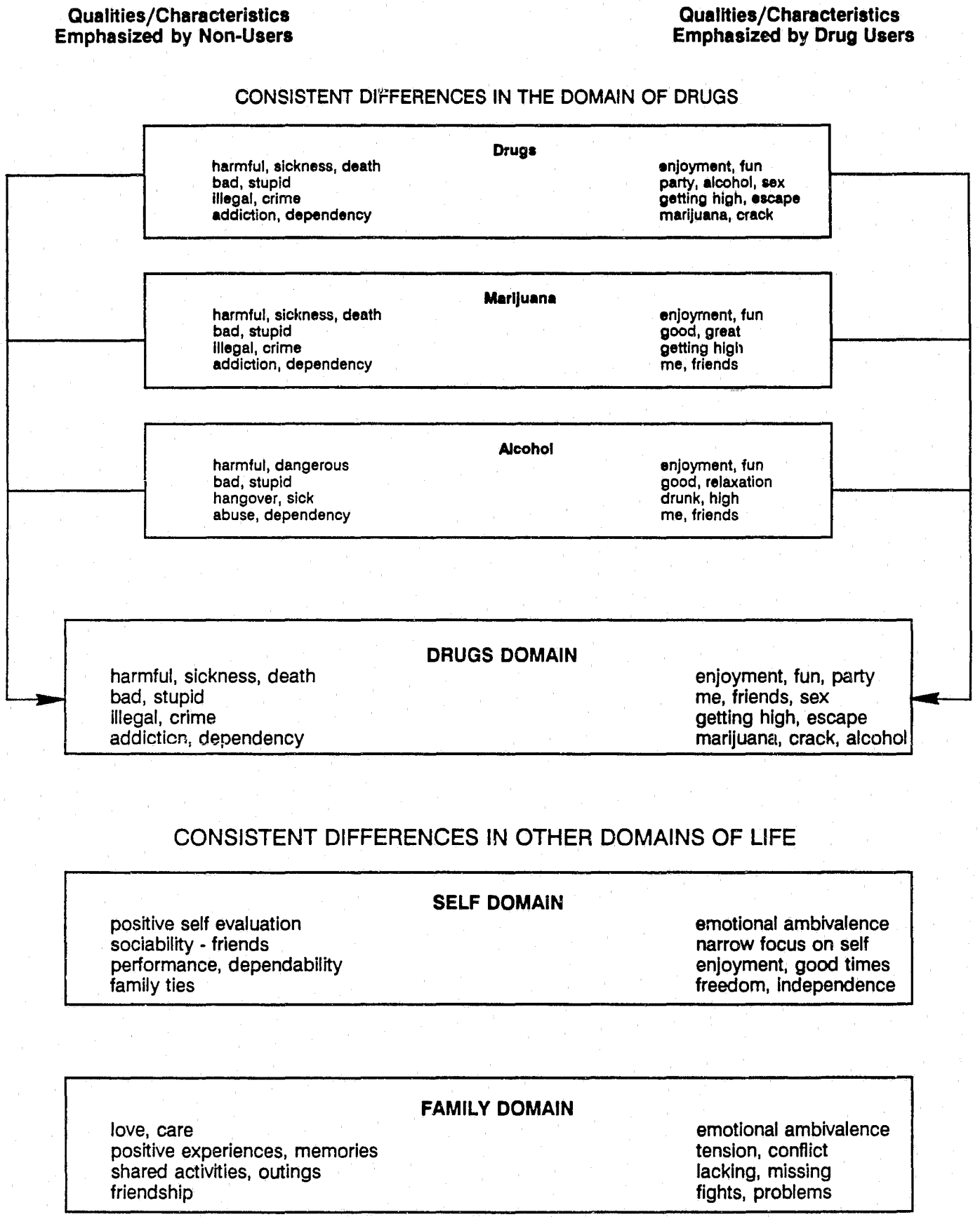
As illustrated in the schematic presentation in Figure 1-11, these differences (e.g., perceived harm vs. enjoyment) offer several new insights of practical interest:

a. The results demonstrate the utility of the free association based response distributions to inform on perceptions and evaluations that differentiate non-users from drug users.

b. These differences show a high degree of consistency across themes, indicating that the perceptions and attitudes observed in the context of specific themes reflect perceptual and evaluative dispositions characteristic of the users' and non-users' broader frame of reference.

c. The differences between drug users and non-users are not limited to the domain of drugs, where they may be expected, but involve other domains as well -- self, family, social environment -- showing that users and non-users differ consistently and systematically in their systems of subjective representations.

Figure 1.11
Perceptions and Attitudes Differentiating
Non-Users & Drug Users



Level III: The Structures of Cognitive Organization Characteristic of Drug Users and Non-Users.

Factor analysis was used for the user and non-user groups to identify the organization of the system of subjective representations. The correlation coefficients calculated on the basis of inter-word affinity coefficients* were submitted to factor analysis to examine the structure of cognitive organization based on the relationship of the forty themes used in this research. Although results based on this analytic method have certain limitations, the factor structures obtained suggest several interesting insights.

Factor Analysis of Affinity Structures for the American Non-Users

The factor analysis of the affinity matrix obtained on the American non-user group has extracted nine factors and following a varimax rotation produced the factor structure shown in Table 1.

- Factor 1, **Affection-Boyfriend,** involves emotional ties with primary focus on friendship type of relationships. It includes family relations as well, but only at the second phase.

- Factor 2, **Goals-I want**, includes future, work, achievement, etc. It reflects self-orientation ("I want", "I like") as well as issues related to achievement like work and competition.

- Factor 3, **Drugs-Smoking** includes marijuana and alcohol. The inclusion of society suggests that this factor involves more social concerns rather than problems involving the self.

- **Fun-Entertainment**, representing factor 4, includes party as well. This is a small, but clear cluster, reflecting entertainment orientation.

- The **I am-Me** factor, Factor 5, involves a focus on self and self-image. The inclusion of people probably reflects the social orientation of the social context of self-image.

- Factor 6, the **Respect-Trust** factor encompasses community. It appears that this factor incorporates more traditional values involving interpersonal relations, which are related to community.

- Factor 7, **Education-Teacher**, represents a cluster of educational issues encompassing school as well.

- **American-United States**, Factor 8, includes money as well, indicating that for this group, the United States conveys not only national connotations but strong economic connotations as well.

- Factor 9, **Puerto Rico-Puerto Ricans** is the final factor and is limited to these themes, offering a clearly identifiable and well defined factor.

Note: Interword associative affinity indexes measure the similarity in meaning of one stimulus word to another for a particular group. The affinity or relatedness of stimulus words is measured by the number of associations produced in common to these words. See Appendix I, p. 15.

Table 1.1

Rotated Factor Matrix of Stimulus Themes Loading on Factors Derived from Analysis of Forty Affinity Scores
(Percent of Total Variance/Eigenvalue)

American Non-Users

Affection-Boyfriend Factor (23.6%/9.45)	
Affection	.88
Boyfriend	.84
Girlfriend	.82
Mother	.76
Friendship	.74
Father	.64
Happiness	.60
Family	.57
Love	.48
Goals-I Want Factor (8.6%/3.45)	
Goals	.83
I Want	.78
Future	.67
Work	.65
Achievement	.57
I Like	.55
Hope	.42
Compete	.40
Drugs-Smoking Factor (7.6%/3.02)	
Drugs	.80
Smoking	.77
Marijuana	.73
Alcohol	.54
Society	.46
Fear	.45
Fun-Entertainment Factor (6.2%/2.49)	
Fun	.77
Entertainment	.73
Party	.70
I Am-Me Factor (4.8%/1.94)	
I Am	.86
Me	.81
People	.56
Respect-Trust Factor (4.6%/1.84)	
Respect	.76
Trust	.73
Community	.53
Education-Teacher Factor (4.1%/1.84)	
Education	.82
Teacher	.66
School	.66
American-United States (2.8%/1.63)	
Americans	.72
United States	.69
Money	.57
Puerto Rico-Puerto Ricans Factor (2.8%/1.12)	
Puerto Rico	.77
Puerto Ricans	.72

Factor Analysis of Affinity Structures for the American Drug Users

The factor analysis on data from American drug users extracted ten factors.

- **Mother-Affection** is the first and largest factor. It is comparable to the first factor extracted from the non-users but it suggests a somewhat different focus. As the emphasis on mother, father and family indicate, the user group shows a stronger family focus. The inclusion of hope in this factor suggests that, for the user group, it is not only heavy in importance but also includes elements of both desirability and uncertainty.

- **Fun-I like**, Factor 2, also includes entertainment indicating that this group pays stronger attention to fun and entertainment than the non-user group.

- Factor 3, **Goals-Future** corresponds essentially to Factor 2 of the non-user group. The position of this factor suggests that this motivational factor may have somewhat less importance to the drug user group than the non-users.

- **Teacher-School**, Factor 4, includes education and people. Compared to the educational factor extracted in the case of the non-users, this factor appears to focus on the more concrete characteristics of education, namely teacher and school.

- Factor 5, **Respect-Trust**, is comparable to Factor 6 of the non-users. In the case of the non-users, this factor includes community while for the users, this factor includes love. This difference suggests that, for the drug user group, respect and trust involve more personal and emotional issues of somewhat higher subjective importance.

- Factor 6, **American-United States** includes society and community as well. The difference between this factor and Factor 8 of the non-users suggests that, for non-users, American and United States carry stronger economic-financial connotations as suggested by the inclusion of money. In the case of the users, Americans-United States includes society and community, suggesting stronger social and political connotations.

- **Smoking-Drugs**, Factor 7, includes marijuana, reflecting a more narrow focus on the use of hard drugs. In the case of the non-users, this focus clusters together with alcohol and fear; themes that split into an independent factor in the case of American users.

- **I am-Me**, Factor 8, involves self-image and emerges here as an independent factor which does not include any additional themes.

- Similarly, **Puerto Ricans** forms a separate, independent factor, Factor 9.

- Finally, **Alcohol-Party**, Factor 10, includes fear as well. Interestingly, this factor emerges here independently from the drug factor, which includes smoking and hard drugs.

Table 1.2

Rotated Factor Matrix of Stimulus Themes Loading on Factors Derived from Analysis of Forty Affinity Scores
(Percent of Total Variance/Eigenvalue)

American Drug Users

Mother-Affection Factor (26.4%/10.54)	
Mother	.92
Affection	.90
Girlfriend	.81
Friendship	.79
Father	.77
Boyfriend	.76
Family	.65
Happiness	.61
Hope	.50
Fun-I like Factor (9.0%/3.59)	
Fun	.86
I Like	.80
Entertainment	.75
Goals-Future Factor (6.7%/2.67)	
Goals	.87
Future	.81
Achievement	.72
Work	.61
I Want	.57
Money	.37
Compete	.32
Teacher-School Factor (6.3%/2.51)	
Teacher	.77
School	.73
Education	.72
People	.39
Respect-Trust Factor (4.5%/1.80)	
Respect	.79
Trust	.74
Love	.59
Americans-United States (4.1%/1.62)	
Americans	.77
United States	.77
Society	.57
Community	.45
Smoking-Drugs Factor (3.9%/1.55)	
Smoking	.79
Drugs	.76
Marijuana	.65
I Am-Me Factor (3.1%/1.24)	
I Am	.89
Me	.79
Puerto Rico-Puerto Ricans Factor (2.8%/1.11)	
Puerto Rico	.84
Puerto Rican	.81
Alcohol-Party Factor (2.7%/1.10)	
Alcohol	.61
Party	.56
Fear	.50

The clustering of themes behind the factors extracted reflect natural semantic affinities. The differences shown in the clustering of the themes make sense intuitively, but an interpretation of the two different factor structures would appear dubious in view of the questionable identity and comparability of the factors extracted in the two independent analyses.

As follows naturally from the limitations of the method chosen, the results of the factor analysis are more difficult to interpret and less conclusive. This analysis has been used only to demonstrate that the organization of the system of mental representations obtained for drug users and non-users show considerable similarities as well as differences.

Results of the Comparative Analysis of Users and Non-Users

The results of the analysis performed at three successive levels of cognitive organization (i.e., single, specific themes, domains, and difference in overall cognitive organization) support the following main observations:

1. Users and non-users show significant differences in their perceptual and evaluative dispositions. The differences reflect psychological dispositions that differentiate drug users and non-users and reveal psychological correlates of drug abuse along several domains.

2. The Associative Group Analysis offers an empirical method of high analytic sensitivity useful in the identification of these psychological correlates of substance abuse along the main parameters of the cognitive organization that has received, heretofore, little attention.

3. While the differences in the drug domain were particularly sizable and readily identifiable, the results of the broader analysis have shown that the psychological dispositions characteristic of drug use include several other domains and variables -- self image, relationship to family and friends, interpersonal relations and social values in general, fear, stress, etc.

As our research reveals, the psychological correlates of drug use vary in scope and intensity, depending on the nature of substance abuse as well as on the socio-demographic and psychocultural characteristics of the population.

As the results discussed in this section indicate, the specificity of results has an inverse relationship to the level of the analysis. The results are most specific at the level of perceptions and evaluations of single select themes. Consistency of these perceptual and evaluative dispositions holds strongly for domains (e.g., drugs) represented by a cluster of related themes (e.g., marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, smoking). At increasingly higher levels of cognitive organization the assessment suffers unquestionably from the limitations of the statistical methods available.

From the perspective of our present interest in the relationship of culture, culture change, and drug abuse, the analytical measures gain a special importance that allow us to gauge changes along the three main natural dimensions of cognitive organization. The analyses performed at these different levels of cognitive organization focus on the perceptual and evaluative information of psychological dispositions, offering insights into the views and attitudes which differentiate drug users from non-users. In the following, we will see next their effectiveness and usefulness in identifying drug users and non-users.

The Use of Perceptual/Representational Data in Distinguising Drug Users From Non-Users

While the preceding analysis revealed new perceptual/representational insights, the following analysis aims to assess how useful these new data are in differentiating drug users from non-users.

This analysis will rely on the three measures discussed in Appendix I (pp. 16-17). These measures have been developed to gauge systems of mental representations along three main dimensions:

The dominance scores are based on the number of responses produced to each of the forty stimulus themes in the association task. They are used to measure the subjective importance and relative priority of the themes for the user and non-user groups.

The evaluative scores measure how positive and negative the person or group is in the evaluation of particular themes representing various domains of life.

The perceptual scores gauge perceptual similarities based on the similarity of responses produced by individual respondents to those produced by selected reference groups (e.g., users, non-users).

The following histograms present the results of discriminant function analysis using these three measures to identify users and non-users. The first four figures present data on the American groups. The evaluation scores and the dominance scores both provided a high level of correct identification (85%) compared with data based on self-report. The perceptual similarity scores produced even higher correct identification (90%). The results obtained by using the three measures in combination produced 99% correct identification of drug users versus non-users. The success rate of the identification of non-users tends to be somewhat higher than the success rate of the identification of the drug users.

Based on the combined measures, the last two figures present separate data on the identification of Puerto Rican drug users and non-users in Puerto Rico (Figure 1-16), and Puerto Rican drug users and non-users in New York (Figure 1-17). The correct identification achieved in the case of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico was at the same level, 99%, as reported for the Americans. The accuracy of identification of Puerto Rican drug users and non-users living in New York was only slightly lower (95%).

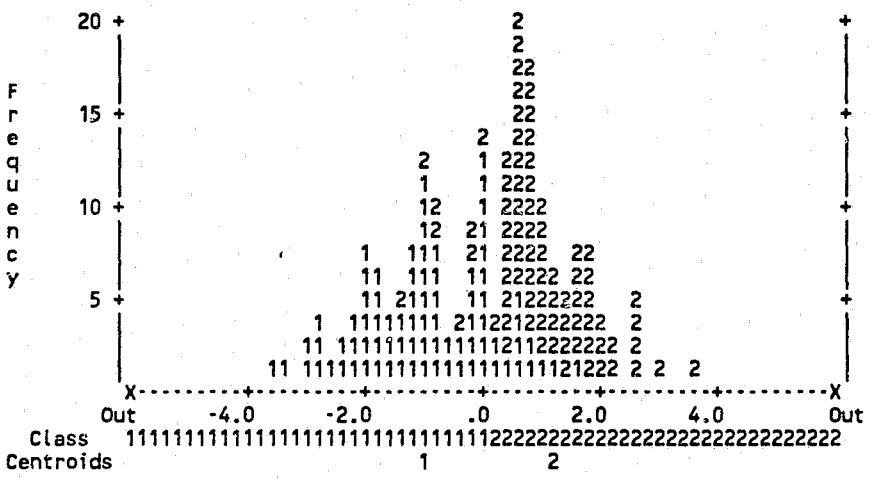
Figure 1.12
Identification of American Users and Non-Users
Based on Subjective Evaluation Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					: 0	.4959	124.829	40	.0000
1*	1.0163	100.00	100.00	.7100	:				

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN USERS
2	2	AMERICAN NON-USERS

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 AMERICAN USERS	100	80 80.0%	20 20.0%
Group 2 AMERICAN NON-USERS	100	10 10.0%	90 90.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 85.00%

Subjective evaluation similarity scores show to what extent users and non-users evaluate problems, events, people, and issues similarly or dissimilarly. Results are based on the analysis all of the Americans' responses to forty stimulus themes. Discriminant classification procedures applied to this score were able to classify the users and non-users with 85% accuracy.

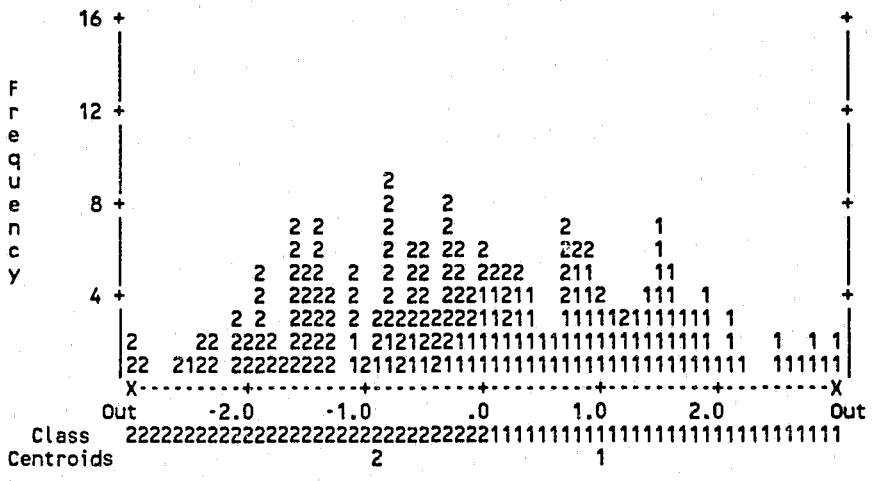
Figure 1.13
Identification of American Users and Non-Users
Based on Subjective Dominance Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					: 0	.5143	118.358	40	.0000
1*	.9444	100.00	100.00	.6969	:				

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN USERS
2	2	AMERICAN NON-USERS

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 AMERICAN USERS	100	84 84.0%	16 16.0%
Group 2 AMERICAN NON-USERS	100	14 14.0%	86 86.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 85.00%

Subjective dominance scores are based on the number of responses given to each stimulus theme and reveal the subjective priorities of the groups examined. The dominance similarity score is used to measure differences in subjective priorities of users and non-users. Discriminant classification procedures applied to these scores correctly classified 85% of the grouped cases.

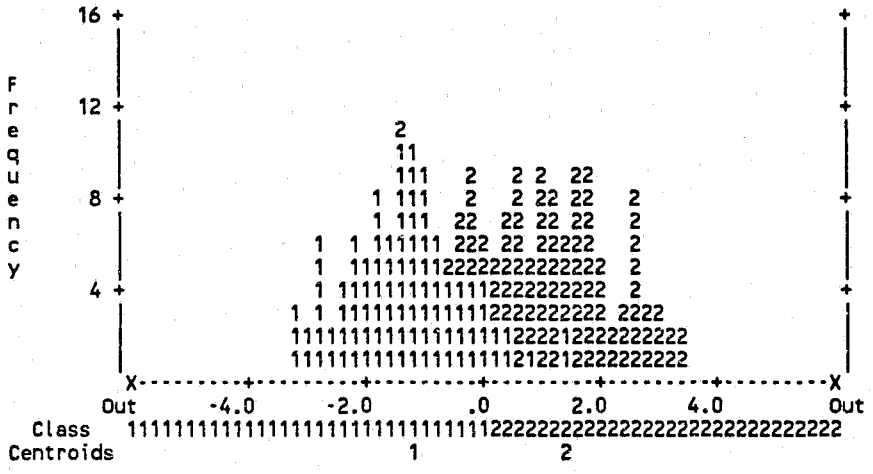
Figure 1.14
Identification of American Users and Non-Users
Based on Individual Perceptual Similarity Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					: 0	.3538	205.197	1	.0000
1*	1.8263	100.00	100.00	.8039	:				

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN USERS
2	2	AMERICAN NON-USERS

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 ANGLO USERS	100	91 91.0%	9 9.0%
Group 2 ANGLO NON-USERS	100	12 12.0%	88 88.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 89.50%

Individual perceptual similarity scores are calculated based on the distribution of free associations to specific stimulus themes and reveal similarities and differences in the subjective views and perceptions of the groups examined. Applied to American users and non-users, discriminant function analysis correctly classified 89.5% of the grouped cases.

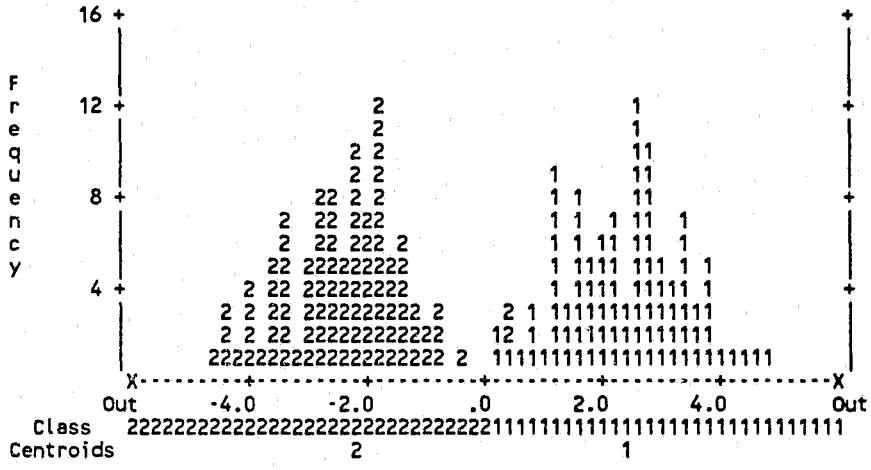
Figure 1.15
Identification of American Users and Non-Users Based on
Subjective Evaluation, Subjective Dominance, and Individual Perceptual Similarity Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					0	.1480	300.906	81	.0000
1*	5.7566	100.00	100.00	.9230					

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN USERS
2	2	AMERICAN NON-USERS

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 AMERICAN USERS	100	100 100.0%	0 0.0%
Group 2 AMERICAN NON-USERS	100	2 2.0%	98 98.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 99.00%

The above classification results were based on a combination of the individual evaluative, dominance, and perceptual similarity scores. The accuracy of the discriminant classification increased to 99%, demonstrating the potential of the AGA-based measures to inform on actual behavior (i.e., drug use or abstinence).

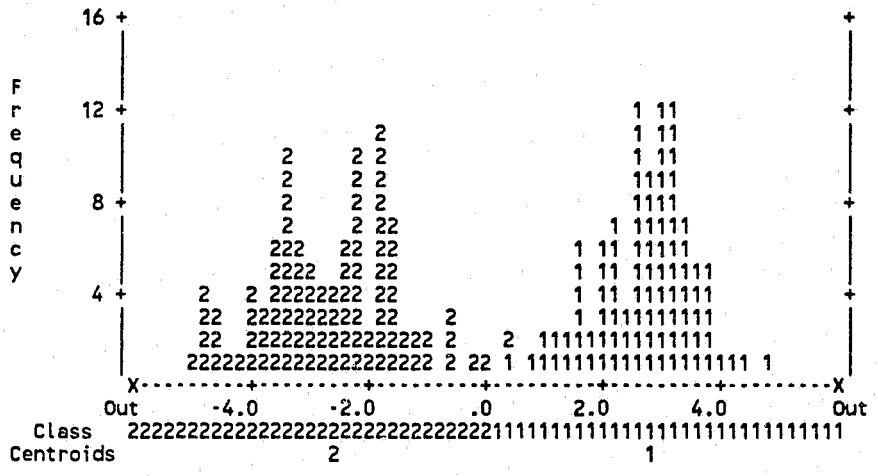
Figure 1.16
Identification of American Users and Non-Users Based on
Subjective Evaluation, Subjective Dominance, and Individual Perceptual Similarity Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					: 0	.1210	328.425	81	.0000
1*	7.2652	100.00	100.00	.9376	:				

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	PR (PR) USERS
2	2	PR (PR) NON-USERS

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 PR (PR) USERS	98	98 100.0%	0 .0%
Group 2 PR (PR) NON-USERS	100	1 1.0%	99 99.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 99.49%

Applied to the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, discriminant function analysis based on the three similarity scores correctly classified 99.49% of the grouped cases. Again, the accuracy of the classifications reveals how psychological dispositions bear on actual behavior.

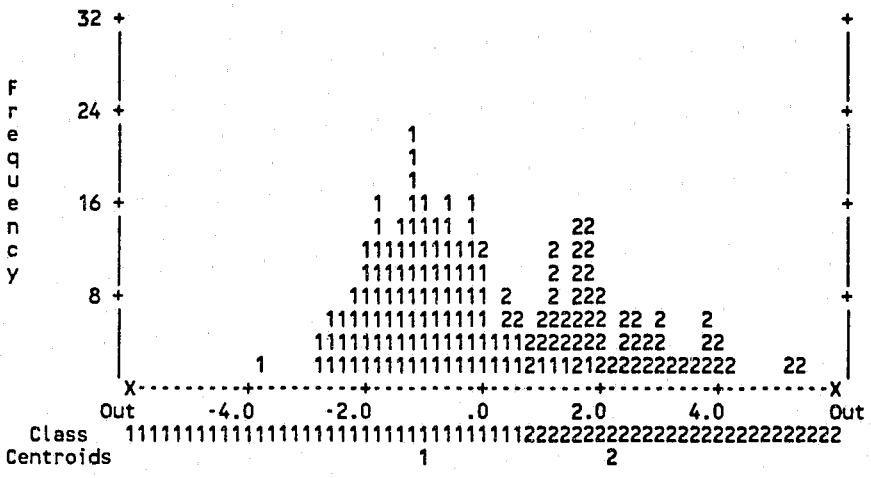
Figure 1.17
Identification of American Users and Non-Users Based on
Subjective Evaluation, Subjective Dominance, and Individual Perceptual Similarity Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					: 0	.3201	283.077	81	.0000
1*	2.1241	100.00	100.00	.8426	:				

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	PR (NYC) USERS
2	2	PR (NYC) NON-USERS

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 PR (NYC) USERS	191	185 96.9%	6 3.1%
Group 2 PR (NYC) NON-USERS	100	10 10.0%	90 90.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 94.50%

Discriminant classification procedures applied to the three similarity scores of Puerto Ricans in New York correctly identified 94.5% of the cases. The lower percentage of non-users correctly classified (90%) suggests that there may be slightly more diversity within this group. The combined effects of culture and drug use will be examined further.

The results of discriminant analysis are encouraging and support the validity of the perceptual/representational data to offer solid empirical foundation for the identification of drug users and non-users. The next section of the report presents findings on the utility of AGA analyses to assess systems of mental representations characteristic of the American and the Puerto Rican cultures. In particular, we are interested in measuring the position that Puerto Ricans living in New York have reached in developing distance from the native Puerto Rican system of mental representations and in developing similarities with their American host environment.

PART II. Assessing Culture, Measuring Acculturation of Puerto Ricans

We have demonstrated the analytic capability to differentiate drug users and non-users based on their psychological differences in views or subjective mental representations. The following results demonstrate a similar capability to identify people as members of one culture or another, e.g., American or Puerto Rican. This capability is again based on psychological make-up: comparing the systems of subjective representations characteristic of Americans and Puerto Ricans. We have limited our comparisons here to those who do not use drugs in order to focus only on cultural differences.

Our fundamental strategy is to reconstruct subjective images and meanings as mosaic elements of the culturally characteristic system of mental representations. As previously shown, the analysis can proceed at three main levels:

1. Reconstruction of subjective images and meanings of single, select themes;
2. Identification of main perceptual trends emerging across themes used in the representation of a select domain; and
3. Mapping cognitive organization through reconstruction of the system of mental representations.

The above analytical steps were designed to offer insights into the perceptions and evaluations of people of a particular culture, such as Americans or Puerto Ricans. As a test of the validity of this new information, we examined how effective the perceptual/ representational data is in identifying a person as a member of one culture or another. With such analytic capabilities in hand, the measurement of acculturation becomes a simpler task: assessing the similarity of a person or group to the host culture.

Level I. Trends in Perceptions and Evaluations of Selected themes by Puerto Ricans and Americans: Culturally Characteristic Images and Meanings

The following examples of American and Puerto Rican subjective images illustrate the salient components of cultural perceptions and evaluations characteristic of the groups compared. The results show how American and Puerto Rican psycho-cultural dispositions are made accessible through the AGA method.

The content analytic results presented in this section are based on 100 American non-users in New York and 100 Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rican non-users in New York have also been included to give us the opportunity to examine the effects of adaptation or acculturation. The comparison of the Puerto Rican group in New York with the other two groups shows to what extent this group has developed perceptions and attitudes different from those found in the native traditional cultural environment of Puerto Rico.

Acculturation is generally construed as a process in which people living in the environment of a host culture gradually adopt their views, attitudes, and behavior to those of their host culture. Much has been written about this process. Structured questions and scales have been developed to determine whether people prefer the foods, customs,

language and views of their native culture or that of their new environment. While results of this type are presented in Part III, our current focus is to examine the process of cultural adaptation through in-depth psycho-cultural dispositions which are generally beyond people's conscious awareness but are accessible through the Associative Group Analysis.

At the level of specific images and meanings, Figures 2-1 to 2-5 show to what extent the Puerto Ricans in New York differ in their perceptions and attitudes from their native culture and to what extent they are similar to the American culture. The AGA instrument research covered forty themes selected to represent ten domains of life. However, in the framework of this report, only a small fraction of the findings can be presented. Similarities and differences in the perceptions and attitudes of Americans and Puerto Ricans are shown on the following themes: Me, Father, Friendship, Teacher, Society, United States, Americans, Puerto Rico, and Puerto Ricans. These themes were selected from the domains of Self, Family, Friendship, Society, and Country.

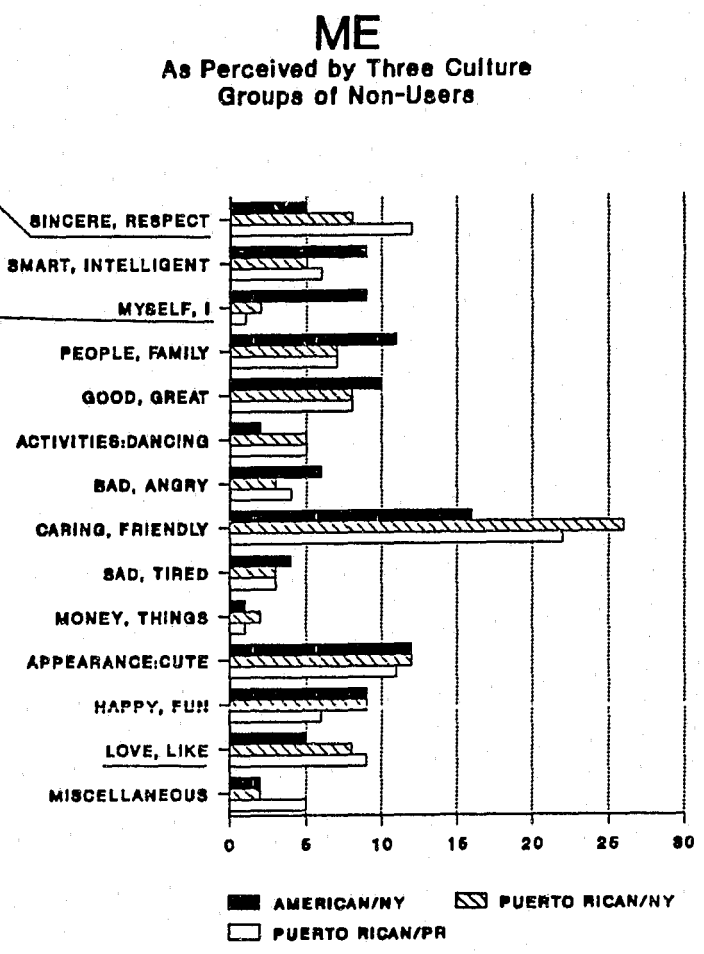
Figure 2.1

	AN	PN	PR
SINCERE, RESPECT	62	108	186
responsibility	12	18	29
trust,ing	13	24	7
respect,ed	12	42	16
loyal,ty	-	13	8
honest,y	-	8	21
serious,ly	-	-	12
reliable,ty	8	-	5
sincere,ty	-	-	69
trustworthy, calm	17	-	-
cooperation	-	-	14
pride	-	3	-
obey,dient	-	-	5

	AN	PN	PR
MYSELF, I	126	34	12
me	7	-	-
myself, i	99	34	-
self	20	-	-
am	-	-	12

	AN	PN	PR
CARING,FRIENDLINESS	218	368	346
care,ing	39	66	-
friendliness	39	83	109
nice	79	95	-
feel,ing	-	-	22
share,ing	-	14	3
understand,ing	21	33	14
kind,ness	8	25	54
help,ing,ed	15	29	7
humble, likable	-	-	47
sweet	-	15	5
courteous,y, charity	-	-	8
want,ed	7	-	43
guide,ance, sentimental	-	-	11
need,ed,ing, hope,ful	10	-	-
generous,ity, tender	-	-	18
friendship	-	-	5
charm,ing	-	8	-

	AN	PN	PR
LOVE, LIKE	63	111	133
loving	27	44	26
affection	-	-	62
lovable	6	17	-
love	21	42	45
like	9	8	-



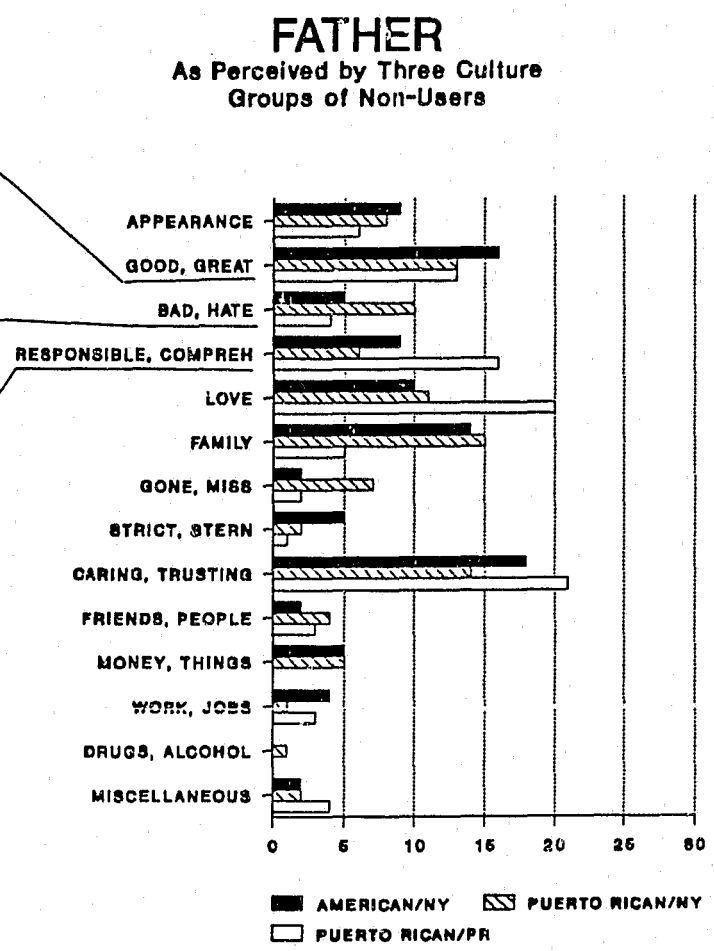
Although positive social qualities comprise the most salient component in the self-image of all groups, the **Americans** place less emphasis on this aspect than the two Puerto Rican groups. Americans differ the most by their focus on *I, myself*, reflecting a self-centered outlook frequently characterized as the core of individualistic, autonomous world views. **Americans** are more positive in general, viewing themselves as *good, great, smart, intelligent, happy* and *fun-loving*. Negative reactions have less weight and are more a reflection of negative moods than of self-depreciation.

The **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** pay only negligible attention to self or the individual. The role of positive social qualities is much more dominant. This is expressed in several ways: *friendliness* and *kindness* are particularly salient features, including such self-effacing qualities as *being humble*. Values like *sincerity, honesty, responsibility*, and *respect* are also salient. The Puerto Ricans think of positive emotional ties with others; *love* and *affection* are predominant.

In general, the **New York Puerto Ricans** occupy an intermediary position between the Americans and the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico. More often than not, their responses to ME are more similar to those of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico. They think of themselves primarily in terms of positive social characteristics such as *friendly, kind,* etc. They pay negligible attention to *I, self*. They do, however, show similarity with Americans in their emphasis on being *happy, fun, cool*. All three groups describe themselves with positive physical attributes.

Figure 2.2

	AN	PN	PR
GOOD, GREAT	218	160	190
good,ness	35	23	163
great,est	22	-	-
happy,ness	13	14	-
joy,ful, pleasant	-	-	18
wonderful	14	11	-
nice	62	48	-
cool	13	19	-
fun	22	11	-
funny	24	16	-
best, sweet	-	18	-
laugh,ter, all	-	-	10
excite,ment, idol	13	-	-
	AN	PN	PR
BAD, HATE	68	133	60
hate,ful	24	7	-
stupid,ity, suffer,ing	-	16	-
dick, asshole	-	34	-
hurt,ing	4	6	-
kill,ing, lose,ing	-	18	-
yell,ing	6	-	-
abnegation, ferocious	-	-	8
mad	5	7	-
mean	7	13	-
bad	-	20	42
fight,ing, sick,ness	-	12	-
poor,ness	-	-	3
selfish,ness	8	-	7
annoying, weak,ness	14	-	-
	AN	PN	PR
COMPREHENSIVE, RESPONSIBLE	125	83	236
respect,ed	45	39	75
responsibility	22	-	22
role model	9	-	-
secure,ty, wise,dom	-	-	13
hard work,ing, smart	24	-	-
education, humble	-	-	23
character,s, fidelity	-	-	11
loyal,ty	5	5	-
advice	-	8	5
comprehensive,ible	-	-	62
figure,ing	14	14	-
old fashioned	-	6	-
advisor, teach,ing	-	-	17
pride, honor,s	-	11	-
intelligent,ce	6	-	8



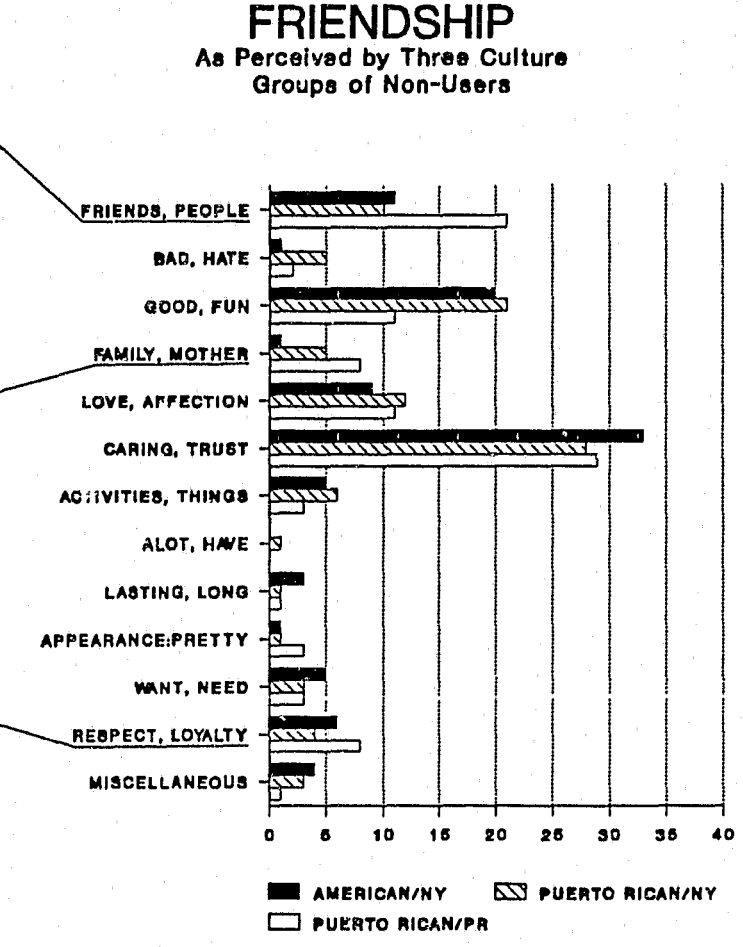
Both **Americans** and **Puerto Ricans** express predominantly positive attitudes towards father but they emphasize rather different attributes. Americans think more of positive social attributes such as *great, nice, cool,* and *funny* to describe father. They view father more in a disciplinarian role, seeing him as *strict* and *stern*. He is also seen by Americans as the provider of *money* and *things*. Father is also seen emphatically in his role in the family.

Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico have a more positive, affect laden image of father. He is seen more as a source of *love* and *affection*. They think of him more as a *good* person or a person representing *goodness*. Interestingly, there is little in their image of father reminiscent of the macho, male image. Rather, they characterize him most saliently as an *understanding* person and a source of *trust, honesty,* and *sincerity*. He is also viewed as *respected, responsible, educated,* and *honorable*.

Puerto Ricans in New York have the most negative attitude towards father, as seen in the *"Bad, Hate"* category. This is also reflected in the comparatively lower scores assigned to categories such as *"Love"* and *"Caring, Trusting"*. Other responses suggest that the Puerto Ricans suffer from an absentee father (e.g., *missing, none, abandoned, neglected*). These reactions bear on the frequently disruptive, dysfunctional family situations that often result when Puerto Ricans migrate to the U.S. (Freudenberger, 1975).

Figure 2.3

	AN	PN	PR
FRIENDS, PEOPLE	158	149	305
friend,s	70	49	170
girl,s	12	25	-
girlfriend,s	-	12	6
people	18	14	9
guy,s, everyone	12	-	-
boyfriend,s	-	6	16
luis, jose	-	14	-
teacher,s, maria	-	-	6
partner,ship, buddy,s	23	-	-
mariela	-	-	5
david, adult,hood	11	-	-
companion,s	-	-	25
neighbor,s	-	-	13
cindy, liza, gloria	-	-	17
person,s, group,s	-	-	17
god	-	5	21
yvonne, renee	-	13	-
connie	6	-	-
boy,s	6	11	-
	AN	PN	PR
FAMILY, MOTHER	20	68	115
cousin,s, sister,s	-	20	-
brother,s	7	-	18
family,s	13	10	12
dad,dy, mammy	-	-	16
father,hood	-	10	16
i, uncle,s	-	-	15
mother,hood	-	24	19
parent,s	-	4	7
relative,s, grandparent,s	-	-	12
	AN	PN	PR
RESPECT, LOYALTY	88	60	107
respect,ed	34	44	30
honor,s, faith,ful	16	-	-
cooperation, advice	-	-	12
reliable,ty	12	-	5
responsibility	8	-	5
considerate, humble	-	-	8
comprehensive,ible	-	-	8
confident,ce, fidelity	-	-	14
communicate,ion	-	8	8
loyal,ty	18	8	17



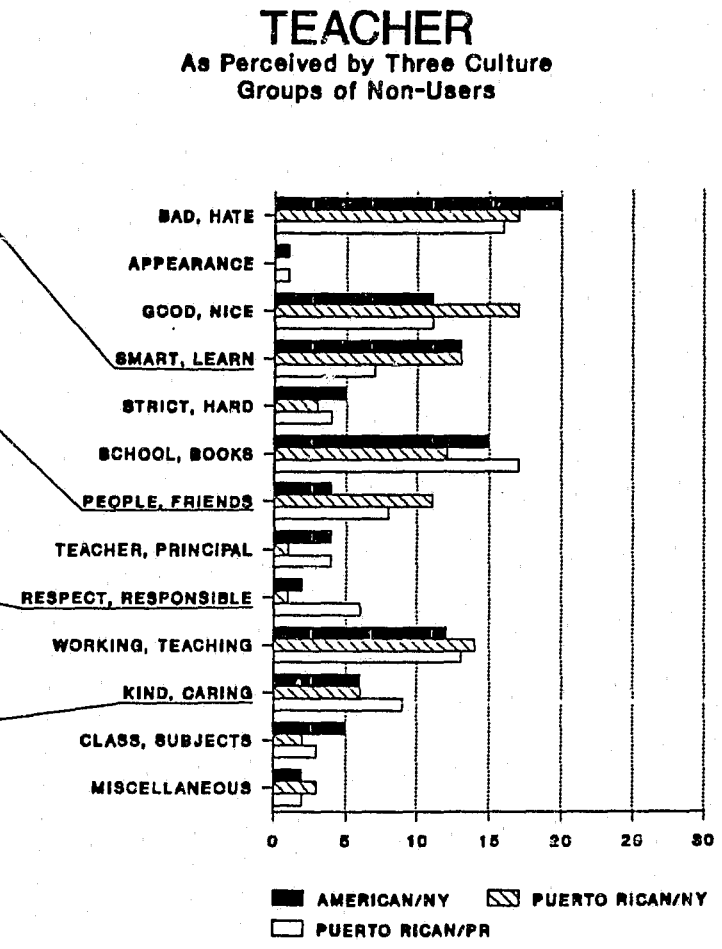
Americans express positive attitudes towards friendship (*good*, *fun*), conveying the idea that for Americans, friendship has a strong relationship to entertainment and leisure. This is also expressed by the tendency to relate friendship to activities and various sources of entertainment. Americans are somewhat more concerned about lasting friendships and seem more desirous or needing of friendships. These are probably the consequences of an increased sense of loneliness, described by culturalist Riesman (1950) as a fundamental feature of contemporary American society.

Specific *friends* and *family* members are most predominant in the minds of the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** when responding to the word friendship. They pay considerably less attention to having fun or going out. They emphasize *sincerity* and think of friendship as a source of *trust, sharing,* and *understanding*. They also think of the emotional aspects of friendship, such as *love* and *affection*, as do the Puerto Ricans in New York.

Similar to the Americans, the **New York Puerto Ricans** view friendship as *good* and as a source of *fun*. At the same time, it is also something that can be *bad* and *hard*. For the most part, the Puerto Ricans in New York assume an intermediary position, fluctuating between responses more representative of American perceptions and those more common to Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico.

Figure 2.4

	AN	PN	PR
SMART, LEARN	185	171	91
smart	51	39	-
education	43	40	38
learn,ing	46	70	9
comprehension	-	-	3
comprehensive,ible	-	-	23
inform,ed, information	13	-	-
intelligent,ce	11	-	12
understand,ing	6	22	6
knowledge, wise,dom	15	-	-
	AN	PN	PR
PEOPLE, FRIENDS	60	155	118
parent,s	4	11	-
mother,hood	-	11	2
mr. mcvay	8	-	-
father,hood	-	-	15
barry	-	22	-
friend,s	27	46	32
me	-	14	-
people	-	-	22
student,s	21	9	19
person,s	-	12	9
jerry	-	6	-
pat	-	24	-
companion,s, worker,s	-	-	19
	AN	PN	PR
RESPECT, RESPONSIBLE	35	19	83
respect,ed	21	13	49
ole model	8	-	-
honor,s	-	6	-
proud, effort,s	-	-	8
professional, direct,s	-	-	13
responsibility	6	-	13
	AN	PN	PR
KIND, CARING	89	77	125
willing,ness, loving	10	-	-
kind,ness	12	6	12
trust,ing	4	13	12
care,ing, patient	34	40	-
friendship, affection	-	-	22
try,ing	5	-	-
sincere,ty, share,ing	-	-	22
cooperation	-	-	17
need,ed,ing	24	-	-
friendliness	-	18	40



Americans show a more negative attitude towards teachers, thinking of them as *bad, mean, stupid* and *hated*. They also view teachers as being *strict* or *hard*. They think less of their positive attributes except that teachers are *smart* and *educated*.

Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico perceive teachers more positively, reflecting on redeeming qualities such as their *kindness* and *friendliness*. They express more the view that teachers are *responsible* and hold a position of *respect*. Despite some of their negative responses, the Puerto Ricans also express that teachers are *good* and some are viewed as *friends*.

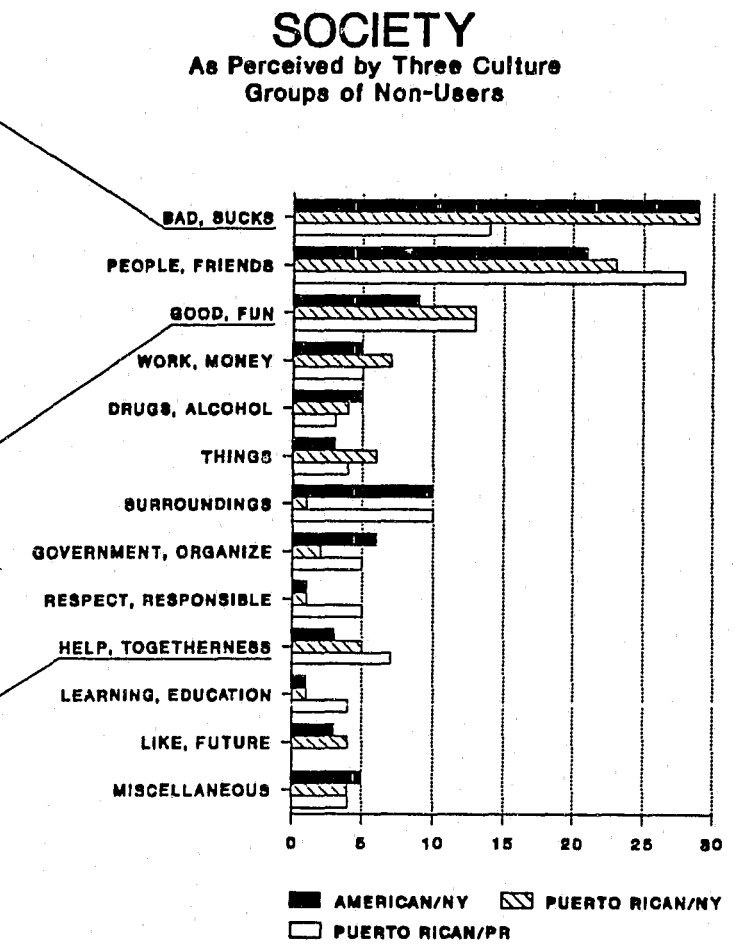
Puerto Ricans in New York generally respond in extremes when referring to teacher. They think predominantly of teacher in positive terms such as *good, nice*. They also think of individuals who teach them and consider them to be *friends*.

Figure 2.5

	AN	PN	PR
BAD, SUCKS	331	268	172
bad	85	76	33
suck,s	16	26	-
corrupt,ion, crime	32	19	11
harm,ful, damage,ing	-	-	14
hate,ful	-	9	8
cruel,ty, poor,ness	20	28	13
separate,ion, death	13	-	-
prejudice, dirty	15	46	-
pressure,d, racism,t	17	-	-
problem,s, fight,ing	15	-	23
rape,s, scare,d	10	-	-
snob,y, screw	16	-	-
stupid,ity, kill,ing	19	15	-
crazy, bore,ing	-	14	-
split,ing, impersonal	14	-	-
selfish,ness, ignorant,ce	-	-	10
unfair	9	-	7
don't care, wrong	-	16	-
interfere,ing, abuse	-	-	8
disgrace,ful, dumb	12	-	-
disrespect,ful, poverty	-	-	14
low, war,s, evil,s, cold	31	-	-
enmity, noise,y	-	-	8
no good, mess up	-	19	-
unconscious, vice	-	-	23

	AN	PN	PR
GOOD	100	117	158
love	10	10	24
good,ness	59	34	49
clean,ing	7	16	-
joy,ful, beauty,ful	-	-	13
friendliness, friendship	-	-	61
ok, fun, cool, nice	-	51	-
party,s	-	6	11
happy,ness, open,ness	14	-	-
great,est	10	-	-

	AN	PN	PR
HELPING, TOGETHERNESS	39	49	84
together,ness	19	16	-
help,ing,ed	4	9	22
need,ed,ing	5	-	-
improve,ment, try,ing	-	16	-
care,ing	11	8	-
share,ing, cooperation	-	-	44
sincere,ty, calm	-	-	18



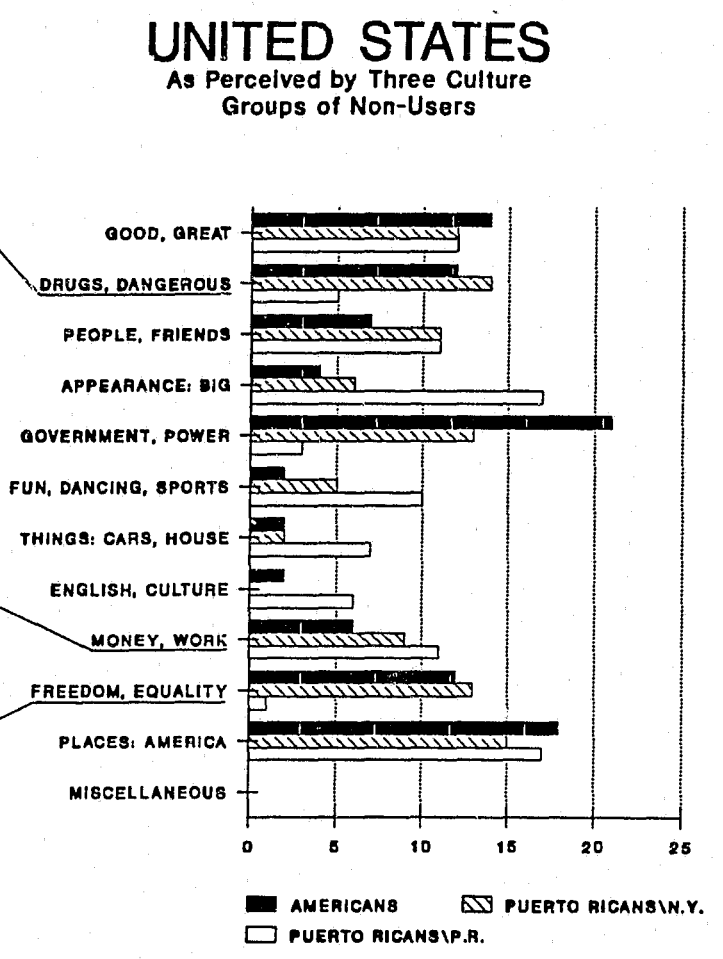
Americans have an extremely negative image of society, using such terms as *bad, sucks, corruption.* They view society as a source of human and social problems including *drug abuse, alcoholism, racism, prejudice* and *rape.* This is partially a reflection of contemporary conditions but may also reflect an individualistic perspective that views society as restrictive, limiting freedom and individual development.

Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico have a more positive view of society. They think of society in terms of specific *friends* and *people* and refer to it as *good, friendly,* etc. They view society as a source of *helping, sharing, learning* and *education.* They also relate society more to *respect* and *responsibility.*

Similar to the Americans, the **New York Puerto Ricans** are very negative, describing society as a source of *prejudice, poverty,* and *cruelty.* They are more preoccupied than the other groups with *work, money,* and the *future.*

Figure 2.6

	NON-USERS		
	AN	PN	PR
DRUGS, DANGEROUS, BAD	206	208	64
drug,s	33	57	23
poverty, debt,s	12	7	-
crazy	8	-	-
death, aids	9	-	3
crime, corrupt,ion	20	12	-
stupid,ity, dumb	17	-	-
bad, suck,s	27	21	8
greed,y, uncaring	10	8	-
danger,ous	6	-	11
vandal,ism	-	-	9
war,s	28	38	-
homeless, poor,ness	13	17	-
difficult,y	-	-	6
bad breath	11	-	-
drunk,s	8	-	-
eat shit	-	-	2
bastard,s	-	-	2
jail	-	8	-
prejudice, hate,ful	-	13	-
kill,ing, murder,s	4	6	-
violent,ce, fight,ing	-	21	-
	AN	PN	PR
MONEY, WORK, EDUCATION	100	131	150
money	36	34	24
school,ing, study	11	15	20
opportunity	-	29	18
work,ing, job,s	5	27	42
future	-	-	18
rich,ness, wealth,y	33	12	-
gold,en	7	-	-
capitalism,t	8	-	-
progress,ive	-	-	7
employment	-	-	12
buy,ing	-	-	3
education, smart	-	14	6
	AN	PN	PR
FREEDOM, EQUALITY	205	188	8
free,dom, free country	131	129	-
liberty	20	5	8
live,ing, life	24	19	-
equal,ity	12	-	-
justice	4	16	-
free speech, right,s	7	8	-
statue of liberty	-	11	-
belief,s	7	-	-



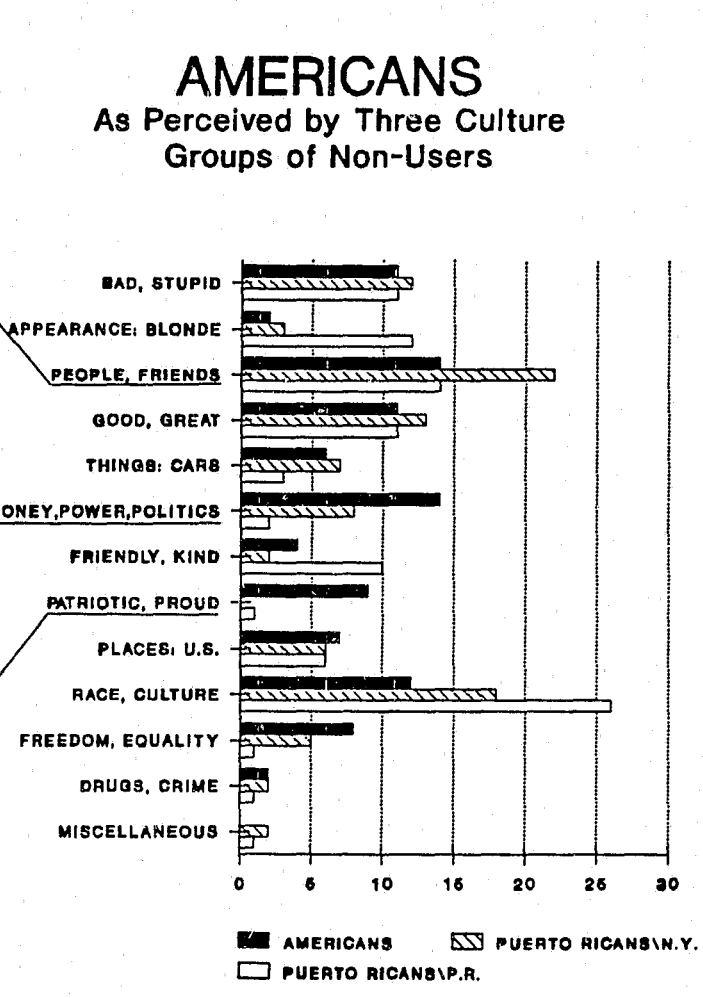
Americans show interest in and familiarity with the *government, politics,* and *power* of the United States. They also hold the ideals of *freedom, liberty, equality* and other human rights closely at heart. They think of the U.S. in very positive terms, such as *good, great,* etc. However, compared to the Puerto Ricans, Americans express more negative attitudes towards the United States and make more reference to the U.S.'s *drug* problems, *war, corruption* and other negative characteristics.

Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico focus on the physical attributes of the U.S., particularly its large size and its climate. They are also interested in material things in the U.S. like *cars, buildings,* etc. They express an appreciation of American entertainment, music and culture. While Puerto Ricans show a greater awareness of such opportunities in the U.S. as *work, money,* and *education* they do not share the American image of the U.S. as a land of freedom. Both groups identify the U.S. with specific people, family and friends and with specific places such as states and cities.

Puerto Ricans in New York share the Americans' emphasis on *freedom, justice,* and their view of the U.S. as *good, nice, helping.* At the same time, they are keenly aware of the numerous problems plaguing the U.S., namely, *drugs, war, homelessness, violence,* and *prejudice*. They think of themselves and their family, as well as other people and friends in the United States. Although not as strong as the native Puerto Ricans' view, New York Puerto Ricans see the U.S. as a source of several opportunities: *education, work, money.*

Figure 2.7

	NON-USERS AN	PN	PR
PEOPLE, FRIENDS	187	248	167
friend,s	5	36	39
people	93	80	44
person,s	-	-	22
me	39	23	-
citizen,s	14	9	-
worker,s	-	-	19
family,s	6	29	16
parents: mother,father	-	23	-
brothers, sisters	-	10	-
uncle,s	-	-	5
woman,women	-	-	7
girls, boys	-	21	-
Reagan	13	-	3
everyone	6	-	-
Jim	-	11	-
vagrant,s	-	-	6
rocker,s	-	-	6
homeless	11	-	-
drug user,s	-	6	-
	AN	PN	PR
MONEY,POWER,POLITICS	192	86	24
rich,ness, wealth	43	28	-
money	20	27	6
powerful, strong	40	-	5
leader,ship, rule,ing	13	-	-
respect,ed	4	-	-
constitution,al	8	-	-
democratic	4	-	-
president,cy	-	6	-
unite,d	8	-	-
war,s	7	8	-
democrats, republicans	16	-	-
capitalism,t	12	-	-
military	5	-	-
talent	-	5	-
work,ing, business	12	12	-
punctual	-	-	8
opportunist,s	-	-	5
	AN	PN	PR
PATRIOTIC, PROUD	118	0	11
proud	18	-	11
#1	22	-	-
best	28	-	-
patriot,ic	37	-	-
pride	13	-	-



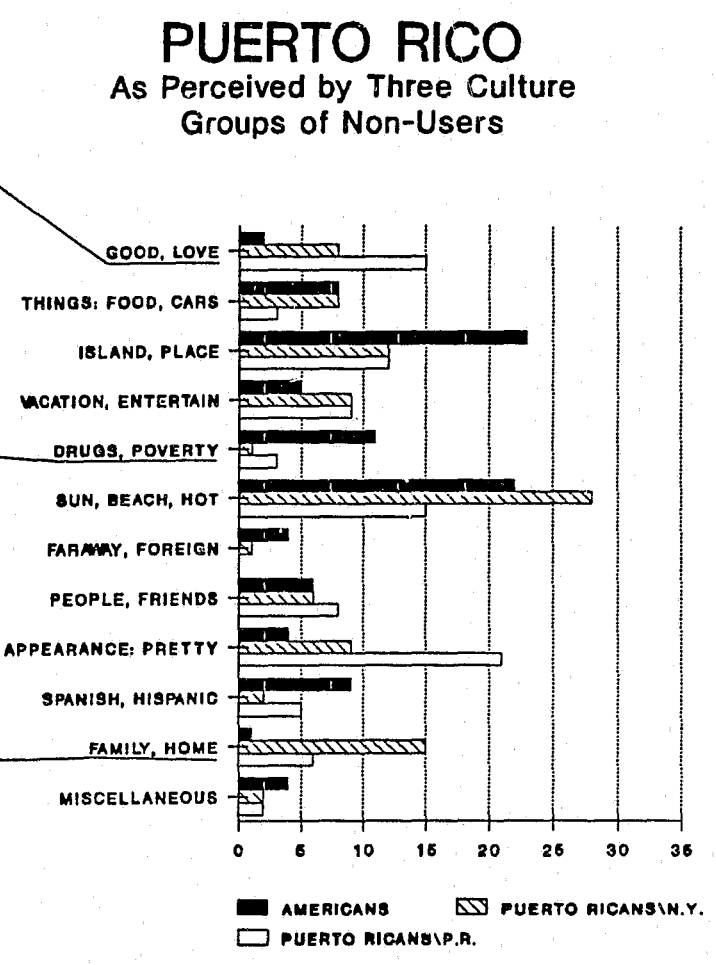
Americans think of themselves in terms of *power* and *money*. They feel *proud* and *patriotic* and relate to ideals such as *freedom* and *equality*. They recognize the diversity of "Americans" which includes *blacks, Indians, Hispanics,* and *immigrants.* They express positive feelings about themselves, using descriptions such as *great* and *good* people. They are also aware, however, of negative qualities that they may possess such as *greed* and *prejudice.*

Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico focus on the differences that exist between Americans and themselves such as *language, customs,* and *appearance.* They are critical of Americans, judging them as *bad, racist, mean*, but at the same time describe them as *friendly, kind* and *good*.

In almost all categories, the **Puerto Ricans in New York** take an intermediary position between the Americans and the native Puerto Ricans. They think of Americans as *people, family, friends*, and also think of themselves (me). They think predominantly of *whites* as epitomizing Americans. Although viewed as *fun, good,* and *nice,* Americans are also seen as *prejudiced, greedy,* and *stupid. Money* and *riches* are also closely related to Americans.

Figure 2.8

	NON-USERS AN	PN	PR
GOOD, LOVE	27	131	238
nice, nice place	11	59	-
good,ness, great,est, #1	-	35	49
love	-	27	33
paradise, marvelous	-	-	14
shining star, pride	16	2	11
comfortable, pleasant	-	-	8
rich,ness	-	-	7
adore,ation, respect,ed	-	-	28
hospitable,lity	-	-	16
adorable, sweet	-	-	19
affection, friendship	-	-	17
cooperation	-	-	6
progress,ive	-	-	5
sincere,ty	-	-	5
cool	-	8	-
calm	-	-	15
charm,ing	-	-	5
	AN	PN	PR
DRUGS, POVERTY, TROUBLE	137	23	46
drug,s	43	-	5
poor,ness, poverty	31	5	5
spic,s	12	-	-
trouble	6	-	-
filth,y	-	-	7
antipathy, despair	-	-	14
steal,ing, illegal	13	-	-
stupid,ity	11	-	-
bomb,ing	-	-	6
suck,s	-	8	-
dirty	10	-	-
bore,ing	-	10	9
dump,ing	11	-	-
	AN	PN	PR
FAMILY, HOME, HOMELAND	12	259	95
family,s	12	83	20
home, homeland	-	45	44
house,ing	-	13	10
live,ing, life	-	-	21
sister,s, brother,s	-	19	-
grandparent,s, grandfather	-	21	-
relative,s	-	6	-
parent,s, father,hood	-	21	-
grandmother	-	9	-
mom, mother,hood	-	18	-
me	-	24	-

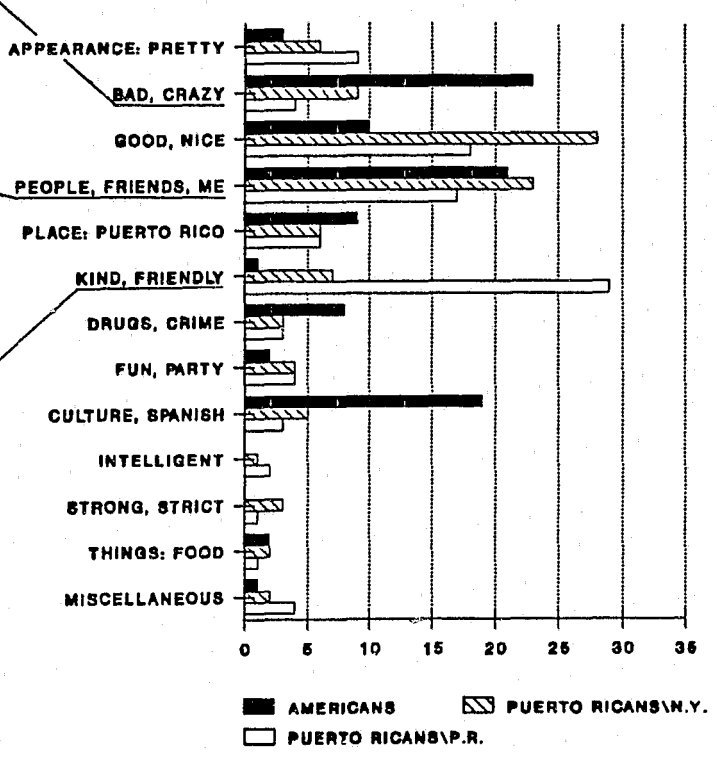


Americans see Puerto Rico as an *island,* a *foreign country* with a different language and culture. They also relate it to the U.S., particularly in terms of its being a territory. They focus on physical characteristics, climate, environment, food and material goods. Compared to native Puerto Ricans, Americans have a much more negative view of Puerto Rico which includes *drugs, poverty, crime.*

Native Puerto Ricans focus on the natural beauty of their own country. They are extremely positive and express a good deal of *pride* and *love* for their homeland. Puerto Ricans also think of Puerto Rico's entertainment and tourism industry. They do not think of domestic problems in their view of Puerto Rico.

The **New York Puerto Ricans** express positive views of Puerto Rico, thinking of it as *nice, good, beautiful.* They focus on the *tropical* characteristics of Puerto Rico (*hot, beaches, etc.*). They closely identify Puerto Rico to *family, relatives, parents, home* and to a lesser extent *people* and *friends.* Very little attention is paid to cultural differences and even less to social problems.

	NON-USERS		
	AN	PN	PR
BAD, CRAZY	244	114	53
bad, suck,s	24	18	14
dumb, stupid,ity	38	15	-
loud	32	12	-
crazy, weirdo,s	27	26	11
poor,ness	30	12	-
dirty, smell,ing	42	-	-
death	8	-	-
prejudice, racism, hate	17	-	-
danger,ous	-	15	-
chill,s	-	9	-
spic,s	11	-	-
asshole, mean, rude	15	7	-
drunk,s, irresponsible	-	-	16
insult,ing,ed	-	-	7
womanizer	-	-	5
	AN	PN	PR
PEOPLE, FRIENDS, ME	226	299	216
me	-	86	-
friend,s	51	56	20
people	112	35	32
I	-	-	37
immigrant,s	25	-	-
family,s	-	75	18
white,s	-	-	5
worker,s	-	7	28
father, mother	-	18	16
fiance,e	-	-	5
peasant,s	-	-	35
parent,s	-	11	-
men	6	-	-
person,s	-	-	6
girl,s	15	-	-
race,ial	-	11	9
we	-	-	5
citizen, U.S. citizen	17	-	-
	AN	PN	PR
KIND, FRIENDLY	10	99	376
kind,ness	-	21	82
cooperation	-	-	24
friendliness, friendship	10	26	56
honest, trust,ing, sincere	-	-	63
together,ness	-	11	-
care,ing, loving	-	24	16
joy,ful	-	-	18
help,ing,ed, generous	-	9	12
affection	-	-	30
respect,ed	-	8	8
responsibility	-	-	8
humble	-	-	25
hospitable,lity	-	-	34



Americans have a negative view of Puerto Ricans, seeing them, for example, as *bad, crazy, stupid*, and *loud*. They also associate them with drugs and crime. The Americans think of Puerto Ricans in terms of culture (*Hispanic, Spanish*), and focus on the differences between the Puerto Ricans and themselves (*accent, language, different, foreign*). They pay very little attention to other human characteristics indicating a lack of contacts on a personal level, although some Americans have described them as *friends*.

Puerto Ricans think of themselves in very positive terms. Their interest in interpersonal relationships is reflected in the qualities they stress: *kind, friendly, good,* and *nice*. They also focus on positive physical attributes such as *pretty* and *beautiful.* They pay very little attention to various aspects of their culture.

The **New York Puerto Ricans** express a great deal of national pride (*greatest, #1, best*), and emphasize positive attributes such as *nice, good, happy.* They show the strongest self-identification (*me*), and also think of *family, friends,* and *people* in general. Similar to the native Puerto Ricans, the New York group pays little attention to cultural characteristics.

Level II. Trends of Perceptions and Evaluations in the Domains of Social Relations and National Images

Trends in perceptions and evaluations can be observed in the analysis of themes representing larger domains of life. These trends tend to differentiate the groups being compared, reflecting culturally characteristic priorities and modes of expression. Some of the trends that characterize the groups and set them apart are summarized here in the context of two domains: social relations and national images.

Domain of Social Relations. This is actually a combination of the domains of Self, Family, Friendship and Society. In the larger domain of social relations there were a few notable cultural differences between native Americans and Puerto Ricans. Americans are more individualistic in their views of self and society. They evaluate the important social units of self, family and friends very positively, although they are much harsher judges of the segments that are more distant, like teachers and especially society.

The Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico appear to be consistently more "people-oriented" and stress the importance of maintaining social ties through proper attitudes of love, caring, and mutual trust and understanding. They are less concerned with negative qualities of the people around them and with society in general.

The Puerto Ricans in New York fall generally in between the Americans and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico. They are more like Americans in their negative views of society. They are more like native Puerto Ricans in their attention to love and affective relationships, although they are also quite critical of father and friends. They are more interested than either of the other two groups in action, working, and acquiring things.

Domain of National Images. The Americans' national images of self and others are somewhat more concrete in that they tend to itemize various aspects of the people and countries, such as physical appearance and geographic features. While they are proud of their own heritage, they are more critical of Puerto Rico and its people. Freedom is a very strong part of the Americans' national self-image, but it is almost absent in the Puerto Ricans' images of the U.S. and Americans. Being a strong world power is another important aspect of the Americans' self-image. The Americans take note of societal problems in both countries: drugs, crime, war, poverty.

The Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico have a very positive view of themselves as well as the U.S. and Americans. It is clear from their reactions that they see the U.S. as a land of opportunity, a place to acquire work and an education and improve their lifestyle. Music, entertainment, and especially language, both English and Spanish, are a large part of their images of the American country and people. The importance Puerto Ricans give to interpersonal relationships is evident even at the level of nations. They emphasize the qualities of kindness, friendliness, and affection in thinking of friends and family in America and of themselves as a people.

The Puerto Ricans in New York occupy an intermediary position. They strongly identify with their cultural heritage, yet they also think of themselves as Americans. They see both the positive attributes (freedom, education, money) and negative aspects (greed, drugs, prejudice) of the United States. A great deal of national pride is expressed.

Level III. Structures of Cognitive Organization Characteristic of Puerto Ricans and Americans

The affinity index matrices showing the relationship of the 40 themes for Americans, for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, and for Puerto Ricans in New York were submitted to factor analysis, followed by a varimax rotation of the factors extracted. The results obtained on the affinity structure of American users and non-users have already been discussed in Part I (pp. 44-47).

Factor Analysis of Affinity Structure for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico.

The factor analysis extracted eight factors. Factor 1, **Me - I Am,** conveys an emphasis on interpersonal relations. It suggests integration of self with family and other people. Factor 2, **Affection-Trust,** encompasses values built on strong social ties and affect-laden interpersonal relations. Factor 3, **Goals-Future,** reflects goal and achievement orientation and an aspiration for money. Factor 4, **Marijuana-Smoking,** is clearly a drug cluster, which interestingly also includes fear. Factor 5, **Fun-Entertainment** reflects personal interest in leisure and entertainment. Factor 6, **Community-Society,** indicates a tendency to construe the United States as a political and social entity. Factor 7, **School-Education,** involves educational issues. Factor 8, **Puerto Rico-Competition,** suggests a tendency to look at the native country in close relationship to premises of social and economic existence involving competition and work.

Factor Analysis of Affinity Structure for Puerto Ricans in New York

Factor 1, **Mother-Boyfriend,** involves emotional ties of both affection and friendship. Factor 2, **Future-Goals,** is a very strong factor reflecting a self-orientation ("I want") and motivation to achieve by work, money and hope. Factor 3, **Respect-Trust,** suggests the emotional importance of virtues such as trust and respect to the New York Puerto Ricans. Trust and respect may be given to loved ones and when received are a source of happiness. Factor 4, **Entertainment-Fun,** reflects personal interests ("I like") in the enjoyment of fun and entertainment. Factor 5, **Americans-United States,** encompasses community, society, and Puerto Rico. Factor 6, **Marijuana-Smoking,** is expressive of the concern which non-users have in relation to drug use, including the use of alcohol and tobacco products. Factor 7, **I Am-Me,** expresses primarily a self-orientation as well as strong ethnic awareness (Puerto Rican, people). Factor 8, **Education-Teacher,** reflects a sense of competitiveness in the education of Puerto Rican non-users in New York. This sense of competition may be on the same plane as their perceptions of future and goals with the idea that being more educated will ensure a better future.

The results of the factor analyses are intriguing; they support the strong Puerto Rican emphasis on affect-laden interpersonal relations, showing several important differences between Americans and Puerto Ricans. They suggest a closer similarity between Puerto Ricans in New York and Americans than between Puerto Ricans in New York and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico. Nevertheless, in view of the exploratory nature of this analysis, these observations are more impressionistic than conclusive.

Table 2.1

Rotated Factor Matrix of Stimulus Themes Loading on Factors Derived from Analysis of Forty Affinity Scores
(Percent of Total Variance/Eigenvalue)

Puerto Rican Non-Users in Puerto Rico

Me-I Am Factor (26.2%/10.49)	
Me	.85
I Am	.85
Mother	.82
Father	.81
Girlfriend	.75
Puerto Rican	.74
People	.72
Boyfriend	.71
Affection-Trust Factor (9.8%/3.92)	
Affection	.89
Trust	.85
Respect	.80
Love	.73
Happiness	.70
Family	.67
Friendship	.67
Goals-Future Factor (9.1%/3.66)	
Goals	.87
Future	.86
Achievement	.84
I Want	.68
Hope	.63
Money	.41
Marijuana-Smoking Factor (7.3%/2.92)	
Marijuana	.91
Smoking	.87
Alcohol	.85
Drugs	.84
Fear	.47
Fun-Entertainment Factor (6.6%/2.63)	
Fun	.91
Entertainment	.89
I Like	.82
Party	.72
Community-Society Factor (4.8%/1.9)	
Community	.77
Society	.72
United States	.62
Americans	.53
School-Education Factor (3.5%/1.40)	
School	.78
Education	.74
Teacher	.57
Puerto Rico-Compete Factor (2.5%/1.00)	
Puerto Rico	.64
Compete	.37
Work	.37

Table 2.2

Rotated Factor Matrix of Stimulus Themes Loading on Factors Derived from Analysis of Forty Affinity Scores
(Percent of Total Variance/Eigenvalue)

Puerto Rican Non-Users in New York

Mother-Boyfriend Factor (27.9%/11.18)	
Mother	.91
Boyfriend	.89
Affection	.85
Friendship	.79
Girlfriend	.77
Father	.76
Family	.69
Future-Goals Factor (9.5%/3.80)	
Future	.85
Goals	.81
I Want	.75
Achievement	.70
Work	.64
Hope	.54
Money	.44
Respect-Trust Factor (7.5%/3.01)	
Respect	.87
Trust	.85
Love	.71
Happiness	.56
Entertainment-Fun Factor (6.2%/2.47)	
Entertainment	.87
Fun	.79
I Like	.71
Party	.69
Americans-United States Factor (5.3%/2.14)	
Americans	.71
United States	.70
Community	.69
Society	.66
Puerto Rico	.36
Marijuana-Smoking Factor (4.2%/1.67)	
Marijuana	.84
Smoking	.70
Drugs	.70
Alcohol	.65
Fear	.40
I Am-Me Factor (3.6%/1.45)	
I Am	.84
Me	.75
Puerto Rican	.58
People	.58
Education-Teacher (3.0%/1.18)	
Education	.73
Teacher	.68
School	.60
Compete	.50

The Use of Perceptual/Representational Data in Distinguishing Puerto Ricans from Americans Based on Their Psychological Dispositions

The preceding findings on American and Puerto Rican perceptions and cognitive organization represent only a small fraction of the data produced by these investigations. The results show that Americans and Puerto Ricans differ not only in regard to specific subjects, but also in their characteristic ways of perceiving and evaluating their worlds and in their overall cognitive organization, or system of mental representations.

In the following, we measure how reliable and informative the data are in differentiating Americans and Puerto Ricans, people living in cultures with marked differences in experiences and behavior. The results of discriminant function analysis are based on three separate measures (subjective dominance, subjective evaluation, and individual perceptual similarity) as well as on the three measures combined.

The analysis focused on two reference groups, namely American non-users (Group 1) and Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico (Group 2). For comparison, New York Puerto Rican non-users were included as an ungrouped case to be classified on the basis of criteria set by the two reference groups. Parallel to our primary interest in how a particular psychological variable (e.g., evaluation) can be used to differentiate the two main populations with clear cultural identity, we used the discriminant function analysis to assess whether the Puerto Ricans living in New York, with their cultural status in transition, fit more with their American host culture or with their Puerto Rican native culture.

The results of these analyses are shown in Figures 2-6 to 2-9. Based on the dimension of dominance (Figure 2.6), the Americans and Puerto Ricans could be differentiated with 88% accuracy. Of the Puerto Ricans in New York, only 32% were grouped with Americans, indicating a low level of adaptation to the priorities of the host environment.

On the dimension of evaluations (Figure 2.7), Americans and Puerto Ricans were differentiated with close to 90% accuracy. Slightly more than half (52%) of the Puerto Ricans in New York were grouped with the Americans representing the host culture.

On the dimension of perceptual similarity (Figure 2.8), Americans and Puerto Ricans could be differentiated with 100% accuracy, and almost all of the New York Puerto Ricans (98%) were found to be more similar to Americans than to Puerto Ricans representing the native Puerto Rican culture.

The last analysis relied on the combined use of all three measures (Figure 2.9). The combined use of these measures resulted in 100% accuracy of identification of Americans and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico. The combined use of the three measures identified 81% of the New York Puerto Ricans as belonging to the American host culture rather than to the native Puerto Rican culture.

These findings are rather remarkable and conclusive on two accounts. First, they show that each of the measures -- dominance, evaluative, and perceptual similarity -- provided highly accurate identification, separating individual Americans from individual Puerto Ricans. Their combined use resulted in 100% correct identification. Second, the

splitting of the Puerto Ricans living in New York (n=100) has shown that the majority of this group are more similar to people in the American cultural environment in their psychological make-up as covered by the three measures, compared to about one-fifth of them who are more similar to people in their native Puerto Rican culture.

The next section of the report, Part III, focuses more specifically on the acculturation process and its relationship to the problem of drug abuse. Nonetheless, the present results indicating a major shift in the priorities, attitudes, and perceptions of the majority of New York Puerto Ricans offer strong empirical evidence of unexpectedly high degree of acculturation to the host American environment, at least in the case of Puerto Ricans who do not use drugs.

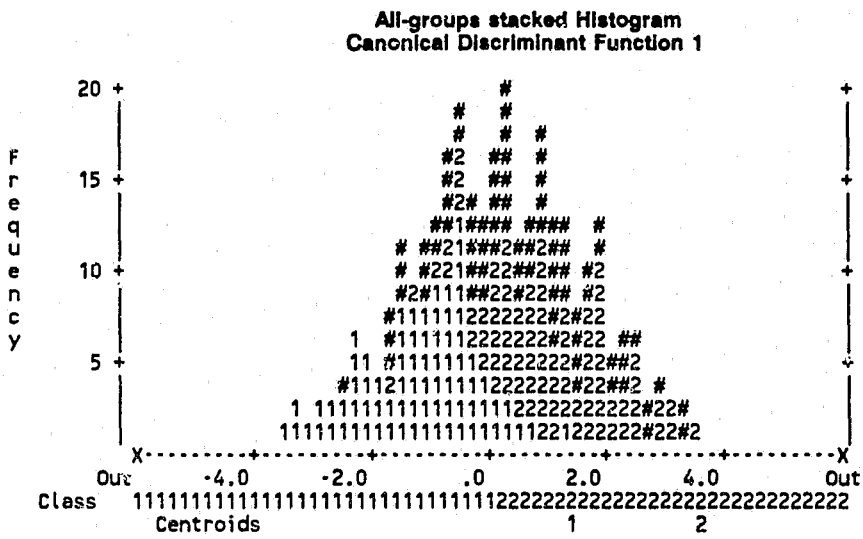
From a methodological angle, the results obtained on the classification of Americans and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico -- groups of unquestionable cultural identity -- indicate that the psychological data obtained through the AGA method on the three selected dimensions of the system of mental representations offers a solid and useful base to perform a reliable cultural identification.

Figure 2.6
Identification of Americans and Puerto Ricans (Non-Users)
Based on Subjective Dominance Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					0	.4553	140.050	40	.0000
1*	1.1964	100.00	100.00	.7380					

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN NON-USERS
2	2	PR (PR) NON-USERS
#	#	All Ungrouped Cases (PuertoRican(NYC)Non-Users)

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 AMERICAN NON-USERS	100	89 89.0%	11 11.0%
Group 2 PUERTO RICAN (PR) NON-USERS	100	13 13.0%	87 87.0%
Ungrouped Cases (PUERTO RICAN (NYC) NON-USERS)	100	32 32.0%	68 68.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 88.00%

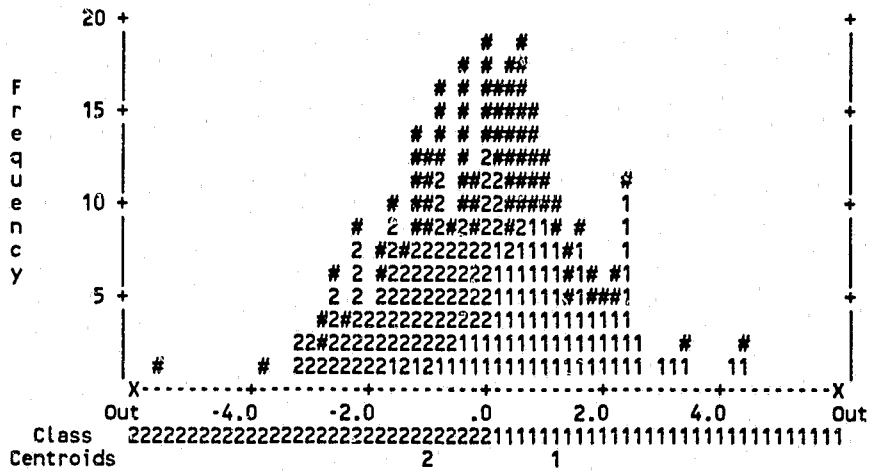
Figure 2.7
Identification of Americans and Puerto Ricans (Non-Users)
Based on Subjective Evaluation Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
1*	1.4067	100.00	100.00	.7645	0	.4155	156.331	40	.0000

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN NON-USERS
2	2	PUERTO RICAN (PR) NON-USERS
#	#	All Ungrouped Cases (Puerto Rican (NYC) Non-Users)

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 AMERICAN NON-USERS	100	88 88.0%	12 12.0%
Group 2 PUERTO RICAN (PR) NON-USERS	100	10 10.0%	90 90.0%
Ungrouped Cases (PUERTO RICAN (NYC) NON-USERS)	100	52 52.0%	48 48.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 89.00%

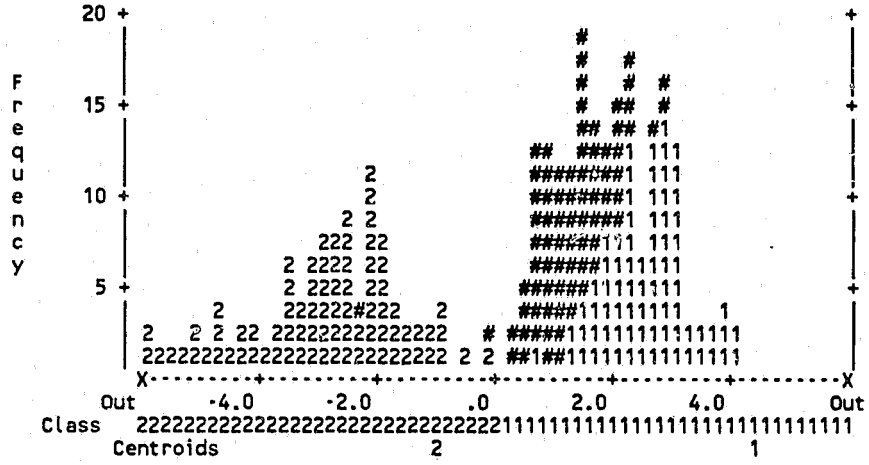
Figure 2.8
Identification of Americans and Puerto Ricans (Non-Users)
Based on Individual Perceptual Similarity Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					: 0	.1178	422.351	1	.0000
1*	7.4866	100.00	100.00	.9392	:				

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN NON-USERS
2	2	PR (PR) NON-USERS
#	#	All Ungrouped Cases (PuertoRican(NYC)Non-Users)

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 AMERICAN NON-USERS	100	100 100.0%	0 .0%
Group 2 PUERTO RICAN (PR) NON-USERS	100	0 .0%	100 100.0%
Ungrouped Cases (PUERTO RICAN (NYC) NON-USERS)	100	98 98.0%	2 2.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 100.00%

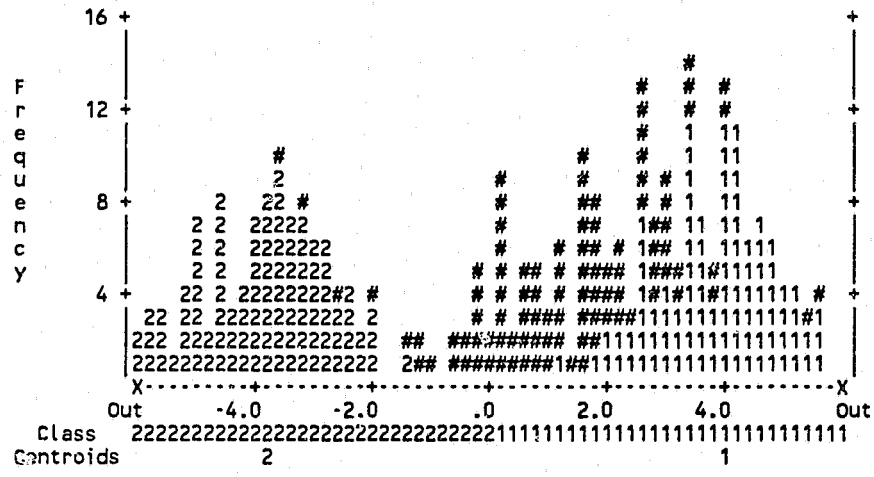
Figure 2.9
Identification of American Users and Non-Users Based on
Subjective Evaluation, Subjective Dominance, and Individual Perceptual Similarity Scores

Canonical Discriminant Functions

Fcn	Eigenvalue	Pct of Variance	Cum Pct	Canonical Corr	After Fcn	Wilks' Lambda	Chisquare	DF	Sig
					: 0	.0626	436.328	81	.0000
1*	14.9541	100.00	100.00	.9682	:				

* marks the 1 canonical discriminant functions remaining in the analysis.

All-groups stacked Histogram
Canonical Discriminant Function 1



Symbols used in Plots

Symbol	Group	Label
1	1	AMERICAN NON-USERS
2	2	PR (PR) NON-USERS
#	#	All Ungrouped Cases (PuertoRican(NYC)Non-Users)

Classification Results Using Discriminant Function Analysis

Actual Group	No. of Cases	Predicted Group Membership 1	2
Group 1 AMERICAN NON-USERS	100	100 100.0%	0 .0%
Group 2 PUERTO RICAN (PR) NON-USERS	100	0 .0%	100 100.0%
Ungrouped Cases (PUERTO RICAN (NYC) NON-USERS)	100	81 88.0%	19 12.0%

Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified: 100.00%

PART 3-1. Changes in Cultural Preferences and Behavior over Time: Differences Between Drug Users and Non-Users

The following findings are based on data obtained on young Puerto Rican drug users (n=200) and non-users (n=100) tested in New York. These Puerto Rican samples represent young people who have spent various amounts of time in the U.S.; accordingly, they are likely to differ in the stages reached in their adaptation to the American environment.

Since acculturation is essentially a social learning process, the longer people stay in a new environment (discounting individual differences) the more they are likely to learn about and absorb their new environment. Following this logic, any effort to trace the process of acculturation requires tracing changes over time. The following analyses were designed to trace acculturation as a process of changes in views and attitudes over time. As previously indicated, we have used two independent strategies to measure changes over time. The results reported next are based on the rationale of conventional acculturation studies which involve using direct questions and batteries of scales to assess people's behavioral preferences, i.e., asking Puerto Ricans in New York whether they prefer American or Puerto Rican food, music, weddings, etc. These questions were asked to determine whether the New York Puerto Ricans' preferences are more characteristic of their native (Puerto Rican) environment and/or their host (American) environment.

Our primary interest in this section is how drug users and non-users compare in their adaptation to the American environment. The following analysis compares the rate of change over time along variables that bear on the acculturation process of drug users and non-users. While these tables relate the variables to time, the actual distribution of responses by the Puerto Rican samples to specific questions are presented in Appendix III.

Migration of Self and Family

The following questions address dimensions of migration that may affect adaptation to the American cultural environment. The Puerto Ricans tested in New York were asked about their birth place and how much time they had spent in the U.S. They were also asked about when their parents had moved to the U.S. and how many of their parents, siblings, and relatives presently lived in the U.S. or in Puerto Rico.

It is not surprising that the mother's length of the residence shows the highest correlation with the respondent's length of the stay in the United States. The differences between the drug users and non-users, in most instances, are small. The difference between the move of the mother and the move of the father in the case of the drug users is substantial. This difference may be an indication that the families of the drug users were less cohesive or more disrupted or dislocated.

TABLE 3-1.1

Migration of Self and Family

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

	Length of Residence in U.S.	
	Puerto Ricans, New York	
Migration/Residence	Non-Users	Drug Users
Mother Moved to U.S.	.57** (n= 71)	.63** (n=130)
Father Moved to U.S.	.49** (n= 57)	.48** (n=118)
Parents in P.R.	.21 (n= 23)	-.36** (n= 44)
Parents in U.S.	-.06 (n= 41)	-.04 (n= 80)
Siblings in P.R.	-.09 (n= 32)	-.09 (n= 44)
Siblings in U.S.	-.35** (n= 47)	.32** (n= 75)

Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.

*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

Social Contacts and Communication with Puerto Rico

The non-users who had spent more time in the U.S. naturally have fewer friends in the native culture, or the other way around, the later they move to the U.S., the more friends they have in their native culture. For the users, the scarcity of contacts with the native culture may reflect a general impoverishment of social relations, which appears to be characteristic of the drug users.

TABLE 3-1.2

Social Contacts and Communication with Puerto Rico

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

	Length of Residence in U.S.	
	Puerto Ricans,	New York
Contacts	Non-Users	Drug Users
Number of Friends in P.R.	-.25** (n= 90)	-.07 (n=160)
Number of Phone Calls/Year	.12 (n= 90)	-.17* (n=155)
Number of Letters/Year	-.16 (n= 90)	-.10 (n=149)
Number of Visits/Year	.02 (n= 97)	.07 (n=154)
Last Time in P.R.	-.04 (n= 75)	-.16* (n=139)
Time of Next Visit	-.28* (n= 55)	-.03 (n= 79)

Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.

*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

The Use of Spanish, the Native Language

The Puerto Rican respondents were asked how comfortable they were using Spanish in diverse settings in their host environment (e.g., at home, at school, etc.). The following table compares non-users and drug users with regard to the ease with which they use the Spanish language. The results show that Puerto Rican drug users are more inclined to rely on the use of Spanish.

In the case of the drug users, the time spent in the U.S. demonstrates a negative correlation with the use of Spanish in all social settings, although none of the correlations reach the level of significance. The more time they had spent in the U.S., the less comfortable they feel using Spanish. In the case of the non-users, this inverse relationship is less consistent. Three of the five settings show negative correlations.

TABLE 3-1.3

Feeling at Ease Speaking Spanish in Various Social Settings

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

	Length of Residence in U.S.	
	Puerto Ricans, New York	
Social Settings	Non-Users	Drug Users
Spanish at Home	.02 (n=101)	-.04 (n=179)
Spanish in School	-.11 (n= 99)	-.06 (n=175)
Spanish at Work	-.05 (n= 98)	-.02 (n=171)
Spanish with Friends	.02 (n= 97)	-.08 (n=174)
Spanish in General	-.12 (n= 99)	-.07 (n=175)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "not at all comfortable" to 5 "very comfortable."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

The Use of English, the Language of the Host Environment

The Puerto Rican respondents in New York were asked how comfortable they were using English in various social settings (i.e., at home, at work, etc.).

In all instances, Puerto Rican non-users show more ease in using English than do Puerto Rican users as a function of years lived in the U.S. The consistency of the differences suggests that over time the non-users develop an edge over the drug users in their ease of using the English language. Whether this would justify the conclusion that a better acquisition of English may reduce the chance of becoming a drug user would require future research.

TABLE 3-1.4

Feeling at Ease Speaking English in Various Social Settings

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

	Length of Residence in U.S.	
	Puerto Ricans, New York	
Social Settings	Non-Users	Drug Users
English at Home	.29** (n=101)	.27** (n=180)
English in School	.34** (n=100)	.24** (n=175)
English at Work	.34** (n= 99)	.33** (n=174)
English with Friends	.34** (n= 99)	.23** (n=175)
English in General	.32** (n=100)	.28** (n=178)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "not at all comfortable" to 5 "very comfortable."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

Appreciation of Hispanic Entertainment by Users and Non-Users

The question asked of Puerto Rican respondents was how much they enjoyed various sources of Hispanic entertainment. One may assume that a longer stay in the native environment would enhance the sense of appreciation for Hispanic entertainment, and that a longer stay in the U.S. could eventually reduce it. Actually, in the case of non-users, a longer stay in the U.S. was reported to produce more, not less enjoyment of Hispanic entertainment. In the case of Hispanic dance and Hispanic music, these trends have reached a high level of significance. The drug users did indicate less interest in three of the six sources of entertainment examined.

TABLE 3-1.5

Enjoyment of Various Sources of Hispanic Entertainment

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

Source of Entertainment	Length of Residence in U.S. Puerto Ricans, Non-Users	New York Drug Users
Hispanic Music	.19* (n=100)	.11 (n=180)
Hispanic Dances	.28** (n=100)	.15* (n=178)
Hispanic Places	.14 (n=100)	.13* (n=178)
Hispanic T.V. Programs	.06 (n=100)	-.04 (n=176)
Hispanic Radio Programs	.15 (n=100)	-.05 (n=174)
Hispanic Books	.02 (n=100)	-.05 (n=174)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "do not enjoy at all" to 5 "enjoy very much."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

Appreciation of American Entertainment by Users and Non-users

The Puerto Rican respondents were asked about their enjoyment of various sources of American entertainment in order to explore how much the length of their stay in the U.S., and respectively in Puerto Rico, may affect their expressed preferences.

Although there were few differences in the drug users' and nonusers' responses to these questions, relating the variables to time differentiates non-users and drug users with remarkable consistency. In the case of the non-users, none of the correlations show a significant relationship. In the case of the drug users, almost all correlations are highly significant. That is, the length of residence in the U.S. effectively increased the appreciation and enjoyment of U.S. sources of entertainment in the case of the drug users. The consistency of the findings shows a surprisingly close relationship between Puerto Rican drug use and the enjoyment of the various American entertainment media.

TABLE 3-1.6

Enjoyment of Various Sources of American Entertainment

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

Sources of Entertainment	Length of Residence in U.S. Puerto Ricans, New York Non-Users	Drug Users
American Music	.03 (n=101)	.29** (n=181)
American Dances	.09 (n=101)	.15* (n=182)
American Places	.07 (n=101)	.27** (n=178)
American Recreation	.08 (n=101)	.29** (n=177)
American T.V. Programs	.03 (n=101)	.22** (n=179)
American Radio Programs	.05 (n=101)	.25** (n=178)
American Books	.06 (n=101)	.31** (n=178)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "do not enjoy at all" to 5 "enjoy very much."

Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.

*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

Preference of American Cultural Ways Over Hispanic

The Puerto Rican respondents were asked to state whether they preferred American cultural ways to Hispanic alternatives in a variety of contexts, ranging from American versus Hispanic food to American versus Hispanic style weddings. While there were few differences between the drug users and non-users in their responses to these questions, most being in the middle (both Hispanic and American), differences do emerge when these variables are related to time spent in the U.S.

For the Puerto Rican non-users, cultural preference shows low and mostly negative correlations with time. These results contradict certain contemporary views that the more time people spend in the new environment, the more their acculturation will involve becoming adapted to certain aspects of the host environment. For instance, the longer the non-users live in the U.S., the less articulate is their preference for American food.

The findings on the Puerto Rican drug users are rather different. All the correlations obtained between time spent in the U.S. and American cultural ways are positive although only two are significant (i.e., preference for American food and language).

TABLE 3-1.7

Preference of American Over Puerto Rican Cultural Choices, Ways of Life

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

Level of Preference of Lifestyle Aspects	Length of Residence in U.S. Puerto Ricans, New York Non-Users	Drug Users
Food	-.19* (n=101)	.21** (n=182)
Language	-.06 (n=100)	.17* (n=177)
Music	-.18* (n=101)	.09 (n=179)
T.V Programs	-.08 (n= 99)	.08 (n=175)
Books/Magazines	.04 (n= 97)	.07 (n=175)
Dances	-.01 (n= 96)	.02 (n=179)
Radio Programs	.03 (n= 96)	.02 (n=177)
Way of Celebrating Birthdays	.02 (n= 98)	.09 (n=176)
Way of Celebrating Weddings	-.08 (n= 99)	.10 (n=180)

Note: The scale used was 1 "completely Hispanic," 2 "mostly Hispanic," 3 "both Hispanic and American," 4 "mostly American," and 5 "completely American."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

Substance Abuse and Length of Residence

The Puerto Rican respondents were asked about their use of harmful substances. As expected, the relationship between length of U.S. residence and drug use was found in all instances except alcohol to be insignificant among the non-users.

In the case of Puerto Rican users, the length of time spent in the U.S. did show modest but significant positive correlation with cocaine (snorting), crack cocaine, and other hard drugs. These findings support that longer residence in the U.S. is related to more frequent use of hard drugs among those who are using drugs.

TABLE 3-1.8

Substance Abuse

Correlations (r) with Length of Residence in the United States

Frequency of Behavior Within Past Year	Length of Residence in U.S. Puerto Ricans, New York Non-Users	Drug Users
Smoke Cigarettes	.07 (n=101)	.11 (n=176)
Use Alcohol	.17* (n=101)	.07 (n=175)
Use Marijuana	.07 (n=101)	.02 (n=177)
Use cocaine (Snorting)	.09 (n=101)	.20* (n=177)
Use crack cocaine	.04 (n=101)	.21* (n=179)
Use other drugs	.11 (n=101)	.22* (n=178)

Note: The scale used was 0 "Never"
1 "Not in last 12 months"
2 "Less than 1 month (but once in past year)"
3 "Once a month or more (but less than weekly)"
4 "Once a week or more (but less than daily)"
5 "Daily or almost daily."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

SUMMARY: Changes in Cultural Preferences and Lifestyles by Users and Non-users.

The results show whether, and to what extent, Puerto Ricans living in New York prefer the choices and behavior characteristic of the American or of the Puerto Rican culture. Our primary interest is in how time spent in the American environment affects these choices and preferences. The results were examined along two lines of interest: 1) how do the variables examined bear on acculturation, and 2) to what extent do their roles differ in the case of drug users and non-users.

The results on migration show that the parent's length of residence in the U.S. makes a significant difference. Furthermore, in the case of the drug users, the difference in the migration of mother and father indicates that the families of the drug users may have been less intact.

The non-users report greater ease speaking English in all five social settings, as a function of time spent in the U.S.

The non-users demonstrate a stronger tendency to enjoy Hispanic sources of entertainment in direct relationship with time spent in United States. Although only two of the six categories of Hispanic entertainment examined show significant correlations, all correlations were positive. The drug users express, in all instances, less interest in Hispanic entertainment, as a function of time.

The findings on the enjoyment of American sources of entertainment were even more unexpected. The relationship between enjoying American sources of entertainment and time spent in the U.S. was weaker in all instances for non-users than for drug users. While only one of the correlations reached a level of significance for non-users, they were all found to be highly significant for the drug users.

Correlations between time spent in the U.S. and the use of only alcohol was found to be significant for non-users. In the case of the Puerto Rican drug users, the use of cocaine, crack, and other drugs show highly significant, positive correlations with time spent in the United States.

In their preferences for various aspects of American culture (e.g., food, music, dance, etc.), the Puerto Rican non-users express slightly less preference for the American alternatives over time. With regard to their preference for American food and American music the negative correlations did reach a level of significance. As an interesting contrast, the drug users expressed greater preference for American ways over time spent in the U.S., although the results only reached the level of significance for food and language. In general, the results suggest that the drug users develop, over time, a stronger preference for certain American cultural ways compared to non-users.

Most importantly, the findings show that Puerto Rican drug users and non-users differ in several important ways in changes they undergo under the influence of their socio-cultural environment while living in the United States. Compared to the drug users the non-users show a greater ease of using the English language, less reliance on American entertainment media, decreasing preference for American cultural alternatives and ways of life.

PART 3-2. Mapping Acculturation by Measuring Puerto Rican Similarity to American Perceptions and Motivations: Psychological Variables Related to Drug Use

In contrast to the previous results obtained by asking Puerto Ricans directly about their preferences (e.g., Hispanic vs. American food, music, language), the results in this section were obtained by less direct means. There are two reasons for this different approach. First, it is obvious that cultural adaptation involves many dimensions and encompasses countless learning processes: learning how to greet, how to dress, how to speak English, how to become competitive in a society with a free market system, how to think about such human problems as mental health, privacy, and democracy in the "American" way. While some of the learning (like language acquisition) involves conscious goal oriented efforts, other aspects are totally subconscious.

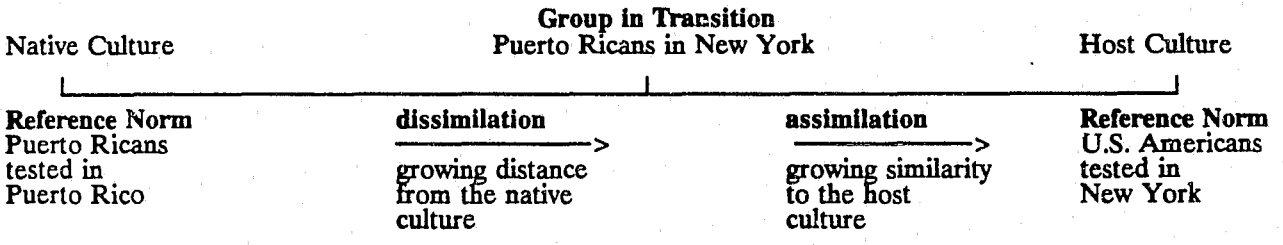
This leads to the second reason for a different approach, which is related to our practical interest in the psychological dimensions of drug use. The psychological changes which affect drug use naturally fall into this highly personal domain of perceptions, motivations and vulnerabilities which are largely inaccessible to empirical assessment. Past acculturation research has focused on observable variables like stated preferences for food and entertainment, but these conventional measures fail to cover key psychological variables. The conventional acculturation questionnaires and scales were not designed to inform on people's perceptions, motivations, or other psychological variables related to drug use. Therefore, it is essential to shift the focus of our assessment toward these relevant psychological variables.

The main difference between the approach taken here and the one taken earlier is that rather than asking people what they like or prefer, the AGA-based association data is used to measure the main dimensions of cognitive organization. As demonstrated in Part 2, by using this type of information it is possible to assess with considerable precision, how closely the Puerto Ricans in New York approximate the meanings, perceptions, and motivations characteristic of the host environment. The approach was used to assess the progress of the acculturation process, the level of adaptation reached in approximating the perceptions and evaluations characteristic of the U.S. cultural environment. Using this approach, it is also possible to examine differences related to drug use.

From the angle of psychological adaptation, acculturation represents a transition of New York Puerto Ricans from their native cultural views and attitudes (represented by Puerto Ricans tested in Puerto Rico) to those of the host culture (represented by Americans tested in New York). It involves a shift from an organized system of views, values, meanings, and mental representations characteristic of one's native environment to a different organized system of meanings and subjective representations which are characteristic of a new host environment. The transition may be complete or partial and may take place within one or more generations or life spans. The schematic presentation in Figure 3-2.1 illustrates the process. From the perspective of developing vulnerabilities to substance abuse, the psychological factors involved in this transition are of particular interest.

Figure 3-2.1

Acculturation of Puerto Ricans in New York



Conceptually, it is useful to identify three stages associated with this transition. The first stage involves the thawing, loosening and weakening of native views, norms and values. This is rarely accomplished with a simultaneous adoption of a substitute system of views, norms and values from the new, host culture. Instead, this loosening merely reflects the gradual disintegration of a traditional frame of reference. The second stage involves the simultaneous existence of two often conflicting frames of reference which organize beliefs and values. Neither system dominates, and the individual exists in a state of anomie or normlessness. The third stage, involves the gradual substitution of the new cultural frame of reference for the traditional. In this stage the conflict is becoming resolved in favor of the host culture, and the views, values and norms of the individual more closely approximate those of the new culture. It is at the second stage that there appears to be the greatest vulnerability to drug abuse and other problem behavior.

Using a technique of in-depth assessment, we have traced several dimensions of psychological adaptation and their relation to substance abuse. Our findings suggest that the non-users demonstrate a deeper level of psychological adaptation to the American environment while the drug users appear to be less assimilated in their psychological adaptation. In the context of the above model, the non-users appear to be approaching the third stage of acculturation, whereas the drug users are at the more vulnerable second stage of acculturation where conflicting norms exist simultaneously. This is further supported by the results presented in Part 4 which show that the Puerto Rican drug users in New York maintain many of the traditional views of drugs that would appear to be antithetical to drug use, yet they continue to abuse drugs.

AGA Based Measures of Psychological Adaptation

The following analysis relies on the measures offered by the AGA Method, focusing on three main dimensions of cognitive organization:

1. Subjective Priorities, measured by dominance scores, show what is important and how much. In the present context the dominance similarity score is used to show how similar the Puerto Ricans in New York are to Americans in their subjective priorities of selected key issues or themes.

2. Subjective Attitudes, measured by evaluative scores, express what is considered to be good or bad and to what extent. In the present context the evaluative similarity score shows how similar the Puerto Ricans in New York are to Americans in their positive or negative evaluations.

3. Subjective Views, measured by perceptual similarity scores, express what is viewed as similar and to what degree. In the present context, the perceptual similarity score shows to what extent the Puerto Ricans in New York have adopted perceptions and perspectives similar to those characteristic of Americans.

These measures offer a new analytic capability to trace the process of adaptive change and to assess the position of the New York Puerto Ricans in relation to two reference groups -- the native culture and the host culture. The native culture is represented by the views and attitudes of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico who do not use drugs. The host culture is represented by the views and attitudes of Americans in New York who do not use drugs. The acculturation of the New York Puerto Ricans will be reflected by the growing similarity to the host culture and the growing distance from the native culture.

Table 3-2.1 shows the relationship of the three acculturation measures over time for both New York Puerto Rican non-users and drug users. As previously discussed, time is intrinsic to the acculturation process and offers the best criterion available for measuring adaptive changes. The more time the Puerto Ricans have spent in the U.S., the more they can be expected to be accultured to their host environment. The opposite is true as well; the more time spent in the native, cultural environment, the less they probably will have adapted to the host environment. Since time spent in Puerto Rico was too short to offer insights into the process, we did not include this reference point in the analysis.

Table 3.2-1

Length of Residence and Psychological Adaptation to the American Environment
Comparison of New York Puerto Rican Non-Users and Drug Users

	Similarity (r) with American:					
	Dominant Priorities		Evaluations		Perceptions	
	Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.	
	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users
Years in the U.S.	.04 (n=100)	.26** (n=188)	.20* (n=100)	.16* (n=188)	.52** (n=100)	.18** (n=188)

*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

All three acculturation measures show a positive correlation with the time spent in the United States. The Puerto Rican non-users in New York show higher and more significant correlations on the perceptual (r=.52) and evaluative (r=.20) dimensions but

show a low insignificant correltation on the dominance dimension. All the results are in the expected direction; the longer Puerto Ricans lived in the United States, the more similarity they showed with the American culture. For the Puerto Ricans who do not use drugs, the results have conclusively shown that there is a significant relationship between time spent in the U.S. and the adoption of American perspectives.

In comparing the Puerto Rican drug users to the non-users, the acculturation process shows several interesting differences. The Puerto Rican drug users' adaptation to American views and attitudes is slower than for the non-users asreflected by the lower scores on the perceptual ($r=.18$) and evaluative ($r=.16$) dimensions. However, the dominance measure on the similarity of subjective priorities, shows the opposite trend. The Puerto Rican drug-users ($r=.26$) show a stronger adaptation to American priorities than the Puerto Rican non-users ($r=.04$).

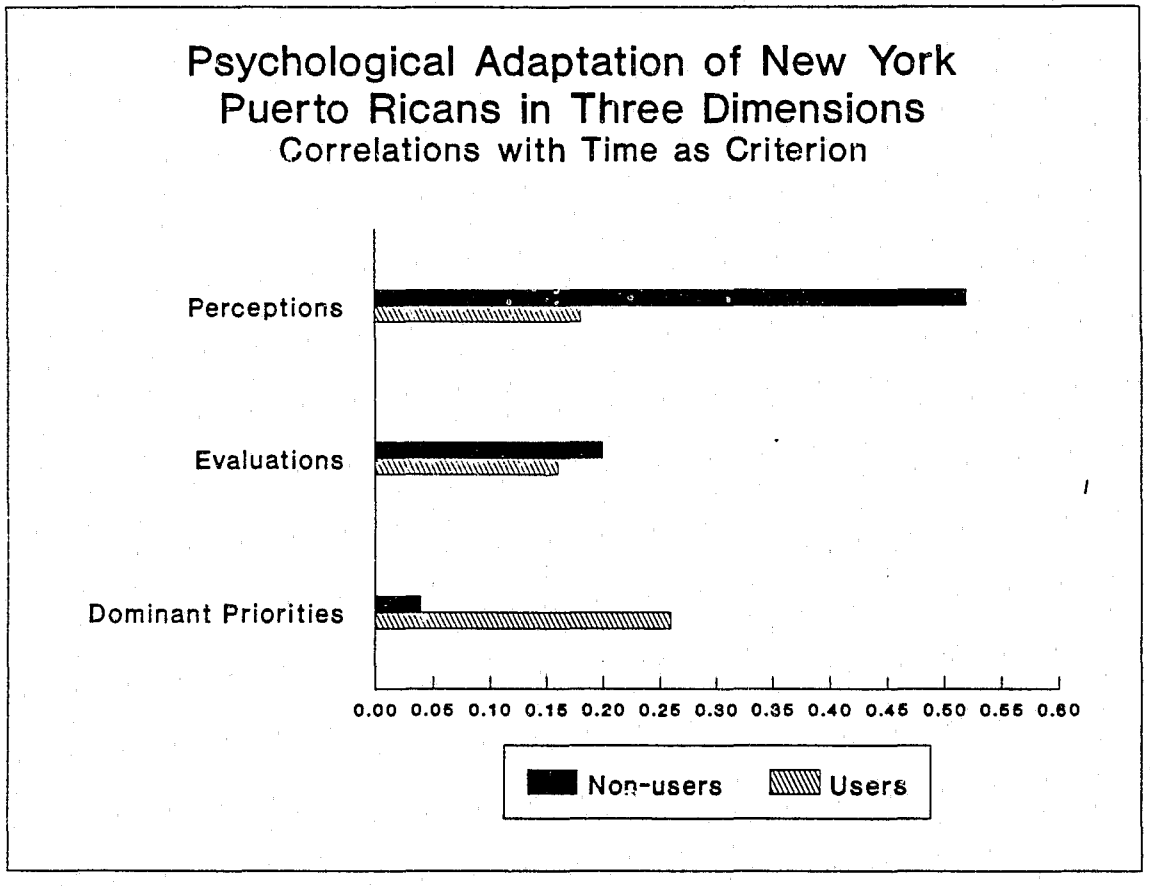
Indeed, a comparison of the two groups indicates that their adaptation to the American environment differs in important ways. The dominance dimension showed the least adaptation for non-users and the most for the drug users. For the Puerto Rican drug users, the evaluative dimension and the perceptual dimension showed much lower positive correlations with time spent in the U.S. These results indicate that the Puerto Rican non-users have progressed more vigorously in their acculturation, in their learning and in their adaptation to the views and attitudes of the American cultural environment and particularly so in the perceptual dimension. The Puerto Rican drug users have adapted much less in their perceptions and attitudes although they showed more acceptance of American priorities.

SUMMARY: Psychological Adaptation Along Three Dimensions of Cognitive Organization

Psychological adaptation has been measured along three dimensions of similarity to American priorities, attitudes and perceptions. The correlations show that these dimensions are surprisingly independent from each other (see Figure 3-2.2). For instance, priorities and perceptions have shown no significant correlation with each other at all. This finding raises the question of which of these dimension is most informative on the process of psychological adaptation.

We found that the correlation of these dimensions with time varies greatly. For non-users, the lowest correlation was found between time and adaptation to American priorities, while the greatest correlation was found between time and adaptation to American perceptions. The findings indicate that perceptual changes are particularly time-bound.

Figure 3-2.2



The results show that the psychological changes are quantifiable and they reveal internally consistent trends in psychological adaptation. The comparisons indicate the following main trends:

1) The three measures used to trace different dimensions of psychological adaptation showed varying degrees of adaptation for drug users and for non-users.

2) Of special interest in this study are the psychological dispositions that differentiate Puerto Rican drug users and non-users in New York. Non-users have shown more successful adaptation to the American environment over time. The changes were particularly intense in the cognitive dimension of perceptions and subjective representations. This indicates intensive adaptation of American views and perceptions.

3) Users showed consistently less psychological adaptation or acculturation. From the three measures examined here, users showed less change on the evaluation dimension and the perceptual dimension. The exception is the dimension of dominance or psychological priorities. In adapting to the American environment, they show a stronger tendency to adopt American priorities than do the non-users. In general, they are more attracted by American priorities but their capability to adopt American attitudes and particularly American views and perceptions is more limited.

The assimilation of the host views and perspectives appears to be the most significant and consequential dimension of psychological adaptation. The differences between users and non-users are marked and show that drug use is an important factor that can critically interfere with psychological adaptation to the environment. Whether drug abuse is the cause of or the effect of a very limited or slow adaptation to the American environment will require further investigation.

PART 3-3. Psychological Adaptation and Changes in Cultural Preferences and Behavior: Differences Between Puerto Rican Drug Users and Non-Users

The following results inform on two aspects of acculturation: psychological dispositions and behavior. How do the Puerto Ricans in New York adapt psychologically to the perceptions, priorities, and attitudes of Americans and do their preferences shift from Puerto Rican to American cultural choices and behavior? The first process may be identified as psychological adaptation and can be measured by assessing the similarities of Puerto Ricans in New York to American priorities, attitudes, and perceptions. The second aspect of acculturation involves choices between Puerto Rican and American cultural alternatives, such as music and language, examined through direct questions. The correlations presented in the following analysis were calculated using the AGA-based individual similarity scores and the coded responses to the structured demographic questions and acculturation scales.

The process of psychological adaptation is measured along three main dimensions of cognitive organization, or what we also refer to as systems of mental representations. One dimension involves priorities and the shift from Puerto Rican priorities to American priorities, from what is subjectively important in the native environment to what is subjectively important in the host environment. A second dimension involves evaluations or attitudes and the shift from characteristically Hispanic evaluations to American evaluations. The third dimension involves perceptions and the shift from Puerto Rican views and perspectives to American views and perspectives. The Associative Group Analysis provides three new measures of psychological adaptation along these three dimensions. The measures can show the extent to which Puerto Ricans in New York become similar to Americans in their system of mental representations, what is important, what is good or bad, and what stands for what.

The second process of changing preferences and lifestyles includes cultural preferences and culturally characteristic forms of behavior -- preference for Hispanic or American food, language, entertainment, etc. These variables are usually examined through batteries of direct questions and scales and are at the center of most traditional acculturation studies designed to measure changes in stated preference and observable behavior. The relationship of these processes of acculturation are of special interest to the present investigations particularly in terms of what they may show with regard to drug use.

Family's Migration and Residence in the United States

The respondents were asked questions about the time of migration and the contemporary residence of parents and family members.

The adaptation to American priorities showed significant relationship to the mother's and father's length of residence in the U.S. Opposite trends are observed for users and non-users. In the case of the users, the presence of parents correlated positively with the acceptance of American priorities. In the case of non-users, the longer the parents were in the U.S. the less the non-users adapt to American priorities.

The adaptation to American attitudes and evaluations showed no significant correlation with family migration for the non-users. The users, however, did show significant positive adoption of American attitudes, the longer their mother and father were U.S. residents.

The adaptation to American perceptions showed a highly significant positive correlation with the length of the mothers' and fathers' stay in the U.S. for non-users but only with the mother for the users. In the case of the drug users the longer the parents lived in Puerto Rico, the less the users adapted to American perceptions. In general, the time of the parents' move to the U.S. was found to be closely related to the perceptual adaptation of the non-users and not so closely related to the perceptual adaptation of the drug users.

Table 3-3.1

	Similarity (r) with American:					
Parents' Migration, Relatives' Residence	Dominant Priorities		Evaluations		Perceptions	
	Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.	
	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users
Mother Moved to U.S.	-.13 (n= 71)	.17* (n=132)	.13 (n= 71)	.16* (n=132)	.48** (n= 71)	.18* (n=132)
Father Moved to U.S.	-.31** (n= 57)	.17* (n=119)	.15 (n= 57)	.27** (n=119)	.33** (n= 57)	.15 (n=119)
Parents in P.R.	-.10 (n= 23)	-.18 (n= 45)	-.19 (n= 23)	-.12 (n= 45)	-.13 (n= 23)	-.50** (n= 45)
Parents in U.S.	-.22 (n= 41)	-.10 (n= 82)	.20 (n= 41)	.18 (n= 82)	.19 (n= 41)	.07 (n= 82)
Siblings in P.R.	-.05 (n= 32)	.06 (n= 45)	.07 (n= 32)	.21 (n= 45)	-.18 (n= 32)	-.31* (n= 45)
Siblings in U.S.	-.10 (n= 47)	.10 (n= 77)	.03 (n= 47)	.11 (n= 77)	-.13 (n= 47)	-.00 (n= 77)

*$p \leq .05$. **$p \leq .01$.

Contacts with Puerto Rico

Our Puerto Rican respondents in New York were asked about the number of their friends in Puerto Rico and the type of contacts they maintain with Puerto Ricans.

For the non-users, the number of friends in Puerto Rico as well as the number of letters to Puerto Rico show a highly significant negative correlation with adaptation to American perceptions. The only significant relationship found for the drug users was between visits to Puerto Rico and adaptation to American evaluations.

In general, there is little relationship between contacts with Puerto Rico and the three dimensions of psychological adaptation.

Table 3-3.2

	Similarity (r) with American:					
	Dominant Priorities		Evaluations		Perceptions	
Types of Contacts	Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.	
	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users
Number of Friends in P.R.	.16 (n= 89)	-.10 (n=162)	-.07 (n= 89)	.07 (n=162)	-.37** (n= 89)	-.03 (n=162)
Number of Phone Calls/Year	.05 (n= 89)	.09 (n=157)	.06 (n= 89)	-.11 (n=157)	-.02 (n= 89)	.11 (n=157)
Number of Letters/Year	-.11 (n= 89)	-.00 (n=151)	.00 (n= 89)	-.10 (n=151)	-.25** (n= 89)	.04 (n=151)
Number of Visits/Year	.09 (n= 96)	-.01 (n=156)	.08 (n= 96)	.14* (n=156)	-.12 (n= 96)	-.05 (n=156)
Last Time In P.R.	-.06 (n= 75)	-.12 (n=139)	-.09 (n= 75)	.04 (n=139)	.05 (n= 75)	-.08 (n=139)
Time of Next Visit	.08 (n= 55)	-.05 (n= 79)	.02 (n= 55)	.12 (n= 79)	.10 (n= 55)	.02 (n= 79)

*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

The Role of Spanish in the Psychological Adaptation to the American Environment

The respondents were asked how comfortable they feel using the Spanish language in various social settings: at home, at school, etc.

There is apparently little relationship between using Spanish in various social situations and adaptation to American priorities. Although the correlations were all negative for non-users and all positive for drug users, none reach the level of significance.

Adaptation to American attitudes and evaluations shows significant positive correlation with the use of Spanish language for non-users and negative correlations for users. The results show that in the dimensions of evaluations, Puerto Rican drug users and non-users differ significantly in their readiness to use Spanish across a variety of social settings, home, school, etc: non-users feel more comfortable and drug users feel less comfortable using Spanish as they adapt to American evaluations.

Perceptual adaptation, that is, the tendency to perceive things and events in ways similar to Americans, showed consistently negative correlations with the use of Spanish both for Puerto Rican users and non-users. The more comfortable they feel using Spanish, the less they adapt to American perceptions.

In general, the ease of using the native language, Spanish, in various social contexts showed negligible relationships with adapting to American priorities. In the case of perceptual adaptation, this relationship was negative for both groups. In the adaptation to American attitudes the users and non-users differ significantly. The more non-users adapt, the more they feel at ease and the more users adapt the less they feel at ease in using Spanish in various social settings.

Table 3-3.3

	Similarity (r) with American:					
Ease Speaking Spanish in Various Social Settings	Dominant Priorities Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Evaluations Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Perceptions Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users
Spanish at Home	-.04 (n=100)	.06 (n=181)	.22* (n=100)	-.02 (n=181)	-.13 (n=100)	-.16* (n=181)
Spanish in School	-.03 (n= 98)	.10 (n=177)	.29** (n= 98)	-.13* (n=177)	-.10 (n= 98)	-.13* (n=177)
Spanish at Work	-.13 (n= 97)	.09 (n=173)	.22* (n= 97)	-.13* (n=173)	-.22* (n= 97)	-.11 (n=173)
Spanish with Friends	-.06 (n= 96)	.02 (n=176)	.18* (n= 96)	-.18** (n=176)	-.18* (n= 96)	-.10 (n=176)
Spanish in General	-.07 (n= 98)	.10 (n=177)	.22* (n= 98)	-.20** (n=177)	-.22* (n= 98)	-.03 (n=177)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "not at all comfortable" to 5 "very comfortable."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

The Use of English and Adaptation to the Host Environment

For Puerto Rican non-users, the perceptual adaptation and the ease and comfort with which they use English in different social settings show consistently positive and significant correlations. These correlations are highest for using English with friends and using English in school.

For Puerto Rican non-users English language use and adopting American evaluations showed low positive correlations, none of which reached the level of significance. The same trend can be seen for the Puerto Rican users, however, there was a significant relationship between adapting American evaluations and speaking English at work. In the dimension of priorities, Puerto Rican non-users in New York show in all instances low negative correlations with the ease of using English in various social settings.

The results show that the Puerto Rican non-users' adaptation to the American environment is directly related to their ease in using English. In the case of the drug users this relationship is generally weak and occasionally it is even negative.

Table 3-3.4

	Similarity (r) with American:					
Ease Speaking English in Various Social Settings	Dominant Priorities Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Evaluations Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Perceptions Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users
English at Home	-.06 (n=100)	.01 (n=182)	.15 (n=100)	.01 (n=182)	.33** (n=100)	.13* (n=182)
English in School	-.11 (n= 99)	.02 (n=177)	.09 (n= 99)	.03 (n=177)	.36** (n= 99)	.02 (n=177)
English at Work	-.19* (n= 98)	.06 (n=176)	.07 (n= 98)	.15* (n=176)	.23* (n= 98)	-.01 (n=176)
English with Friends	-.03 (n= 98)	-.04 (n=177)	.13 (n= 98)	.01 (n=177)	.40** (n= 98)	-.04 (n=177)
English in General	-.09 (n= 99)	.07 (n=180)	.11 (n= 99)	.04 (n=180)	.32** (n= 99)	.02 (n=180)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "not at all comfortable" to 5 "very comfortable."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

Hispanic Entertainment and Psychological Adaptation to the American Environment

The results presented in this section came from the Puerto Ricans' responses to questions about how much they enjoy Hispanic music, Hispanic T.V., and a variety of other sources of Hispanic entertainment.

The results indicate that the dimension of priorities has a very weak relationship to the preference given to various sources of Hispanic entertainment in general. For Puerto Rican drug users there is a low but significant correlation between adapting American priorities and enjoying Hispanic recreation.

The relationship is stronger and more articulate in the evaluation dimension. Non-users show, in almost all instances, significant positive correlation with various sources of Hispanic entertainment, indicating that non-users who like Hispanic entertainment adapt to American attitudes and evaluations more than the Puerto Rican users. The users show somewhat contrasting trends. The majority of the correlations are negative and only Hispanic recreation reaches a level of significance. This would indicate that the more the drug users adopt American attitudes, the less they enjoy Hispanic entertainment. It is interesting that the same type of relationship did not emerge with the non-users, suggesting that accepting American attitudes does not necessarily relate to lack of interest in Hispanic entertainment.

Table 3-3.5

Enjoyment of Various sources of Entertainment	Similarity (r) with American: Dominant Priorities Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Evaluations Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Perceptions Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users
Hispanic Music	-.05 (n= 99)	.03 (n=182)	.23** (n= 99)	.05 (n=182)	-.04 (n= 99)	-.12* (n=182)
Hispanic Dances	-.19* (n= 99)	.04 (n=180)	.23* (n= 99)	.09 (n=180)	.02 (n= 99)	-.09 (n=180)
Hispanic Places	-.12 (n= 99)	.09 (n=180)	.26** (n= 99)	.00 (n=180)	.05 (n= 99)	-.12* (n=180)
Hispanic Recreation	-.14 (n= 99)	.14* (n=177)	.25** (n= 99)	-.14* (n=177)	.01 (n= 99)	-.08 (n=177)
Hispanic T.V. Programs	-.12 (n= 99)	.04 (n=178)	.17* (n= 99)	-.07 (n=178)	-.12 (n= 99)	-.16* (n=178)
Hispanic Radio Programs	-.03 (n= 99)	.04 (n=176)	.23** (n= 99)	-.08 (n=176)	-.07 (n= 99)	-.22** (n=176)
Hispanic Books	.13 (n= 99)	-.01 (n=176)	.16 (n= 99)	-.06 (n=176)	-.04 (n= 99)	-.14* (n=176)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "do not enjoy at all" to 5 "enjoy very much."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

In the perceptual dimension, perceptual adaptation and enjoyment of Hispanic media show no significant correlations for non-users. For the drug users there is a consistently negative relationship with 5 of the 7 correlations reaching levels of significance, suggesting that the more the drug users enjoy Hispanic music, T.V., and radio, the less they adapt to American perceptions and perspectives.

In general, the relationship between enjoyment of Hispanic entertainment and cultural adaptation is the strongest and most positive in the evaluation dimension for non-users and it is the strongest and most negative in the perceptual dimension for drug users. Although one might expect that adherence to native cultural entertainment delays acculturation, this assumption does not seem to hold, at least not in the case of non-users.

American Entertainment in Psychological Adaptation to the American Environment

Puerto Rican students responded to questions about their enjoyment of various types of American entertainment. Significant relationships are observed primarily in the dominance dimension. The non-users show, across the board, negative correlations between adaptation to American priorities and enjoyment of American sources of entertainment, indicating that the more the Puerto Rican non-users like American sources of entertainment, the less they have adapted to American priorities. The correlations are significant in five of the seven instances. The opposite seems to be true of the Puerto Rican drug users, who show low but positive correlations between enjoyment of American entertainment media and adaptation to American priorities. Nonetheless, the values across the board are somewhat lower for users than for non-users and are not significant.

In the dimension of evaluation, the only significant correlation is with enjoying American recreation for the users. In the perceptual dimension all correlations are positive. However, the only significant correlation for non-users is with enjoyment of American places. For the users there is a significant correlation with enjoyment of American music, dance, and radio. These results show, in the case of users, more of a relationship between the enjoyment of American entertainment media and their adaptation to American perceptions and perspectives. One would assume that reliance on American media generally promotes acculturation in the various dimensions of psychological adaptation. The results suggest, however, that this may be true of the users but the opposite seems to be true of the non-users, particularly in the dimension of priorities.

Table 3-3.6

Enjoyment of Various Sources of Entertainment	Similarity (r) with American: Dominant Priorities Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Evaluations Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users	Perceptions Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Users
American Music	-.26** (n=100)	.08 (n=183)	-.09 (n=100)	.05 (n=183)	.06 (n=100)	.19** (n=183)
American Dances	-.28** (n=100)	.05 (n=184)	-.02 (n=100)	.09 (n=184)	.13 (n=100)	.12* (n=184)
American Places	-.24** (n=100)	.10 (n=180)	-.03 (n=100)	.01 (n=180)	.18* (n=100)	.07 (n=180)
American Recreation	-.18* (n=100)	.10 (n=179)	.02 (n=100)	.13* (n=179)	.11 (n=100)	.10 (n=179)
American T.V. Programs	-.10 (n=100)	.06 (n=181)	.03 (n=100)	.01 (n=181)	.08 (n=100)	.12 (n=181)
American Radio Programs	-.28** (n=100)	.08 (n=180)	.00 (n=100)	-.06 (n=180)	.12 (n=100)	.14* (n=180)
American Books	-.04 (n=100)	.11 (n=180)	.03 (n=100)	.03 (n=180)	.12 (n=100)	.09 (n=180)

Note: Scale used ranges from 1 "do not enjoy at all" to 5 "enjoy very much."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

American vs. Hispanic Cultural Preferences and Adaptation to the American Environment

These results are based on questions about whether the respondents prefer American food over Hispanic food, whether they prefer American books over Hispanic books, American weddings over Hispanic weddings, etc. Past studies of acculturation tend to assume that such stated cultural preferences are informative of the very core of the acculturation process.

It is surprising that our results show only a few significant correlations with the dimensions of psychological adaptation. There are generally low insignificant correlations with stated preferences, which are usually the main target of investigations on acculturation. The findings underscore the need to broaden the scope and focus of the acculturation studies. In addition to the direct questions tapping opinions and beliefs held at the level of conscious awareness, it appears essential to also include measures directed at perceptions and motivations beyond the reach of direct questions.

Table 3-3.7

Level of Preference for Lifestyle Aspects	Similarity (r) with American: Dominant Priorities Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Dominant Priorities Puerto Rican, N.Y. Users	Evaluations Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Evaluations Puerto Rican, N.Y. Users	Perceptions Puerto Rican, N.Y. Non-users	Perceptions Puerto Rican, N.Y. Users
Food	-.11 (n=100)	.05 (n=184)	-.24** (n=100)	.10 (n=184)	-.10 (n=100)	.03 (n=184)
Language	-.03 (n= 99)	.05 (n=179)	-.16 (n= 99)	.17** (n=179)	.05 (n= 99)	-.04 (n=179)
Music	-.09 (n=100)	-.06 (n=181)	-.16 (n=100)	.09 (n=181)	.10 (n=100)	-.01 (n=181)
T.V. Programs	.00 (n= 98)	-.01 (n=177)	-.03 (n= 98)	.11 (n=177)	.09 (n= 98)	.06 (n=177)
Books/Magazines	.04 (n= 96)	.05 (n=177)	.12 (n= 96)	.07 (n=177)	.17* (n= 96)	-.04 (n=177)
Dances	-.03 (n= 95)	-.01 (n=181)	-.08 (n= 95)	.00 (n=181)	.11 (n= 95)	-.03 (n=181)
Radio Programs	-.07 (n= 95)	-.02 (n=179)	.03 (n= 95)	.05 (n=179)	.23* (n= 95)	.01 (n=179)
Way of Celebrating Birthdays	-.05 (n= 97)	.11 (n=178)	-.17 (n= 97)	.03 (n=178)	-.10 (n= 97)	-.12 (n=178)
Way of Celebrating Weddings	-.17* (n= 98)	.10 (n=182)	-.10* (n= 98)	.05 (n=182)	-.04 (n= 98)	.00 (n=182)

Note: The scale used was 1 "completely Hispanic," 2 "mostly Hispanic," 3 "both Hispanic and American," 4 "mostly American," and 5 "completely American."
Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.
*p≤.05. **p≤.01.

Substance Abuse and Psychological Adaptation to the American Environment

These findings are based on questions related to substance abuse, including cigarettes, alcohol, and drug use (marijuana, cocaine, and other hard drugs). In general, drug use has shown repeatedly low positive correlation with adaptation to American priorities and evaluations by the Puerto Rican drug users. The non-users have shown significant correlation only between alcohol use and adaptation to American perceptions.

Table 3-3.8

	Similarity (r) with American:					
Frequency of	Dominant Priorities		Evaluations		Perceptions	
Behavior Within	Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.		Puerto Rican, N.Y.	
Past Year	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users	Non-users	Users
Smoke Cigarettes	.07 (n=100)	.10 (n=178)	.10 (n=100)	.09 (n=178)	-.09 (n=100)	.07 (n=178)
Use Alcohol	.05 (n=100)	.09 (n=177)	.10 (n=100)	.05 (n=177)	.17* (n=100)	.12 (n=177)
Use Marijuana	.03 (n=100)	.00 (n=179)	.06 (n=100)	.18** (n=179)	.12 (n=100)	-.06 (n=179)
Use Cocaine (Snorting)	.08 (n=100)	.11 (n=179)	-.03 (n=100)	.11 (n=179)	.08 (n=100)	-.02 (n=179)
Use Crack Cocaine	.04 (n=100)	.10 (n=181)	-.04 (n=100)	.13* (n=181)	.04 (n=100)	-.02 (n=181)
Use Other Drugs	.07 (n=100)	.16* (n=180)	-.05 (n=100)	.12* (n=180)	.07 (n=100)	-.00 (n=180)

Note: The scale used was 0 "Never," 1 "Not in last 12 months," 2 "Less than 1 month (but once in past year)," 3 "Once a month or more (but less than weekly)," 4 "Once a week or more (but less than daily)," 5 "Daily or almost daily."

Coefficient /(Cases)/ 1-tailed significance.

*$p \leq .05$. **$p \leq .01$.

SUMMARY: Relationship of Psychological Adaptation and Stated Cultural Preferences

In view of the results presented in the previous section, the summary of findings on psychological adaptation is focused on the dimension of developing perceptions similar to the Americans. Changes in the dimensions of priorities and attitudes are registered only in the case of consistent and significant trends. The analysis pursued a dual interest: a) how does psychological adaptation, measured by similarity to American perceptions, relate to stated cultural preferences and choices of lifestyles, and b) how do drug users and non-users compare in respect to this relationship?

The migration and residence of the family members and parents show a weak, mostly insignificant relationship for drug users. The more time of residence of the father and mother in the U.S., the more perceptual adaptation is shown by non-users to the U.S. environment. While this relationship is highly significant for non-users, it is much weaker for the users.

The number of friends and frequency of contacts with them show mostly a weak, insignificant relationship to adaptation to American perceptions for drug users. Puerto Rican non-users show less adaptation to U.S. perceptions, the more friends they have in Puerto Rico and the more letters they exchange with their friends in Puerto Rico.

The reported ease of using the Spanish language in various social settings (home, school) is negatively related to adopting American perceptions, both for Puerto Rican users and non-users. More perceptual adaptation goes along with less ease in using Spanish in various social settings, particularly at work. Adaptation to American attitudes is positively related to ease of using Spanish by Puerto Rican non-users, while it is negatively related in the case of Puerto Rican drug users.

The reported ease of using English in various social settings (home, work) is positively related to the perceptual adaptation of non-users. The more that the non-users report ease in using the language of the host environment, the more progress they show in adapting to the perceptions and perspectives of the host environment. At the same time, the ease of using English at work has shown a negative relationship with the acceptance of American priorities by Puerto Rican non-users.

The reported enjoyment of various Hispanic sources of entertainment (Hispanic music, dance, etc.) has shown negative but mostly weak, insignificant relationships with adaptation to American perceptions, both for Puerto Rican users and non-users. The adaptation to American attitudes was strongly related to enjoying Hispanic entertainment for Puerto Rican non-users, while it was predominantly negatively related for drug users.

The reported preference for American over Hispanic cultural behavior and lifestyles has shown a surprisingly weak relationship with psychological adaptation as measured in the perceptual dimension as well as in the other two dimensions (dominant priorities and attitudes). Only a very few relationships reached the level of significance. This is particularly surprising since most traditional acculturation studies have relied on the use of questions and scales designed to express the resident's preference for native cultural alternatives compared with cultural alternatives offered by the host environment.

PART 4. Cultural Differences in the Perceptions of Harmful Substances and their Cultural Acceptability: Puerto Ricans in New York Compared to the Native and Host Cultures

The following results compare the perceptions and attitudes of the Puerto Ricans in New York with the perceptions and attitudes of the American host culture and of the native Puerto Rican culture. Each of these culture groups was represented by sub-samples of drug users and non-users.

The following tables are based on the content analysis of the spontaneous response distributions. As discussed in more detail in Appendix I (pp. 6-8), the content analysis is used to identify clusters of related responses which show how the respondents perceive or evaluate the stimulus theme. The scores calculated by specific responses, and the scale of scores shown by each specific cluster inform on how salient those mosaic pieces are in the image of that stimulus theme for that particular sample group. To make the response scores directly comparable, they have been adjusted to accommodate for differences in group response patterns and slight variations in sample size. The adjustment factors were calculated based on the groups' average dominance score, and were applied as follows: American drug users, -6%; American non-users, 11%; New York Puerto Rican drug users under 18 (USR1), +32%; New York Puerto Rican users 18 and older (USR2), +2%; New York Puerto Rican non-users, -2%; Puerto Rican drug users, +26%; and Puerto Rican non-users, -23%.

Based on an empirical foundation, the score values show how the different culture groups and the user and non-user groups compare in their subjective images of the themes analyzed. These inform, in detail, on how the respondents perceive and evaluate the themes studied. The comparison of groups reveals insights into the role of variables considered, heretofore, too subjective and too personal to be psychologically measurable. For example:

- The comparison of drug user and non-user groups shows how drug use affects perceptions and attitudes.
- The comparison of American and Puerto Rican culture groups reveals the role of culture in affecting perceptions, evaluations, and mental representations.
- The comparison of the Puerto Ricans in New York with Americans and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico shows the psychological effects of acculturation.
- The comparison of Puerto Rican New York drug user and non-user groups shows how this acculturation may vary in the case of drug users and non-users.

DRUGS

The responses *cocaine, crack, heroin* show the attention given to specific 'hard' drugs by each group, reflecting both on the weight and distribution of interest which vary considerably. The **American users in New York** show the most focus on 'hard' drugs, using both their commonly known names as well as a broad variety of slang terms. The most frequently mentioned drugs are *crack* and *cocaine*, but the list also includes drugs such as *angel dust, mescaline, acid* and a multitude of other less common drugs.

The **Puerto Rican groups in New York** think of essentially the same substances as the **Americans**, but do not respond with as much variety. There is not much difference between the **Puerto Rican New York users** and **non-users** while a difference is readily apparent within the two other culture groups. This similarity in their responses suggests that although their actual involvement with drugs differs, the **Puerto Rican users and non-users in New York** have had similar exposure to drugs in their new environment.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
COCAINE,CRACK,HEROIN	546	273	318	268	336	426	176
coke	83	25	30	37	22	43	9
cocaine	75	70	58	57	108	137	82
crack	122	96	118	90	103	57	54
dope	14	20	55	26	23	-	-
lsd	21	21	-	-	15	6	-
acid	23	-	5	6	-	23	-
mescaline	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
heroin	14	12	-	16	14	66	21
pcp	7	15	7	-	-	-	-
dust,ed	47	-	20	7	-	-	-
mescaline	20	7	8	9	5	-	-
angel dust	9	7	17	-	13	-	-
pill,s	10	-	-	12	6	-	-
tablet,s	-	-	-	-	-	35	5
upper,s	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
downer,s	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
stimulant,s	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
substance	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
poppy,s, methadone, barbiturate,s	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
valium,s	4	-	-	-	-	15	-
drug,s	7	-	-	8	-	-	-
blow,s, speed,ing	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
bag,s, white,s	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
hard	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
glue	-	-	-	-	6	5	-
morphine	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
syringe,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

In the case of both the **Americans** and the **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico**, the **users** show much greater familiarity with specific illicit substances. While greater knowledge and familiarity by **users** is not surprising, the differences observed between the culture groups are less predictable, reflecting on differences in the cultural experience. Of all the groups compared, the **Puerto Rican users from Puerto Rico** pay the most attention to *heroin.* The **Puerto Ricans** also think of *cocaine* and to a lesser extent *crack.* Their generic responses such as *tablets, stimulant, substance*, compared to the colorful and voluminous American slang, reflects a lack of drug terminology so common in the U.S. environment.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
MARIJUANA	187	89	128	73	142	273	143
pot	119	33	18	31	27	-	-
marijuana	46	48	58	24	89	202	82
weed,s	16	8	45	18	14	-	-
shrub	-	-	-	-	-	40	22
cigarette,s	-	-	-	-	-	31	27
blunt	-	-	7	-	5	-	-
reefer	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
roll,ing, hash,ish	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
joint,s	-	-	-	-	7	-	-

Marijuana received the most attention from the **Puerto Rican users from Puerto Rico** indicating that this group has the most experience with marijuana. For most of the groups, *marijuana* is less salient than *crack*, which probably reflects the sizable increase in *cocaine* usage and its predominance in the American media. The **New York Puerto Rican non-users'** emphasis on marijuana reflects its predominance in the New York environment, a presence they cannot appear to ignore.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
ALCOHOL, LIQUOR	104	34	38	51	13	33	48
alcohol	63	27	28	24	13	25	43
beer	33	7	10	7	-	8	5
drink,ing	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
scotch	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
vodka	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

The **American users** show the strongest tendency to relate *alcohol* to drugs. This may reflect the recognition of alcohol as a drug, as well as the practice that alcohol is often used in conjunction with other drugs. Similarly, the **Puerto Rican users in New York** think more of *alcohol* in reference to drugs than their **non-user** counterparts. The opposite is true in **Puerto Rico**. In terms of cultural differences, the **Americans groups** definitely display a great awareness of *alcohol* in relation to drugs.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
HIGH, STONED, ESCAPE	67	19	69	58	17	31	0
high	26	9	28	9	17	-	-
getting high	10	10	22	22	-	-	-
escape,ing	26	-	-	14	-	-	-
feel,ing	-	-	12	13	-	-	-
stimulus	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
affect	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
change,ing	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
trip,s	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Certain drug related reactions and experiences emerge as characteristic of all **user groups**, distinguishing them from **non-users**. They make reference to *getting high, being high,* and *escaping*, which reflect experiences and sensations that accompany drug use. It is only natural that **users** score higher on these experiences than **non-users**. The complete lack of similar responses from the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** indicates that no comparable terms exist in their language. Such conclusions were supported by the results from the word "MARIJUANA" as well.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
BAD, STUPID, HATE	254	405	457	421	352	271	425
bad	55	170	147	68	84	134	157
stupid,ity	9	71	17	19	26	-	25
dumb	-	22	17	-	15	-	5
hate,ful	42	4	93	54	33	-	11
no good	15	5	69	59	27	-	-
problem,s	8	20	13	21	10	28	32
trouble	11	-	-	18	11	-	-
evil,s	-	-	-	13	11	-	-
scare,d	12	12	8	9	-	-	-
don't want	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
never	-	22	-	5	-	11	5
no	16	15	38	36	28	37	18
wrong	-	12	10	-	18	-	-
negative	17	-	-	6	-	18	-
don't	-	-	9	6	-	-	-
none	-	-	16	-	12	-	-
no more	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
stop, stay away	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
just say no	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
bore,ing, sucks	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
ugly,ness	-	-	-	5	13	-	22
suck,s	3	11	-	-	11	-	-
depression	4	12	-	8	-	-	-
lonely,ness, miserable	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
sad,ness	5	-	-	12	7	-	4
ruin,ed, nasty	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
fuck,ed -up	11	-	-	16	-	-	-
fear,ful	6	-	-	14	-	-	-
doesn't work	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
crazy	-	-	-	-	9	13	-
filth,y	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
unhappy,ness	-	-	-	10	-	-	8
not good, don't like	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
uncool	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
mess up	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
waste,ful	-	7	-	-	-	-	8
worthless, loser,s	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
nothing, undesired, unnecessary	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
disgust,ing, shit,y, vicious,ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
vulgar, perjudicial, garbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
horrible	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
horror, awful, smell,ing	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
ignorant,ce	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
don't work	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
dirty	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

Bad, stupid, hate and other similarly negative reactions frequently reveal highly critical attitudes. In the case of the **American** and **Puerto Rican groups in Puerto Rico**, the **non-users** are particularly strong in their rejection and condemnation of drugs. They are extremely critical compared to the **users** from their culture group. They condemn drugs as *bad, stupid, dumb,* the source of *problems*. Curiously, the **Puerto Rican groups from New York** show an interesting deviation. One would expect the group with the most negative attitudes to be the non-users. However, while all of the **Puerto Rican groups from New York** are highly critical, in actuality, the **users** are even more emphatic in their condemnation of drugs than the **non-users**. This apparent contradiction suggests two tendencies. First, despite finding drugs socially unacceptable and rejecting them personally, the **Puerto Rican non-users in New York** have become less critical and appear to be more

tolerant. Their responses reflect limited personal experience, but exposure to the drug problem nonetheless. Second, while the **Puerto Rican users in New York** are personally involved in the use of drugs, they are extremely critical of drugs. These views are probably reinforced by their own negative experiences, as reflected in their responses such as *ruined, depression*, and *loneliness*. In addition, they seem to recognize the social unacceptablility of the behavior in which they are partaking (*no good, hate, no*). The **Americans'** behavior is more in line with their attitudes; the **non-users** are extremely critical and the **users** are only slightly negative.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
DEATH, HARMFUL, DESTROY	168	215	262	262	284	274	303
death	29	48	68	52	63	53	62
dead,ly	13	12	16	21	6	-	-
kill,ing	40	67	76	68	98	26	13
danger,ous	20	28	28	18	47	33	-
destroy,ed	7	5	12	12	12	23	5
destructive	8	16	-	-	-	30	20
die,dying	20	6	26	3	-	-	-
harm,ful	12	12	-	10	7	24	82
hurt,ing	13	12	10	20	8	-	7
pain,ful	-	-	-	35	8	-	-
damage,ing	-	-	-	-	-	21	58
injury	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
cry,ing, suicide,al	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
suffer,ing	-	-	-	10	6	-	-
mind, arm,s	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
poison,ing	6	-	-	-	-	-	8
aids	-	4	26	-	21	11	12
perilous	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
unhealthy	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
brain,s, perdition	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
hopeless,ness, mental damage	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
solitude, cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
emotionally unhealthy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Compared to the **non-users, American users from New York** and **Puerto Rican users from Puerto Rico** pay consistently less attention to the negative, harmful effects. The **non-users'** increased awareness of the consequences of drug use, as shown by such reactions as *deadly, harmful, destructive* and *lethal,* is consistent with their critical attitudes and condemnation. The **user** and **non-user Puerto Rican groups from New York** show essentially the same awareness of the *harmful* and negative consequences of drug use. The references to *killing* and *death* probably reflect their inner city experiences in the Bronx and Harlem.

Generally, the stronger **Puerto Rican** concern with the dangerous consequences of drug use is consistent with their more critical attitudes and categorical rejection of drugs. They also show more awareness of *AIDS* in relation to drug use. The foundation of this attitude and rejection seem to have, in Puerto Rico, strong roots in cultural values and in New York, in their immediate personal experiences with the morbid effects of drug use.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
FUN, GOOD, LOVE	228	42	63	33	39	57	21
fun	62	-	-	-	17	-	-
good,ness	26	17	33	21	22	47	-
love	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
like	-	-	9	-	-	10	-
happy,ness	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
cool	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
party,s	11	15	-	-	-	-	-
excite,ment, hang out	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
sex,ual	30	-	21	12	-	-	-
great,est	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
pussy	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
fuck,ing	3	-	-	-	-	-	13
rock-n-roll	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
enjoy,ment	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
ok	-	10	-	-	-	-	-

While **American users** show the least concern for the dangerous consequences of drugs, they are the most positive in their evaluations. They view drugs as a source of *fun, excitement* and *happiness*. The other **user groups** show little concern for this aspect of drug use. The **New York based Puerto Rican users** see drugs more in relation to *sex*. **Users** also emphasize drugs as being *good*. The **non-users'** references to *good* may be attributed to their view of drugs in relation to their medicinal value.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
ILLEGAL, CRIME, POLICE	24	141	24	71	37	27	115
illegal	11	36	-	-	14	-	12
jail	5	19	9	32	9	-	32
gun,s	-	23	10	-	-	-	-
crime	-	17	-	6	-	-	8
police,men, cops	-	2	5	-	6	-	5
fight,ing	-	6	-	8	-	-	5
rob,ery	-	-	-	9	-	9	6
steal,ing	8	-	-	13	8	-	-
prisoner,s	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
murder,s	-	6	-	3	-	-	-
against the law, unlawful	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
prostitution	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
violent,ce	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
law,s, corruption, criminal,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
criminality	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
theft,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

The **American non-users** and the **Puerto Rican non-users from Puerto Rico** show the most concern with the illegal nature of drugs and drug use. The **American non-users** are the most preoccupied with *crime, violence,* and *guns*; the **Puerto Rico** based groups with *crime, theft,* and *jail.* In general, the groups' awareness of harmful and negative consequences show a close and direct relationship with their critical attitudes and rejection of drugs. Again, the responses of the **non-users from Puerto Rico** and the **American non-users** strongly out-weigh the **users'** responses. For the **New York Puerto Ricans**, there is considerable similarity between the **users** and the **non-users.**

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
PEOPLE AND PLACES	40	60	65	85	144	28	36
friend,s	12	12	7	21	32	8	5
family,s	-	11	9	16	20	11	5
people	4	-	21	11	14	-	3
me	10	-	-	8	5	-	-
child,ren, everywhere	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
kid,s	-	-	10	6	9	-	-
girl,s, parent,s, weirdo,s	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
mother,hood	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
dad,dy	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
you	-	-	8	-	5	-	-
street,s	-	-	-	8	9	-	-
teen-age,r	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
black,s	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
everybody, guns	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
bum,s, society	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
brother,s, church	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
government, youth, boy,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
colombia,n, wash.,d.c.	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
5th st.	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
school,ing	-	5	-	-	6	-	5

The **Puerto Rican non-users in New York** appear most concerned with the *people* affected by drugs. In general, the **Puerto Ricans in New York** indicate that drugs may hit closer to home in their lives more than the other groups. They refer to *family* and *friends* and places like *school* and *streets* more than the other groups.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
ADDICTION, ABUSE, USER	77	64	21	81	62	55	93
addiction	23	20	-	18	13	-	13
abuse	7	9	-	11	-	-	-
use,ing	11	10	-	23	-	16	-
do,ing	-	-	13	-	9	-	-
want,ed	6	-	-	6	-	-	-
habit, vice	-	-	-	-	-	9	52
need,ed,ing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
get,ing	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
take,ing	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
smoke,ing	11	15	8	12	6	20	7
habit,forming	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
needle,s	8	4	-	-	10	-	8
addict,s	-	-	-	-	15	-	8
sniff,ing	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
user,s	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
drug addict,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

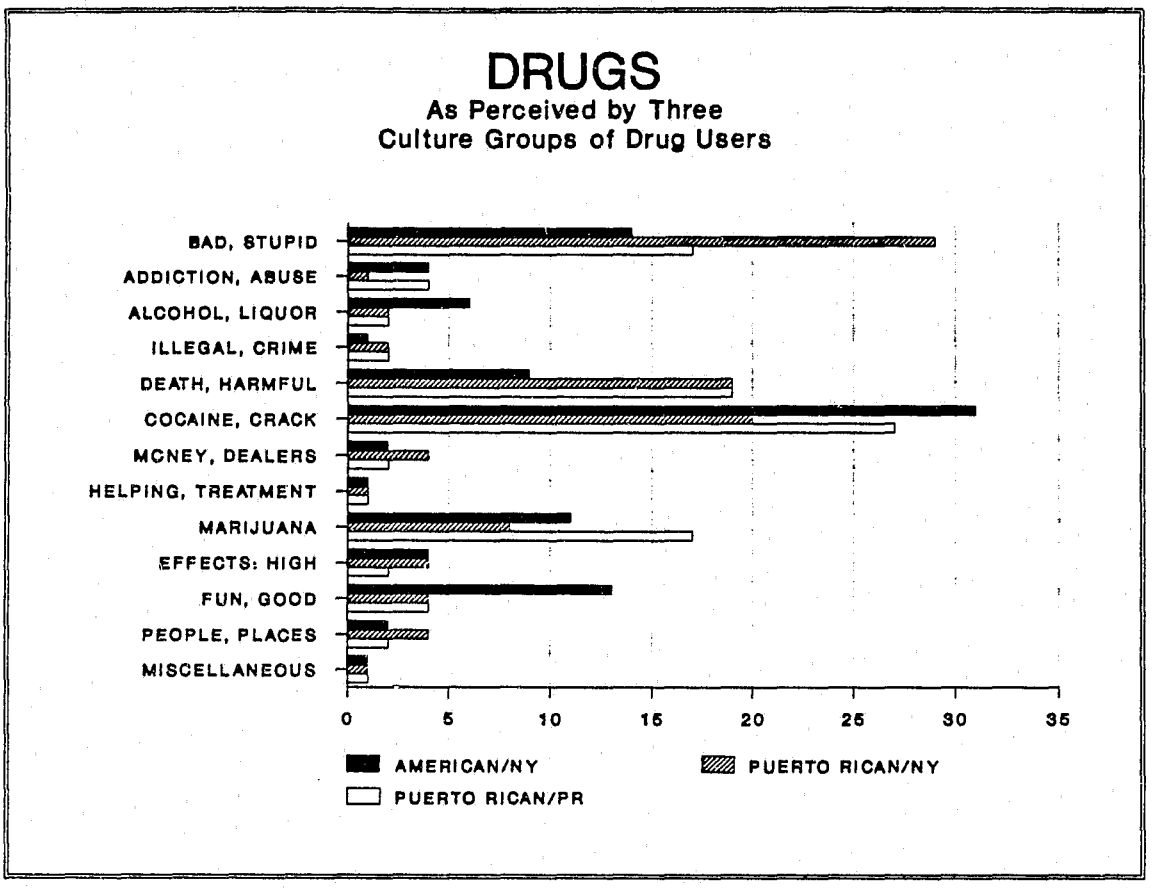
The **non-users from Puerto Rico** stress that drugs are a *vice* or *habit*. While the **user** groups recognize the addictive nature of drugs, they focus more on *using, getting, taking.* The **non-users** show an awareness of some of the methods of use.

In general, drugs are viewed more as medicinal by **non-users**, while drugs are referred more to such illicit substances as *cocaine, heroin* and *marijuana* by **drug users**. As may be expected on rational grounds, the **non-drug users** pay more attention to the harmful, negative consequences of drugs and they also pay more attention to the legal aspects and criminal consequences. They are more critical and negative in their evaluations of drugs, and reject them more categorically as *bad, stupid* and *hateful*. **Users** generally pay less attention to the harmful and the legal consequences of drugs use. In general, their attitudes are less negative and they pay more attention to details related to drug use, paraphernalia, euphoria, and the pleasurable experiences attributable to drug use.

The differences observed between the culture groups are naturally less predictable on rational grounds. They show that drugs and their use represent more widely spread, dominant experiences in the American than in the Puerto Rican cultures. In Puerto Rico, they apparently occur more at the borders and fringes of the culture, the mainstream knows less about them and rejects them more passionately and categorically.

Even less predictable are the findings on trends emerging on the interaction between drug use and culture, particularly culture change shown by the perceptions and evaluations of **Puerto Rican users** and **non-users** who live in New York. These groups show conclusive trends in shifting intensively towards American views and attitudes which have achieved, in several respects, a position of relative predominance. As several dimensions of the analysis have shown, **Puerto Rican non-users** become less critical of drugs and show signs of more acceptance and tolerance, apparently in light of their experiences in their New York environment, where drugs are more common and ubiquitous.

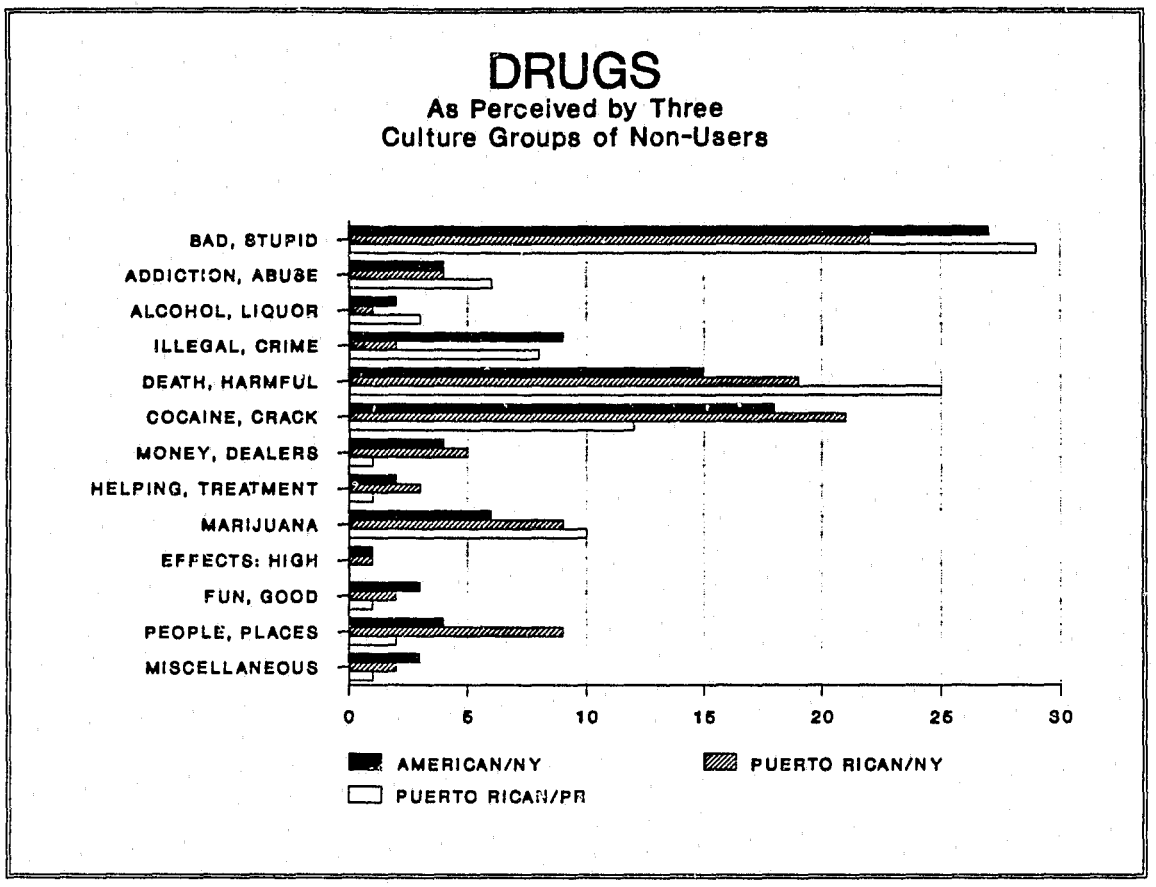
As an interesting twist, **Puerto Rican users** appear to become increasingly vocal and critical about the negative consequences associated with drugs. It appears here that the sources of these trends are different. While **New York Puerto Rican non-users** become softer in their rejection of drugs due to their new experiences and social influences operative in the American environment, the **New York Puerto Rican users** appear to become more critical of drugs under the weight of their own personal problems and sufferings.



The above bar chart presents, in summary form, the main components of drugs as seen by **drug users** from three cultures. The length of each bar reveals the relative salience of that component in the group's overall image of the word. These findings are based on the detailed clusters and analysis presented previously.

All three groups of **users** think predominantly of various types of hard drugs, *cocaine, crack, dust*, as well as *marijuana*. To a lesser extent, the **Americans** also think of *alcohol*. Despite their status as **users**, the most salient component for the **Puerto Ricans from New York users** is *Bad, Stupid*, which most likely reflects their awareness of the social unacceptability of drug use within their own culture and their continuing contradictory behavior. Similarly important are the harmful effects of drug use, which is of comparable weight for both groups of **Puerto Rican users**. Neither of these categories are particularly meaningful for the **American users**.

Unlike the two **Puerto Rican groups**, the **American users** think of DRUGS more as a source of *fun, excitement, happiness,* and see it as closely related to *sex*. Both groups from New York think similarly of *getting high, being high, escaping*; however, as shown earlier, the **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** have a very limited drug related vocabulary.



All three **non-user groups** focus on drugs as *bad, negative,* and *stupid*. The degree of social unacceptability for the **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** is reflected in the diversity of critical and derogatory evaluations (*disgusting, vulgar, horrible, filthy, etc.*). Drugs are viewed as a source of *problems,* and *harmful, dangerous,* and even *deadly* consequences.

Both **New York** groups think of various types of drugs, including hard drugs, but the **non-users from Puerto Rico** focus more on *marijuana.* Reflecting their lack of personal experience with drugs, the **non-users** pay very little attention to getting high. In fact, the group from **Puerto Rico** does not think of this aspect at all.

Another salient component for the **American non-users** and the **non-users from Puerto Rico** is the *Illegal, Crime* category. They are more aware of the legal ramifications associated with drugs, as well as the *crime, guns,* and *violence* involved. This category was not particularly meaningful for the **Puerto Rican, New York non-users.** They tend to be more concerned with the people involved such as *family* and *friends*, as well as the places drugs are rampant.

MARIJUANA

The **American Users in New York** show broad and intensive familiarity with marijuana, as conveyed by the rich language and slang expressions they use with regard to this drug's origins, characteristics, varieties, use, paraphernalia, etc. The wealth and differentiated nature of this terminology supports observations that **drug users** can form a subculture, with its priorities and perspectives reinforced by their own language. The **Puerto Rican user groups from New York** also show a quite high degree of familiarity with the details related to marijuana, but they don't reach the level of the **Americans.** The **Puerto Rican users from Puerto Rico,** in turn show limited vocabulary using only one or two names and identifications of origin.

The **non-users** are consistently lower in their familiarity than the **users** of the same background. At the same time the **non-users'** familiarity shows a similar decreasing trend by culture group: **American non-users from New York** have relatively the most knowledge of details related to marijuana, followed rather closely by the **Puerto Rican non-users from New York,** followed in turn by **Puerto Rican non-users from Puerto Rico** who have a very limited vocabulary and know only a few details.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
POT, WEED	299	153	65	160	135	160	57
pot	121	60	-	36	42	-	-
weed,s	39	34	18	22	32	-	-
plant,s	7	15	13	31	25	25	8
shrub	-	-	-	-	-	102	24
grass	8	17	-	19	23	18	15
green	18	8	-	11	13	-	-
seed,s	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
thc	10	6	-	-	-	-	-
marijuana	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
sinsemilla	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
hash,ish	11	8	-	-	-	-	-
bud,s	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
ses, mary jane	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
ces, thai stick	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
herb,s	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
skunk, ganja	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
grow,th	8	-	-	9	-	-	-
jamaica,n	19	-	-	5	-	-	-
leave	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
hawaii,an	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
colombia,n	-	5	-	-	-	-	5

In the previously illustrated category "*Pot, Weed,*" the variety of responses and the vocabulary used reflects the level of each group's familiarity. These trends emerge with consistency in the context of the next several response clusters as well.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
SMOKING, JOINT, SMELL	346	143	171	209	135	138	52
smoke,ing	107	93	93	130	60	91	22
joint,s	43	20	25	22	34	-	-
cigarette,s	8	8	-	-	-	25	16
reefer	20	6	-	11	-	-	-
paper,s	23	-	7	10	-	14	4
rolling papers	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
roll,ing	11	-	-	11	-	-	-
bong,s	15	4	-	-	-	-	-
match	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
pipe,s	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
bowl,s	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
bamboo	-	-	10	7	-	-	-
blunt	14	12	17	-	6	-	-
burn,ing	8	-	7	-	-	-	-
taste,ing, sweet	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
smell,ing	9	-	12	18	29	-	-
smells good	10	-	-	-	-	-	8
j's	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Smoking, joint, reefer describe various modalities of use. The consistently higher scores for the **user groups** than for the **non-users**, indicate greater familiarity with these details of use. While this discrepancy is in no way surprising, the consistency of these trends offer feedback on the validity and on the analytic sensitivity of the AGA method.

The differences found between the culture groups are naturally less predictable. The **American** reactions demonstrate again how details related to marijuana use are part of the broad, common knowledge and experience. The **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** score the lowest, indicating how negligible these details are as part of the Puerto Rican culture. The **Puerto Ricans in New York** fall somewhere in between. They are closer to their American cultural environment and differ more from the traditional Puerto Rican cultural experience as represented by the responses of the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico.**

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
EFFECTS: HIGH, STONED	283	146	161	228	132	24	34
high	103	120	102	100	81	-	-
stone,d	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
getting high	26	19	30	9	22	-	-
mellow	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
escape,ing	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
relax,ation	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
feel,ing	10	-	-	10	-	-	-
feeling good	-	-	12	9	-	-	-
tired,ness	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
sleep,ing	12	-	-	18	-	-	-
hunger,ry	13	-	-	17	12	-	6
munchy,s	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
eat,ing	15	-	-	9	-	-	-
food, headache	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
cottonmouth	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
stimulus	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
confuse,ion	-	-	-	-	-	10	4

brain,s	-	-	-	9	17	-	-
paranoid	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
fly,ing, forget,ing	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
euphoria, horny, red	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
disunion,ity, dizzy,ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
affect	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
hallucinate	-	7	-	-	-	-	-

Similar conclusions are supported by the responses dealing with the effects associated with the use of marijuana: *high, stoned*. Again, the **American groups** score the highest, while the **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** score very low. The results suggest that the **Puerto Ricans** may not have broadly used popular terms that refer to the "high" associated with drug use. Again, the **Puerto Rican groups in New York** score closer to the **Americans**.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
FUN, PARTIES, GOOD	228	74	127	138	56	109	21
fun	75	14	24	13	17	-	-
good,ness	24	36	54	53	12	55	12
love	27	-	-	12	11	-	-
laugh,ter	24	5	8	7	-	-	9
funny	-	-	5	10	-	-	-
party,s	9	10	-	7	-	-	-
sex,ual	24	-	9	5	9	-	-
like	9	-	13	15	-	34	-
yes	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
nice	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
ok	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
enjoy,ment	-	-	-	7	-	11	-
great,est	20	9	-	-	-	-	-
medicine	-	-	-	-	7	9	-
cool	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

The reactions reflecting positive evaluations (*fun, good, great*) reveal approval and elements of positive identification. Here again there is a consistent difference between **users** and **non-users** in the expected direction. The **users** show consistently higher levels of approval and a stronger trend to relate marijuana to *fun* and *enjoyment*, and to *party* and *sex*. Another consistent finding is that Americans, in general, (including both **users** and **non-users**) show relatively the most acceptance, while **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** show the least. The **Puerto Ricans in New York** show more similarity with the more positive **American** attitudes and identification.

The following dimensions of perceptions and evaluations reflecting harm and negative attitudes show partially contrasting trends. The differences between **users** and **non-users** fall consistently in the expected direction, but with regard to negative, critical attitudes the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** are the strongest, the **Americans in New York** are the mildest, and the **Puerto Ricans in New York** are in between, but usually closer to the **Americans**.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
DEATH, DANGER	42	175	172	76	190	250	395
death	-	38	30	-	43	33	70
dead,ly	-	15	24	-	-	-	-
kill,ing	28	36	28	25	54	-	-
danger,ous	-	26	21	12	44	31	14
health	7	5	16	-	11	-	8
sick,ness	7	7	10	7	8	-	-
lung,s	-	-	16	-	-	10	-
cancer	-	11	-	-	-	13	8
hurt,ing	-	-	-	13	-	11	-
harm,ful	-	5	-	-	9	35	97
damage,ing	-	-	-	-	-	38	56
ill,ness	-	-	-	-	6	21	63
injury	-	-	-	-	-	35	13
die,dying	-	5	10	8	-	-	6
destructive	-	6	-	-	-	23	15
destroy,ed	-	5	10	-	-	-	8
disaster,ous, suicide,al	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
pain,ful	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
mind	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
brain damage	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
unhealthy	-	11	-	-	7	-	-
heart,s	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
aids, emotionally unhealthy, fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
physical damage, poison,ing, terror	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

On *Death, Danger*, **Puerto Rican non-users from Puerto Rico** express the most concern. They place particularly heavy weight on *harm, damage, illness,* and *death* as main consequences. The **American users** show the least concern with these effects. The **Puerto Ricans from New York** assume an intermediary position in their recognition of the harmful consequences of marijuana. The **younger Puerto Rican, New York user group** shows here substantially more awareness than the second group of **users** that is somewhat older and more involved with drugs.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
BAD, STUPID	182	327	355	277	425	277	442
bad	47	148	111	88	115	147	192
stupid,ity	9	54	31	25	51	-	18
dumb	-	20	25	-	29	-	-
never	-	18	12	4	-	-	-
hate,ful	22	5	41	23	38	-	15
suck,-s	19	-	16	-	6	-	-
no good	14	10	55	43	51	-	-
no	-	16	13	38	35	30	9
not good	13	7	-	-	12	-	-
filth,y	-	-	-	-	-	18	16
crazy	-	13	8	10	9	11	6
problem,s	-	6	18	8	-	28	30
don't	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
suck,s	6	-	-	-	7	-	-
stink,ing	7	6	-	13	15	-	-
harsh, dirty, bore,ing	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
fuck,ed -up	13	8	-	6	-	-	-
nasty	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
wrong	6	-	13	-	8	-	-
shit,y	8	-	-	-	7	-	9

garbage	-	-	-	11	-	-	7
doesn't work	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
negative	-	-	-	-	-	24	7
disgust,ing	-	-	-	-	9	-	12
mess up	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
smells bad	-	8	-	-	5	-	-
horrible	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
ugly,ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
enmity, unpleasant, awful	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
don't like, sad,ness, wicked,ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
evil,s, terrible	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
harass,ment, nothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
immature,ty, fool,s, mad	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
waste,ful	-	-	-	-	8	-	12

The groups' expression of negative attitudes and rejection is in proportion to their level of recogntion of harm, death, and danger. The **Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico** again score the highest in this respect viewing marijuana as *bad, hateful, horrible, ugly, filthy,* etc. The **American users** score the lowest, conveying negative evaluations with less weight. The **American non-users** are about twice as strong in their condemnation, emphasizing the qualities of *bad* and *stupid*. The **Puerto Ricans from New York**, both **users** and **non-users** also express strong negative attitudes and condemnation. The **non-users** are still distinctly more critical, but the younger group of users is not far behind.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
ADDICTION, USE	34	24	8	6	52	27	119
addiction	10	12	-	-	30	-	21
habit,forming	-	-	-	-	9	11	-
habit	-	-	-	-	-	16	77
need,ed,ing, want,ed	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
use,ing	8	-	-	6	-	-	-
regular	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
druggies, uncontrolled	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
try,ing, do,ing	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
drug addict,s, addict,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
hell, dependent,cy	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

Two more perceptual dimensions, one dealing with addiction/vice and the second with illegality and crime, reveal trends that are more consistent with the above trends and rationales. On both dimensions, the **Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico** score highest, showing the strongest concern that the use of marijuana leads to *addiction* and that it is *illegal* and a source of *crime*. On the opposite end of this continuum, the **American users** give no thought to illegality while the **Puerto Rican users from New York** pay the least attention to the addictive, habit forming nature of marijuana. In general, the **Puerto Ricans in New York** take an intermediary position between the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** and the **Americans in New York.**

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
ILLEGAL, POLICE	0	74	49	33	16	67	111
illegal	-	43	9	9	6	-	14
jail	-	10	8	16	-	11	17

trouble	-	-	14	8	10	-	-
fight,ing	-	-	10	-	-	-	8
snatch,ing	-	-	-	-	-	38	6
theft,s	-	-	-	-	-	10	25
steal,ing	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
prison,s	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
law,s, police,men	-	12	-	-	-	-	18
gun,s, murder,s	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
corrupt,ion, vandal,ism, rob,ery	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
crime, judge,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
DRUGS,CRACK	136	268	138	138	210	236	150
drug,s	113	246	128	96	152	132	150
crack	12	-	10	13	24	-	-
stimulant,s	-	-	-	-	-	68	-
dope, pcp	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
alcohol	-	4	-	-	6	-	-
angel dust	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
tobacco, dust,ed	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
beer	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
cocaine	-	-	-	-	20	13	-
coke	5	-	-	8	-	14	-
depressant,s	-	8	-	9	-	-	-
heroin	-	-	-	-	-	9	-

All of the groups think of marijuana as a drug, especially the **non-users.** The **Puerto Rican users from Puerto Rico** also think of it as a stimulant. The **Puerto Rican New York groups** and the **American users** think of *crack* and other drugs, while the **Puerto Rican users from Puerto Rico** think more of *cocaine.*

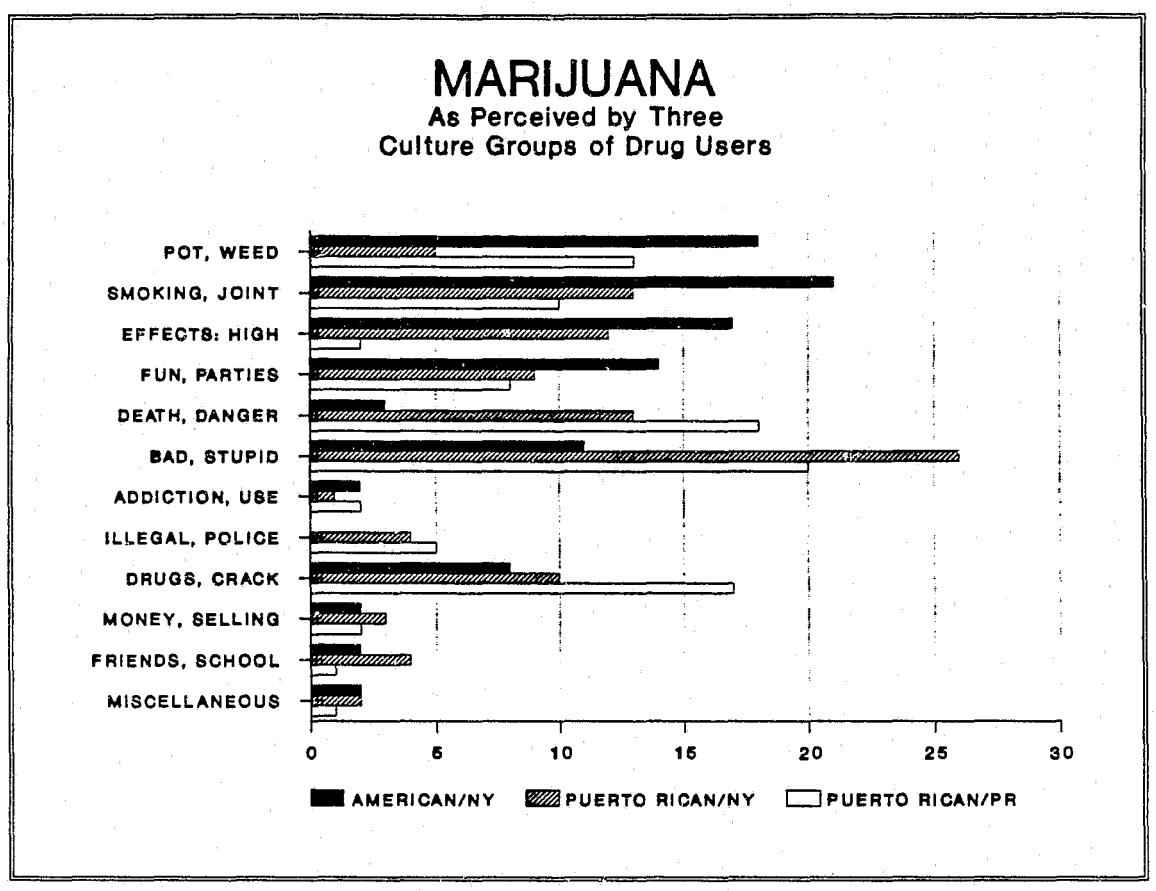
In general, the trends observed in **user/non-user** comparisons are in line with expectations; the cultural differences are consistant but less predictable. It is particularly apparent that while the **Americans** show the most familiarity with drugs and marijuana, the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** know much less about it. Yet, with regard to attitudes and consequences the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico,** including both **users** and **non-users** show much more alarm and concern. The **Puerto Ricans in New York** take an intermediary position. It may be of relevance that although the **Puerto Rican users from New York** are more similar to the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** in their condemnation of marijuana, their responses are more characteristic of the American reactions and shaped by the American cultural scene.

A part of the observed trends and cultural differences may be explained by the predominantly self-directed American and the more group-oriented Puerto Rican frame of reference. The self-oriented American approach leads to more consistency between what is perceived as right or desirable and the actual choices or behavior. The **American non-users** reject drugs and condemn them as stupid and harmful. The **American user group** is the strongest in expressing positive identification and in emphasizing *fun* and *pleasure* as justification.

The group oriented, traditional Puerto Rican culture appears to have more tolerance for differences between what is perceived as right and what behavior is actually chosen and followed. The **Puerto Rican drug users** are themselves, rather strong in their condemnation of drugs and in their recognition of negative, harmful personal and social consequences. They accept these views from their culture, yet they continue to partake in the behavior they so strongly condemn.

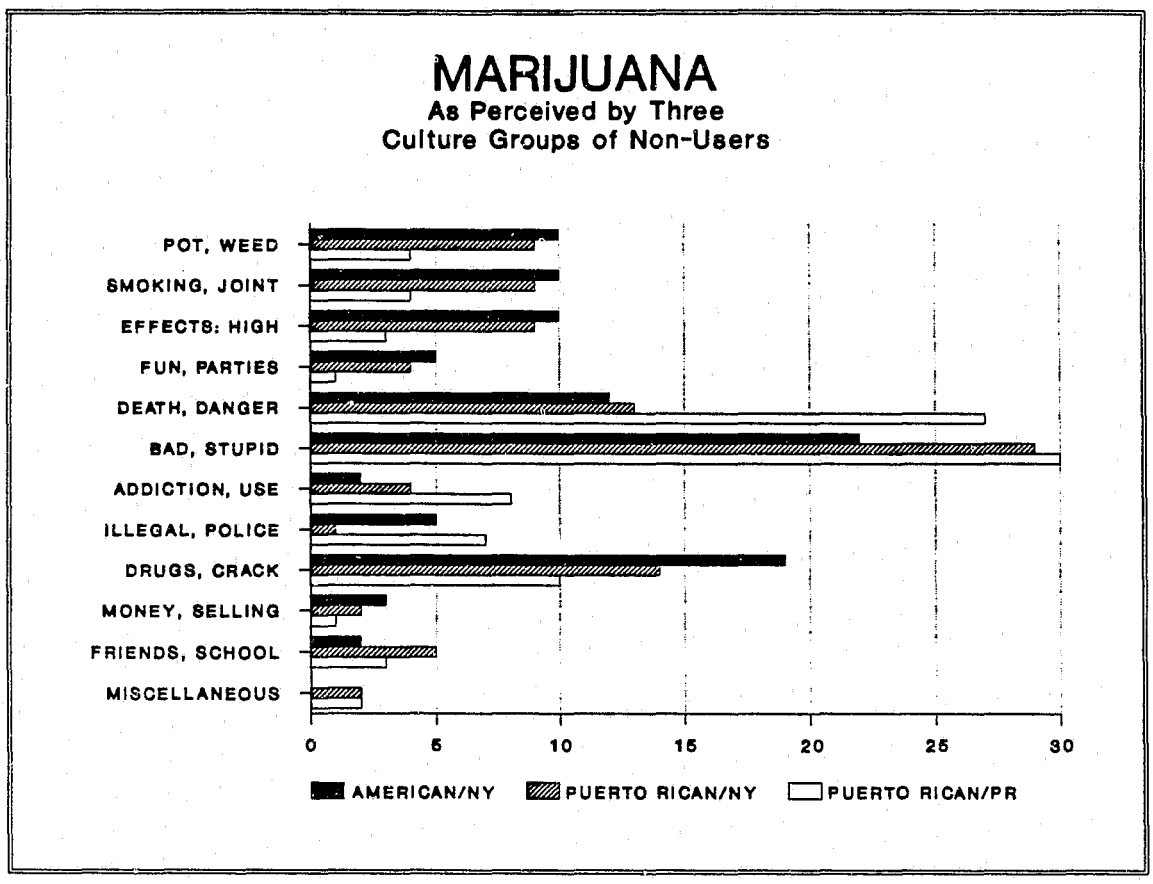
Moving into the American urban environment of New York, **Puerto Ricans** change more slowly in adapting an inner, or self-oriented modality of behavior control. The above findings indicate that the **Puerto Ricans'** views are intensively affected by their new environment in which drug use is a common experience, a practice that is formally illegal, but is rampant in its proportions. They still think that it is wrong and harmful, but their experiences support that it is common and acceptable.

The following graphs show comparisons based on the **users** and on the **non-users** for each of the culture groups examined.



The **Puerto Rican users in New York** are more similar to **Americans** in their familiarity with different modalities of use and the effects of smoking marijuana. The **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** are strong in identifying some other terms for marijuna and describe it in general as a *drug*. While they show familiarity with its use (particularly *smoking)*, the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** have no comparable expressions related to getting high. All of the **user groups** think of *"Fun, Parties, Good"* .

The two **Puerto Rican groups** show the most similarity in their negative evaluations of marijuana *(e.g., bad, stupid, dangerous)*. These categories receive considerable weight despite the groups' status as **users**, suggesting the recognition of society's disapproval. Compared to the other **users**, the **American users** are not concerned with negative consequences. These results suggest that the **American users** are part of a drug subculture which offers approval and legitimizes the use of drugs among its members.



The **American and Puerto Rican non-users from New York** are very similar in their views of marijuana. They pay similar attention to various characteristics of marijuana (i.e., slang terms, methods of use, effects, etc.) showing that even non-users in the U.S. have considerable knowledge about the drug subculture. The relative lack of these expressions from the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** reveals that drugs are not permitted as a part of their popular culture. This finding has emerged in almost every context of the drug themes examined, even for the **Puerto Rican users** to a large extent.

The relationship of marijuana to *death, harm,* and *illness* is strongest for the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico.** All of the **non-user groups** think of marijuana as *bad,* and *stupid.* The **non-users** are quicker to identify marijuana as a *drug.* The **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico,** in keeping with their negative focus, think more of the illegal consequences as well as the habit-forming, addictive nature of drug use.

ALCOHOL

Many of the trends observed in the context of drugs and marijuana are echoed in each group's views and attitudes toward alcohol. Once again, the **American** responses are diverse and extensive, reflecting the social integration of alcohol in the U.S. cultural environment. The **Puerto Rican groups in New York** express a similar degree of familiarity and experience, while the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** are more limited in their vocabulary and awareness.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
BEER, WINE	301	196	173	112	181	61	63
beer	179	118	111	81	84	43	38
Budweiser	16	4	14	8	15	18	-
Bud,s	34	6	17	-	-	-	-
Coors	30	9	-	-	-	-	-
wine	18	36	16	23	46	-	15
cooler,s	10	10	-	-	6	-	-
wine cooler	-	8	-	-	6	-	-
Calvin Cooler	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Miller	-	5	-	-	6	-	-
champagne	-	-	-	-	11	-	10
soft,ness	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Spuds	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Heineken	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
keg,s	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
VODKA, LIQUOR, RUM	199	115	124	114	94	139	80
vodka	47	36	16	14	23	-	6
liquor	24	16	25	30	12	-	15
rum	10	8	-	15	34	59	32
whiskey	16	7	22	-	6	-	9
Bacardi	13	8	28	29	14	28	-
J.D.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jack Daniels	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
scotch	12	5	-	-	-	-	-
brandy	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
tequila, absolute	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnny Walker, Old English	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Southern Comfort	17	7	-	-	-	-	-
Palo Viejo	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
hard	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
bourbon	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
blood,y	-	-	-	-	5	10	-
gin	-	7	12	6	-	8	3
screwdriver, sex on the beach	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	8	15

The **American drug users** are particularly rich in their references to different types and brands of *beer* and *hard liquor*. The **American non-users** show familiarity with beer and liquor varieties, but do not place nearly as much emphasis on these aspects as do the **users**. The **Puerto Ricans in New York** give sizable responses in these categories as well. The **Puerto Rican non-users from New York** think of different "*coolers*," reflecting the growing

popularity of this wine drink mixture currently on the market. Compared to the other groups, the **Puerto Rican groups from Puerto Rico** score very low on *beer* and *wine*. *Rum, Bacardi* score higher, but not as high as one would expect for this well-known export of Puerto Rico.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
DRINKING, BEVERAGE	110	87	78	112	59	168	76
drink,ing	57	69	56	85	37	28	23
smell,ing	22	-	-	15	13	-	-
taste,ing	8	6	12	-	-	-	-
burn,ing	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
beverage,s	-	-	-	7	9	106	38
bottle,s	16	6	-	5	-	13	8
glass	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
liquid	-	6	10	-	-	21	-

The category *"Drinking, Beverage"* is somewhat more salient for the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico**. This may be a simple reflection on the traditional Puerto Rican culture where generic labels such as *beverage* are popular. The Spanish word *"bebida"* can be used in slang to refer to an alcoholic drink. This term received far more attention than any single type or specific brand of alcoholic beverage.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
FRIENDS,FAMILY,PEOPLE	153	65	39	129	110	23	46
friend,s	21	30	18	15	18	14	11
father,hood	32	-	12	30	19	-	-
dad,dy	10	-	-	12	-	-	5
mother,hood	11	-	-	13	21	-	-
mom	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
bum,s	9	25	-	18	27	-	-
junkie	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
wino	-	4	-	5	-	-	-
me	8	-	-	10	-	-	-
brother,s, cousin,s	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
family,s	-	-	-	9	11	-	5
mother of alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
people	8	-	9	-	-	9	5
girl,s	6	-	-	7	4	-	-
uncle,s	6	-	-	10	-	-	-
mike, kid,s	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
parent,s	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
young	-	2	-	-	-	-	7
child,ren, person,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

The **American users** and the older **Puerto Rican New York users** think more of family members, particularly *father* and *mother*, reflecting on more immediate personal experiences. Along the same line, they also think of *self* as well as other relatives. The **non-user groups** think more of non-family members, such as *friends* or *bums*, reflecting both personal and impersonal attachment. This category appears to be of negligible importance to both the **Puerto Rican groups from Puerto Rico** and the **younger Puerto Rican user**

sample from New York. This could either mean that the family members don't drink or that these samples pay less attention to their use of alcohol.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
BAD, PROBLEMS	144	155	374	208	187	214	309
bad	24	77	109	60	48	107	164
no good	-	-	85	25	27	-	-
not good	17	-	13	-	16	-	-
hate,ful	19	-	20	17	25	-	5
no	-	-	31	12	-	20	-
stupid,ity	11	13	30	10	12	-	6
problem,s	-	29	17	24	8	31	45
sad,ness	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
depression	-	-	-	12	7	-	-
nasty	9	-	14	-	17	-	-
negative	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
unnecessary	-	-	-	-	-	9	4
disgust,ing	10	-	-	7	6	-	-
suck,-s	14	-	-	-	14	-	-
don't like	10	-	14	-	-	-	-
never	13	-	13	-	-	-	-
none	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
distaste,ful	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
stink,ing	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
trouble	-	-	12	-	7	-	-
crazy	-	12	-	10	-	16	-
scare,d	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
harass,ment	-	-	-	-	-	8	12
sour	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
tastes bad, gross	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
filth,y, wicked,ness, damn,ed	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
horrible, awful, goof,y	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
idiot,ic, divorce,d, misfortune	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
smell bad, mistake,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
ugly,ness, unpleasant	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

The **Puerto Rican groups** show more concern than the **American groups** with the negative aspects of alcohol use. In particular, the **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** view it as *bad* and the source of *problems.* The **New York Puerto Rican groups** are also very negative, especially the younger group which denounces it as *no good, stupid, nasty.* This component is the most salient of the **younger New York Puerto Rican users'** views of alcohol. These responses reflect strong social disapproval of alcohol use. In addition to these reactions, the other **New York Puerto Rican user group** also thinks of emotions such as *depression, sadness*, and *scared* as related to alcohol.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
DANGEROUS,KILL,ACCIDENT	104	159	179	186	220	277	359
danger,ous	8	30	35	9	28	23	7
kill,ing	24	25	45	34	35	19	-
death	18	27	12	30	28	38	58
drive,ing	4	25	12	8	18	-	-
car,s	9	7	-	6	14	-	8
dwi	11	-	-	8	-	-	-

accident	-	14	7	14	13	24	53
car accident,s, hurt,ing	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
drunk driving	-	5	-	-	7	-	-
crash,ing	-	6	-	-	11	11	3
destroy,ed	-	-	17	-	-	13	18
injury	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
harm,ful	-	-	-	9	11	56	109
destructive	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
dead,ly	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
die,dying	8	-	10	12	9	-	-
ill,ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
grave,yard, damaged liver, cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
infection	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
internal damage, damage,ing	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
liver	7	-	10	16	9	8	7
health	-	8	10	-	7	9	9
bad breath	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
pain,ful	-	-	-	11	-	-	6
fear,ful	-	-	-	8	-	-	3
brain,s, unhealthy	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
lung,s	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
work,ing	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
hospital	-	-	-	6	7	-	9

The **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** are the most concerned with the harmful consequences of alcohol use, both in terms of *accidents* and *illness*. They think of *death, injury,* and *harm.* The **Puerto Rican groups from New York** are also concerned with *car accidents, death,* and *killing*, but not to the extent of the **groups from Puerto Rico.** The **American groups**, especially the **users**, show the least concern with alcohol's harmful consequences. They think more of *accidents* and accidental *death*, than of the debilitating health implications.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
ADDICTION, ABUSE	68	72	24	81	95	29	90
addiction	17	25	-	15	43	-	7
abuse	18	20	16	26	20	-	3
alcoholic,s	8	18	-	21	16	-	-
alcoholism	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
disease,d, T.C.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
habit,forming	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
habit, vice	-	-	-	-	-	18	68
need,ed,ing	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
help,ing,ed	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
a.a.,meeting	8	4	-	-	6	-	-
quit,ing	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
cure,ing	-	-	-	-	-	11	-

The **non-users** express more concern for the addictive and habit forming nature of alcohol abuse. The **Puerto Rican from Puerto Rico** think of alcohol also as a *habit* or *vice.* The **U.S. based groups** recognize alcohol's potential for *abuse* and they identify the *alcoholic* as the victim of the abuse. This cluster is of negligible importance for the **Puerto Rican users from Puerto Rico** and the **younger Puerto Rican users in New York.**

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
DRUNK, HIGH	177	153	114	162	66	152	122
drunk,s	118	106	76	93	57	146	102
dizzy,ness	14	4	-	11	-	-	-
high	7	9	22	26	9	-	-
getting high	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
intoxicate,d	-	9	-	13	-	-	11
fuck,ed -up	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
pass out	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
fall,- down	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
feel,ing	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
sleep,ing	5	-	-	-	-	6	-
escape,ing	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
drunken,ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
buzz,ed	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
tipsy	-	12	-	-	-	-	-

All groups think of getting drunk as an effect of using alcohol. The **Puerto Rican New York users** also think of *getting high* or being *high*, and give it similar weight as they did in the context of the word "DRUGS." As revealed in the context of the other substances examined in this domain, the **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** do not have a comparable variety of terms for the sensations or effects of using substances. They think simply of being *drunk*.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
HANGOVER, SICK	96	37	26	31	12	10	6
hangover	17	16	-	11	12	-	-
sick,ness	19	11	26	20	-	-	-
throwing up	23	5	-	-	-	-	-
vomit,ing	11	-	-	-	-	-	6
puke,ing	17	5	-	-	-	-	-
blow,s	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
headache	9	-	-	-	-	-	-

The **user groups** recall the most experience associated with the use of too much alcohol--*hangover, sick, throwing up, etc.*--indicating more personal experience with drinking in excess. The **Puerto Rican groups from Puerto Rico** show the least of such recollections.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
FUN, GOOD, LOVE	124	130	64	73	65	88	29
fun	61	22	-	13	9	-	-
good,ness	12	44	34	16	29	59	15
good times	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
love	19	-	13	22	-	-	-
like	-	6	-	-	12	19	8
happy,ness	2	-	-	13	-	-	-
tastes good	8	13	-	-	-	-	-
pleasant	-	-	-	-	-	10	-

enjoy,ment	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
great,est	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
sweet, want,ed	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
delicious	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ok	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
sometimes	-	15	-	-	15	-	-
relax,ation, not bad	-	13	-	-	-	-	-

The **American groups** express the most positive attitudes and approval about alcohol as conveyed by such terms as *fun, good, tastes good.* The **non-users** offer somewhat less enthusiastic responses like *ok, sometimes, not bad.* Nevertheless, the **American** reactions convey more acceptance and a higher level of enjoyment of alcohol in the American environment.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
PARTY, BAR	70	130	17	51	46	20	36
party,s	26	85	17	33	33	-	22
bar,s	20	14	-	12	4	10	5
sex,ual	24	-	-	6	9	-	-
eat,ing	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
diversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
weekend,s, friday	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
saturday, social	-	15	-	-	-	-	-

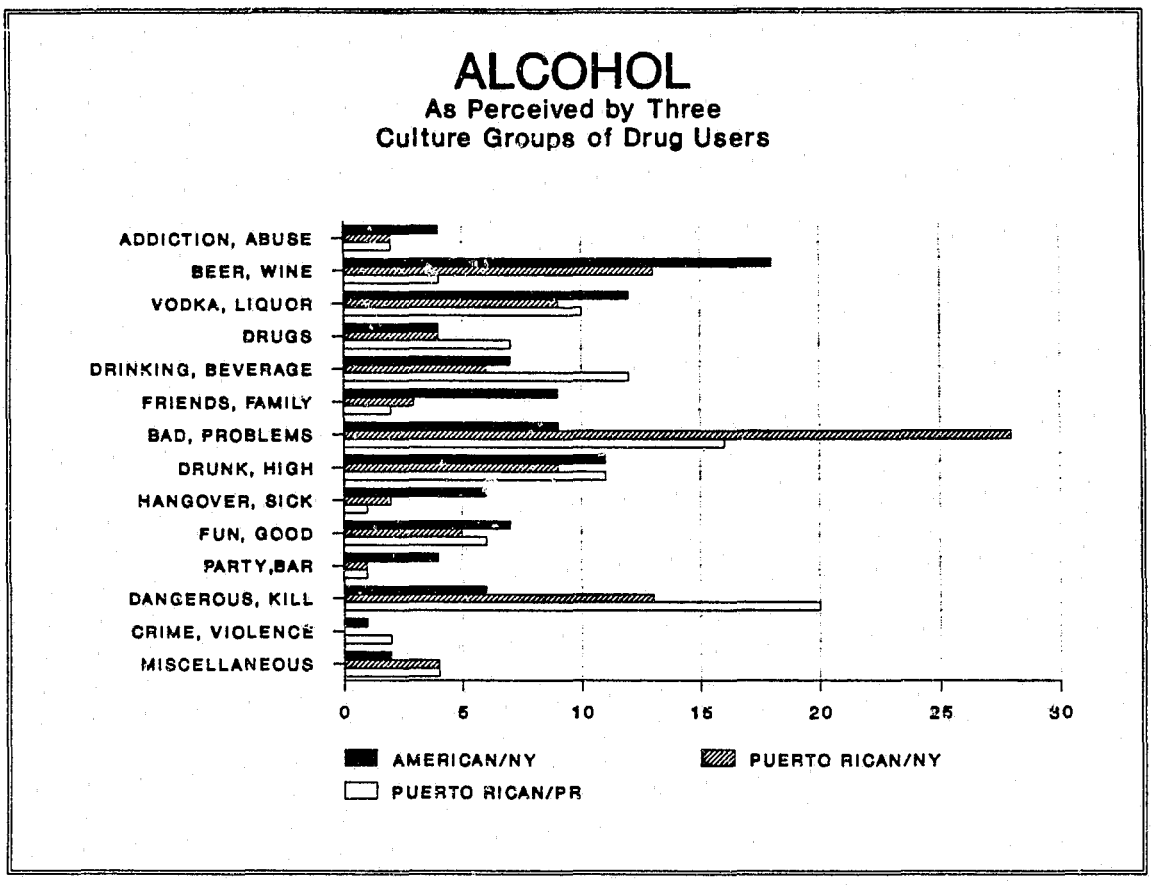
The **American non-users** think mostly of places and social settings where alcohol is present: *parties, bars* and *weekends* in general. These reactions also reflect the social acceptability of alcohol. It is viewed as part of a fun weekend or Friday night, and as an approved component of weekend entertainment. The **American users** also relate alcohol more explicitly to *sex.*

As the responses suggest, alcohol is socially integrated in the American culture. Despite growing public awareness and concern over alcohol abuse, addiction, and drunk driving, alcohol is still accepted and approved, by and large. The **Americans** are, by far, the least critical and most approving of the groups examined, in terms of alcohol use. The **Puerto Rican groups in Puerto Rico** demonstrate the most disapproval and the **New York Puerto Ricans** the most ambivalence. At the same time they reject alcohol as *bad, stupid,* and the cause of *deaths*, the **New York Puerto Ricans** are enticed by alcohol's popularity and social appeal.

The **user/non-user** differences in perception and evaluation of alcohol support rational expectations. **Non-users** are more aware of negative, harmful and dangerous consequences connected with alcohol use and, accordingly, they are also strong and more explicit in their critical attitudes toward alcohol. **Users** are more inclined to think of fun and entertainment, and they tend to pay less attention to harm and negative consequences.

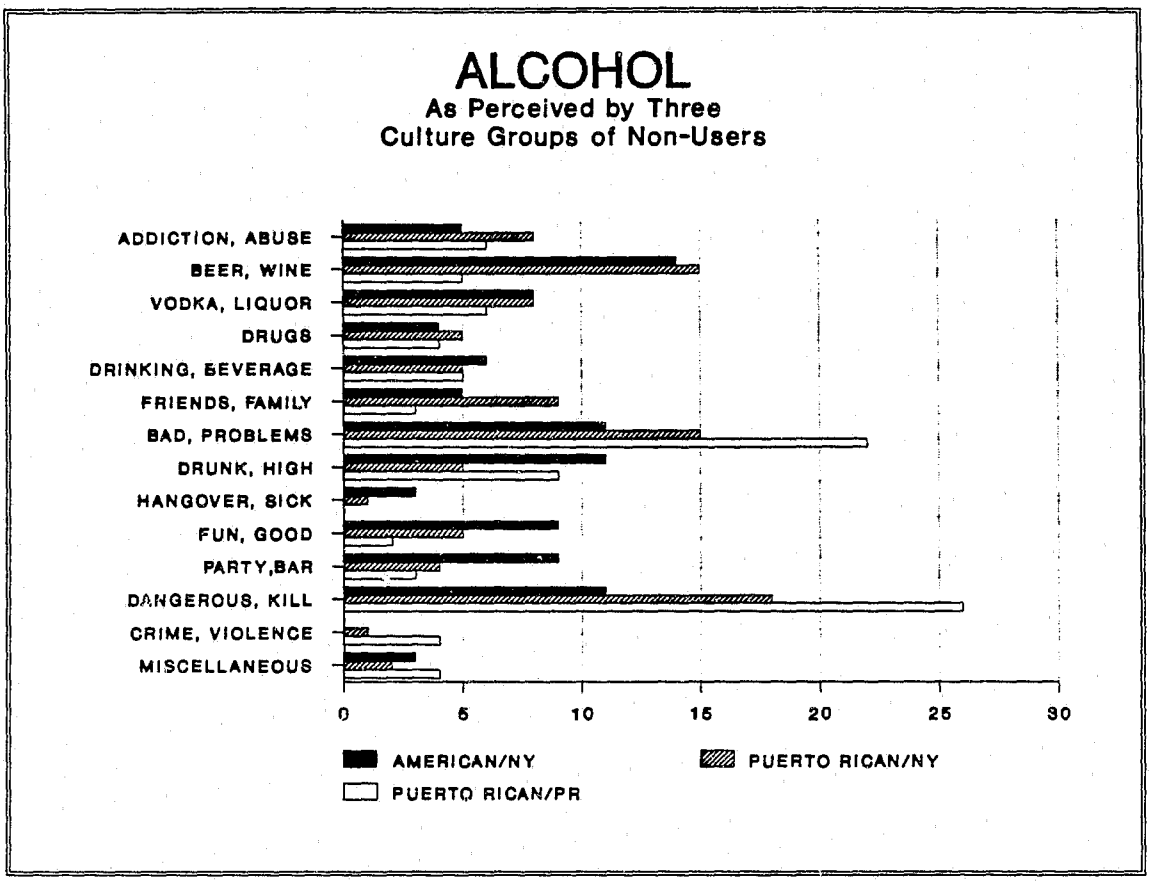
With regard to the less predictable cultural differences, the results show that these differences are distinct, consistent and consequential. **Americans** show generally more positive attitudes and a broader social acceptance of alcohol, which enjoys broad

consumption in its many forms and brands available on the American market. **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** show more concern with harmful consequences. They are more negative in their attitudes and consider its use both *harmful* and a *vice*. **Puerto Ricans in New York** assume, once again, an intermediary position between **Americans** and the more traditional **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico**. In most instances, **Puerto Ricans from New York** are closer in their views and attitudes to the **Americans**, than they are to their traditional cultural origin. In their negative attitudes, **Puerto Rican non-users** are more tempered by their experiences in the U.S. where alcohol is more ubiquitous and popular. **Puerto Rican drug users from New York** are more critical and negative towards alcohol, showing more awareness of danger and harm - based probably on their personal experiences and tribulations. This explanation is assumptive but it is supported by such observations as, for instance, the higher familiarity of **Puerto Rican drug users** with 'hard' liquors, their greater awareness of negative and harmful consequences associated with alcohol, and their increased awareness of negative effects, such as, *hangover* and *sickness*.



The **American users** think most of specific types of alcohol, including *beer, wine,* and *hard liquor.* The **Puerto Rican users** have the most negative views of alcohol, particularly the group from New York. They think of it as *bad, no good* and *trouble.* The **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** show more concern for the dangers involved in alcohol use such as *death, accidents, injury* and *harm.*

While the least negative toward alcohol, **Americans** still think about alcohol related problems such as *addiction, abuse, hangovers,* and *illness* in general. They do, however, pay considerably less attention to *death* and *harmfulness.* Conversely, they have the most positive view of alcohol, thinking of it in terms of *fun, good tasting,* and *parties.* They also think of friends and family members when thinking of alcohol.



In viewing alcohol as positive or negative, the **Puerto Rican non-users in New York** assume an intermediary position with the **Puerto Rico based non-users** being the most negative and the **Americans** being the most positive. The non-users in Puerto Rico focus primarily on the *problems*, *harm,* and *death* that may result from the use or abuse of alcohol. The New York Puerto Ricans are also keenly aware of the deadly and harmful consequences. Although negative in some of their views of alcohol, the Americans do not show nearly the high degree of alarm or condemnation as the Puerto Rican non-users.

Both of the **non-user groups in New York** express considerable familiarity with types of alcohol, particularly beer and wine and to a lesser extent hard liquors. The Americans are the most aware of the intoxicating effects of alcohol (*drunk, buzzed*) and the resulting consequences (*hangover, throwing up*). They also think of alcohol most in terms of social situations and parties, as well as finding alcohol *fun* and *good.*

SMOKING

The **non-user samples** consisted of more non-smokers and the **drug user samples** consisted of more smokers (See Appendix III, p.). While keeping in mind that the sample groups are responding to the word "Smoking" without direct reference to either drugs or tobacco products, the trends emerging in the context of smoking followed expected directions.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
CIGARETTES, TOBACCO	330	221	353	330	199	365	104
cigarette,s	169	89	159	196	110	256	87
cigar,s	6	16	18	38	23	-	-
nicotine	15	25	-	-	11	-	8
Marlboro	78	25	28	-	12	13	-
Newport	28	-	117	69	17	15	-
Camel,s	14	29	-	-	-	-	-
Winston	-	-	10	9	-	34	-
Kool	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
pipe,s	7	-	13	6	12	-	-
tobacco	13	20	-	12	-	47	9
Pall Mall	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
tar	-	11	-	-	14	-	-

In its most common usage, "smoking" refers primarily to smoking cigarettes. Indeed, one of the most salient components of the responses given by **users** and **non-users** was *Cigarettes, Tobacco*. The groups living in the U.S. show greater familiarity with various brands of cigarettes *(e.g., Marlboro, Newport)*, than the groups from Puerto Rico. The **user groups** scored consistently higher than the **non-users** probably because the **user groups** consisted of more cigarette smokers.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
POT, MARIJUANA	160	37	100	119	65	148	41
pot	103	12	-	48	25	-	-
marijuana	-	11	48	32	30	118	30
reefer	24	7	-	12	-	-	-
weed,s	-	-	30	22	10	-	-
joint,s	27	-	14	5	-	-	-
skunk	6	-	8	-	-	-	-
shrub	-	-	-	-	-	10	9
grass, leave	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
hash,ish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
blunt	-	7	-	-	-	-	-

Smoking can also refer to illicit substances: *marijuana, crack*, etc.. As expected, the **user groups** think much more of drugs than the **non-user groups**. The **American users** think predominantly of *pot, joint,* and *reefer.*

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
DRUGS, CRACK	121	46	150	206	97	80	56
crack	50	14	86	107	19	33	-
drug,s	28	27	30	32	60	33	50
cocaine	19	-	-	11	11	14	6
coke	-	-	-	6	7	-	-
dope	-	5	9	-	-	-	-
heroin	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
dust,ed	17	-	25	19	-	-	-
angel dust	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
getting high, high	-	-	-	20	-	-	-

The **Puerto Rican** groups also think of *marijuana*, but the **Puerto Ricans in New York** place more emphasis on *crack* and *dust*, indicating greater experience with these hard drugs. These differences reflect on the different experiences of the groups with particular drugs. The **non-users** tend to think more of *drugs* in general, although they do mention some varieties of drugs that are smoked.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
CANCER, DEATH, HARMFUL	285	461	267	296	495	378	521
cancer	67	131	97	90	105	136	68
death	8	60	-	24	13	18	35
kill,ing	7	26	-	14	30	-	-
choke,ing	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
sick,ness	23	17	16	25	22	-	12
health	24	12	34	-	19	13	7
unhealthy	14	19	-	11	16	-	-
not healthy	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
danger,ous	8	19	14	20	31	-	5
breathe,ing	-	-	-	-	6	-	5
die,dying	7	4	-	10	14	-	-
yellow teeth	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
dead,ly	-	10	13	-	-	-	-
nerve,ous	12	-	-	-	-	-	13
contamination, yellow	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
disease,d	8	5	-	6	7	-	-
destroy,ed, fatigue	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
harm,ful	-	-	-	11	14	78	148
pain,ful	-	-	-	7	-	-	6
ill,ness	-	-	-	-	-	35	79
destructive, dizzy,ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
lung,s	53	69	75	26	75	28	65
cough,ing	28	20	-	-	20	-	-
inhale,ation	9	-	10	-	11	-	-
heart,s	-	18	-	-	10	-	-
bad breath	11	17	-	15	17	-	-
breath, teeth	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
lung cancer, asthma, emphysema	6	-	-	-	20	-	-
lung disease, allergy,ic	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
mouth	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
hurt,ing	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
mind, brain damage	-	-	8	7	-	-	-
negative	-	-	-	-	-	10	21
hospital	-	4	-	7	6	-	9
injury	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
pollution	-	-	-	6	19	-	-
damage,ing	-	-	-	-	-	10	12

All the **non-user groups** have shown a heightened level of awareness of the negative health consequences of smoking: *cancer, lungs* and *death*. The **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** think more, in general terms, of *harm* and *illness*. The **user** groups express awareness of the health problems but they are not nearly as concerned as the **non-users**. In addition to the health consequences, all groups also think of some of the other undesirable aspects of smoking *(bad breath, yellow teeth)*. The **Puerto Ricans in New York** show views of smoking that are similar to those of their American environment.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
BAD, STUPID	206	437	255	231	259	170	323
bad	76	165	139	96	88	111	156
why	-	-	-	11	6	-	-
stupid,ity	-	59	9	15	16	-	10
disgust,ing	23	21	-	-	-	-	-
dumb	-	28	-	-	18	-	-
hate,ful	37	9	26	18	10	-	8
no good	8	-	38	30	27	-	-
smell,ing	22	35	26	34	22	-	-
stink,ing	8	23	17	6	31	-	-
undesired, unnecessary	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
not good	8	-	-	-	19	-	-
gross	11	16	-	-	-	-	-
don't like	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
out	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
detest, mad	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
dirty	8	-	-	-	-	-	5
loser,s	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
tough, horrible	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
problem,s	-	8	-	7	-	10	13
harass,ment	-	-	-	-	-	18	15
jail	-	-	-	8	-	10	5
vicious,ness, nothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
unpleasant, fool,s, mistrust	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
awful, foolish,ness, forbidden	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
uncool, obnoxious, ugly,ness	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
bad habit,s, suck,s	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
rude, idiot,ic	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
waste,ful	-	7	-	-	6	-	8
crazy	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
foul smelling	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
odor,s, smells bad	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
tastes bad, taste,ing	-	13	-	-	-	-	-

It appears natural that the more that people are aware of harm, the more negative are their attitudes. The **non-users** tend to be more negative, viewing smoking as *bad, stupid, dumb*. All of the samples from New York express some resentment towards the *smell* and *stink* associated with smoking. The **American groups** even label smoking as *disgusting* and *gross*. These responses reflect growing public disapproval of smoking.

The **New York Puerto Ricans** show again some conflict between their attitudes and behavior; that is, **users** and **non-users** show about the same degree of critical attitudes towards smoking. Compared to the other non-user groups, **Puerto Rican non-users in New York** show less negative, critical attitudes towards smoking--as a likely consequence of the

more relaxed U.S. environmental influences. In contrast, the **Puerto Rican users from New York** show more critical attitudes than the other **user groups.** This paradoxical shift shows considerable consistency.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
ADDICTION, USE	86	54	12	28	21	58	109
addiction	34	22	-	-	14	-	11
habit,forming	18	20	8	17	7	9	-
epidemic,s, uncontrolled	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
want,ed	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
need,ed,ing, a lot	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
abuse, occasion,al	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
do,ing	10	-	-	-	-	-	6
weak,ness	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
everyday	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
absorb	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
habit, vice	-	-	-	-	-	35	82

Most groups show only modest concern for the addictive nature of smoking. The **Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico** are more disposed to recognize smoking as a *habit* and view it as a *vice.* The **American users** think more of *addiction* and of the *habit forming* nature of smoking than **non-users** but it is not clear whether they are thinking about drugs or tobacco that is smoked.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
GOOD, LOVE, FUN	149	85	108	85	52	57	21
good,ness	19	9	43	19	-	42	7
nice	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
love	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
fun	27	16	16	26	11	-	-
ease,y	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
like	17	10	21	5	-	-	9
drink,ing	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
relax,ation	14	-	-	-	10	-	-
image,s	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
enjoy,ment	12	-	16	-	-	-	-
happy,ness	5	-	-	6	-	-	-
in	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
ok, weekend,s	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
cool	11	26	-	-	12	-	-
party,s	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
sex,ual	21	-	-	-	8	-	-
yes	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
calm	8	-	12	-	-	-	-

The **American users** consider certain pleasurable dimensions in smoking, viewing it as *fun, relaxing,* and *enjoyable.* The **Puerto Rican New York groups** also find smoking pleasurable; they think of *good, like,* and *fun.* The **American non-users** tend to think of it as *cool, fun* and as something done at *parties* or on the *weekend.*

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
FRIEND, PEOPLE	20	76	28	68	163	0	34
friend,s	6	21	20	24	36	-	7
father,hood	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
dad,dy	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
grandfather	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
girl,s boy,s	-	17	-	8	-	-	-
family,s	-	-	-	5	9	-	3
mother,hood	-	-	-	6	21	-	-
mom	-	8	-	-	11	-	-
me	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
people	8	10	-	10	8	-	5
woman,women	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
cousin,s, kid,s	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
i, you	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
sister,s, adult,hood	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
peer pressure	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
brother,s	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
teen-age,r	-	5	-	-	6	-	-
person,s, man,men	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
black,s, teacher,s	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
doctor,s, white,s	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Compared to **users**, the **non-user groups** show a consistently stronger tendency to relate smoking to particular *people*, *friends* and *family* members. The **Puerto Rican non-users from New York** think about people who smoke: *(friends, mother, brother, father)*.

	AMERICANS IN NEW YORK		PUERTO RICANS IN NEW YORK			PUERTO RICANS IN PUERTO RICO	
	USR	NON	USR1	USR2	NON	USR	NON
QUIT, NO, STOP	61	55	55	86	100	33	25
quit,ing	27	4	-	8	-	-	-
no	14	12	22	28	59	33	25
stop	10	9	-	26	8	-	-
never	-	5	-	7	15	-	-
don't	10	25	20	10	18	-	-
no drugs	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
control	-	-	-	7	-	-	-

In line with their negative attitudes towards smoking, the **Puerto Rican non-users in New York** are strongest in discouraging smoking *(no, don't, never)*. The most salient response from the **American users** in this category is *quitting*, indicating the desire of many smokers to *stop*.

In general, the views and attitudes of the samples toward smoking are more indicative of their actual behavior. The **New York Puerto Rican groups'** perceptions more closely corresponded with their behavior than they did in the context of the explicitly drug related words. However, there is less concurrence than with the **American** or **Puerto Rican groups from Puerto Rico.**

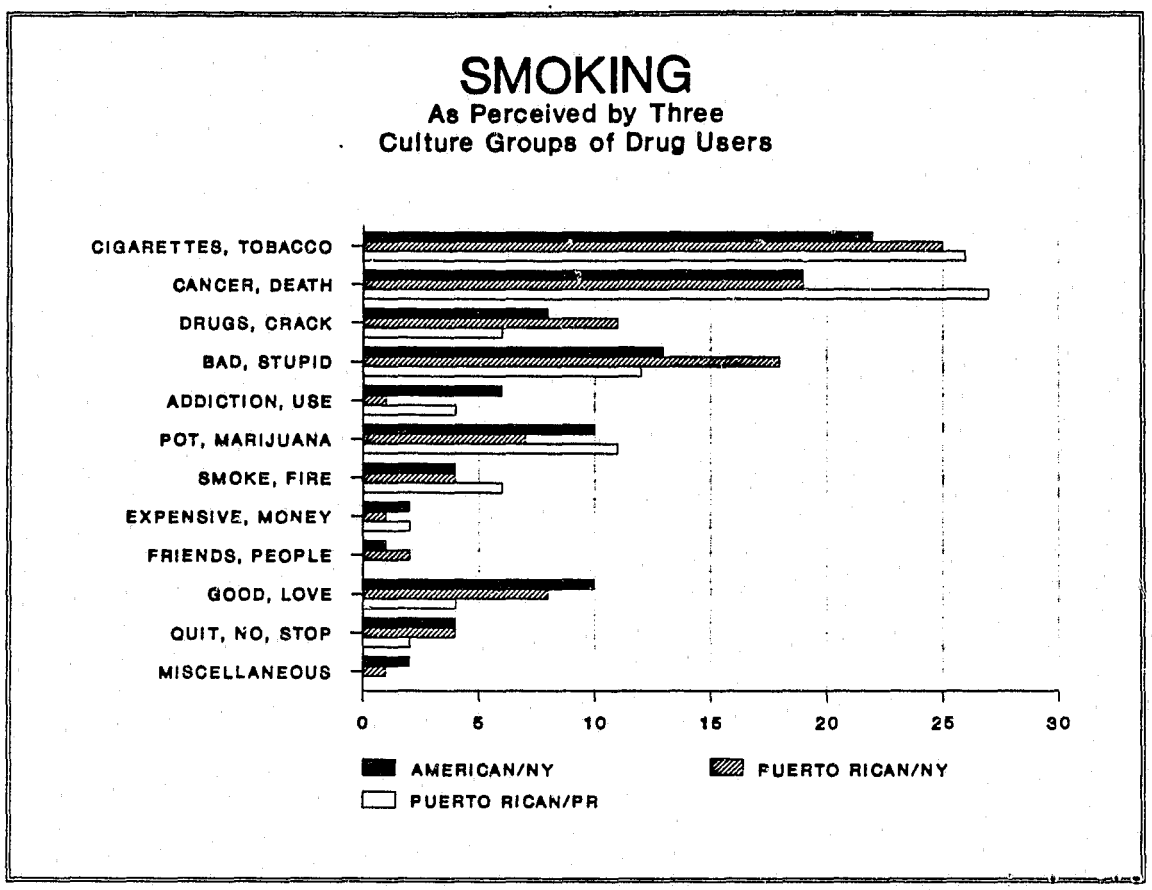
Although, to most people smoking means the smoking of tobacco products, to **drug users**, smoking also refers substantially to the use of *drugs*, i.e. smoking *crack* or *marijuana*. While these differences emerge from the results of the research comparing **drug users** and

non-users, expectations, in line with common sense, again result in less predictable cultural trends. The attention given by **user groups** to hard drugs like *cocaine* and to drugs like *marijuana*, reflects on the actual involvement of each group with various types of drugs.

Greater awareness of serious consequences goes hand in hand with increasingly critical, negative attributes towards smoking. In this respect, **Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico** show the strongest negative attitudes, followed by the **Puerto Rican non-users in New York**, who assume an intermediary position relative to the **American non-users** who were more moderate.

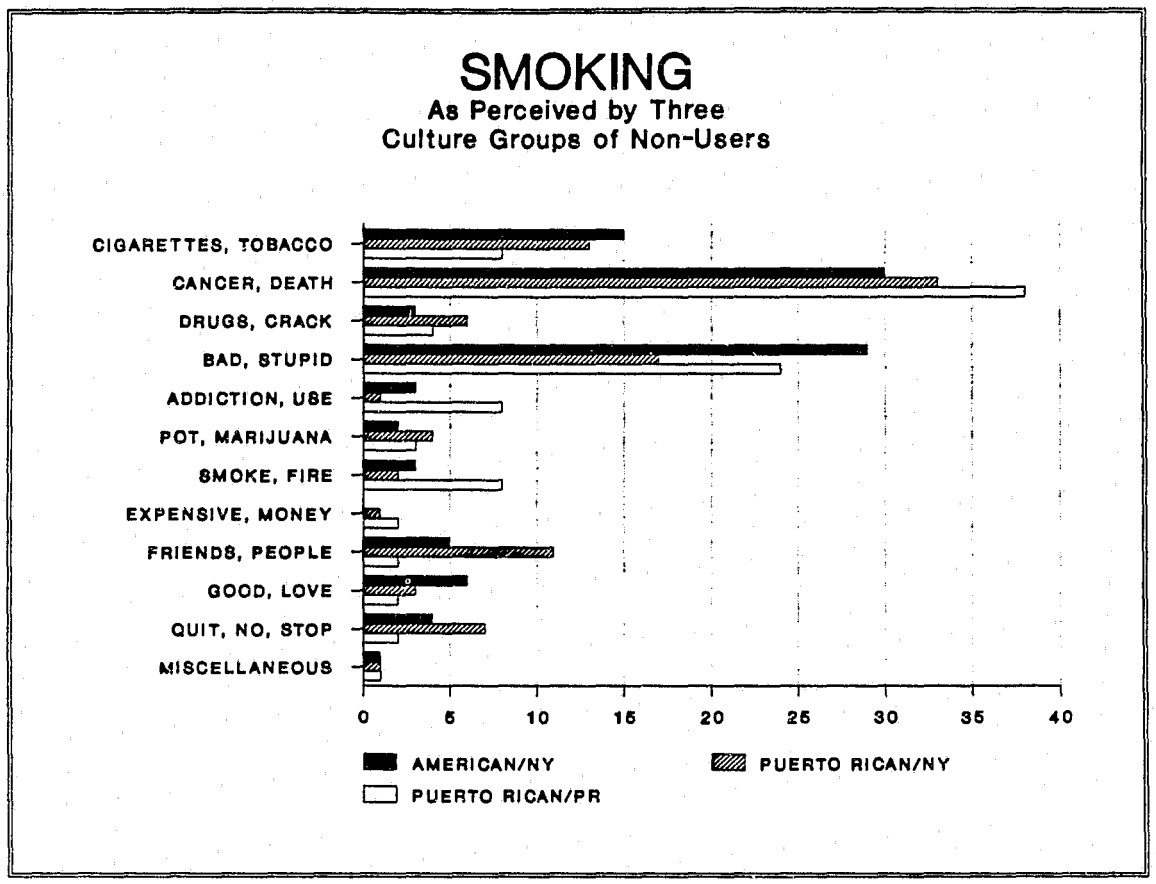
The pleasurable dimensions of smoking receive the most attention from **American drug users**, while **Puerto Rican drug users in Puerto Rico** are the least explicitly aware of them. Again, in this respect the **Puerto Rican non-users in New York** assume an intermediary position. At the same time, the human-social dimensions of smoking and the involvement of friends and family members were found to be the consideration most characteristic of **Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico.**

The findings on smoking support the trends that emerged based on the other stimulus themes examined in the context of the drug domain. In most of these comparisons, the **Puerto Ricans in New York** were found to take an intermediary position between the **Americans** and the **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico.** Furthermore, in most of these contexts the **New York Puerto Ricans** were found to be closer to the American environment than to the more traditional Puerto Rican environment on the island of Puerto Rico.



When considering the word smoking, all user groups think first of smoking *cigarettes.* Both New York based users think of smoking drugs, more specifically drugs such as *crack, cocaine* or *dust*; the Puerto Rico based users think more of smoking marijuana. The **American users** appear more preoccupied with addiction, but it is not clear whether they are thinking of drugs or cigarettes in this context.

Consistent with earlier findings on drugs, the **users in Puerto Rico** are most acutely aware of *harm, death* and *illness.* In particular, they are concerned with *cancer* and *lung damage* related to smoking. The **users in New York** are somewhat more ambivalent towards smoking. They are critical of smoking, referring to it in such negative terms as *bad* and *stupid,* while at the same time maintaining a stronger attitude that smoking is *fun* and a source of *enjoyment.* Both New York groups express interest in quitting or stopping smoking.



The **American non-users** display the highest aversion to smoking, thinking of it as *bad, stupid* and *disgusting.* Both **Puerto Rican non-users** are also extremely critical. All non-user groups are very aware of health problems attributed to smoking such as *lung damage, cancer* and *death.* It appears that the **non-users** have *cigarettes* predominantly in mind when thinking of smoking, although some drugs are mentioned, namely *pot* and *crack.*

The **non-users in Puerto Rico** show the most awareness of the addictive qualities of smoking. While the **New York Puerto Rican non-users** are the least interested in addiction, they are the most concerned with actually quitting or stopping. **American non-users** have the most positive image of smoking of all the non-users, thinking of it as *good* and *fun.* The **Puerto Rican non-users in New York** identify smoking most with individuals: *friends, people,* etc.

SUMMARY: Drug Domain

The themes studied in representation of this domain include Drugs, Marijuana, Alcohol and Smoking. Since our primary interest is not in isolated perceptions and evaluations but in general trends, characterizing and differentiating **drug users** and **non-users** as well as three cultural populations: **Americans in New York, Puerto Ricans in New York** and **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico.** Along the objectives of our research, we are particularly interested in gaining insights into how drug use and cultural background affect peoples' subjective views and attitudes along variables related to drug use.

Our analysis begins with **user/non-user** comparisons, where we do have some assumptions based on logical expectations. The empirical findings have supported our expectations and, in the context of all four themes analyzed, the results show a high level of consistency. For example, **drug users** pay less attention to harmful and fatal consequences; they show more interest in the *fun, entertainment* and *pleasure* associated with drugs. In contrast, those who do not use drugs were found to be more aware of the negative and harmful consequences of drug use. They were more critical of all four substances studied and showed stronger trends in categorically rejecting them.

In the field of cultural differences, it is naturally more difficult to articulate assumptions on logical grounds. Nonetheless, the results of our comparisons of **Americans** and **Puerto Ricans in New York** and **Puerto Rican samples from Puerto Rico** have produced similarly consistent trends, showing essentially the same patterns across all four substances analyzed.

Whether in the context of marijuana, alcohol, drugs or smoking, the results indicate that the **Americans**, across the board, have a much higher level of familiarity with these substances, their brands and variations, including slang, paraphernalia, details of use and consumption. In the American culture these illicit and harmful substances appear essentially as consumer items. While some segments of society use them and others do not, both **users** and **non-users** show a high level of familiarity with them just as in the case of most other highly publicized consumer items.

In the Puerto Rican culture, the status of these substances are rather different. People are less familiar with them; even the **users** have only a limited vocabulary to describe details, label paraphernalia, or convey sensations related to their use. Rather than treating marijuana or alcohol as consumer items, the Puerto Rican culture views these substances with perceptions and evaluations that, in all instances, stress more the adverse physiological and psychological effects ranging from mild forms of impairment to death.

In the traditional Puerto Rican culture, these substances are proscribed and, in a psychological sense, stigmatized through a system of collective views. They are seen as bad substances, leading to such harmful habits as addiction and vice. Curiously enough, these perceptions and attitudes hold true not only for **non-users**, but also in some contexts for **drug users**. As such results indicate, anti-drug or anti-alcohol attitudes do not automatically protect one from becoming a drug user. Nonetheless, this indication does not mean that such broadly held perceptions and evaluations would have no preventive function whatsoever.

It appears that **users** show limited concern with harm and more interest in fun and pleasure. They are characterized by more positive and ambivalent attitudes towards drugs. In contrast, people who do not use drugs show more awareness of the harmful effects of drugs and reject them more strongly and categorically. Yet, the comparison of the three main culture groups used in this research, **Americans** and **Puerto Ricans in New York** and **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico**, indicate that this apparently universal logic, shows some interesting local cultural variations. We have seen, for instance, that **American drug users** were indeed the most positive in their attitudes towards drugs, marijuana and alcohol. **Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico** have condemned drugs more categorically, staying more in conformity with the perspectives of their culture. Furthermore, we have observed that **Puerto Rican drug users from New York** have shown more negative and critical attitudes on drugs, and emphasize more their harmfulness than the **non-users** of the same populations. Since these trends emerged with considerable consistency, they provide empirical evidence that cultural factors interfere with what we may be inclined to assume represents a universal distinction between **drug users** and **non-users**. Further investigation is required to explain the reasons for such differences and other related questions which naturally arise from the present findings.

APPENDIX I

THE ASSOCIATIVE GROUP ANALYSIS (AGA) METHOD

DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSES, AND MAIN CATEGORIES OF INFERENCES

The Associative Group Analysis (AGA) is a method of in-depth analysis of perceptions and attitudes, of dominant psychological dispositions that affect people's thought and behavior. The main units of analysis are subjective images and meanings, the main elements of cognition, or systems of mental representation.

AGA is an unstructured, open-ended approach. Rather than asking direct questions, AGA works by reconstructing a group's psychological dispositions based on the distribution of hundreds of thousands of free associations to strategically selected stimulus themes. Through extensive computer-assisted analyses, AGA is used to map systems of mental representation and to identify behavioral dispositions evasive to the more direct and structured methods of assessment.

As the examples below illustrate, AGA offers in-depth insights not available from other sources. For instance, an analysis of how high school drug users and non-users vary in their views of marijuana can be used to trace the effects of perceived harm and risk as factors affecting drug use. As other examples demonstrate, AGA can be used to assess how the subjective culture of different social groups by reconstructing their priorities, measuring distances in views, or mapping their cognitive organization.

The AGA approach has its roots in two main lines of development. One is represented by Charles Osgood (Osgood, Suci, & Tannenbaum, 1957) and Harry Triandis (1964) who performed ground-breaking work in approaching subjective culture through the empirical study of subjective meaning. The work of Clyde Noble (1952) and James Deese (1962) is also relevant because it initiated a reorientation in the interpretation of free associations by recognizing the role of subjective meaning. A summary of the AGA method is offered in the monograph by Szalay and Deese (1978), as well as numerous articles in various journals of the social and behavioral sciences (see attached list of publications).

DATA COLLECTION, TEST ADMINISTRATION

The standard AGA testing conditions of group testing, written form of administration, and working with little time pressure help promote more spontaneous, meaning-mediated responses. Individual subjects remain anonymous (demographic data

are obtained using a brief questionnaire that carries the same code number as the subject's test slips); assurance of this helps to reduce the likelihood of bias in the form of acquiescence, considerations of social desirability, etc.; it opens up a variety of emotion-laden issues to objective inquiry.

The subjects are asked to write free verbal associations to each of the stimulus words presented on randomly sequenced cards. They receive the following instructions:

> This experiment is part of a study in verbal behavior, and this particular task involves word associations. They are group experiments, and your responses will not be evaluated individually but collectively for your group. Your responses are completely anonymous, and you are free to give your associations concerning any subject. There are no bad or wrong answers, so do not select your responses but put them down spontaneously in the order that they occur to you.
>
> The task is easy and simple. You will find a word printed on each slip of paper. Reading this stimulus word will make you think of other associated words (objects, ideas, issues, etc.). You are asked to write as many separate responses as you can think of in the time allotted. Try to think of one-word responses and avoid long phrases or sentences.
>
> It is important that in giving your responses you always take the given stimulus word into consideration. For example, if the stimulus word was *table* and your answer was *writing*, in giving the subsequent responses you must refer back to *table* and avoid "chain" responses (i.e., *writing, pen, ink, blue, ocean, sail...*).
>
> Please work without hurrying, but do your best to give us as many answers as possible. One minute will be given for each word. At the end of each minute I will ask you to go on to the next word. Do not work longer than one minute on any word and do not read ahead or return to others later.

DATA ORGANIZATION: SCORING RESPONSES, COMPILING GROUP RESPONSE LISTS

A logical assumption is that earlier responses are more meaningful than later ones, that the first response has more salience to the subject than the last. This assumption is supported by empirical evidence. The stability of responses obtained at different rank places was studied by comparing the responses obtained from the same group in two separate sessions one month apart (Szalay and Brent, 1967). The responses obtained at higher rank places in the first test showed higher stability in the second test than did the responses first obtained at lower rank places. The coefficients of stability obtained in the comparative study provide the weights for the various rank places. The weights, beginning with the first response, are 6, 5, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1. Participants generally give six to eight different associations to each word.

The cards are organized by stimulus words, and the individual responses from all the subjects are tallied into group response lists (see Figure 1). Certain responses (e.g., *drug* to **MARIJUANA**) will occur to many members of the group; other responses may be given by only one or two members. In order to focus on the shared meaning for a particular group, the responses given by only one person are excluded from analysis. Dropping the idiosyncratic responses helps us to concentrate on the more stable, shared responses and simplifies the data processing and analysis.

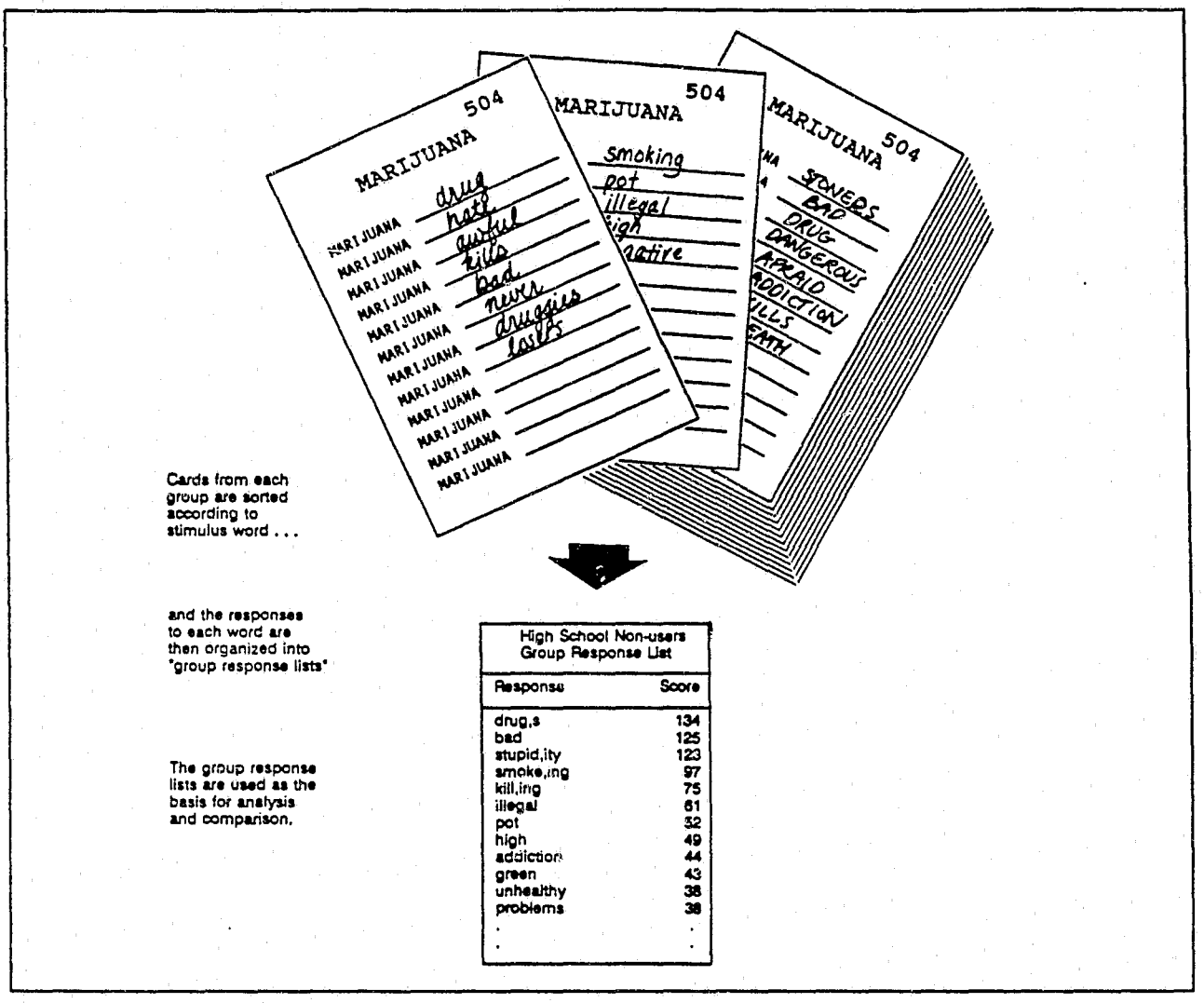


Figure 1. Formation of Group Response Lists

If we look at associations produced by members of our own social group, they appear to be just plain common sense. We tend to feel that everybody would produce similar responses and that the responses do not tell us anything new. This impression is probably the major reason that the potential information value of associative response distribution has not been clearly recognized in the past. The systematic exploitation of assoications as an important information source is the central objective of the AGA method.

Based on the distributions of hundreds of spontaneous responses, the group response lists offer the main mosaic pieces of the respondent's subjective perceptions and evaluations. Each response has a score value. These values reveal how salient a particular idea or attribute is as a mosaic element of the group's perception of the stimulus word. A comparison of group response lists suggests some characteristic differences in the high school drug users and non-users views.

Table 1

MARIJUANA

15 Top-Ranking Responses by High School Drug Users and Non-Users

USERS		NON-USERS	
Response	Score	Response	Score
high	141	drug,s	134
smoke,ing	140	bad	125
pot	125	stupid,ity	123
joint,s	86	smoke,ing	97
drug,s	81	kill,ing	75
fun	76	illegal	61
bong,s	59	pot	52
green	58	high	49
weed,s	56	addiction	44
illegal	40	green	43
friend,s	36	unhealthy	38
stone,d	36	problem,s	38
grass	34	danger,ous	37
bowl,s	32	never	31
laugh,ter	32	plant,s	31

A comparison of drug users' and non-users' responses to the stimulus **MARIJUANA**, for instance, shows that most of the non-users' high ranking responses (e.g., *bad, stupid, killing, addiction*) do not even appear on the list of most frequent responses for the drug users (see Table 1). Similarly, most of the high ranking responses by the user group do not occur to the non-users (e.g., *joint, bong, stoned, fun, friends, laughter).* These lists contain numerous responses which have high scores or salience for one culture group and low or no salience at all for the other group. A quick glance at the most frequent responses readily reveals that they are not accidental, but deeply rooted in the contemporary experiences of the respective groups.

The lengthy response lists provide an exhaustive inventory of the mosaic elements which make up each group's image of a particular theme. Each group response list represents a rich information source reflecting the group's characteristic understanding of the stimulus word, including perceptual and affective details which are frequently unverbalizable and below their level of awareness. Actually, a systematic examination of such response lists has shown that every response contains a piece of valid information about the group's characteristic understanding and evaluation of the stimulus word. Responses with a sizable score value (10 to 15) are rarely accidental. Using conservative estimates, score differences of 18 can be considered significant at the .05 level, score differences of 24 at the .01 level. The wealth of information provided by the group response list is impressive, since even small score differences can have significant implications for communication and behavior (Szalay, Lysne, & Bryson, 1972).

COMPARABILITY OF RESPONSE LISTS

The treatment of the responses is consistent with the conceptualization of subjective meaning as a composite of several main perceptual and evaluative components. It reflects enterprise to reconstruct this composite meaning through a reproduction of its main components by their context, and in their actual salience. In the framework of our analysis, the subjective salience of specific perceptual and evaluative elements is inferred from the response scores. The more people give a particular response like *harmful*, the greater is the salience of this mosaic element, for instance, in the subjective meaning of **MARIJUANA**. In our effort to achieve a faithful proportionate reconstruction of the group's subjective meaning we rely on all of the shared responses given by the members of a group to a particular issue or theme. The salience of each mosaic element revealed by a particular shared response is revealed by the response score which is a function of how many people gave this response and with what subjective weight. Along this rationale of proportionate representation the relative salience of a specific response or of a particular response cluster is not only a function of the absolute score value but depends also on the relationship of the responses to the total score accumulated by all shared responses given to that particular stimulus theme. The same score value shows less salience in the context of a group which produces many responses, than in the context of another group which produces fewer responses.

In the following treatment of the data the requirements following from this principle of proportionate representation are consistently maintained. It is particularly important to keep this distinction in mind to understand certain basic differences between the AGA and the survey results. In the case of surveys, the number of those who took a favorable stand and those who chose a negative position on a particular question represent absolute numbers reflecting positive vs. negative choices. In comparison, the response scores used by AGA convey relative salience. To maintain consistency with this rationale of relative salience in the processing of the AGA data, as necessary, various types of score adjustments are made to maintain comparability. For example, an analysis of responses to forty stimulus themes by elementary, junior high, and high school students revealed that the younger samples consistently gave fewer responses. These differences may have been largely due to the students' level of vocabulary or level of concentration. To account for this discrepancy, unrelated to the subjective meanings, adjustment scores were calculated and applied to make the scores comparable. To maintain comparability, samples of 100 respondents are generally used. In a few instances where we have to compare smaller groups, like 75 adults with 100 students, we adjust the scores to maintain direct comparability.

MAIN CATEGORIES OF INFERENCES, THEIR RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

For the identification of various psychocultural characteristics, several analytical procedures have been developed, relying on the group response lists as the main data base.

GROUP PERCEPTIONS, IMAGES, AND MEANINGS

The group response lists contain a rich variety of responses, each reflecting a different mosaic element of the total psychological meaning. Grouping responses with similar content together helps to identify the main components of meaning and their characteristic salience. This content analysis is performed by two or more independent analysts. Each analyst receives a list of all responses to a particular stimulus word. They choose eight to sixteen categories which they feel subsume all the responses in meaningful groupings relevant to the stimulus word, and then assign the responses to these categories. The categories may be of low or high generality, concrete or abstract; but they should be simple and at the same level of generality. It is important to chose clearly different, well-delimited categories that do not overlap. It is necessary to choose between alternative possible categories: some will fit into the total system of categories better than others; some will communicate better than others. Responses that do not seem to fit into any of the categories are put into a miscellaneous category.

Responses that may be assigned with equal justification to two or more categories are recorded for further discussion. The coders then meet with a senior researcher to discuss their agreements and disagreements. Where there are discrepant categories, three solutions are possible: new alternative categories, category combinations at a higher level of abstraction, or complementary categories. The final categories are selected to highlight the most characteristic aspects of the groups' responses to the stimulus word. This method maintains comparability of results in the analysis of the responses from the different cultural population samples. Once the categorization is finalized, a final check is required to make sure that all the responses are included and that they have their proper response scores.

Each category is described by a score and by a label to indicate its content. The category score is the sum of the scores of each subsumed response and expresses the importance of the category for a particular group. If a category yields a high score for a group, it may be said that the category constitutes an important meaning component of that theme for that group. The categories and category scores present a logical set of data from which the central meaning of the stimulus word may be deduced, either directly or through advisors or background literature on the culture.

Using this procedure to analyze the stimulus theme **MARIJUANA**, for example, we find that the non-users' negative references reflect strong disapproval and criticism of marijuana, as well as recognition of the harmful social and health consequences. See Figure 2 for examples of selected clusters) These categories barely even occur to the user group. On the other hand, the users' extensive references to different methods of use and types of paraphernalia reflect direct personal experience, while the non-users show only modest familiarity with these aspects. The cluster of positive evaluations reveals that this component is an important part of the users' image of marijuana, but not of the non-users'.

The scores the various components accumulated in this process reflect the subjective salience of each component for the cultural groups compared.

Figure 2

MARIJUANA

Selected Main Clusters of Responses

Main Components and Responses	USER	NON
SMOKING, JOINT	373	126
smoke,ing	140	97
joint,s	86	23
toke,ing	9	-
reefer	4	-
bong,s	59	-
pipe,s	29	-
bowl,s	32	-
taste,ing	6	-
paper,s	-	6
light	8	-
FUN, GOOD	196	17
fun	76	17
laugh,ter	32	-
good,ness	27	-
happy,ness	6	-
enjoy,ment	9	-
great,est	15	-
wild	5	-
help,ing,ed	13	-
like	13	-

Main Components and Responses	USER	NON
BAD, STUPID	96	498
bad	30	125
stupid,ity	20	123
dumb	-	18
never	-	31
waste,ful	-	12
not good	-	9
loser,s	-	11
sad,ness	-	11
gross	-	30
scare,d	7	14
crazy	11	6
hate,ful	7	22
useless,ness	-	18
awful	-	10
suck,s	-	24
trouble	5	9
wrong	6	6
terrible	-	14
lame	10	-
don't need	-	5

Main Components and Responses	USER	NON
ADDICTION,HARMFUL,DEATH	42	381
addiction	-	44
harm,ful	7	22
danger,ous	19	37
unhealthy	-	38
dead,ly	7	30
death	-	15
kill,ing	4	75
sick,ness	5	-
damage,ing	-	10
hurt,ing	-	10
problem,s	-	38
brain cells	-	6
pain,ful	-	5
ruin,ed	-	9
cancer	-	19
kills brain	-	14
die,dying	-	9

In the case of the responses to marijuana the analysts used thirteen categories to identify the salient components of the groups' contemporary meanings of marijuana (see Table 2). Because there is usually a difference between the two groups in their level of responding, the category scores are converted to percentages of the respective total scores in order to make them directly comparable. The main content categories obtained by this analysis describe the total subjective meaning of the theme in terms of the main components characteristic of each group's understanding.

Further examination of this table reveals additional perceptual and motivational trends. For example, the users express considerable awareness of the psychoactive effects of marijuana use such as high, stoned, relaxation, hunger, etc. They also demonstrate knowledge of the terminology used in buying and selling drugs. In contrast to the users who show almost no concern with the harmful effects of smoking marijuana, the non-users are extremely concerned that marijuana can lead to brain damage or even death. The non-users are more aware of the illegality of marijuana and the legal consequences that can result from its use. They non-users place slightly more emphasis on the use of marijuana among friends at social gatherings such as parties and concerts.

Table 2

MARIJUANA

Content Analysis Revealing Main Components of Perceptions and Evaluations

Main Components	Percentage of Total Score	
POT,PLANT	21	11
SMOKING, JOINT	21	7
EFFECTS: HIGH, STONED	16	6
FUN, GOOD	11	1
PARTY, CONCERT	1	3
ADDICTION,HARMFUL,DEATH	2	21
BAD, STUPID	5	28
SMELL, STINK	1	4
ILLEGAL, POLICE	3	5
DRUGS, ALCOHOL	7	7
MONEY, SELLING	5	2
FRIENDS, DRUGGIES	3	3
MISCELLANEOUS	3	1
Total Scores	1753	1794

The reliability of the content analytic method was tested by comparing the performance of five judges working independently from each other. The interjudge reliability measured by product-moment correlation across 76 categories was .7. The validity of such inferences on particular single meaning components cannot be directly assessed because simple criterion measures are not available. There are, however, findings which show, for instance, that the salience of these meaning components provides valid predictions on the meaningfulness of messages in intercultural communications. Communication material that capitalized on salient components of cultural meanings was judged by members of this culture as relatively more meaningful than comparable communication material produced by cultural experts (Szalay et al, 1972).

Another way to present the results of content analysis is the semantograph (see Figure 3). It shows the main categories of group meaning by using radially arranged bar graphs. The solid dark bars represent the main components of high school non-user interpretations and the outlined bars show the main components of high school drug users' interpretations. Where the bars are similar in length, substantial agreement exists between the groups' responses. The bars are arranged so that those on the left of the semantograph show meaning components especially strong (salient) for the user group and those on the right show meaning components especially strong for the non-user group. This presentation is designed to help the reader to recognize components on which his own group and the other culture group are in agreement or disagreement.

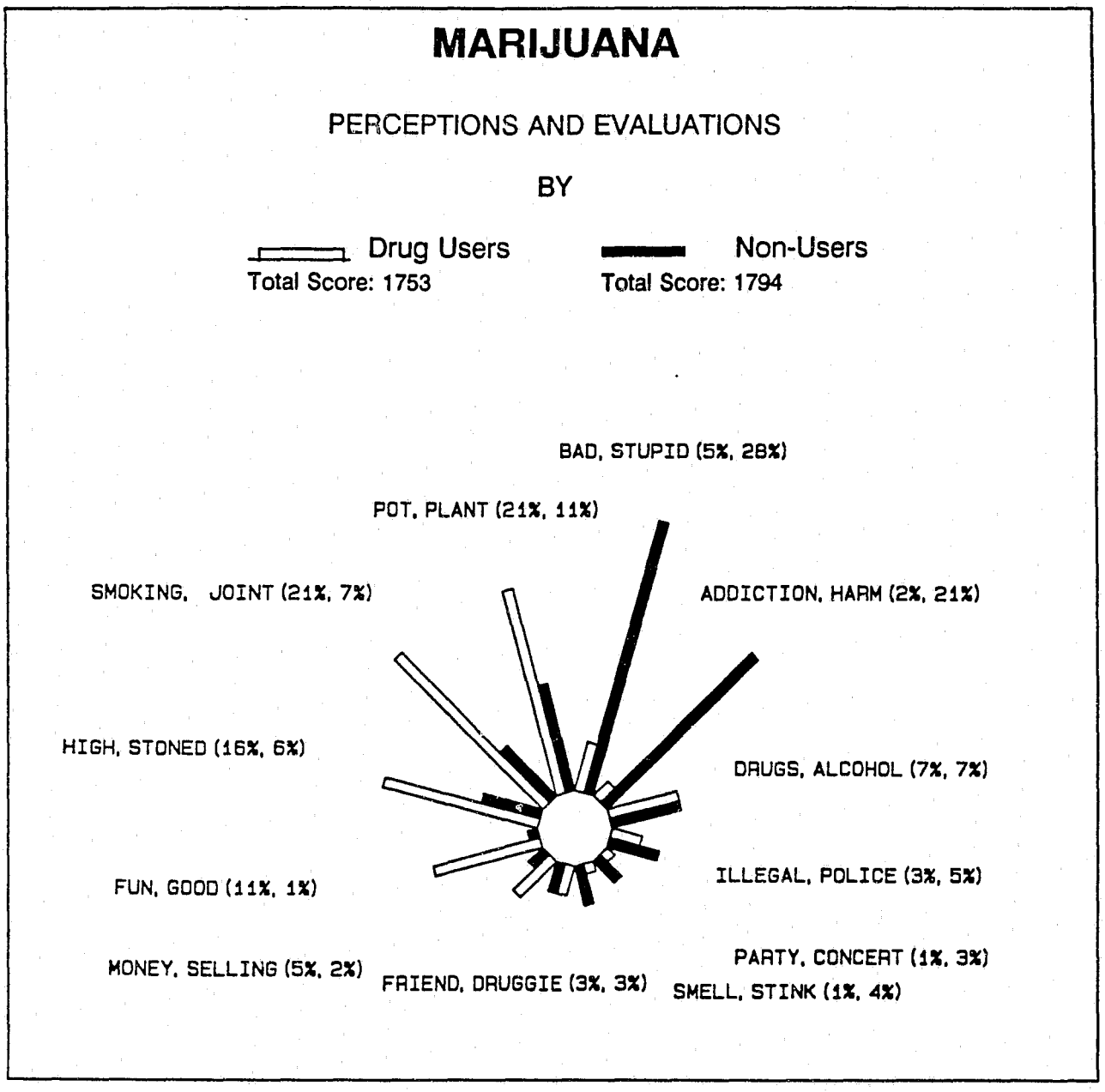


Figure 3. Perceptions and Evaluations of MARIJUANA Presented in Semantograph Form

The analysis of several related concepts within a particular domain (e.g., marijuana, drugs, and alcohol) informs on dominant trends of perceptions and evaluations that set drug users and non-users clearly apart. The data reflect general trends of perceptions and motivations that reveal psychological factors and dispositions related to substance abuse. The consistency of such trends indicates that the differences observed are not confined to specific isolated images but reflect broader trends characteristic of the frame of reference and cognitive organization of the groups compared. Further analyses can inform on perceptual trends across several domains (i.e., self, family, social values) and reveal important parameters of peoples systems of mental representations.

SUBJECTIVE PRIORITIES OR IMPORTANCE

THE DOMINANCE SCORE

The psychological priorities characteristic of a particular group can be inferred from dominance scores. How important or meaningful a certain subject, theme, idea, or issue is to a particular group can be inferred from the number of responses they give to it as a stimulus word. The dominance score, simply the sum of the scores of all responses elicited by a particular theme or domain, is used to measure subjective importance. It is a modified version of Noble's (1952) "meaningfulness" measure.* Different social or cultural groups can be compared by looking at their dominance scores on the same concepts. Dominance scores reveal the subjective importance not only for single issues but also for larger domains, as shown in Table 4 below.

The following table compare on the relative importance three student groups (high school, junior high, and elementary school) assigned to selected themes representing four domains. The results indicates that the meaningfulness of certain themes grows with age (see Work and Goals domains) while other themes show little change in meaningfulness with increased age (see Family domain). While the subjective importance of school and teacher remain relatively constant, the meaningfulness of authority and discipline in particular grow considerably with age.

Table 4
Dominance Scores of High School, Junior High, and Elementary Students

Domain and Theme	High School	Junior High	Elementary	Domain and Theme	High School	Junior High	Elementary
WORK				FAMILY			
work	1656	1681	1419	family	1878	1609	2054
money	1850	1837	1577	mother	1652	1262	1610
help	1461	1489	1010	father	1502	1580	1536
responsibility	1592	1425	894	respect	1505	1491	1309
mean	1640	1608	1225	mean	1634	1695	1627
GOALS				SCHOOL			
goals	1585	1362	1021	school	1912	2042	1822
happiness	1580	1528	1315	teacher	1669	1644	1693
health	1658	1569	1132	authority	1490	1451	1277
values	1525	1386	1073	discipline	1461	1310	948
mean	1587	1461	1135	mean	1633	1612	1435

The group-based dominance scores have been found to be highly culture- specific (Szalay, Moon, Lysne, and Bryson, 1971a) and have a reliability of .93 calculated from a test-retest comparison of 40 themes. More information on the dominance scores can be found in Communication Lexicon on Three South Korean Audiences (Szalay, Moon, and Bryson, 1971b).

*Noble (1952) first demonstrated that the number of associations given by a person in a continued association task of one minute provides a measure of "meaningfulness" that is highly correlated with the person's familiarity with the word and its meaning.

OVERALL SIMILARITY IN PERCEPTIONS

THE SIMILARITY COEFFICIENT AND INTRAGROUP HOMOGENEITY MEASURE

Without considering the actual nature of differences one may ask generally to what extent do two groups differ in their understanding of a particular theme. Free verbal associations offer an empirical answer to this question based on the principle that the closer the agreement between the associations of two groups on a particular theme, the more similar their meanings are. To measure the extent to which two groups agree in their perception and understanding of a particular theme, idea, or issue, the coefficient of similarity is used.

Similarity in subjective meaning is inferred from the similarity of response distributions measured by Pearson's product-moment correlation. Close similarity (high coefficient) means that the high frequency responses produced by one group are also high frequency responses for the other group; similarly, the low frequency responses produced by one group will generally be the same as those produced by the other group. The scores for the same responses from two groups represent the pairs of observations (x, y) used in this calculation. N represents the number of pairs of observations, that is, the number of word responses used in the calculation of a particular coefficient. The coefficients provide a global measure of the level of similarities and differences without elaborating on the semantic components on which they are based.

In the example below, correlations from selected domains are presented based on high school, junior high, and elementary school comparisons (see Table 5). In all instances, the least similarity is shown between high school and elementary students while the closest similarity is between high school and junior high students. The junior high-elementary comparison shows slightly less similarity than the junior high-high school comparison, reflecting the intermediary position of the junior high group. The least agreement is shown on concepts such as goals, responsibility, and discipline, themes that also varied considerably in meaningfulness or dominance. And although dominance scores in the family domain were comparable, there appear to be sizable differences in the groups' perceptions, particularly between the elementary and high school students. These findings underscore the differences between the age groups and reflect changes in meaning over time.

Table 5
Intergroup Similarity Between High School, Jr. High, and Elementary Students

Domain and Theme	H.S. & Jr.High	Jr.High & Elem.	H.S. & Elem.	Domain and Theme	H.S. & Jr.High	Jr.High & Elem.	H.S. & Elem.
WORK	*r*	*r*	*r*	FAMILY	*r*	*r*	*r*
work	.92	.86	.75	family	.85	.89	.67
money	.72	.54	.43	mother	.85	.78	.52
help	.84	.75	.63	father	.73	.78	.46
responsibility	.78	.64	.40	respect	.86	.81	.63
mean	.83	.72	.57	mean	.83	.82	.58
GOALS				SCHOOL			
goals	.67	.35	.11	school	.86	.75	.64
happiness	.94	.74	.69	teacher	.74	.69	.53
health	.85	.82	.75	authority	.90	.84	.74
values	.66	.76	.40	discipline	.63	.56	.23
mean	.82	.70	.53	mean	.80	.72	.56

The reliability of the coefficient of similarity measure was tested by comparing two groups obtained by splitting a larger group randomly into two halves; the coefficients produced on a sample of themes were then averaged. In a comparison of two split-half groups on 26 themes, a correlation of .73 was obtained. An earlier comparison resulted in an r of .82, calculated over 40 themes. The coefficient depends a great deal on the particular theme under consideration. Themes that are specific and concrete produce steep response distributions characterized by a few widely shared responses, or meaning elements. The theme **family**, for example, is specific and concrete, and for everybody if means to a certain extent father and mother. The themes **concern** and **anxiety** are less definite, and instead of everybody agreeing on a few particularly salient responses, people produce a broad diversity of responses. In this situation, low correlation does not necessarily indicate low reliability of the measure but may be a consequence of the indeterminate nature of the theme. In such a situation the stability of the measure may better estimated by considering how stable a coefficient is within particular themes rather than across all themes. To assess this stability, the coefficients obtained on the same themes for the two split-half groups were correlated over the 26 themes and produced an r of .89.

Certain Limitations of This Measure. Calculation of the similarity coefficient requires literal agreement; it does not take into account semantically closely related responses such as home and homey or synonyms such as house and home. Consequently, this measure may underestimate the actual level of similarity. These biases are likely to increase the more the groups differ in their vocabularies. One could argue naturally that differences in vocabularies are not accidental and they themselves are likely to reflect on psychocultural distance. Nonetheless, as some of these differences in the words used do not correspond to similar differences in perceptions, they are likely to give a somewhat inflated estimate of the actual perceptual differences. These biases are usually not significant and they are in general randomly distributed; in other words, the bias is likely to be the same regardless of the words used. This should not interfere with the utility of the coefficient to provide a valid estimate of the relative level of semantic differences.

In other words, the coefficient of similarity cannot overestimate similarity but it may overestimate the degree of differences in the perceptions of two groups. This problem can be offset through the use of one of the other analytic techniques developed with the AGA method. Once the similarity coefficient has been used to identify themes where the greatest differences are, it is desirable to take a closer look by categorizing the semantically related responses into clusters. In the content analysis the total score of the response cluster (synonyms, partial synonyms), rather than the individual response scores, represents the main source of information by revealing the salience of the main components of perception and evaluation. Thus, for instance, the nature and intensity of emotional ties projected into people's relationships by a particular group emerges from the total score accumulated by such responses as *love*, *affection*, and *friendship*. In this analysis the scores of single responses (e.g., synonyms) are inconsequential. The differences between groups may then be identified by a comparison of the scores showing the salience of the main attitudinal and perceptual components.

While the similarity coefficient is useful in measuring overall similarity or distance, the content analysis may be used to identify more specific dispositions such as the users' tendency to be more self-oriented and negative in their self-image compared to the non-users who are more positive and stress characteristics of love, caring, and trust.

Intragroup Homogeneity. A comparison of split-half groups shows how much agreement exists within a particular group on a particular stimulus theme. This intragroup agreement is affected by several factors.

One factor influencing the value of the coefficient is the size of the group. Based on 32 themes in the domains of family and health, mean coefficients were calculated using sample sizes of 13, 26, 52, 78, 104, and 156. They showed a distinct increase with the size of the groups compared. The rate of the increase is fast if we increase the size of small samples. For instance, an increase in sample size from 13 to 26 produced an increase of 27 points in the coefficient, while an increase from 52 to 104 produced an increase of only 9 points. Thus, there is a distinct decline in the growth rate in the case of large samples, and the coefficients come close to their plateau with a sample size of 200. Correlations do not generally increase just because the base of their calculation is extended. An explanation is likely to be found in the nature of mechanics of the calculation; the relatively large number of 0 scores obtained with a small sample decreases the correlation value.

Other important factors influencing the homogeneity coefficient relate to the nature and characteristics of individual themes under consideration. The variations are apparently explicable by the fact that some themes and domains are more concrete, definite, tangible (e.g., car, money), while others are more indeterminate, unobservable, abstract (equality, expectation).

These variations may be illustrated by calculating coefficients of homogeneity on 16 themes in the family domain (family, mother, father, home, etc.) using three different sample sizes: 13, 52, and 156. In contrast to the wide range of variation (-.12 to .70) observed at the level of the smallest sample, in the case of the largest sample the range was narrower (.72 to .96). Furthermore, the mean coefficient based on a sample size of 156 was .90, in strong contrast to the mean of .35 obtained with a sample size of 13. As a tentative explanation the phenomenon of "cultural sharing" (D'Andrade, 1972) seems appropriate. It follows from the rationale of this sharing phenomenon that larger groups, which provide a broader basis for observations, can be more completely described than smaller ones. These data underscore the importance of working with a sample size of at least 50.

ATTITUDES AND EVALUATIONS

THE EVALUATIVE DOMINANCE INDEX (EDI) AND THE CONNOTATION SCORE

How people evaluate ideas and events---arms embargo, human rights, legalization of marijuana---can be assessed without asking them directly. Attitudinal inferences are derived from the distribution of associative responses with positive, negative, and neutral connotation. Based on empirical evidence that the evaluative content of associative responses is a valid indicator of the evaluative content of the stimulus word (Staats and Staats, 1959), a simple attitude index was developed to express the relative dominance of responses with positive or negative connotations (Szalay, Windle, & Lysne, 1970). First, the proportions of positive and negative categories are assessed by two independent judges who place the associative responses into positive, negative, and neutral groups. (In previous

experiments this grouping task was performed with an interjudge agreement of .93 measured by product-moment correlation across categories.) Next, using the total response score for each of the three groupings, an index of evaluative dominance is calculated by the following formula:

$$EDI = \frac{\text{scores of positive responses} - \text{scores of negative responses}}{\text{scores of all responses}} \times 100$$

Based on this formula, group indices are obtained on each stimulus for each group. The distance between groups in their evaluations is measured by comparing EDI scores using Pearson's r coefficient. A higher index implies more intense group evaluation, in either a positive or negative direction. The EDI measure is described in A Study of American and Korean Attitudes and Values Through Associative Group Analysis (Szalay, Lysne, and Brent, 1970).

A direct method of assessing attitudes can also be used. It involves asking the respondents to give a general evaluation of each stimulus word after performing the verbal association task. To express whether the words mean something positive, negative, or neutral, they use the following scale:

+ 3 - strongly positive, favorable connotation
+ 2 - quite positive, favorable connotation
+ 1 - slightly positive connotation
0 - neutral (neither positive nor negative conn.)
- 1 - slightly negative connotation
- 2 - quite negative connotation
- 3 - strongly negative connotation

A mean group attitude score is obtained for each stimulus word. The attitude scores showing the greatest difference between the users and non-user groups are presemted below (See Table 6). Distance in evaluations can also be measured by Pearson's r coefficient comparing two groups across stimulus words.

Table 6
AVERAGE CONNOTATION SCORES OF STIMULUS WORDS
WITH THE GREATEST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN USERS AND NON-USERS

Theme	Average Connontation Score Users	Non-Users	Diff.
Marijuana	0.045	-2.582	2.627
Drugs	-0.151	-2.408	2.257
Alcohol	0.698	-1.112	1.810
Smoking	-0.791	-2.214	1.423
School	0.267	1.082	0.815
Party	2.186	1.388	0.798
Me	1.267	2.051	0.784
Authority	-0.046	0.704	0.750
Mother	1.977	2.623	0.646
I am	1.081	1.725	0.644
Religion	0.733	1.337	0.604
Sex	2.314	1.735	0.579
Fear	-0.802	-1.367	0.565
Happiness	2.221	2.735	0.514
Discipline	0.384	0.878	0.494

RELATEDNESS OF THEMES, CONCEPTS

THE AFFINITY INDEX

Measures of meaning similarity have considerable potential to assess how particular groups organize and interrelate elements of their environment. The associative affinity index measure indicates which words are related by a group to which other words and to what extent. The degree of relationship among these elements of a group's subjective world view is an important dimension of their cognitive organization. It is defined as the shared associative meaning of stimulus words as measured by the number of associations produced in common to these words (Szalay & Brent, 1965). Similar concepts based on various theoretical positions are: overlap coefficient (Deese, 1962); verbal relatedness (Garskof and Houston, 1963); mutual frequency (Cofer, 1957); co-occurrence measure (Flavell & Flavell, 1959); and measure of stimulus equivalence (Bousfield, Whitmarsh, and Danick, 1958). These concepts, however, use single-word associative responses rather than continued associations. The associative affinity index, a modified relatedness measure similar to those reviewed by Marshall and Cofer (1963), was developed for use with continued associations.

The index of interword affinity (IIA) measure the relationship of one theme (A) to another (B) for a particular group based on the responses in common to the two themes. The formula for the affinity of them A to B is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{score for responses in common} + \text{score for direct elicitation } (A\text{------}>B)}{\text{total score A}} \times 1000 = \text{index of interword associative affinity } (A\text{------}>B)$$

Indexes on single word pairs provide empirical data on single relationships; index averages calculated on the affinity of one word with a set of words representing a particular domain have more generality. Indexes calculated between domains may be expected to gauge cognitive organization at an even higher level of generality by revealing how closely interrelated are such areas for a particular group.

The reliability of this index in split-half comparisons was in the range of .90 (Szalay and Windle, 1968). The validity of this measure was estimated in a comparative study based on correlations of this measure with other independent measures: similarity judgment .73; judgment of relationship .77; grouping task .84. (The calculations were based on 66 index pairs.) (Szalay and Bryson, 1972).

More information on the affinity measure can be obtained in Communication Lexicon on Three South Korean Audiences (Szalay et al, 1971b) and in "Psychological Meaning: Comparative Analyses and Theoretical Implications", Journal of Personality and Social Psychology (Szalay and Bryson, 1974).

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL SIMILARITY MEASURES

The measures described above were applied to the samples on a group-based level to gauge the organization of the system of subjective representations of the drug users and non-users. Corresponding measures were developed to be applied on an individual basis and inform along three main dimensions of cognitive organization: perceptions, dominance, and evaluations.

SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS, REPRESENTATIONS

The similarity of subjective views and perceptions of a particular theme for different groups is measured by comparing the distributions of their free associations, using Pearson's measure of product-moment correlation. For groups, the reliability of this measure based on split-half comparison over 40 themes was .82 (Szalay & Bryson, 1973). Perceptual similarity scores can also be computed for each individual with reference to the distributions of free associations characteristic of the groups being compared. For each stimulus word, responses which differentiated the groups (e.g., drug users and non-users) are identified, resulting in several hundred responses specific to the stimulus words which elicited the responses. Each such response is scored +1 if it was more characteristic of one group (e.g., non-users) or -1 if it was more characteristic of the other group (e.g., drug users). In this manner, individual perceptual similarity scores are calculated for all respondents. Discriminant function analysis of this variable correctly identified 88% of the respondents ($n=400$) in one study as frequent drug users or non-users (can. corr. = .7825, chi-square = 376.699, $p < .000$) and in another study 87% of the respondents as pre-treatment addicts or post-treatment addicts (can. corr. = .7491, chi-square = 327.32, $p < .000$).

SUBJECTIVE PRIORITIES, IMPORTANCE

In a person's subjective representation of the world some subjects, issues, and ideas play more important roles than others. Drugs may be dominant in the lives of drug users but not of non-users. The importance or dominance of a particular stimulus theme to a particular person or group is inferred from the number of responses offered in the association task. The "dominance" scores calculated both on an individual and group basis are analogous to Noble's (1952) widely tested measure of "meaningfulness." They have been used to measure differences between groups in their subjective priorities, as well as to trace changes in priorities over time. Individual dominance scores are computed as the number of responses given to each stimulus theme. Discriminant function analysis of this measure correctly identified 64% of the respondents in one study as frequent users or non-users (can. corr. = .3341, chi-square = 45.692, $p < .005$), and in another study 75% of the respondents as pre-treatment addicts or post-treatment addicts (can. corr. = .5569, chi-square = 140.364, $p < .000$). A "dominance similarity" score, calculated on the basis of discriminant function coefficients for the individual dominance scores, shows whether a person belongs more to a user or non-user group, or to a pre-treatment or post-treatment group.

SUBJECTIVE AFFECTS, EVALUATIONS

Perception of the environment is loaded with positive and negative evaluations and affects. Certain elements are seen as desirable and attractive and others as aversive and harmful. Evaluations and affect loading are terms closely synonymous with attitudes, the most widely researched subject area of psychology. As extensive attitude research has demonstrated, affects, positive vs. negative evaluations, are important psychological variables. One of the ways to reconstruct how a person or group evaluates a particular stimulus theme is to calculate the predominance of positive vs. negative responses to it.

Evaluative scores are calculated on an individual basis. The list of responses to all the stimulus words are reviewed by two judges. The two judges rate each response word in terms of its positive or negative affect (inter-judge correlation coefficient = .9494, $p < .001$). The ratings of the two judges are averaged and subsequently used to infer the evaluation of each stimulus theme by each subject. For each subject the evaluation of each stimulus theme is computed by averaging the judges' evaluation of the response words. Discriminant function analysis of this measure has correctly identified 69% of the respondents in one study as frequent drug users or non-users (can. corr. = .4582, chi-square = 90.945, $p < .000$) and in another study 77% of the respondents as pre-treatment addicts or post-treatment addicts (can. corr. = .6254, chi-square = 187.559, $p < .000$). An "evaluative similarity score," calculated on the basis of discriminant function coefficients for the individual evaluative scores, shows whether a person belongs to a user or non-user group, or to a pre-treatment or post-treatment group.

REFERENCES

Bousfield, W.A., Whitmarsh, G.A., & Danick, J.J. (1958). Partial response identities in verbal generalization. *Psychological Reports, 4*, 703-713.

Cofer, C.N. (1957). Associative commonality and ranked similarity of certain words from Haagen's list. *Psychological Reports, 3*, 603-606.

D'Andrade, R.G., Quinn, N., Nerlove, S.B., & Romney, A.K. Categories of disease in American-English and Mexican-Spanish. In A.K. Romney, R. Shepard, & S.B. Nerlove (Eds.), *Theory and applications in the behavioral sciences*. New York: Academic Press.

Deese, J. (1962). Form-class and the determinants of association. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior, 1*, 79-84.

Flavell, J.H. & Flavell, E.R. (1959). One determinant of judged semantic and associative connection between words. *Journal of Experimental Psychology, 63*, 159-165.

Garskof, B.E. & Houston, J.P. (1963). Measurement of verbal relatedness: An idiographic approach. *Psychological Review, 70*, 277-88.

Marshall, G.R. & Cofer, C.N. (1963). Associative indices as measures of word-relatedness: A summary and comparison of ten methods. *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior, 1*, 408-21.

Noble, C. (1952). An analysis of meaning. *Psychology Review, 54*, 421-440.

Osgood, C.E., Suci, G.J., & Tannenbaum, P.H. (1957). *The measurement of meaning.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

Staats, A.W. & Staats, C.K. (1959). Meaning and m: Correlated but separate. *Psychological Review, 66*, 136-44.

Szalay, L.B. & Brent, J. (1965). *Cultural meanings and values: A method of empirical assessment*. Washington, D. C.: The American University.

Szalay, L.B. & Brent (1967). The analysis of cultural meanings through free verbal associations. *Journal of Social Psychology, 72*, 161-187.

Szalay, L.B. & Bryson, J.A. (1972). *Measurement of meaning through verbal association and other empirical methods*. Kensington, Md.: American Institutes for Research.

Szalay, L.B. & Bryson, J.A. (1973). Measurement of psychocultural distance: A comparison of American blacks and whites. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 26*, 166-177.

Szalay, L.B. & Bryson, J.A. (1974). Psychological meaning: Comparative analyses and theoretical implications. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 30*, 860-870.

Szalay, L.B. & Deese, J. (1978). *Subjective meaning and culture: An assessment through word associations*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum/Wiley & Sons.

Szalay, L.B., Lysne, D.A., & Brent, J.E. (1970). *A study of American and Korean attitudes and values through Associative Group Analysis*. Kensington, Md.: Center for Research in Social Systems, American Institutes for Research.

Szalay, L.B., Lysne, D.A., & Bryson, J.A. (1972). Designing and testing cogent communication. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 3*, 247-258.

Szalay, L.B., Moon, W.T., & Bryson, J.A. (1971a). *A lexicon of selected U.S.-Korean Communication Themes*. Kensington, MD: American Institutes for Research, Center for Research in Social Systems.

Szalay, L.B., Moon, W.T., & Bryson, J.A. (1971b). *Communication lexicon on three South Korean audiences: Social, national, and motivational domains*. Kensington, Md.: American Institutes for Research.

Szalay, L.B. & Windle, C. (1968). Relative influence of linguistic versus cultural factors on free verbal associations. *Psychological Reports, 12*, 43-51.

Szalay, Windle, C., & Lysne, D.A. (1970). Attitude measurement by free verbal associations. *Journal of Social Psychology, 82*, 43-55.

Triandis, H.C. (1964). Cultural influences upon cognitive processes. In L. Berkowitz (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology, 1*. New York: Academic Press.

APPENDIX II

HISPANIC DIVERSITY AND CULTURE CHANGE

Understanding the Critical Parameters of Acculturation

Over the last twenty years, we have accumulated a broad, national database on Hispanic American groups. This database focuses on the perceptions, subjective meanings, and mental representations of these groups as they relate to the objectives of our sponsors: NIMH, NIDA, the Department of Education, the Office of Naval Equal Opportunity Programs of ONR, among others. The studies have been well received by professionals in mental health, education, multi-cultural training, language programs, and minority programs.

Our research on Hispanic and Anglo American psychocultural similarities and distances consists of a series of large-scale studies which present empirical information on fundamental trends and differences. The results underscore the need to pay increased attention to the level of acculturation of Hispanic groups. Our findings show striking and systematic differences in the level of acculturation reached by different Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Latin American immigrant samples.

Four independent studies were conducted to perform in-depth comparative analyses of Hispanic and Anglo American cultural samples. Each of the four studies involved samples of one hundred respondents of matching socio-demographic composition. The first study, sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health, compared five Hispanic American samples (Puerto Ricans in San Juan and Puerto Ricans in New York, Mexican Americans from El Paso, Mexican Americans from Los Angeles, and Cubans from Miami) with Anglo Americans (from New York and from Los Angeles). Each of these seven samples involved users of mental health service programs (25%) and their family members (75%) and equal numbers of males/females, young/old, lower/higher income people (see Szalay, Diaz-Royo, Miranda, Yudin, & Brena, 1983; and Szalay, Ruiz, Lopez, Trubyville, & Strohl, 1978). Another study sponsored by the Office of Naval Research, involved five Hispanic American male student samples, again from five regions of the United States (Puerto Ricans in New York, Mexican Americans from El Paso and Tempe, and Cubans from Miami) and an Anglo American student sample from New York and Washington, D.C. The student samples consisted of juniors and seniors from high schools in these different locations (see Szalay, Diaz-Royo, Brena, & Vilov 1984).

A third study involved one hundred students from universities in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and one hundred university students from Bogota, Colombia (see Szalay, Vasco, & Brena, 1982). The fourth comparative study involved the same Washington, D.C. based samples and a matching sample of Mexican university students from Mexico City (see Szalay and Diaz-Guerrero, 1985). The third and fourth studies were sponsored by the Division of International Education of the U.S. Department of Education. The samples included an equal number of male and female undergraduates chosen to represent a broad variety of major fields of study.

The results of these investigations show that the psycho-cultural distance measured between U.S. mainstream and certain accultured population samples (e.g., Mexican American) can be minimal. Simultaneously, the distance between Hispanic American regional samples (e.g. highly accultured Mexican Americans from San Antonio) and the

more traditional Puerto Ricans from San Juan can be rather dramatic (Szalay, Diaz Guerrero, 1985).

Similarly important is the finding that in several of the groups we studied, the shifting away from the native cultural views and values was faster than their adoption of the views and norms of the U.S. mainstream (Szalay, Diaz-Royo, Brena, and Vilov, 1984; Szalay, Diaz-Royo, Miranda, Yudin, and Brena, 1983; Szalay and Inn, in Press). These findings are important because they suggest the possibility that these groups may be relinquishing the native views and values which provide organization for behavior and capabilities to cope with new situations before they adopt a new cultural frame of reference. Consequently, there appears to be a time in the acculturation process when these groups exist without the coping capabilities offered by either their traditional culture or by inner-directed, autonomy-based U.S. mainstream culture.

The perceptions, subjective meanings, and mental representations of the Hispanic groups studied are relevant to education, mental health services, program management, training, and communication. One important finding associated with all of these studies regards the fact that the perceptions and psycho-cultural dispositions reported were associated with acculturation--the level of adaptation these cultural groups had reached in the United States. The unique cultural frames of reference associated with these groups were useful in accounting for behavioral and perceptual differences between groups. These data are summarized in various professional journals (Szalay and Bryson, 1973, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*; Szalay and Maday, 1983, *The American Anthropologist*; Szalay and Kelly, 1982, *The American Political Science Review*; Szalay and Diaz-Guerrero, 1985, *Cross-Cultural and National Studies in Social Psychology*).

Recognizing Hispanic Cultural Diversity

When confronted with the various problems of the Hispanic American community (e.g., high drop-out rate, high level of substance abuse, low utilization of treatment and mental health services, etc.), educators and service providers often point at the vague concept of "culture." The roots of these problems, however, go beyond observable differences in language, skin color, or surname; they stem from differences in views, values, and frames of reference. Yet, most attempts to address the situation ignore these hidden, but powerful psycho-cultural dispositions and are based, instead, on a simple contrast of Hispanic/Anglo American differences.

The homogeneity of the Hispanic population of the United States is frequently debated. As shown by the results of several of our comparative studies involving scores of independent regional Hispanic samples (e.g., Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans), the relationship of these populations to each other, and to the Anglo American "mainstream" cannot be explained by simply contrasting Hispanics and Anglos. The readily observable difference between the two languages (i.e., Spanish and English) leads many to assume that somehow the same duality exists between Hispanic and Anglo Americans. In-depth analyses of these populations show that this assumption is misplaced and that it obstructs various efforts to alleviate the social, educational, and economic problems facing the various Hispanic populations.

The tendency to view the relationship between Hispanic and Anglo Americans as a bipolar contrast is illustrated in Figure 1.

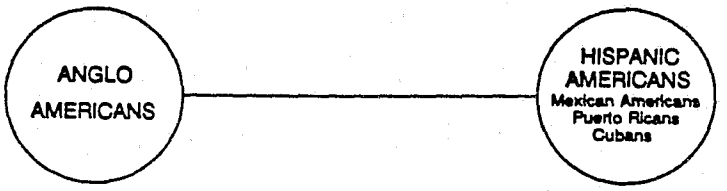


Figure 1. The Bi-Polar Model of Anglo and Hispanic American Inter-ethnic Relations

What emerged from our broadly based studies, however, is a clear and consistent picture of multi-polarity (See Figure 2).

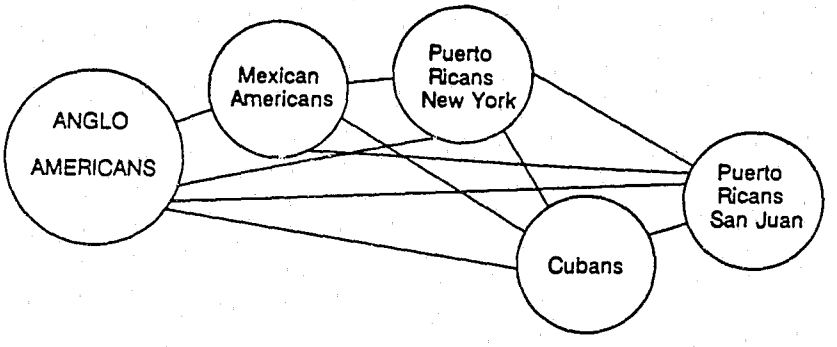


Figure 2. Psychocultural Distance Found Between Anglo and Hispanic Americans

These investigations, conducted over the last decade, indicate that there is an unsuspected diversity among the Hispanic peoples in the United States. The millions of Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, Cubans and other Hispanic or Latin Americans show an unexpected diversity among themselves and in their relationship to the American Mainstream. Figure 2 illustrates the point that Hispanics are not merely different from Anglo-Americans; rather, subgroups of Hispanics are different from each other at least as much as they differ from Anglo-Americans.

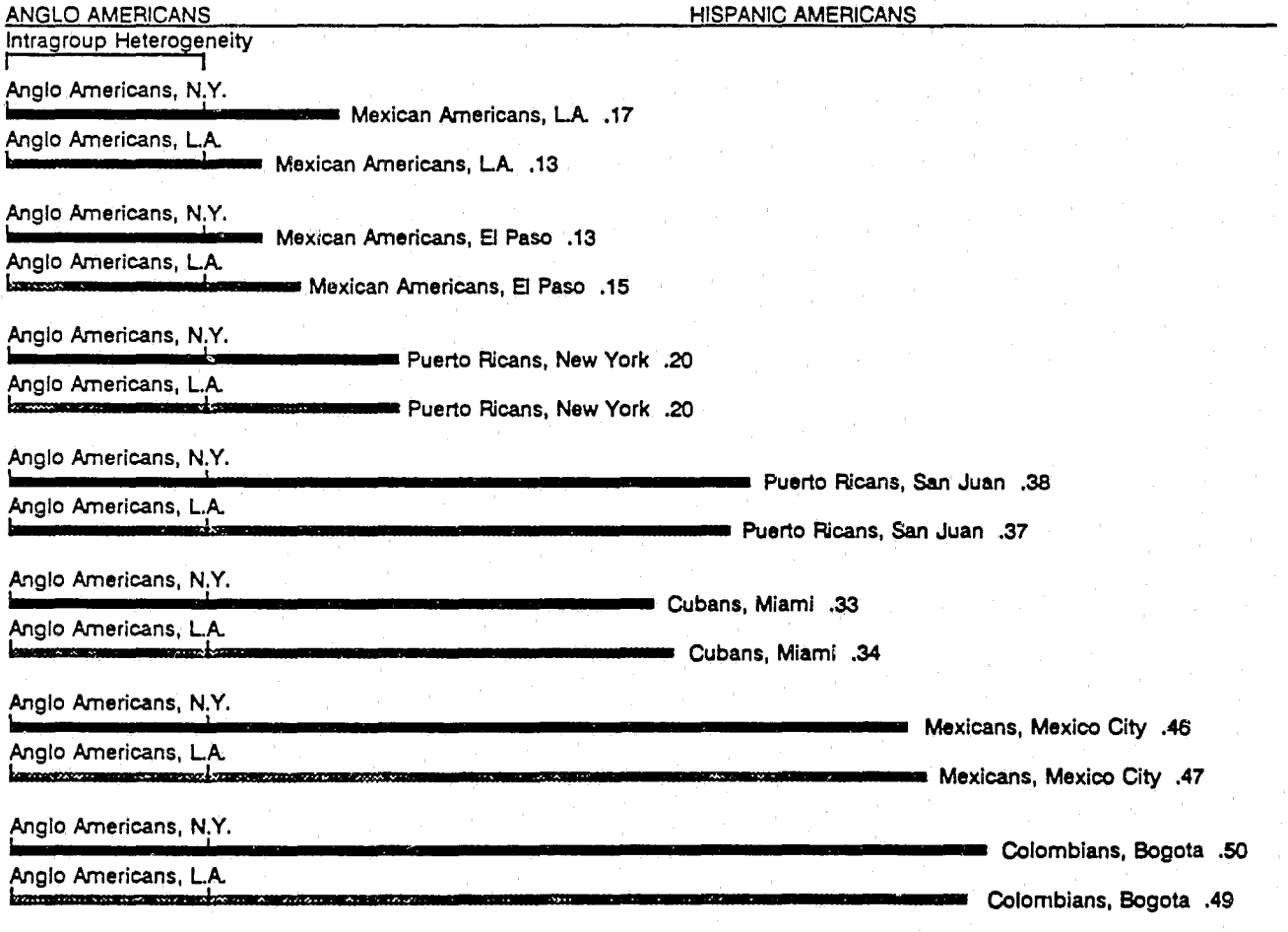
The Pervasive Importance of Acculturation

Figure 3 illustrates the distances measured between Anglo Americans and various Hispanic, Latin and South American groups. The variations in distance demonstrate the importance of acculturation as the overriding source of this diversity. The consistent differences suggest that from the perspective of educators and service providers it is desirable to shift attention from Anglo/Hispanic differences to accultured versus traditional differences.

The differences evident among Hispanic groups result, in part, from the different levels of acculturation. For example, some Mexican American samples exhibit considerable similarity to Anglo-Americans (see Figure 3). Puerto Ricans in New York also share some elements in a common frame of reference with Anglo-Americans. Puerto Ricans in San Juan, or newly arrived immigrants from Puerto Rico exhibit vast dissimilarities. Furthermore, the dissimilarities are just as vast between Hispanics living in South America and their accultured, immigrant counterparts in the United States.

FIGURE 3

DISTANCE BETWEEN ANGLO AMERICANS AND HISPANIC AND LATIN AMERICANS



Distance (including intragroup Heterogeneity) = 1 - r (coefficient of similarity.
Distance is conceived to include the intra group heterogeneity measured by split-half method, which was found to vary around the value of .1.

Source: "Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Diversity: Hispanic Americans," Lorand B. Szalay and Andres Inn. In Young Yun Kim and William B. Gudydunst (eds.) *Cross-Cultural Adaptation: Current Approaches*, New York: Sage Publications, 1987.

Our findings on these multi-polar set of relationships indicate that from the angle of educational success or job performance, superficial indicators of Hispanic or Anglo identification are of little importance. Of real significance are the dominant views and values which influence motivation and performance. From the perspective of these psychological dispositions, the findings reveal extensive and rather systematic inter-Hispanic differences. Mexican Americans, for example, were found to be very accultured and in human terms, almost indistinguishable from the Anglo Americans. On the other hand, Puerto Ricans were found to be more traditionally Hispanic and different from the mainstream in several significant ways; they were found to be distant not only from Anglos but from the accultured Mexican Americans as well. Thus, policies geared to the U.S. mainstream can be expected to have different impact on the various Hispanic groups.

The Consistency of Differences Across Various Domains

How deeply founded and how general these differences are become apparent by examining their variation across the ten domains covered by our assessment. The results presented in Figure 4 show significant, across-the-board variations which offer useful new insights. For instance, ethnic images and the broader area of interpersonal relations are consistently characterized by larger distances. These findings support previous observations (Szalay et al, 1978) that when considering the relationship of the Anglo Americans and Hispanic American cultures, the broad area of interpersonal and social relations deserves special attention.

Across domains, there is remarkable consistency in the distances measured between any two groups. For example, the distances measured between San Juan Puerto Ricans and Anglo Americans were, in every domain, larger than the differences between New York Puerto Ricans and Anglo Americans.

FIGURE 4

DISTANCES BETWEEN U.S. AND HISPANIC AMERICAN GROUPS MEASURED IN SELECTED DOMAINS

DOMAIN	Puerto Ricans, San Juan and Anglo Americans	Puerto Rican, N.Y. and Anglo Americans	Mexican Americans, L.A. and Anglo Amer., El Paso
ETHNIC IMAGES	.81	.44	.20
SOCIAL IMAGES	.44	.23	.20
CAREER ORIENTATION	.27	.13	.08
MILITARY SERVICE	.43	.15	.12
ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION	.60	.42	.16
SOCIAL VALUES	.29	.22	.12
LEADERSHIP VALUES	.44	.33	.16
GOALS	.61	.27	.03
LEISURE TIME	.46	.28	.19
GOVERNMENT	.51	.28	.16
Overall Mean Coefficients	.47	.26	.13

The mean coefficients were calculated by the formula $d = 1 - r$. The mean r values (Pearson's coefficient) are based on response distributions obtained for twelve themes per domain including about 3,000 pairs of observations. Z transformation was used to calculate the means.

Gender, age, economic background, and other socio-demographic variables are well recognized sources of differences. There is less consensus about ethnic/cultural influences mainly because of the scarcity of empirical data. Our comparative study of adult Hispanic and Anglo American samples offers some relevant insights which are based on a solid empirical foundation. The results show that compared to the other major variables just mentioned, culture is the single most important source of variation affecting perceptions and attitudes. In previous studies, gender and age were found to have relatively moderate effects on the distances measured, at least when compared to cultural differences. The distances found between high and low income groups were also relatively moderate, partially because the differences separating the high and low income groups were also moderate. In all of these comparisons, the Anglo Americans showed the most homogeneity and the Puerto Ricans the least. That is, the distances between Anglo American rich and poor or male and female subsamples were consistently smaller than those found between the Mexican American or the Puerto Rican subsamples.

The new information obtained on the psycho-cultural distances between the various Hispanic and Anglo American regional populations can be useful in the planning and development of educational and social service policies. The main body of research findings offers extensive details on the groups' views and attitudes on important specifics.

The extensive data produced on the views and values of these populations are presented in the form of communication lexicons and culture guides. The data offer detailed information which is necessary for the development and implementation of specific programs. They support the growing realization that success in all these fields, from mental health to personnel management, depends largely on taking peoples' dominant views and values into consideration.

APPENDIX III
CROSSTABULATIONS ON DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Crosstab #1: Group by Age

Two groups of Puerto Rican drug users were tested in New York City. The first user group consists of respondents under the age of eighteen; the second group consists only of respondents aged eighteen and over. The non-users tested in New York are primarily respondents under eighteen years old. Similarly, both the user and non-user groups tested in Puerto Rico are predominately respondents under the age of eighteen. Overall, the sample is primarily composed of people in their mid-teens, 58% of the sample being from fifteen to seventeen years old.

AGE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	13 & Below 13	14	15	16	17	18	19-21 21	over 21 22	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		12 7.0 12.9% 32.4%	11 7.6 11.8% 27.5%	14 12.5 15.1% 21.2%	23 21.1 24.7% 20.7%	33 20.3 35.5% 30.8%	0 10.1 .0% .0%	0 6.3 .0% .0%	0 8.2 .0% .0%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		0 7.4 .0% .0%	0 8.0 .0% .0%	0 13.2 .0% .0%	0 22.2 .0% .0%	0 21.4 .0% .0%	30 10.6 30.6% 56.6%	25 6.6 25.5% 75.8%	43 8.6 43.9% 100.0%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		9 7.6 9.0% 24.3%	10 8.2 10.0% 25.0%	19 13.5 19.0% 28.8%	29 22.7 29.0% 26.1%	22 21.8 22.0% 20.6%	11 10.8 11.0% 20.8%	0 6.7 .0% .0%	0 8.8 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS		11 7.5 11.1% 29.7%	6 8.1 6.1% 15.0%	14 13.3 14.1% 21.2%	21 22.4 21.2% 18.9%	27 21.6 27.3% 25.2%	12 10.7 12.1% 22.6%	8 6.7 8.1% 24.2%	0 8.7 .0% .0%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		5 7.6 5.0% 13.5%	13 8.2 13.0% 32.5%	19 13.5 19.0% 28.8%	38 22.7 38.0% 34.2%	25 21.8 25.0% 23.4%	0 10.8 .0% .0%	0 6.7 .0% .0%	0 8.8 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
Column Total		37 7.6%	40 8.2%	66 13.5%	111 22.7%	107 21.8%	53 10.8%	33 6.7%	43 8.8%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #2: Group by Where were you born?

Of the Puerto Ricans tested in New York, 78% were born in the United States and 22% were born in Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen have the highest percentage of respondents born in the United States (82%), compared to the eighteen and older users (77%), and the non-users (74%). In general, the respondents were living in the environment in which they were born. Only a handful of Puerto Rican users (19%) and non-users (15%) from Puerto Rico reported that they were born in the U.S.

BORN-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	U.S. 01	PUERTO RICO 02	OTHER 03	NO RESPONSE 05	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		76 49.2 81.7% 29.3%	16 43.3 17.2% 7.0%	0 .2 .0% .0%	1 .4 1.1% 50.0%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		75 51.8 76.5% 29.0%	23 45.6 23.5% 10.1%	0 .2 .0% .0%	0 .4 .0% .0%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		74 52.9 74.0% 28.6%	26 46.5 26.0% 11.4%	0 .2 .0% .0%	0 .4 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS		19 52.3 19.2% 7.3%	79 46.1 79.8% 34.6%	1 .2 1.0% 100.0%	0 .4 .0% .0%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		15 52.9 15.0% 5.8%	84 46.5 84.0% 36.8%	0 .2 .0% .0%	1 .4 1.0% 50.0%	100 20.4%
Column Total		259 52.9%	228 46.5%	1 .2%	2 .4%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #3: Group by How many years in the U.S.?

Only the New York Puerto Rican respondents were offered this question. The years in the U.S. appears to be a function of their age; the puerto Rican users in New York over the age of eighteen have spent, on average, a greater number of years in the United States than the two younger groups. It is apparent that the Puerto Ricans in New York have spent the majority of their lives, if not all of their lives, in the United States.

YEARSUS-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	1 to 5 years (5)	6 to 10 years (10)	11 to 15 years (15)	more than 16 years (20)	No Response (99)	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		5	13	35	38	2	93
		5.1	9.6	25.2	52.4	.6	32.0%
		5.4%	14.0%	37.6%	40.9%	2.2%	
		31.3%	43.3%	44.3%	23.2%	100.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		5	5	5	83	0	98
		5.4	10.1	26.6	55.2	.7	33.7%
		5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	84.7%	.0%	
		31.3%	16.7%	6.3%	50.6%	.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		6	12	39	43	0	100
		5.5	10.3	27.1	56.4	.7	34.4%
		6.0%	12.0%	39.0%	43.0%	.0%	
		37.5%	40.0%	49.4%	26.2%	.0%	
Column Total		16	30	79	164	2	291
		5.5%	10.3%	27.1%	56.4%	.7%	100.0%

Crosstab #4: Group by How many years in Puerto Rico?

Only the Puerto Ricans in New York were offered this question. Of those New York Puerto Ricans who responded (112 out of 291), 68% have spent less than five years in Puerto Rico over the course of their lives. Again, it is apparent that, in general, the Puerto Ricans in New York have spent the majority of their lives in the United States and have made only brief visits to Puerto Rico.

YEARSPR-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	0 years 0	1 to 5 years 5	6 to 10 years 10	11 to 15 years 15	more than 16 years 20	No Response 99	Row Total
PR/NY USER 1	3	19 10.9 20.4% 55.9%	12 13.4 12.9% 28.6%	8 8.0 8.6% 32.0%	2 2.6 2.2% 25.0%	0 1.0 .0% .0%	52 57.2 55.9% 29.1%	93 32.0%
PR/NY USER 2	4	10 11.5 10.2% 29.4%	15 14.1 15.3% 35.7%	6 8.4 6.1% 24.0%	4 2.7 4.1% 50.0%	2 1.0 2.0% 66.7%	61 60.3 62.2% 34.1%	98 33.7%
PR/NY NON-USRS	5	5 11.7 5.0% 14.7%	15 14.4 15.0% 35.7%	11 8.6 11.0% 44.0%	2 2.7 2.0% 25.0%	1 1.0 1.0% 33.3%	66 61.5 66.0% 36.9%	100 34.4%
Column Total		34 11.7%	42 14.4%	25 8.6%	8 2.7%	3 1.0%	179 61.5%	291 100.0%

Crosstab #5: Group by Where was your mother born?

Across the entire Puerto Rican sample, 78% of the respondents' mothers were born in Puerto Rico. For the Puerto Ricans in New York, 81% of their mothers were born in Puerto Rico. The New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen had a markedly smaller number of their mothers born in Puerto Rico (69%), compared to the New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen (84%) and the New York Puerto Rican non-users (88%).

MOMBORN-> GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	U.S. 01	PUERTO RICO 02	OTHER 03	DONT KNOW 04	NO RESPONSE 05	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		16	64	3	0	10	93
		8.5	72.3	1.9	6.3	4.0	19.0%
		17.2%	68.8%	3.2%	.0%	10.8%	
		35.6%	16.8%	30.0%	.0%	47.6%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		11	82	3	0	2	98
		9.0	76.2	2.0	6.6	4.2	20.0%
		11.2%	83.7%	3.1%	.0%	2.0%	
		24.4%	21.5%	30.0%	.0%	9.5%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		10	88	1	0	1	100
		9.2	77.8	2.0	6.7	4.3	20.4%
		10.0%	88.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.0%	
		22.2%	23.1%	10.0%	.0%	4.8%	
6 PR/PR USERS		6	66	2	20	5	99
		9.1	77.0	2.0	6.7	4.2	20.2%
		6.1%	66.7%	2.0%	20.2%	5.1%	
		13.3%	17.3%	20.0%	60.6%	23.8%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		2	81	1	13	3	100
		9.2	77.8	2.0	6.7	4.3	20.4%
		2.0%	81.0%	1.0%	13.0%	3.0%	
		4.4%	21.3%	10.0%	39.4%	14.3%	
Column Total		45	381	10	33	21	490
		9.2%	77.8%	2.0%	6.7%	4.3%	100.0%

Crosstab #6: Group by Where was your father born?

The composition of the sample based on where their fathers were born is very similar to that of where the respondents' mothers were born. For the entire Puerto Rican sample, 75% of the respondents' fathers were born in Puerto Rico, and for the New York Puerto Ricans, 79% of their fathers were born in Puerto Rico. For the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen, a larger percentage of their fathers than mothers were born in Puerto Rico, while just the opposite holds true for the other two New York Puerto Rican samples.

These three crosstabs of where the respondents and their parents were born indicate that the New York Puerto Ricans are primarily first generation American domiciles, i.e. they were born in the United States and their parents in Puerto Rico.

DADBORN-> / GROUPID	U.S. 01	PUERTO RICO 02	OTHER 03	DONT KNOW 04	NO RESPONSE 05	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	Count 9	72	3	0	9	93
	Exp Val 8.5	69.7	2.8	6.3	5.7	19.0%
	Row Pct 9.7%	77.4%	3.2%	.0%	9.7%	
	Col Pct 20.0%	19.6%	20.0%	.0%	30.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	11	75	7	0	5	98
	9.0	73.4	3.0	6.6	6.0	20.0%
	11.2%	76.5%	7.1%	.0%	5.1%	
	24.4%	20.4%	46.7%	.0%	16.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	13	83	0	0	4	100
	9.2	74.9	3.1	6.7	6.1	20.4%
	13.0%	83.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	
	28.9%	22.6%	.0%	.0%	13.3%	
6 PR/PR USERS	10	54	3	24	8	99
	9.1	74.1	3.0	6.7	6.1	20.2%
	10.1%	54.5%	3.0%	24.2%	8.1%	
	22.2%	14.7%	20.0%	72.7%	26.7%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	2	83	2	9	4	100
	9.2	74.9	3.1	6.7	6.1	20.4%
	2.0%	83.0%	2.0%	9.0%	4.0%	
	4.4%	22.6%	13.3%	27.3%	13.3%	
Column Total	45	367	15	33	30	490
	9.2%	74.9%	3.1%	6.7%	6.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #7: Group by How many years ago did your mother move?

MOMMOVE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	0	1 to 10 years 5	11 to 20 years 15	21 to 30 years 25	more than 30 years 35	No Response 99	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		2 2.2 2.2% 28.6%	14 9.9 15.1% 45.2%	25 23.6 26.9% 33.8%	13 18.2 14.0% 22.8%	5 10.9 5.4% 14.7%	34 28.1 36.6% 38.6%	93 32.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		4 2.4 4.1% 57.1%	5 10.4 5.1% 16.1%	23 24.9 23.5% 31.1%	22 19.2 22.4% 38.6%	20 11.5 20.4% 58.8%	24 29.6 24.5% 27.3%	98 33.7%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		1 2.4 1.0% 14.3%	12 10.7 12.0% 38.7%	26 25.4 26.0% 35.1%	22 19.6 22.0% 38.6%	9 11.7 9.0% 26.5%	30 30.2 30.0% 34.1%	100 34.4%
Column Total		7 2.4%	31 10.7%	74 25.4%	57 19.6%	34 11.7%	88 30.2%	291 100.0%

Crosstab #8: Group by How many years ago did your father move?

DADMOVE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	0	1 to 10 years 5	11 to 20 years 15	21 to 30 years 25	more than 30 years 35	No Response 99	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		2 5.4 2.2% 11.8%	12 8.3 12.9% 46.2%	23 16.9 24.7% 43.4%	8 14.7 8.6% 17.4%	6 10.9 6.5% 17.6%	42 36.8 45.2% 36.5%	93 32.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		13 5.7 13.3% 76.5%	5 8.8 5.1% 19.2%	15 17.8 15.3% 28.3%	21 15.5 21.4% 45.7%	14 11.5 14.3% 41.2%	30 38.7 30.6% 26.1%	98 33.7%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		2 5.8 2.0% 11.8%	9 8.9 9.0% 34.6%	15 18.2 15.0% 28.3%	17 15.8 17.0% 37.0%	14 11.7 14.0% 41.2%	43 39.5 43.0% 37.4%	100 34.4%
Column Total		17 5.8%	26 8.9%	53 18.2%	46 15.8%	34 11.7%	115 39.5%	291 100.0%

Crosstab #9: Group by How many parents living in P.R.?

PARENTPR-> / GROUPID	None 0	One 1	Two 2	At least one 3	No Response 8	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	11	5	0	9	68	93
	10.6	12.9	27.1	6.3	36.1	19.0%
	11.8%	5.4%	.0%	9.7%	73.1%	
	19.6%	7.4%	.0%	27.3%	35.8%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	18	9	2	14	55	98
	11.2	13.6	28.6	6.6	38.0	20.0%
	18.4%	9.2%	2.0%	14.3%	56.1%	
	32.1%	13.2%	1.4%	42.4%	28.9%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	15	7	1	10	67	100
	11.4	13.9	29.2	6.7	38.8	20.4%
	15.0%	7.0%	1.0%	10.0%	67.0%	
	26.8%	10.3%	.7%	30.3%	35.3%	
6 PR/PR USERS	11	28	60	0	0	99
	11.3	13.7	28.9	6.7	38.4	20.2%
	11.1%	28.3%	60.6%	.0%	.0%	
	19.6%	41.2%	42.0%	.0%	.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	1	19	80	0	0	100
	11.4	13.9	29.2	6.7	38.8	20.4%
	1.0%	19.0%	80.0%	.0%	.0%	
	1.8%	27.9%	55.9%	.0%	.0%	
Column Total	56	68	143	33	190	490
	11.4%	13.9%	29.2%	6.7%	38.8%	100.0%

Crosstab #10: Group by How many parents living in U.S.?

PARENTUS-> / GROUPID	None 0	One 1	Two 2	At least one 3	No Response 8	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	4	9	24	42	14	93
	35.1	10.2	15.0	22.2	10.4	19.0%
	4.3%	9.7%	25.8%	45.2%	15.1%	
	2.2%	16.7%	30.4%	35.9%	25.5%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	4	15	23	31	25	98
	37.0	10.8	15.8	23.4	11.0	20.0%
	4.1%	15.3%	23.5%	31.6%	25.5%	
	2.2%	27.8%	29.1%	26.5%	45.5%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	0	12	28	44	16	100
	37.8	11.0	16.1	23.9	11.2	20.4%
	.0%	12.0%	28.0%	44.0%	16.0%	
	.0%	22.2%	35.4%	37.6%	29.1%	
6 PR/PR USERS	87	8	4	0	0	99
	37.4	10.9	16.0	23.6	11.1	20.2%
	87.9%	8.1%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	
	47.0%	14.8%	5.1%	.0%	.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	90	10	0	0	0	100
	37.8	11.0	16.1	23.9	11.2	20.4%
	90.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	48.6%	18.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
Column Total	185	54	79	117	55	490
	37.8%	11.0%	16.1%	23.9%	11.2%	100.0%

Crosstab #11: Group by How many brothers & sisters in P.R.?

SIBLNGPR-> / GROUPID	None 0	One 1	Two 2	Three 3	Four 4	Five 5	At least one 6	No Response 8	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	12	5	1	1	0	0	9	65	93
	14.0	9.9	10.1	7.0	4.2	3.0	8.5	36.3	19.0%
	12.9%	5.4%	1.1%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	9.7%	69.9%	
	16.2%	9.6%	1.9%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	34.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	13	7	2	1	0	2	10	63	98
	14.8	10.4	10.6	7.4	4.4	3.2	9.0	38.2	20.0%
	13.3%	7.1%	2.0%	1.0%	.0%	2.0%	10.2%	64.3%	
	17.6%	13.5%	3.8%	2.7%	.0%	12.5%	22.2%	33.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	16	7	4	3	1	1	7	61	100
	15.1	10.6	10.8	7.6	4.5	3.3	9.2	39.0	20.4%
	16.0%	7.0%	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	7.0%	61.0%	
	21.6%	13.5%	7.5%	8.1%	4.5%	6.3%	15.6%	31.9%	
6 PR/PR USERS	28	10	11	19	10	8	11	2	99
	15.0	10.5	10.7	7.5	4.4	3.2	9.1	38.6	20.2%
	28.3%	10.1%	11.1%	19.2%	10.1%	8.1%	11.1%	2.0%	
	37.8%	19.2%	20.8%	51.4%	45.5%	50.0%	24.4%	1.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	5	23	35	13	11	5	8	0	100
	15.1	10.6	10.8	7.6	4.5	3.3	9.2	39.0	20.4%
	5.0%	23.0%	35.0%	13.0%	11.0%	5.0%	8.0%	.0%	
	6.8%	44.2%	66.0%	35.1%	50.0%	31.3%	17.8%	.0%	
Column Total	74	52	53	37	22	16	45	191	490
	15.1%	10.6%	10.8%	7.6%	4.5%	3.3%	9.2%	39.0%	100.0%

Crosstab #12: Group by How many brothers & sisters in U.S.?

SIBLNGUS-> / GROUPID	None 0	One 1	Two 2	Three 3	Four 4	Five 5	At least one 6	No Response 8	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	4	4	15	6	4	1	40	19	93
	30.4	6.1	11.4	5.3	3.8	2.1	22.4	11.6	19.0%
	4.3%	4.3%	16.1%	6.5%	4.3%	1.1%	43.0%	20.4%	
	2.5%	12.5%	25.0%	21.4%	20.0%	9.1%	33.9%	31.1%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	3	4	9	7	10	6	31	28	98
	32.0	6.4	12.0	5.6	4.0	2.2	23.6	12.2	20.0%
	3.1%	4.1%	9.2%	7.1%	10.2%	6.1%	31.6%	28.6%	
	1.9%	12.5%	15.0%	25.0%	50.0%	54.5%	26.3%	45.9%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	3	9	14	8	3	3	46	14	100
	32.7	6.5	12.2	5.7	4.1	2.2	24.1	12.4	20.4%
	3.0%	9.0%	14.0%	8.0%	3.0%	3.0%	46.0%	14.0%	
	1.9%	28.1%	23.3%	28.6%	15.0%	27.3%	39.0%	23.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	70	7	13	5	2	1	1	0	99
	32.3	6.5	12.1	5.7	4.0	2.2	23.8	12.3	20.2%
	70.7%	7.1%	13.1%	5.1%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	
	43.8%	21.9%	21.7%	17.9%	10.0%	9.1%	.8%	.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	80	8	9	2	1	0	0	0	100
	32.7	6.5	12.2	5.7	4.1	2.2	24.1	12.4	20.4%
	80.0%	8.0%	9.0%	2.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	50.0%	25.0%	15.0%	7.1%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
Column Total	160	32	60	28	20	11	118	61	490
	32.7%	6.5%	12.2%	5.7%	4.1%	2.2%	24.1%	12.4%	100.0%

Crosstab #13: Group by How may close friends in Puerto Rico?

Of the Puerto Ricans in New York City, 45% reported having no close friends in Puerto Rico, following the fact that few of these respondents have spent extended periods of time in Puerto Rico. However, 55% have more than one close friend in Puerto Rico and 16% have more than ten close friends in Puerto Rico. Even though the New York Puerto Ricans have spent relatively little time in Puerto Rico, over half have a connection with Puerto Rico in the form of a close friend(s). In addition, the three New York Puerto Rican groups are very similar in their numbers of friends in Puerto Rico.

Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	None	One to five	Six to ten	More than 10	No Response	Row Total
FRIENDPR->	0	5	10	11	98	
GROUPID						
3 PR/NY USER 1	46	18	5	13	11	93
	41.9	22.7	5.8	15.0	7.7	32.0%
	49.5%	19.4%	5.4%	14.0%	11.8%	
	35.1%	25.4%	27.8%	27.7%	45.8%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	45	25	5	14	9	98
	44.1	23.9	6.1	15.8	8.1	33.7%
	45.9%	25.5%	5.1%	14.3%	9.2%	
	34.4%	35.2%	27.8%	29.8%	37.5%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	40	28	8	20	4	100
	45.0	24.4	6.2	16.2	8.2	34.4%
	40.0%	28.0%	8.0%	20.0%	4.0%	
	30.5%	39.4%	44.4%	42.6%	16.7%	
Column Total	131	71	18	47	24	291
	45.0%	24.4%	6.2%	16.2%	8.2%	100.0%

Crosstab #14: Group by How many phone calls per year?

Of the Puerto Ricans in New York, 41% make no phone calls to Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican non-users in New York make markedly more calls to Puerto Rico. Sixty percent of these non-users made at least one phone call per year to Puerto Rico compared to the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen (40%) and those users over the age of eighteen (43%).

PHONE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	None 0	One to five 5	Six to ten 10	More than 10 11	No Response 88	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		40	12	7	18	16	93
		39.3	19.4	10.1	17.8	6.5	19.0%
		43.0%	12.9%	7.5%	19.4%	17.2%	
		19.3%	11.8%	13.2%	19.1%	47.1%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		44	20	9	13	12	98
		41.4	20.4	10.6	18.8	6.8	20.0%
		44.9%	20.4%	9.2%	13.3%	12.2%	
		21.3%	19.6%	17.0%	13.8%	35.3%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		34	25	12	23	6	100
		42.2	20.8	10.8	19.2	6.9	20.4%
		34.0%	25.0%	12.0%	23.0%	6.0%	
		16.4%	24.5%	22.6%	24.5%	17.6%	
6 PR/PR USERS		54	18	14	13	0	99
		41.8	20.6	10.7	19.0	6.9	20.2%
		54.5%	18.2%	14.1%	13.1%	.0%	
		26.1%	17.6%	26.4%	13.8%	.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		35	27	11	27	0	100
		42.2	20.8	10.8	19.2	6.9	20.4%
		35.0%	27.0%	11.0%	27.0%	.0%	
		16.9%	26.5%	20.8%	28.7%	.0%	
Column Total		207	102	53	94	34	490
		42.2%	20.8%	10.8%	19.2%	6.9%	100.0%

Crosstab #15: Group by How many letters per year?

Forty-two percent of the Puerto Ricans in New York write no letters to people in Puerto Rico. The New York Puerto Rican non-users again had greater contact with Puerto Rico. They write more letters to Puerto Rico with 61% writing at least one letter per year, compared to the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen (35%) and New York Puerto Ricans over the age of eighteen (38%).

LETTERS-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	None 0	One to five 5	Six to ten 10	More than 10 11	No Response 88	Row Total
PR/NY USER 1	3	38	5	6	21	23	93
		42.7	14.8	7.0	21.3	7.2	19.0%
		40.9%	5.4%	6.5%	22.6%	24.7%	
		16.9%	6.4%	16.2%	18.8%	60.5%	
PR/NY USER 2	4	50	15	4	18	11	98
		45.0	15.6	7.4	22.4	7.6	20.0%
		51.0%	15.3%	4.1%	18.4%	11.2%	
		22.2%	19.2%	10.8%	16.1%	28.9%	
PR/NY NON-USRS	5	35	22	10	29	4	100
		45.9	15.9	7.6	22.9	7.8	20.4%
		35.0%	22.0%	10.0%	29.0%	4.0%	
		15.6%	28.2%	27.0%	25.9%	10.5%	
PR/PR USERS	6	59	18	6	16	0	99
		45.5	15.8	7.5	22.6	7.7	20.2%
		59.6%	18.2%	6.1%	16.2%	.0%	
		26.2%	23.1%	16.2%	14.3%	.0%	
PR/PR NON-USRS	7	43	18	11	28	0	100
		45.9	15.9	7.6	22.9	7.8	20.4%
		43.0%	18.0%	11.0%	28.0%	.0%	
		19.1%	23.1%	29.7%	25.0%	.0%	
Column Total		225	78	37	112	38	490
		45.9%	15.9%	7.6%	22.9%	7.8%	100.0%

Crosstab #16: Group by How many visits per year?

VISITS-> / GROUPID	None 0	One 1	Two 2	Three 3	Four 4	Five or more 5	No Response 8	At least once/ye 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	35	24	7	4	1	2	15	5	93
	40.0	28.3	8.7	4.7	1.5	2.3	6.3	1.1	19.0%
	37.6%	25.8%	7.5%	4.3%	1.1%	2.2%	16.1%	5.4%	
	16.6%	16.1%	15.2%	16.0%	12.5%	16.7%	45.5%	83.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	35	32	7	7	2	1	13	1	98
	42.2	29.8	9.2	5.0	1.6	2.4	6.6	1.2	20.0%
	35.7%	32.7%	7.1%	7.1%	2.0%	1.0%	13.3%	1.0%	
	16.6%	21.5%	15.2%	28.0%	25.0%	8.3%	39.4%	16.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	33	45	10	3	3	2	4	0	100
	43.1	30.4	9.4	5.1	1.6	2.4	6.7	1.2	20.4%
	33.0%	45.0%	10.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	4.0%	.0%	
	15.6%	30.2%	21.7%	12.0%	37.5%	16.7%	12.1%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	66	20	5	6	1	1	0	0	99
	42.6	30.1	9.3	5.1	1.6	2.4	6.7	1.2	20.2%
	66.7%	20.2%	5.1%	6.1%	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	
	31.3%	13.4%	10.9%	24.0%	12.5%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	42	28	17	5	1	6	1	0	100
	43.1	30.4	9.4	5.1	1.6	2.4	6.7	1.2	20.4%
	42.0%	28.0%	17.0%	5.0%	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	.0%	
	19.9%	18.8%	37.0%	20.0%	12.5%	50.0%	3.0%	.0%	
Column Total	211	149	46	25	8	12	33	6	490
	43.1%	30.4%	9.4%	5.1%	1.6%	2.4%	6.7%	1.2%	100.0%

Crosstab #17: Group by Have you ever been to Puerto Rico/United States?

While previous crosstabs indicate that the New York Puerto Ricans have spent the majority of their lives in the United States, 76% of the New York Puerto Ricans have been to Puerto Rico. In fact, 69% of the entire Puerto Rican sample have been outside their home domicile, i.e. either to Puerto Rico or to the United States. A smaller percentage of the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen have traveled to Puerto Rico (70%) compared to the New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen (79%) and the New York Puerto Rican non-users (79%). The Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, in general, have traveled to the United States with less frequency than the New York Puerto Ricans to Puerto Rico. A logical explanation for this result is that the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico have less connections with the United States than the New York Puerto Ricans have with Puerto Rico.

EVERBEEN-> / GROUPID	Yes 1	No 2	No Response 3	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	65	26	2	93
	63.8	24.7	4.6	19.0%
	69.9%	28.0%	2.2%	
	19.3%	20.0%	8.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	77	20	1	98
	67.2	26.0	4.8	20.0%
	78.6%	20.4%	1.0%	
	22.9%	15.4%	4.2%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	79	19	2	100
	68.6	26.5	4.9	20.4%
	79.0%	19.0%	2.0%	
	23.5%	14.6%	8.3%	
6 PR/PR USERS	57	29	13	99
	67.9	26.3	4.8	20.2%
	57.6%	29.3%	13.1%	
	17.0%	22.3%	54.2%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	58	36	6	100
	68.6	26.5	4.9	20.4%
	58.0%	36.0%	6.0%	
	17.3%	27.7%	25.0%	
Column Total	336	130	24	490
	68.6%	26.5%	4.9%	100.0%

Crosstab #18: Group by When was your last time in P.R./U.S.?

LASTTIME-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Before 1962 (61)	Between 1962-69 (69)	Between 1970-74 (74)	Between 1975-79 (79)	Between 1980-84 (84)	Between 1985-89 (89)	No Response (99)	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		1	0	2	6	5	47	32	93
		19.2	1.1	1.9	4.9	12.3	38.9	14.6	19.0%
		1.1%	.0%	2.2%	6.5%	5.4%	50.5%	34.4%	
		1.0%	.0%	20.0%	23.1%	7.7%	22.9%	41.6%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		2	6	2	9	24	35	20	98
		20.2	1.2	2.0	5.2	13.0	41.0	15.4	20.0%
		2.0%	6.1%	2.0%	9.2%	24.5%	35.7%	20.4%	
		2.0%	100.0%	20.0%	34.6%	36.9%	17.1%	26.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		0	0	1	4	12	58	25	100
		20.6	1.2	2.0	5.3	13.3	41.8	15.7	20.4%
		.0%	.0%	1.0%	4.0%	12.0%	58.0%	25.0%	
		.0%	.0%	10.0%	15.4%	18.5%	28.3%	32.5%	
6 PR/PR USERS		49	0	4	5	11	30	0	99
		20.4	1.2	2.0	5.3	13.1	41.4	15.6	20.2%
		49.5%	.0%	4.0%	5.1%	11.1%	30.3%	.0%	
		48.5%	.0%	40.0%	19.2%	16.9%	14.6%	.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		49	0	1	2	13	35	0	100
		20.6	1.2	2.0	5.3	13.3	41.8	15.7	20.4%
		49.0%	.0%	1.0%	2.0%	13.0%	35.0%	.0%	
		48.5%	.0%	10.0%	7.7%	20.0%	17.1%	.0%	
Column Total		101	6	10	26	65	205	77	490
		20.6%	1.2%	2.0%	5.3%	13.3%	41.8%	15.7%	100.0%

Crosstab #19: Group by When do you plan to visit again?

GOAGAIN-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Between 1987-88 (88)	Between 1989-90 (90)	Between 1991-92 (92)	Between 1993-94 (94)	No Response (99)	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		10	27	2	1	53	93
		6.8	24.3	1.7	.8	59.4	19.0%
		10.8%	29.0%	2.2%	1.1%	57.0%	
		27.8%	21.1%	22.2%	25.0%	16.9%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		9	22	4	1	62	98
		7.2	25.6	1.8	.8	62.6	20.0%
		9.2%	22.4%	4.1%	1.0%	63.3%	
		25.0%	17.2%	44.4%	25.0%	19.8%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		9	44	1	1	45	100
		7.3	26.1	1.8	.8	63.9	20.4%
		9.0%	44.0%	1.0%	1.0%	45.0%	
		25.0%	34.4%	11.1%	25.0%	14.4%	
6 PR/PR USERS		4	13	1	1	80	99
		7.3	25.9	1.8	.8	63.2	20.2%
		4.0%	13.1%	1.0%	1.0%	80.8%	
		11.1%	10.2%	11.1%	25.0%	25.6%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		4	22	1	0	73	100
		7.3	26.1	1.8	.8	63.9	20.4%
		4.0%	22.0%	1.0%	.0%	73.0%	
		11.1%	17.2%	11.1%	.0%	23.3%	
Column Total		36	128	9	4	313	490
		7.3%	26.1%	1.8%	.8%	63.9%	100.0%

Crosstab #20: Group by How do you feel speaking Spanish at home?

SPANHOME-> / GROUPID	1 - Not at all c	2	3	4	5 - Very comfort	No Response.	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	17	4	12	9	44	7	93
	13.1	6.7	12.5	8.3	49.5	2.9	32.0%
	18.3%	4.3%	12.9%	9.7%	47.3%	7.5%	
	41.5%	19.0%	30.8%	34.6%	28.4%	77.8%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	15	6	9	7	59	2	98
	13.8	7.1	13.1	8.8	52.2	3.0	33.7%
	15.3%	6.1%	9.2%	7.1%	60.2%	2.0%	
	36.6%	28.6%	23.1%	26.9%	38.1%	22.2%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	9	11	18	10	52	0	100
	14.1	7.2	13.4	8.9	53.3	3.1	34.4%
	9.0%	11.0%	18.0%	10.0%	52.0%	.0%	
	22.0%	52.4%	46.2%	38.5%	33.5%	.0%	
Column Total	41	21	39	26	155	9	291
	14.1%	7.2%	13.4%	8.9%	53.3%	3.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #21: Group by How do you feel speaking Spanish in school?

SPANSCHO-> / GROUPID	1 - Not at all c	2	3	4	5 - Very comfort	No Response.	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	36	8	18	2	19	10	93
	30.0	11.5	18.5	5.4	22.7	4.8	32.0%
	38.7%	8.6%	19.4%	2.2%	20.4%	10.8%	
	38.3%	22.2%	31.0%	11.8%	26.8%	66.7%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	27	14	18	10	26	3	98
	31.7	12.1	19.5	5.7	23.9	5.1	33.7%
	27.6%	14.3%	18.4%	10.2%	26.5%	3.1%	
	28.7%	38.9%	31.0%	58.8%	36.6%	20.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	31	14	22	5	26	2	100
	32.3	12.4	19.9	5.8	24.4	5.2	34.4%
	31.0%	14.0%	22.0%	5.0%	26.0%	2.0%	
	33.0%	38.9%	37.9%	29.4%	36.6%	13.3%	
Column Total	94	36	58	17	71	15	291
	32.3%	12.4%	19.9%	5.8%	24.4%	5.2%	100.0%

Crosstab #22: Group by How do you feel speaking Spanish at work?

SPANWORK-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	1 - Not at all c 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 - Very comfort 5	No Respo nse. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		41 31.0 44.1% 42.3%	5 10.2 5.4% 15.6%	12 13.4 12.9% 28.6%	3 8.0 3.2% 12.0%	20 24.0 21.5% 26.7%	12 6.4 12.9% 60.0%	93 32.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		26 32.7 26.5% 26.8%	13 10.8 13.3% 40.6%	16 14.1 16.3% 38.1%	12 8.4 12.2% 48.0%	26 25.3 26.5% 34.7%	5 6.7 5.1% 25.0%	98 33.7%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		30 33.3 30.0% 30.9%	14 11.0 14.0% 43.8%	14 14.4 14.0% 33.3%	10 8.6 10.0% 40.0%	29 25.8 29.0% 38.7%	3 6.9 3.0% 15.0%	100 34.4%
Column Total		97 33.3%	32 11.0%	42 14.4%	25 8.6%	75 25.8%	20 6.9%	291 100.0%

Crosstab #23: Group by How do you feel speaking Spanish with friends?

SPANFRIE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	1 - Not at all c 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 - Very comfort 5	No Respo nse. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		20 20.5 21.5% 31.3%	12 10.5 12.9% 36.4%	15 13.1 16.1% 36.6%	5 11.5 5.4% 13.9%	30 31.6 32.3% 30.3%	11 5.8 11.8% 61.1%	93 32.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		18 21.6 18.4% 28.1%	12 11.1 12.2% 36.4%	14 13.8 14.3% 34.1%	19 12.1 19.4% 52.8%	32 33.3 32.7% 32.3%	3 6.1 3.1% 16.7%	98 33.7%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		26 22.0 26.0% 40.6%	9 11.3 9.0% 27.3%	12 14.1 12.0% 29.3%	12 12.4 12.0% 33.3%	37 34.0 37.0% 37.4%	4 6.2 4.0% 22.2%	100 34.4%
Column Total		64 22.0%	33 11.3%	41 14.1%	36 12.4%	99 34.0%	18 6.2%	291 100.0%

Crosstab #24: Group by How do you feel speaking Spanish in general?

SPANGEN-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	1 - Not at all c 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 - Very comfort 5	No Respo nse. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		24	8	13	7	32	9	93
		19.8	8.3	16.9	8.3	34.8	4.8	32.0%
		25.8%	8.6%	14.0%	7.5%	34.4%	9.7%	
		38.7%	30.8%	24.5%	26.9%	29.4%	60.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		18	9	17	10	40	4	98
		20.9	8.8	17.8	8.8	36.7	5.1	33.7%
		18.4%	9.2%	17.3%	10.2%	40.8%	4.1%	
		29.0%	34.6%	32.1%	38.5%	36.7%	26.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		20	9	23	9	37	2	100
		21.3	8.9	18.2	8.9	37.5	5.2	34.4%
		20.0%	9.0%	23.0%	9.0%	37.0%	2.0%	
		32.3%	34.6%	43.4%	34.6%	33.9%	13.3%	
Column Total		62	26	53	26	109	15	291
		21.3%	8.9%	18.2%	8.9%	37.5%	5.2%	100.0%

Crosstab #25: Group by How do you feel speaking English at home?

ENGLHOME-> / GROUPID	1 - Not at all c (1)	2	3	4	5 - Very comfort (5)	No Response (9)	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	7	5	4	6	66	5	93
	13.9	5.9	9.9	7.2	48.2	8.0	19.0%
	7.5%	5.4%	4.3%	6.5%	71.0%	5.4%	
	9.6%	16.1%	7.7%	15.8%	26.0%	11.9%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	6	6	8	6	69	3	98
	14.6	6.2	10.4	7.6	50.8	8.4	20.0%
	6.1%	6.1%	8.2%	6.1%	70.4%	3.1%	
	8.2%	19.4%	15.4%	15.8%	27.2%	7.1%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	12	3	6	5	74	0	100
	14.9	6.3	10.6	7.8	51.8	8.6	20.4%
	12.0%	3.0%	6.0%	5.0%	74.0%	.0%	
	16.4%	9.7%	11.5%	13.2%	29.1%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	27	3	11	8	20	30	99
	14.7	6.3	10.5	7.7	51.3	8.5	20.2%
	27.3%	3.0%	11.1%	8.1%	20.2%	30.3%	
	37.0%	9.7%	21.2%	21.1%	7.9%	71.4%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	21	14	23	13	25	4	100
	14.9	6.3	10.6	7.8	51.8	8.6	20.4%
	21.0%	14.0%	23.0%	13.0%	25.0%	4.0%	
	28.8%	45.2%	44.2%	34.2%	9.8%	9.5%	
Column Total	73	31	52	38	254	42	490
	14.9%	6.3%	10.6%	7.8%	51.8%	8.6%	100.0%

Crosstab #26: Group by How do you feel speaking English in school?

ENGLSCHO-> / GROUPID	1 - Not at all c (1)	2	3	4	5 - Very comfort (5)	No Response (9)	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	6	4	5	5	65	8	93
	11.6	8.4	11.2	5.9	47.1	8.9	19.0%
	6.5%	4.3%	5.4%	5.4%	69.9%	8.6%	
	9.8%	9.1%	8.5%	16.1%	26.2%	17.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	6	2	2	6	77	5	98
	12.2	8.8	11.8	6.2	49.6	9.4	20.0%
	6.1%	2.0%	2.0%	6.1%	78.6%	5.1%	
	9.8%	4.5%	3.4%	19.4%	31.0%	10.6%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	5	4	2	8	80	1	100
	12.4	9.0	12.0	6.3	50.6	9.6	20.4%
	5.0%	4.0%	2.0%	8.0%	80.0%	1.0%	
	8.2%	9.1%	3.4%	25.8%	32.3%	2.1%	
6 PR/PR USERS	22	7	17	5	19	29	99
	12.3	8.9	11.9	6.3	50.1	9.5	20.2%
	22.2%	7.1%	17.2%	5.1%	19.2%	29.3%	
	36.1%	15.9%	28.8%	16.1%	7.7%	61.7%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	22	27	33	7	7	4	100
	12.4	9.0	12.0	6.3	50.6	9.6	20.4%
	22.0%	27.0%	33.0%	7.0%	7.0%	4.0%	
	36.1%	61.4%	55.9%	22.6%	2.8%	8.5%	
Column Total	61	44	59	31	248	47	490
	12.4%	9.0%	12.0%	6.3%	50.6%	9.6%	100.0%

Crosstab #27: Group by How do you feel speaking English at work?

ENGLWORK-> / GROUPID	1 - Not at all c	2	3	4	5 - Very comfort	No Response	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	8	4	7	1	64	9	93
	15.0	5.7	9.7	5.3	45.0	12.3	19.0%
	8.6%	4.3%	7.5%	1.1%	68.8%	9.7%	
	10.1%	13.3%	13.7%	3.6%	27.0%	13.8%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	4	2	3	6	78	5	98
	15.8	6.0	10.2	5.6	47.4	13.0	20.0%
	4.1%	2.0%	3.1%	6.1%	79.6%	5.1%	
	5.1%	6.7%	5.9%	21.4%	32.9%	7.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	11	2	6	5	74	2	100
	16.1	6.1	10.4	5.7	48.4	13.3	20.4%
	11.0%	2.0%	6.0%	5.0%	74.0%	2.0%	
	13.9%	6.7%	11.8%	17.9%	31.2%	3.1%	
6 PR/PR USERS	29	5	11	7	13	34	99
	16.0	6.1	10.3	5.7	47.9	13.1	20.2%
	29.3%	5.1%	11.1%	7.1%	13.1%	34.3%	
	36.7%	16.7%	21.6%	25.0%	5.5%	52.3%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	27	17	24	9	8	15	100
	16.1	6.1	10.4	5.7	48.4	13.3	20.4%
	27.0%	17.0%	24.0%	9.0%	8.0%	15.0%	
	34.2%	56.7%	47.1%	32.1%	3.4%	23.1%	
Column Total	79	30	51	28	237	65	490
	16.1%	6.1%	10.4%	5.7%	48.4%	13.3%	100.0%

Crosstab #28: Group by How do you feel speaking English with friends?

ENGLFRIE-> / GROUPID	1 - Not at all c	2	3	4	5 - Very comfort	No Response	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	5	3	4	4	69	8	93
	11.8	4.7	9.3	5.9	51.8	9.5	19.0%
	5.4%	3.2%	4.3%	4.3%	74.2%	8.6%	
	8.1%	12.0%	8.2%	12.9%	25.3%	16.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	4	1	2	5	81	5	98
	12.4	5.0	9.8	6.2	54.6	10.0	20.0%
	4.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.1%	82.7%	5.1%	
	6.5%	4.0%	4.1%	16.1%	29.7%	10.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	5	1	3	6	83	2	100
	12.7	5.1	10.0	6.3	55.7	10.2	20.4%
	5.0%	1.0%	3.0%	6.0%	83.0%	2.0%	
	8.1%	4.0%	6.1%	19.4%	30.4%	4.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	26	2	12	6	22	31	99
	12.5	5.1	9.9	6.3	55.2	10.1	20.2%
	26.3%	2.0%	12.1%	6.1%	22.2%	31.3%	
	41.9%	8.0%	24.5%	19.4%	8.1%	62.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	22	18	28	10	18	4	100
	12.7	5.1	10.0	6.3	55.7	10.2	20.4%
	22.0%	18.0%	28.0%	10.0%	18.0%	4.0%	
	35.5%	72.0%	57.1%	32.3%	6.6%	8.0%	
Column Total	62	25	49	31	273	50	490
	12.7%	5.1%	10.0%	6.3%	55.7%	10.2%	100.0%

Crosstab #29: Group by How do you feel speaking English in general?

ENGLGEN-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	1 - Not at all c 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 - Very comfort 5	No Respo nse 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		8 13.9 8.6% 11.0%	0 4.0 .0% .0%	6 9.7 6.5% 11.8%	4 7.6 4.3% 10.0%	69 49.2 74.2% 26.6%	6 8.7 6.5% 13.0%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		6 14.6 6.1% 8.2%	2 4.2 2.0% 9.5%	2 10.2 2.0% 3.9%	8 8.0 8.2% 20.0%	76 51.8 77.6% 29.3%	4 9.2 4.1% 8.7%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		5 14.9 5.0% 6.8%	3 4.3 3.0% 14.3%	4 10.4 4.0% 7.8%	4 8.2 4.0% 10.0%	83 52.9 83.0% 32.0%	1 9.4 1.0% 2.2%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS		26 14.7 26.3% 35.6%	1 4.2 1.0% 4.8%	11 10.3 11.1% 21.6%	11 8.1 11.1% 27.5%	20 52.3 20.2% 7.7%	30 9.3 30.3% 65.2%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		28 14.9 26.0% 38.4%	15 4.3 15.0% 71.4%	28 10.4 28.0% 54.9%	13 8.2 13.0% 32.5%	11 52.9 11.0% 4.2%	5 9.4 5.0% 10.9%	100 20.4%
Column Total		73 14.9%	21 4.3%	51 10.4%	40 8.2%	259 52.9%	46 9.4%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #30: Group by How much do you enjoy Hispanic music?

Of the New York Puerto Ricans, the drug users under the age of eighteen show markedly less favorable feelings toward Hispanic music than the other two New York groups. While 51% of New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen and 40% of New York Puerto Rican non-users "very much" enjoy Hispanic music, only 26% of Puerto Rican drug users in New York City under the age of eighteen "very much" enjoy Hispanic music. Among the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, 74% of Puerto Rican drug users "very much" enjoy Hispanic music, while only 44% of Puerto Rican non-users "very much" enjoy Hispanic music. Except for the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen, over 50% of all Puerto Rican groups "very much" enjoy Hispanic music.

These results indicate that music is an important and sensitive element with regard to drug use. Also, the age of the respondents may be an important factor with respect to the enjoyment of Hispanic music. It is important to again note that all groups in this study were comprised of respondents under the age of eighteen except for the group of New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen.

HISMUSIC-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		22 12.1 23.7% 34.4%	12 6.8 12.9% 33.3%	20 18.0 21.5% 21.1%	10 9.9 10.8% 19.2%	24 43.8 25.8% 10.4%	5 2.3 5.4% 41.7%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		8 12.8 8.2% 12.5%	4 7.2 4.1% 11.1%	20 19.0 20.4% 21.1%	13 10.4 13.3% 25.0%	50 46.2 51.0% 21.6%	3 2.4 3.1% 25.0%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		13 13.1 13.0% 20.3%	11 7.3 11.0% 30.6%	26 19.4 26.0% 27.4%	9 10.6 9.0% 17.3%	40 47.1 40.0% 17.3%	1 2.4 1.0% 8.3%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS		7 12.9 7.1% 10.9%	1 7.3 1.0% 2.8%	10 19.2 10.1% 10.5%	5 10.5 5.1% 9.6%	73 46.7 73.7% 31.6%	3 2.4 3.0% 25.0%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		14 13.1 14.0% 21.9%	8 7.3 8.0% 22.2%	19 19.4 19.0% 20.0%	15 10.6 15.0% 28.8%	44 47.1 44.0% 19.0%	0 2.4 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
Column Total		64 13.1%	36 7.3%	95 19.4%	52 10.6%	231 47.1%	12 2.4%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #31: Group by How much do you enjoy Hispanic dances?

Of the Puerto Ricans in New York, the drug users under the age of eighteen have markedly more negative attitudes than either the drug users over the age of eighteen or the non-users. Only 23% of New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen reported that they "very much" enjoy Hispanic dances, while 53% of the New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen and 42% of the New York Puerto Rican non-users reported "very much" enjoying Hispanic dances. For the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, the users have markedly more positive attitudes toward Hispanic dances than the non-users, with 63% of the users reporting that they "very much" enjoy Hispanic dances compared to 35% of the non-users.

HISDANCE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		20	12	25	9	21	6	93
		13.5	10.6	15.4	10.2	40.2	3.0	19.0%
		21.5%	12.9%	26.9%	9.7%	22.6%	6.5%	
		28.2%	21.4%	30.9%	16.7%	9.9%	37.5%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		7	10	13	12	52	4	98
		14.2	11.2	16.2	10.8	42.4	3.2	20.0%
		7.1%	10.2%	13.3%	12.2%	53.1%	4.1%	
		9.9%	17.9%	16.0%	22.2%	24.5%	25.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		18	8	18	13	42	1	100
		14.5	11.4	16.5	11.0	43.3	3.3	20.4%
		18.0%	8.0%	18.0%	13.0%	42.0%	1.0%	
		25.4%	14.3%	22.2%	24.1%	19.8%	6.3%	
6 PR/PR USERS		11	6	11	5	62	4	99
		14.3	11.3	16.4	10.9	42.8	3.2	20.2%
		11.1%	6.1%	11.1%	5.1%	62.6%	4.0%	
		15.5%	10.7%	13.6%	9.3%	29.2%	25.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		15	20	14	15	35	1	100
		14.5	11.4	16.5	11.0	43.3	3.3	20.4%
		15.0%	20.0%	14.0%	15.0%	35.0%	1.0%	
		21.1%	35.7%	17.3%	27.8%	16.5%	6.3%	
Column Total		71	56	81	54	212	16	490
		14.5%	11.4%	16.5%	11.0%	43.3%	3.3%	100.0%

Crosstab #32: Group by How much do you enjoy Hispanic places?

HISPLACE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2	3	4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		18	8	18	16	27	6	93
		12.8	6.7	18.9	15.3	35.8	3.5	32.0%
		19.4%	8.6%	19.4%	17.2%	29.0%	6.5%	
		45.0%	38.1%	30.5%	33.3%	24.1%	54.5%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		8	6	15	18	47	4	98
		13.5	7.1	19.9	16.2	37.7	3.7	33.7%
		8.2%	6.1%	15.3%	18.4%	48.0%	4.1%	
		20.0%	28.6%	25.4%	37.5%	42.0%	36.4%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		14	7	26	14	38	1	100
		13.7	7.2	20.3	16.5	38.5	3.8	34.4%
		14.0%	7.0%	26.0%	14.0%	38.0%	1.0%	
		35.0%	33.3%	44.1%	29.2%	33.9%	9.1%	
Column Total		40	21	59	48	112	11	291
		13.7%	7.2%	20.3%	16.5%	38.5%	3.8%	100.0%

Crosstab #33: Group by How much do you enjoy Hispanic recreation?

HISRECRE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2	3	4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		31	12	10	7	24	9	93
		15.2	7.4	16.7	13.5	37.2	3.0	19.0%
		33.3%	12.9%	10.8%	7.5%	25.8%	9.7%	
		38.8%	30.8%	11.4%	9.9%	12.2%	56.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		14	6	19	16	39	4	98
		16.0	7.8	17.6	14.2	39.2	3.2	20.0%
		14.3%	6.1%	19.4%	16.3%	39.8%	4.1%	
		17.5%	15.4%	21.6%	22.5%	19.9%	25.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		17	9	25	14	34	1	100
		16.3	8.0	18.0	14.5	40.0	3.3	20.4%
		17.0%	9.0%	25.0%	14.0%	34.0%	1.0%	
		21.3%	23.1%	28.4%	19.7%	17.3%	6.3%	
6 PR/PR USERS		9	5	14	12	58	1	99
		16.2	7.9	17.8	14.3	39.6	3.2	20.2%
		9.1%	5.1%	14.1%	12.1%	58.6%	1.0%	
		11.3%	12.8%	15.9%	16.9%	29.6%	6.3%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		9	7	20	22	41	1	100
		16.3	8.0	18.0	14.5	40.0	3.3	20.4%
		9.0%	7.0%	20.0%	22.0%	41.0%	1.0%	
		11.3%	17.9%	22.7%	31.0%	20.9%	6.3%	
Column Total		80	39	88	71	196	16	490
		16.3%	8.0%	18.0%	14.5%	40.0%	3.3%	100.0%

Crosstab #34: Group by How much do you enjoy Hispanic T.V. programs?

Of the Puerto Ricans in New York, the drug users under the age of eighteen show markedly less favorable attitudes toward Hispanic television programs than the other two groups in New York. While 44% of the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen do "not at all" enjoy Hispanic television programs, only 27% of the New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen and 28% of the New York Puerto Rican non-users do "not at all" enjoy Hispanic television programs.

For the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, both the users and non-users enjoy Hispanic television, with 60% of the users and 44% of the non-users reporting that they "very much" enjoy Hispanic television. Overall, only 7% of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico do "not at all" enjoy Hispanic television programs, while 33% of Puerto Ricans in New York do "not at all" enjoy Hispanic television programs.

HISTV-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		41	7	12	5	20	8	93
		20.5	9.3	13.5	13.3	33.2	3.2	19.0%
		44.1%	7.5%	12.9%	5.4%	21.5%	8.6%	
		38.0%	14.3%	16.9%	7.1%	11.4%	47.1%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		26	17	16	10	25	4	98
		21.6	9.8	14.2	14.0	35.0	3.4	20.0%
		26.5%	17.3%	16.3%	10.2%	25.5%	4.1%	
		24.1%	34.7%	22.5%	14.3%	14.3%	23.5%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		28	16	14	14	27	1	100
		22.0	10.0	14.5	14.3	35.7	3.5	20.4%
		28.0%	16.0%	14.0%	14.0%	27.0%	1.0%	
		25.9%	32.7%	19.7%	20.0%	15.4%	5.9%	
6 PR/PR USERS		7	5	11	13	59	4	99
		21.8	9.9	14.3	14.1	35.4	3.4	20.2%
		7.1%	5.1%	11.1%	13.1%	59.6%	4.0%	
		6.5%	10.2%	15.5%	18.6%	33.7%	23.5%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		6	4	18	28	44	0	100
		22.0	10.0	14.5	14.3	35.7	3.5	20.4%
		6.0%	4.0%	18.0%	28.0%	44.0%	.0%	
		5.6%	8.2%	25.4%	40.0%	25.1%	.0%	
Column Total		108	49	71	70	175	17	490
		22.0%	10.0%	14.5%	14.3%	35.7%	3.5%	100.0%

Crosstab #35: Group by How much do you enjoy Hispanic radio?

Of the Puerto Ricans in New York, the groups are not very different in their reported enjoyment of Hispanic radio. In general, the reported levels of enjoyment vary along extremes, i.e. the respondents either do not like Hispanic radio at all or like Hispanic radio very much. For the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, the majority of the two groups "very much" like Hispanic radio (61%). However, the Puerto Rican in Puerto Rico drug users have markedly higher enjoyment levels for Hispanic radio, with 71% reporting that they "very much" enjoy Hispanic radio compared to 52% for the non-users.

With regard to the Hispanic media sources, some general observations can be made. For the Puerto Ricans in New York, the drug users under the age of eighteen exhibit lower enjoyment levels for Hispanic media sources, while the drug users over the age of eighteen and the non-users exhibit higher enjoyment levels. In almost all cases, the drug users over the age of eighteen have the most positive enjoyment levels for the Hispanic media sources. For the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, the users have markedly higher enjoyment levels for Hispanic media sources than the non-users.

HISRADIO-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		37 21.6 39.8% 32.5%	12 9.3 12.9% 24.5%	10 12.5 10.8% 15.2%	6 9.5 6.5% 12.0%	18 36.6 19.4% 9.3%	10 3.4 10.8% 55.6%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		28 22.8 28.6% 24.6%	15 9.8 15.3% 30.6%	11 13.2 11.2% 16.7%	10 10.0 10.2% 20.0%	30 38.6 30.6% 15.5%	4 3.6 4.1% 22.2%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		35 23.3 35.0% 30.7%	12 10.0 12.0% 24.5%	23 13.5 23.0% 34.8%	6 10.2 6.0% 12.0%	23 39.4 23.0% 11.9%	1 3.7 1.0% 5.6%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS		6 23.0 6.1% 5.3%	2 9.9 2.0% 4.1%	9 13.3 9.1% 13.6%	9 10.1 9.1% 18.0%	70 39.0 70.7% 36.3%	3 3.6 3.0% 16.7%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		8 23.3 8.0% 7.0%	8 10.0 8.0% 16.3%	13 13.5 13.0% 19.7%	19 10.2 19.0% 38.0%	52 39.4 52.0% 26.9%	0 3.7 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
Column Total		114 23.3%	49 10.0%	66 13.5%	50 10.2%	193 39.4%	18 3.7%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #36: Group by How much do you enjoy Hispanic books?

HISBOOKS-> / GROUPID	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	48 27.9 51.6% 32.7%	11 12.3 11.8% 16.9%	10 16.5 10.8% 11.5%	5 9.7 5.4% 9.8%	10 22.6 10.8% 8.4%	9 4.0 9.7% 42.9%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2	35 29.4 35.7% 23.8%	15 13.0 15.3% 23.1%	16 17.4 16.3% 18.4%	7 10.2 7.1% 13.7%	20 23.8 20.4% 16.8%	5 4.2 5.1% 23.8%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	37 30.0 37.0% 25.2%	14 13.3 14.0% 21.5%	24 17.8 24.0% 27.6%	7 10.4 7.0% 13.7%	17 24.3 17.0% 14.3%	1 4.3 1.0% 4.8%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS	16 29.7 16.2% 10.9%	13 13.1 13.1% 20.0%	18 17.6 18.2% 20.7%	13 10.3 13.1% 25.5%	34 24.0 34.3% 28.6%	5 4.2 5.1% 23.8%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	11 30.0 11.0% 7.5%	12 13.3 12.0% 18.5%	19 17.8 19.0% 21.8%	19 10.4 19.0% 37.3%	38 24.3 38.0% 31.9%	1 4.3 1.0% 4.8%	100 20.4%
Column Total	147 30.0%	65 13.3%	87 17.8%	51 10.4%	119 24.3%	21 4.3%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #37: Group by How much do you enjoy American music?

Seventy-four percent of the Puerto Ricans reported that they "very much" enjoy American music. The three groups of New York Puerto Ricans have similar scores for the enjoyment of American music. The Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico have less favorable enjoyment levels for American music than the Puerto Ricans in New York, with 57% "very much" enjoying American music compared to 86% of the Puerto Ricans in New York.

USMUSIC-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		2 4.9 2.2% 7.7%	3 2.1 3.2% 27.3%	4 7.6 4.3% 10.0%	2 6.8 2.2% 5.6%	77 69.1 82.8% 21.2%	5 2.5 5.4% 38.5%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		3 5.2 3.1% 11.5%	0 2.2 .0% .0%	2 8.0 2.0% 5.0%	5 7.2 5.1% 13.9%	86 72.8 87.8% 23.6%	2 2.6 2.0% 15.4%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		3 5.3 3.0% 11.5%	0 2.2 .0% .0%	3 8.2 3.0% 7.5%	6 7.3 6.0% 16.7%	88 74.3 88.0% 24.2%	0 2.7 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS		12 5.3 12.1% 46.2%	4 2.2 4.0% 36.4%	10 8.1 10.1% 25.0%	7 7.3 7.1% 19.4%	60 73.5 60.6% 16.5%	6 2.6 6.1% 46.2%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		6 5.3 6.0% 23.1%	4 2.2 4.0% 36.4%	21 8.2 21.0% 52.5%	16 7.3 16.0% 44.4%	53 74.3 53.0% 14.6%	0 2.7 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
Column Total		26 5.3%	11 2.2%	40 8.2%	36 7.3%	364 74.3%	13 2.7%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #38: Group by How much do you enjoy American dances?

Across all the Puerto Ricans in the study, 69% reported that they "very much" enjoy American dances. The three groups of Puerto Ricans in New York City have similar scores for their enjoyment of American dances. Forty-nine percent of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico "very much" enjoy American dances compared to 82% of the Puerto Ricans in New York.

GROUPID / USDANCE->	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2	3	4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
PR/NY USER 1	3	0	4	4	6	75	4	93
		6.8	3.6	8.5	7.8	63.8	2.5	19.0%
		.0%	4.3%	4.3%	6.5%	80.6%	4.3%	
		.0%	21.1%	8.9%	14.6%	22.3%	30.8%	
PR/NY USER 2	4	3	3	5	6	79	2	98
		7.2	3.8	9.0	8.2	67.2	2.6	20.0%
		3.1%	3.1%	5.1%	6.1%	80.6%	2.0%	
		8.3%	15.8%	11.1%	14.6%	23.5%	15.4%	
PR/NY NON-USRS	5	3	1	5	7	84	0	100
		7.3	3.9	9.2	8.4	68.6	2.7	20.4%
		3.0%	1.0%	5.0%	7.0%	84.0%	.0%	
		8.3%	5.3%	11.1%	17.1%	25.0%	.0%	
PR/PR USERS	6	16	4	10	11	52	6	99
		7.3	3.8	9.1	8.3	67.9	2.6	20.2%
		16.2%	4.0%	10.1%	11.1%	52.5%	6.1%	
		44.4%	21.1%	22.2%	26.8%	15.5%	46.2%	
PR/PR NON-USRS	7	14	7	21	11	46	1	100
		7.3	3.9	9.2	8.4	68.6	2.7	20.4%
		14.0%	7.0%	21.0%	11.0%	46.0%	1.0%	
		38.9%	36.8%	46.7%	26.8%	13.7%	7.7%	
Column Total		36	19	45	41	336	13	490
		7.3%	3.9%	9.2%	8.4%	68.6%	2.7%	100.0%

Crosstab #39: Group by How much do you enjoy American places?

USPLACE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2	3	4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		3	6	7	12	58	7	93
		4.2	2.9	9.3	11.2	62.3	3.2	32.0%
		3.2%	6.5%	7.5%	12.9%	62.4%	7.5%	
		23.1%	66.7%	24.1%	34.3%	29.7%	70.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		4	0	12	10	69	3	98
		4.4	3.0	9.8	11.8	65.7	3.4	33.7%
		4.1%	.0%	12.2%	10.2%	70.4%	3.1%	
		30.8%	.0%	41.4%	28.6%	35.4%	30.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		6	3	10	13	68	0	100
		4.5	3.1	10.0	12.0	67.0	3.4	34.4%
		6.0%	3.0%	10.0%	13.0%	68.0%	.0%	
		46.2%	33.3%	34.5%	37.1%	34.9%	.0%	
Column Total		13	9	29	35	195	10	291
		4.5%	3.1%	10.0%	12.0%	67.0%	3.4%	100.0%

Crosstab #40: Group by How much do you enjoy American recreation?

USRECRE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2	3	4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		1	4	11	14	56	7	93
		8.4	6.6	11.6	9.7	52.6	4.2	19.0%
		1.1%	4.3%	11.8%	15.1%	60.2%	7.5%	
		2.3%	11.4%	18.0%	27.5%	20.2%	31.8%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		2	1	6	7	78	4	98
		8.8	7.0	12.2	10.2	55.4	4.4	20.0%
		2.0%	1.0%	6.1%	7.1%	79.6%	4.1%	
		4.5%	2.9%	9.8%	13.7%	28.2%	18.2%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		4	2	9	9	76	0	100
		9.0	7.1	12.4	10.4	56.5	4.5	20.4%
		4.0%	2.0%	9.0%	9.0%	76.0%	.0%	
		9.1%	5.7%	14.8%	17.6%	27.4%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS		20	11	15	6	39	8	99
		8.9	7.1	12.3	10.3	56.0	4.4	20.2%
		20.2%	11.1%	15.2%	6.1%	39.4%	8.1%	
		45.5%	31.4%	24.6%	11.8%	14.1%	36.4%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		17	17	20	15	28	3	100
		9.0	7.1	12.4	10.4	56.5	4.5	20.4%
		17.0%	17.0%	20.0%	15.0%	28.0%	3.0%	
		38.6%	48.6%	32.8%	29.4%	10.1%	13.6%	
Column Total		44	35	61	51	277	22	490
		9.0%	7.1%	12.4%	10.4%	56.5%	4.5%	100.0%

Crosstab #41: Group by How much do you enjoy American television programs?

Seventy percent of all the Puerto Ricans reported that they "very much" enjoy American television programs. The three groups of Puerto Ricans in New York City have similar scores for their enjoyment of American television programs. Of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, 49% "very much" enjoy American television programs compared to 85% for the Puerto Ricans in New York.

GROUPID / USTV->	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	0	2	1	5	80	5	93
	3.2	3.4	7.6	10.6	65.3	2.8	19.0%
	.0%	2.2%	1.1%	5.4%	86.0%	5.4%	
	.0%	11.1%	2.5%	8.9%	23.3%	33.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	2	0	4	8	80	4	98
	3.4	3.6	8.0	11.2	68.8	3.0	20.0%
	2.0%	.0%	4.1%	8.2%	81.6%	4.1%	
	11.8%	.0%	10.0%	14.3%	23.3%	26.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	2	1	3	7	87	0	100
	3.5	3.7	8.2	11.4	70.2	3.1	20.4%
	2.0%	1.0%	3.0%	7.0%	87.0%	.0%	
	11.8%	5.6%	7.5%	12.5%	25.3%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	9	11	13	9	53	4	99
	3.4	3.6	8.1	11.3	69.5	3.0	20.2%
	9.1%	11.1%	13.1%	9.1%	53.5%	4.0%	
	52.9%	61.1%	32.5%	16.1%	15.4%	26.7%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	4	4	19	27	44	2	100
	3.5	3.7	8.2	11.4	70.2	3.1	20.4%
	4.0%	4.0%	19.0%	27.0%	44.0%	2.0%	
	23.5%	22.2%	47.5%	48.2%	12.8%	13.3%	
Column Total	17	18	40	56	344	15	490
	3.5%	3.7%	8.2%	11.4%	70.2%	3.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #42: Group by How much do you enjoy American radio?

Across the entire sample of Puerto Ricans, 72% reported that they "very much" like American radio. For the Puerto Ricans in New York City, the three groups have similar enjoyment levels for American radio. For the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, 53% "very much" enjoy American radio compared to 85% of the Puerto Ricans in New York.

In general, respondents from both Puerto Rico and New York enjoy American media sources, with those from Puerto Rico showing markedly lower enjoyment levels than their New York City counterparts.

USRADIO-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Not at all 1	2	3	4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		1	1	3	4	78	6	93
		4.7	2.8	6.1	8.5	67.0	3.8	19.0%
		1.1%	1.1%	3.2%	4.3%	83.9%	6.5%	
		4.0%	6.7%	9.4%	8.9%	22.1%	30.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		2	0	5	9	78	4	98
		5.0	3.0	6.4	9.0	70.6	4.0	20.0%
		2.0%	.0%	5.1%	9.2%	79.6%	4.1%	
		8.0%	.0%	15.6%	20.0%	22.1%	20.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		2	1	1	5	91	0	100
		5.1	3.1	6.5	9.2	72.0	4.1	20.4%
		2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	91.0%	.0%	
		8.0%	6.7%	3.1%	11.1%	25.8%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS		14	5	10	7	56	7	99
		5.1	3.0	6.5	9.1	71.3	4.0	20.2%
		14.1%	5.1%	10.1%	7.1%	56.6%	7.1%	
		56.0%	33.3%	31.3%	15.6%	15.9%	35.0%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		6	8	13	20	50	3	100
		5.1	3.1	6.5	9.2	72.0	4.1	20.4%
		6.0%	8.0%	13.0%	20.0%	50.0%	3.0%	
		24.0%	53.3%	40.6%	44.4%	14.2%	15.0%	
Column Total		25	15	32	45	353	20	490
		5.1%	3.1%	6.5%	9.2%	72.0%	4.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #43: Group by How much do you enjoy American books?

GROUPID / USBOOKS->	Not at all 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	Very much 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	Count 3	1	4	13	66	6	93
	Exp Val 10.6	6.1	10.2	11.6	51.1	3.4	19.0%
	Row Pct 3.2%	1.1%	4.3%	14.0%	71.0%	6.5%	
	Col Pct 5.4%	3.1%	7.4%	21.3%	24.5%	33.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	Count 5	0	7	10	72	4	98
	Exp Val 11.2	6.4	10.8	12.2	53.8	3.6	20.0%
	Row Pct 5.1%	.0%	7.1%	10.2%	73.5%	4.1%	
	Col Pct 8.9%	.0%	13.0%	16.4%	26.8%	22.2%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	Count 5	2	5	8	80	0	100
	Exp Val 11.4	6.5	11.0	12.4	54.9	3.7	20.4%
	Row Pct 5.0%	2.0%	5.0%	8.0%	80.0%	.0%	
	Col Pct 8.9%	6.3%	9.3%	13.1%	29.7%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	Count 27	15	14	11	26	6	99
	Exp Val 11.3	6.5	10.9	12.3	54.3	3.6	20.2%
	Row Pct 27.3%	15.2%	14.1%	11.1%	26.3%	6.1%	
	Col Pct 48.2%	46.9%	25.9%	18.0%	9.7%	33.3%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	Count 16	14	24	19	25	2	100
	Exp Val 11.4	6.5	11.0	12.4	54.9	3.7	20.4%
	Row Pct 16.0%	14.0%	24.0%	19.0%	25.0%	2.0%	
	Col Pct 28.6%	43.8%	44.4%	31.1%	9.3%	11.1%	
Column Total	56 11.4%	32 6.5%	54 11.0%	61 12.4%	269 54.9%	18 3.7%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #44: Group by How would you like your food?

LIKEFOOD-> / GROUPID	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	19	5	50	6	10	3	93
	15.0	8.3	54.0	4.2	9.6	1.9	32.0%
	20.4%	5.4%	53.8%	6.5%	10.8%	3.2%	
	40.4%	19.2%	29.6%	46.2%	33.3%	50.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	10	12	60	2	11	3	98
	15.8	8.8	56.9	4.4	10.1	2.0	33.7%
	10.2%	12.2%	61.2%	2.0%	11.2%	3.1%	
	21.3%	46.2%	35.5%	15.4%	36.7%	50.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	18	9	59	5	9	0	100
	16.2	8.9	58.1	4.5	10.3	2.1	34.4%
	18.0%	9.0%	59.0%	5.0%	9.0%	.0%	
	38.3%	34.6%	34.9%	38.5%	30.0%	.0%	
Column Total	47	26	169	13	30	6	291
	16.2%	8.9%	58.1%	4.5%	10.3%	2.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #45: Group by How would you like your language?

LIKELANG-> / GROUPID	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	6	5	53	10	13	6	93
	3.8	5.4	57.8	7.4	14.7	3.8	32.0%
	6.5%	5.4%	57.0%	10.8%	14.0%	6.5%	
	50.0%	29.4%	29.3%	43.5%	28.3%	50.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	4	7	61	6	15	5	98
	4.0	5.7	61.0	7.7	15.5	4.0	33.7%
	4.1%	7.1%	62.2%	6.1%	15.3%	5.1%	
	33.3%	41.2%	33.7%	26.1%	32.6%	41.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	2	5	67	7	18	1	100
	4.1	5.8	62.2	7.9	15.8	4.1	34.4%
	2.0%	5.0%	67.0%	7.0%	18.0%	1.0%	
	16.7%	29.4%	37.0%	30.4%	39.1%	8.3%	
Column Total	12	17	181	23	46	12	291
	4.1%	5.8%	62.2%	7.9%	15.8%	4.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #46: Group by How would you like your music?

LIKEMUSI-> / GROUPID	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	Count 4	3	38	18	25	5	93
	Exp Val 2.6	5.1	43.1	15.3	24.0	2.9	32.0%
	Row Pct 4.3%	3.2%	40.9%	19.4%	26.9%	5.4%	
	Col Pct 50.0%	18.8%	28.1%	37.5%	33.3%	55.6%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	Count 2	8	46	14	24	4	98
	Exp Val 2.7	5.4	45.5	16.2	25.3	3.0	33.7%
	Row Pct 2.0%	8.2%	46.9%	14.3%	24.5%	4.1%	
	Col Pct 25.0%	50.0%	34.1%	29.2%	32.0%	44.4%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	Count 2	5	51	16	26	0	100
	Exp Val 2.7	5.5	46.4	16.5	25.8	3.1	34.4%
	Row Pct 2.0%	5.0%	51.0%	16.0%	26.0%	.0%	
	Col Pct 25.0%	31.3%	37.8%	33.3%	34.7%	.0%	
Column Total	8 2.7%	16 5.5%	135 46.4%	48 16.5%	75 25.8%	9 3.1%	291 100.0%

Crosstab #47: Group by How would you like your T.V. programs?

LIKETV-> / GROUPID	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	Count 5	1	31	19	29	8	93
	Exp Val 3.5	4.2	34.2	18.9	27.5	4.8	32.0%
	Row Pct 5.4%	1.1%	33.3%	20.4%	31.2%	8.6%	
	Col Pct 45.5%	7.7%	29.0%	32.2%	33.7%	53.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	Count 4	11	33	20	25	5	98
	Exp Val 3.7	4.4	36.0	19.9	29.0	5.1	33.7%
	Row Pct 4.1%	11.2%	33.7%	20.4%	25.5%	5.1%	
	Col Pct 36.4%	84.6%	30.8%	33.9%	29.1%	33.3%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	Count 2	1	43	20	32	2	100
	Exp Val 3.8	4.5	36.8	20.3	29.6	5.2	34.4%
	Row Pct 2.0%	1.0%	43.0%	20.0%	32.0%	2.0%	
	Col Pct 18.2%	7.7%	40.2%	33.9%	37.2%	13.3%	
Column Total	11 3.8%	13 4.5%	107 36.8%	59 20.3%	86 29.6%	15 5.2%	291 100.0%

Crosstab #48: Group by How would you like your books/magazines?

LIKEBOOK-> / GROUPID	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	6	0	32	16	32	7	93
	4.8	2.9	34.8	16.9	28.1	5.4	32.0%
	6.5%	.0%	34.4%	17.2%	34.4%	7.5%	
	40.0%	.0%	29.4%	30.2%	36.4%	41.2%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	6	7	37	16	26	6	98
	5.1	3.0	36.7	17.8	29.6	5.7	33.7%
	6.1%	7.1%	37.8%	16.3%	26.5%	6.1%	
	40.0%	77.8%	33.9%	30.2%	29.5%	35.3%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	3	2	40	21	30	4	100
	5.2	3.1	37.5	19.2	30.2	5.8	34.4%
	3.0%	2.0%	40.0%	21.0%	30.0%	4.0%	
	20.0%	22.2%	36.7%	39.6%	34.1%	23.5%	
Column Total	15	9	109	53	88	17	291
	5.2%	3.1%	37.5%	18.2%	30.2%	5.8%	100.0%

Crosstab #49: Group by How would you like your dances?

LIKEDANC-> / GROUPID	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	5	3	37	15	29	4	93
	4.2	4.5	43.1	12.8	24.0	4.5	32.0%
	5.4%	3.2%	39.8%	16.1%	31.2%	4.3%	
	38.5%	21.4%	27.4%	37.5%	38.7%	28.6%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	6	5	48	15	19	5	98
	4.4	4.7	45.5	13.5	25.3	4.7	33.7%
	6.1%	5.1%	49.0%	15.3%	19.4%	5.1%	
	46.2%	35.7%	35.6%	37.5%	25.3%	35.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	2	6	50	10	27	5	100
	4.5	4.8	46.4	13.7	25.8	4.8	34.4%
	2.0%	6.0%	50.0%	10.0%	27.0%	5.0%	
	15.4%	42.9%	37.0%	25.0%	36.0%	35.7%	
Column Total	13	14	135	40	75	14	291
	4.5%	4.8%	46.4%	13.7%	25.8%	4.8%	100.0%

Crosstab #50: Group by How would you like your radio programs?

LIKERADI-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		6	2	32	11	35	7	93
		4.2	3.2	36.4	13.4	30.7	5.1	32.0%
		6.5%	2.2%	34.4%	11.8%	37.6%	7.5%	
		46.2%	20.0%	28.1%	26.2%	36.5%	43.8%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		4	5	41	18	26	4	98
		4.4	3.4	38.4	14.1	32.3	5.4	33.7%
		4.1%	5.1%	41.8%	18.4%	26.5%	4.1%	
		30.8%	50.0%	36.0%	42.9%	27.1%	25.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		3	3	41	13	35	5	100
		4.5	3.4	39.2	14.4	33.0	5.5	34.4%
		3.0%	3.0%	41.0%	13.0%	35.0%	5.0%	
		23.1%	30.0%	36.0%	31.0%	36.5%	31.3%	
Column Total		13	10	114	42	96	16	291
		4.5%	3.4%	39.2%	14.4%	33.0%	5.5%	100.0%

Crosstab #51: Group by How would you like celebrating birthdays?

LIKEBIRT-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		6	9	42	8	21	7	93
		7.0	9.9	46.3	8.6	16.3	4.8	32.0%
		6.5%	9.7%	45.2%	8.6%	22.6%	7.5%	
		27.3%	29.0%	29.0%	29.6%	41.2%	46.7%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		8	9	51	9	16	5	98
		7.4	10.4	48.8	9.1	17.2	5.1	33.7%
		8.2%	9.2%	52.0%	9.2%	16.3%	5.1%	
		36.4%	29.0%	35.2%	33.3%	31.4%	33.3%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		8	13	52	10	14	3	100
		7.6	10.7	49.8	9.3	17.5	5.2	34.4%
		8.0%	13.0%	52.0%	10.0%	14.0%	3.0%	
		36.4%	41.9%	35.9%	37.0%	27.5%	20.0%	
Column Total		22	31	145	27	51	15	291
		7.6%	10.7%	49.8%	9.3%	17.5%	5.2%	100.0%

Crosstab #52: Group by How would you like celebrating weddings?

LIKEWEDD-> / GROUPID	Completely Hispa 1	Mostly Hispanic 2	Both Hisp & Amer 3	Mostly American 4	Completely Ameri 5	No Response. 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	12	6	42	9	20	4	93
	12.1	8.9	43.8	8.6	16.3	3.2	32.0%
	12.9%	6.5%	45.2%	9.7%	21.5%	4.3%	
	31.6%	21.4%	30.7%	33.3%	39.2%	40.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	13	10	48	8	15	4	98
	12.8	9.4	46.1	9.1	17.2	3.4	33.7%
	13.3%	10.2%	49.0%	8.2%	15.3%	4.1%	
	34.2%	35.7%	35.0%	29.6%	29.4%	40.0%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	13	12	47	10	16	2	100
	13.1	9.6	47.1	9.3	17.5	3.4	34.4%
	13.0%	12.0%	47.0%	10.0%	16.0%	2.0%	
	34.2%	42.9%	34.3%	37.0%	31.4%	20.0%	
Column Total	38	28	137	27	51	10	291
	13.1%	9.6%	47.1%	9.3%	17.5%	3.4%	100.0%

Crosstab #53: Group by How often do you smoke cigarettes?

The users in both New York City and Puerto Rico smoke a great deal more cigarettes than the non-users. Eighty percent of the non-users reported never smoking cigarettes, compared to only 26% of the three user groups. In addition, for the three user groups, an average of 41% smoke cigarettes on a daily or almost daily basis compared to 8% of the non-users. The two New York drug user groups smoke markedly more cigarettes than all the other groups, with 48% smoking cigarettes daily or almost daily compared to an average of 14% for the remaining three groups.

CIGARUSE-> / GROUPID	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	25	6	7	4	2	41	8	93
	44.8	8.7	6.1	2.3	3.4	25.2	2.5	19.0%
	26.9%	6.5%	7.5%	4.3%	2.2%	44.1%	8.6%	
	10.6%	13.0%	21.9%	33.3%	11.1%	30.8%	61.5%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	23	4	6	4	6	51	4	98
	47.2	9.2	6.4	2.4	3.6	26.6	2.6	20.0%
	23.5%	4.1%	6.1%	4.1%	6.1%	52.0%	4.1%	
	9.7%	8.7%	18.8%	33.3%	33.3%	38.3%	30.8%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	72	10	5	2	1	10	0	100
	48.2	9.4	6.5	2.4	3.7	27.1	2.7	20.4%
	72.0%	10.0%	5.0%	2.0%	1.0%	10.0%	.0%	
	30.5%	21.7%	15.6%	16.7%	5.6%	7.5%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	28	24	11	1	8	26	1	99
	47.7	9.3	6.5	2.4	3.6	26.9	2.6	20.2%
	28.3%	24.2%	11.1%	1.0%	8.1%	26.3%	1.0%	
	11.9%	52.2%	34.4%	8.3%	44.4%	19.5%	7.7%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	88	2	3	1	1	5	0	100
	48.2	9.4	6.5	2.4	3.7	27.1	2.7	20.4%
	88.0%	2.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	.0%	
	37.3%	4.3%	9.4%	8.3%	5.6%	3.8%	.0%	
Column Total	236	46	32	12	18	133	13	490
	48.2%	9.4%	6.5%	2.4%	3.7%	27.1%	2.7%	100.0%

Crosstab #54: Group by How often do you drink alcohol?

In general, the non-users reported drinking less alcohol. Seventy percent of the non-users reported that they never drink alcohol compared to the reported drinking of 32% of the three user groups. Only 2% of the non-users reported drinking alcohol daily or almost daily compared to an average of 14% for the three user groups. Of the Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico, 77% reported never drinking alcohol compared to 62% of the New York Puerto Rican non-users.

ALCOHUSE-> / GROUPID	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	30	10	11	11	6	16	9	93
	44.2	13.9	10.6	7.8	5.9	8.0	2.7	19.0%
	32.3%	10.8%	11.8%	11.8%	6.5%	17.2%	9.7%	
	12.9%	13.7%	19.6%	26.8%	19.4%	38.1%	64.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	32	17	7	15	13	10	4	98
	46.6	14.6	11.2	8.2	6.2	8.4	2.8	20.0%
	32.7%	17.3%	7.1%	15.3%	13.3%	10.2%	4.1%	
	13.7%	23.3%	12.5%	36.6%	41.9%	23.8%	28.6%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	62	14	13	7	2	2	0	100
	47.6	14.9	11.4	8.4	6.3	8.6	2.9	20.4%
	62.0%	14.0%	13.0%	7.0%	2.0%	2.0%	.0%	
	26.6%	19.2%	23.2%	17.1%	6.5%	4.8%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	32	24	17	5	7	13	1	99
	47.1	14.7	11.3	8.3	6.3	8.5	2.8	20.2%
	32.3%	24.2%	17.2%	5.1%	7.1%	13.1%	1.0%	
	13.7%	32.9%	30.4%	12.2%	22.6%	31.0%	7.1%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	77	8	8	3	3	1	0	100
	47.6	14.9	11.4	8.4	6.3	8.6	2.9	20.4%
	77.0%	8.0%	8.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%	.0%	
	33.0%	11.0%	14.3%	7.3%	9.7%	2.4%	.0%	
Column Total	233	73	56	41	31	42	14	490
	47.6%	14.9%	11.4%	8.4%	6.3%	8.6%	2.9%	100.0%

Crosstab #55: Group by How often do you use marijuana?

The drug users show much higher levels of marijuana use than the non-users. The non-users, by definition, do not use marijuana or other drugs. Therefore, it follows that 99% of the Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico and 90% of the New York Puerto Rican non-users have never used marijuana. Only 28% of the three user groups reported that they never use marijuana.

MARIJUSE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		35	6	9	13	4	19	7	93
		51.1	13.7	5.9	6.3	2.5	11.2	2.5	19.0%
		37.6%	6.5%	9.7%	14.0%	4.3%	20.4%	7.5%	
		13.0%	8.3%	29.0%	39.4%	30.8%	32.2%	53.8%	
4 PR/NY USER 2		26	21	8	13	6	20	4	98
		53.8	14.4	6.2	6.6	2.6	11.8	2.6	20.0%
		26.5%	21.4%	8.2%	13.3%	6.1%	20.4%	4.1%	
		9.7%	29.2%	25.8%	39.4%	46.2%	33.9%	30.8%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		90	9	0	0	0	0	0	100
		54.9	14.7	6.3	6.7	2.7	12.0	2.7	20.4%
		90.0%	9.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	
		33.5%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	
6 PR/PR USERS		19	35	14	7	2	20	2	99
		54.3	14.5	6.3	6.7	2.6	11.9	2.6	20.2%
		19.2%	35.4%	14.1%	7.1%	2.0%	20.2%	2.0%	
		7.1%	48.6%	45.2%	21.2%	23.1%	33.9%	15.4%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		99	1	0	0	0	0	0	100
		54.9	14.7	6.3	6.7	2.7	12.0	2.7	20.4%
		99.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		36.8%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
Column Total		269	72	31	33	12	59	12	490
		54.9%	14.7%	6.3%	6.7%	2.4%	12.0%	2.9%	100.0%

Crosstab #56: Group by How often do you use cocaine (snorting)?

One hundred percent of the Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico and 97% of the New York Puerto Rican non-users never use cocaine, compared to an average of 36% for the three user groups. Daily cocaine use is highest for the New York Puerto Ricans drug users over the age of eighteen. Twenty-one percent of the respondents in this group reported daily or almost daily use of cocaine, compared to the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen (11%) and the Puerto Rican drug users in Puerto Rico (13%).

COKEUSE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1		41 57.3 44.1% 13.6%	8 9.7 8.6% 15.7%	13 7.8 14.0% 31.7%	9 4.0 9.7% 42.9%	5 3.6 5.4% 26.3%	11 8.5 11.8% 24.4%	6 2.1 6.5% 54.5%	93 19.0%
4 PR/NY USER 2		33 60.4 33.7% 10.9%	14 10.2 14.3% 27.5%	10 8.2 10.2% 24.4%	7 4.2 7.1% 33.3%	8 3.8 8.2% 42.1%	21 9.0 21.4% 46.7%	5 2.2 5.1% 45.5%	98 20.0%
5 PR/NY NON-USRS		97 61.6 97.0% 32.1%	3 10.4 3.0% 5.9%	0 8.4 .0% .0%	0 4.3 .0% .0%	0 3.9 .0% .0%	0 9.2 .0% .0%	0 2.2 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
6 PR/PR USERS		31 61.0 31.3% 10.3%	26 10.3 26.3% 51.0%	18 8.3 18.2% 43.9%	5 4.2 5.1% 23.8%	6 3.8 6.1% 31.6%	13 9.1 13.1% 28.9%	0 2.2 .0% .0%	99 20.2%
7 PR/PR NON-USRS		100 61.6 100.0% 33.1%	0 10.4 .0% .0%	0 8.4 .0% .0%	0 4.3 .0% .0%	0 3.9 .0% .0%	0 9.2 .0% .0%	0 2.2 .0% .0%	100 20.4%
Column Total		302 61.6%	51 10.4%	41 8.4%	21 4.3%	19 3.9%	45 9.2%	11 2.2%	490 100.0%

Crosstab #57: Group by How often do you use crack cocaine?

The New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen show the highest level of daily or almost daily use of crack cocaine (25%) when compared with the New York Puerto Ricans under the age of eighteen (15%) and the Puerto Rican users in Puerto Rico (11%).

Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
GROUPID / CRACKUSE->								
3 PR/NY USER 1	55	6	3	7	3	14	5	93
	64.7	7.4	3.6	3.4	2.1	9.3	2.5	19.0%
	59.1%	6.5%	3.2%	7.5%	3.2%	15.1%	5.4%	
	16.1%	15.4%	15.8%	38.9%	27.3%	28.6%	38.5%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	37	14	6	7	6	24	4	98
	68.2	7.8	3.8	3.6	2.2	9.8	2.6	20.0%
	37.8%	14.3%	6.1%	7.1%	6.1%	24.5%	4.1%	
	10.9%	35.9%	31.6%	38.9%	54.5%	49.0%	30.8%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	100
	69.6	8.0	3.9	3.7	2.2	10.0	2.7	20.4%
	98.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	28.7%	5.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	51	17	10	4	2	11	4	99
	68.9	7.9	3.8	3.6	2.2	9.9	2.6	20.2%
	51.5%	17.2%	10.1%	4.0%	2.0%	11.1%	4.0%	
	15.0%	43.6%	52.6%	22.2%	18.2%	22.4%	30.8%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	69.6	8.0	3.9	3.7	2.2	10.0	2.7	20.4%
	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
	29.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
Column Total	341	39	19	18	11	49	13	490
	69.6%	8.0%	3.9%	3.7%	2.2%	10.0%	2.7%	100.0%

Crosstab #58: Group by How often do you use other drugs?

As exhibited, the drug users exhibit high levels of drug use in comparison with the non-users. One hundred percent of the Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico and 98% of the New York Puerto Rican non-users never use other drugs. The New York Puerto Rican drug users over the age of eighteen report a higher level of daily or almost daily use of other drugs in comparison with the New York Puerto Rican users under the age of eighteen (17%) and the Puerto Rican users in Puerto Rico (15%).

OTHERUSE-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
PR/NY USER 1	3	49	7	5	6	4	16	6	93
		61.3	8.4	4.7	3.6	2.1	10.4	2.5	19.0%
		52.7%	7.5%	5.4%	6.5%	4.3%	17.2%	6.5%	
		15.2%	15.9%	20.0%	31.6%	36.4%	29.1%	46.2%	
PR/NY USER 2	4	38	11	8	9	4	24	4	98
		64.6	8.8	5.0	3.8	2.2	11.0	2.6	20.0%
		38.8%	11.2%	8.2%	9.2%	4.1%	24.5%	4.1%	
		11.8%	25.0%	32.0%	47.4%	36.4%	43.6%	30.8%	
PR/NY NON-USRS	5	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	100
		65.9	9.0	5.1	3.9	2.2	11.2	2.7	20.4%
		98.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		30.3%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
PR/PR USERS	6	38	24	12	4	3	15	3	99
		65.3	8.9	5.1	3.8	2.2	11.1	2.6	20.2%
		38.4%	24.2%	12.1%	4.0%	3.0%	15.2%	3.0%	
		11.8%	54.5%	48.0%	21.1%	27.3%	27.3%	23.1%	
PR/PR NON-USRS	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
		65.9	9.0	5.1	3.9	2.2	11.2	2.7	20.4%
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
		31.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
Column Total		323	44	25	19	11	55	13	490
		65.9%	9.0%	5.1%	3.9%	2.2%	11.2%	2.7%	100.0%

Crosstab #59: Group by How often do you skip classes?

The Puerto Rican non-users in both New York and Puerto Rico tend to skip classes less frequently than the drug users. For these two non-user samples, only 3% skip class daily or almost daily, compared to an average of 25% for the three drug user groups. The Puerto Rican non-users in New York stand out with 43% never skipping classes, compared to an average of 23% for the other four Puerto Rican groups.

SKIPCLAS-> / GROUPID	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	22	14	12	8	9	24	4	93
	25.1	14.6	15.0	12.1	8.5	14.8	2.8	19.0%
	23.7%	15.1%	12.9%	8.6%	9.7%	25.8%	4.3%	
	16.7%	18.2%	15.2%	12.5%	20.0%	30.8%	26.7%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	27	19	7	13	10	18	4	98
	26.4	15.4	15.8	12.8	9.0	15.6	3.0	20.0%
	27.6%	19.4%	7.1%	13.3%	10.2%	18.4%	4.1%	
	20.5%	24.7%	8.9%	20.3%	22.2%	23.1%	26.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	43	13	17	11	11	5	0	100
	26.9	15.7	16.1	13.1	9.2	15.9	3.1	20.4%
	43.0%	13.0%	17.0%	11.0%	11.0%	5.0%	.0%	
	32.6%	16.9%	21.5%	17.2%	24.4%	6.4%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	18	19	6	11	8	30	7	99
	26.7	15.6	16.0	12.9	9.1	15.8	3.0	20.2%
	18.2%	19.2%	6.1%	11.1%	8.1%	30.3%	7.1%	
	13.6%	24.7%	7.6%	17.2%	17.8%	38.5%	46.7%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	22	12	37	21	7	1	0	100
	26.9	15.7	16.1	13.1	9.2	15.9	3.1	20.4%
	22.0%	12.0%	37.0%	21.0%	7.0%	1.0%	.0%	
	16.7%	15.6%	46.8%	32.8%	15.6%	1.3%	.0%	
Column Total	132	77	79	64	45	78	15	490
	26.9%	15.7%	16.1%	13.1%	9.2%	15.9%	3.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #60: Group by How often do you get in trouble at school?

On average, the Puerto Rican non-users in both New York and Puerto Rico get in less trouble at school than the drug users. While 18% of the users reported getting in trouble at school daily or almost daily, only 6% of the non-users reported getting in trouble at school daily or almost daily. Seventy-three percent of the Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico never get in trouble at school, while the other four groups demonstrate an average of 30%. In general, the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico are more disparate in the comparison of drug users and non-users than the Puerto Ricans in New York (i.e., the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico appear to be more different from one another than the Puerto Ricans in New York in their reported frequencies of getting in trouble at school).

TROUBSHC-> / GROUPID	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	20	12	22	5	9	20	5	93
	35.9	15.6	12.7	6.3	7.2	12.3	3.0	19.0%
	21.5%	12.9%	23.7%	5.4%	9.7%	21.5%	5.4%	
	10.6%	14.6%	32.8%	15.2%	23.7%	30.8%	31.3%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	35	17	9	9	10	13	5	98
	37.8	16.4	13.4	6.6	7.6	13.0	3.2	20.0%
	35.7%	17.3%	9.2%	9.2%	10.2%	13.3%	5.1%	
	18.5%	20.7%	13.4%	27.3%	26.3%	20.0%	31.3%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	38	19	14	10	8	11	0	100
	38.6	16.7	13.7	6.7	7.8	13.3	3.3	20.4%
	38.0%	19.0%	14.0%	10.0%	8.0%	11.0%	.0%	
	20.1%	23.2%	20.9%	30.3%	21.1%	16.9%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	23	15	15	9	11	20	6	99
	38.2	16.6	13.5	6.7	7.7	13.1	3.2	20.2%
	23.2%	15.2%	15.2%	9.1%	11.1%	20.2%	6.1%	
	12.2%	18.3%	22.4%	27.3%	28.9%	30.8%	37.5%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	73	19	7	0	0	1	0	100
	38.6	16.7	13.7	6.7	7.8	13.3	3.3	20.4%
	73.0%	19.0%	7.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	
	38.6%	23.2%	10.4%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	
Column Total	189	82	67	33	38	65	16	490
	38.6%	16.7%	13.7%	6.7%	7.8%	13.3%	3.3%	100.0%

Crosstab #61: Group by How often do you get in trouble at home?

The Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico appear to get in less trouble at home than the Puerto Rican drug users, while the New York Puerto Rican users and non-users do not exhibit such a difference. In fact, the New York Puerto Rican non-users get in almost as much trouble at home as the New York Puerto Rican drug users under the age of eighteen. Sixty-one percent of the Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico reported never getting in trouble at home compared to an average of 21% for the other four groups. Again, the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico demonstrate a greater difference in the comparison of drug users and non-users than do the New York Puerto Ricans.

TROUBHOM-> / GROUPID	Count / Exp Val / Row Pct / Col Pct	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	Count	15	11	10	16	13	22	6	93
	Exp Val	27.1	13.9	14.0	12.5	8.9	13.7	2.8	19.0%
	Row Pct	16.1%	11.8%	10.8%	17.2%	14.0%	23.7%	6.5%	
	Col Pct	10.5%	15.1%	13.5%	24.2%	27.7%	30.6%	40.0%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	Count	24	10	19	19	9	13	4	98
	Exp Val	28.6	14.6	14.8	13.2	9.4	14.4	3.0	20.0%
	Row Pct	24.5%	10.2%	19.4%	19.4%	9.2%	13.3%	4.1%	
	Col Pct	16.8%	13.7%	25.7%	28.8%	19.1%	18.1%	26.7%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	Count	21	14	20	13	10	22	0	100
	Exp Val	29.2	14.9	15.1	13.5	9.6	14.7	3.1	20.4%
	Row Pct	21.0%	14.0%	20.0%	13.0%	10.0%	22.0%	.0%	
	Col Pct	14.7%	19.2%	27.0%	19.7%	21.3%	30.6%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	Count	22	25	14	11	9	13	5	99
	Exp Val	28.9	14.7	15.0	13.3	9.5	14.5	3.0	20.2%
	Row Pct	22.2%	25.3%	14.1%	11.1%	9.1%	13.1%	5.1%	
	Col Pct	15.4%	34.2%	18.9%	16.7%	19.1%	18.1%	33.3%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	Count	61	13	11	7	6	2	0	100
	Exp Val	29.2	14.9	15.1	13.5	9.6	14.7	3.1	20.4%
	Row Pct	61.0%	13.0%	11.0%	7.0%	6.0%	2.0%	.0%	
	Col Pct	42.7%	17.8%	14.9%	10.6%	12.8%	2.8%	.0%	
Column Total	Count	143	73	74	66	47	72	15	490
		29.2%	14.9%	15.1%	13.5%	9.6%	14.7%	3.1%	100.0%

Crosstab #62: Group by How often do you get in trouble with the law?

Across all Puerto Rican samples, 58% of the respondents reported never getting in trouble with the law. Again, the two non-user groups have markedly fewer instances of getting in trouble with the law, with 90% never getting in trouble with the law compared to an average of 35% for the three user groups. Ninety-eight percent of the Puerto Rican non-users in Puerto Rico reported that they have never gotten in trouble with the law, compared to 82% of the New York Puerto Rican non-users. Very few of the respondents in either of the two non-user groups reported getting into trouble with the law with any great frequency, with the users generally getting into more trouble with the law.

TROUBLAW-> / GROUPID	Never 0	Not in last 12 m 1	Less than 1/mo. 2	Once/mo. or more 3	Once/wk. or more 4	Daily or almost 5	No Response 9	Row Total
3 PR/NY USER 1	41	12	9	6	4	13	8	93
	53.5	12.5	8.7	3.4	2.7	9.7	2.5	19.0%
	44.1%	12.9%	9.7%	6.5%	4.3%	14.0%	8.6%	
	14.5%	18.2%	19.6%	33.3%	28.6%	25.5%	61.5%	
4 PR/NY USER 2	41	16	10	6	4	17	4	98
	56.4	13.2	9.2	3.6	2.8	10.2	2.6	20.0%
	41.8%	16.3%	10.2%	6.1%	4.1%	17.3%	4.1%	
	14.5%	24.2%	21.7%	33.3%	28.6%	33.3%	30.8%	
5 PR/NY NON-USRS	82	11	3	1	2	1	0	100
	57.6	13.5	9.4	3.7	2.9	10.4	2.7	20.4%
	82.0%	11.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	.0%	
	29.1%	16.7%	6.5%	5.6%	14.3%	2.0%	.0%	
6 PR/PR USERS	20	26	24	5	3	20	1	99
	57.0	13.3	9.3	3.6	2.8	10.3	2.6	20.2%
	20.2%	26.3%	24.2%	5.1%	3.0%	20.2%	1.0%	
	7.1%	39.4%	52.2%	27.8%	21.4%	39.2%	7.7%	
7 PR/PR NON-USRS	98	1	0	0	1	0	0	100
	57.6	13.5	9.4	3.7	2.9	10.4	2.7	20.4%
	98.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	
	34.8%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	
Column Total	282	66	46	18	14	51	13	490
	57.6%	13.5%	9.4%	3.7%	2.9%	10.4%	2.7%	100.0%